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# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888.

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#### "THE WEARING OF THE GREEN." New Version.

Emily Beesly, in United Ireland.

O, PADDY, dear, and did you hear the news that's going round, Of what the English strangers tell that come on Irish ground?

They say the English people are wakening up at last,
That north and south and east and west the
truth is spreading fast,
That English hearts for Irish woes thrill with

indignant shame,
That English meetings ring with cheers at
prave O'Brien's name, And that all England over a strange new sight

now the green.

This message comes from England: "Dear brothers, far too long
Our rulers, in the people's name, have done you

cruel wrong; For ages they have blinded us; but now at last we see, And yow that we will never rest till Ireland is

No longer shall she suffer, and strong in Freedom's cause. We'll sween this Government away and its accuraed laws. Naver again shall Ireland see the horrors she

has seen; We pledge our truth to Ireland by the wearing

"The weary days are full of woo-your martyrdom is long; But Irish hearts are steadfast and Irish courage Your fues are failing, and your friends are

strengthening day by day, The clouds of grief are drifting fast—we see the

dawning ay.

O, brothers, dear, with patience yet a little while endure.
The bitter wrongs shall end at last, the victory

At last we know each other's hearts. What foe dare come between!
We'll wreathe the Shamrock with the Rose, and wear the Red and Green.

Marion Harland's Talk to Brides of To-Day.

The Modern Girl and Marriage—The Pastoral that Becomes Plain Prose-Things that Often Follow the Marital Ceremony— How Men Begard Matrimony—The Young Wife's Jealousy-Childhood, the Band that Holds Together Wedded Hearts-Modern Objections to Motherhood -Childlesiness an Evil-A Plain Every day Talk to Young Wives. (Copyrighted, 1887.)

"I never go to a bridal that it does not almost

break my heart," said a man whose tact and tendernes; were womanly. We would not have our girls live single until lonely old age finds them destitute of what makes life worth having—home and home-loves. We believe firmly that enduring earthly happiness is ofteness found in the holy estate of wed-lock; that a good woman is made better, a noble man nobler by loving and living with one another as wife and husband; that their affection deepens, and ripens, and grows purer with each passing year until neither is a complete being without the other. And yet, eyes grown graver with experience look sadly upon the happy young thing who stands on the threshold of the new world as at the wide gate of an Eden, which clouds and chill and blasting fire cannot enter. To her bridehood is fraition. We know it to be probation, for which the life of the average girl is not a preparatory school. For no other ocation is so little specific education received.

even from sensible and far-sighted parents. This omission, often a fatal one, we may set down as a sinful error antedating marriage.
"Man is usually a misfit from the start,"

wrote Emerson, more cynically than was the wont of the calm-browed metaphysician. Before deciding that the joining of man's hand to woman's in the most important relation of human existence is a mistake, and joined hearts a misfit, let us look at some of the causes

of discord in the symphany of the dual life.

The keynote that sets all ajar is usually struck in the earlier months of marriage. By a curious reversal of conditions, the ardent woodr of the ante-nuptial idyl becomes the philosophically contented husband with the utter-ance of the irrevocable words. Of en the pastoral becomes plain prose, with never a trope of was the suitor's business to make the world beautiful to his betrothed during the woods. In wedlock the wife must bear with her lord's caprices, minister to his comfort, amuse his dull hours—or run the risk of losing him. What husband bethinks himself to "entertain" his spouse if she be in tolerable health and spirits? What good wedlock the wife must bear with wife does not rake together all her sticks and straws of talk and apply the torch of cheerfulness at the home coming of her lord? It is he, not she, you may be sure, who drinks his coffee around the edge of the morning and evening paper, flings wads of wet wool in the form of absent-minded monoxyllables upon the bonfire aforesaid, and, when it has sputtered itself quite out and the paper is read through, yawningly bethinks himself that he must "see a man" at the club or elsewhere, or, if very domestic in taste, falls saleep on the library sofa.

A woman is born a wife. A man takes matrimony into consideration along with a great many other investments. He hopes carnestly that it will be both pleasant and profitable. Should it prove to be neither, he has borne the shock of falling stocks, the disaster of loss in

other cases, without being utterly ruined!
Common-sense clear-lightedness in our survey of the situation is not pessimism. A failure to appreciate the cardinal truth that man is not woman, nor woman man, is a jagged reef con-necting the Scylla of single wretchedness and the Charybdis of wedded misery, and lies just under water. It may be added that the crafts which draw most water because heavily freight-

ed are apt to fare the worst here."

The citizen who has even an infinitesimal bit of the world's history to make cannot give up to his whole his to courtain. His wife regarding love making and marriage as interchange able terms, and finding in them her life long taidi, and Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. 

profession, is at first amazed, then hurt, then procession, is at these amazed, then hurt, then angrily jealous of whatever divides his attention with her. This may be classed as generic jealousy. It may annoy, or, if he be easy-tempered, amuse her lord. It inevitably lowers his opinion of hir good sames. If the atender heart he unites quick perceptions, he will keep "Ima near" out or per sight to the hest of his 'bus ness" out or ner sight to the best of his ability, generally succeeding so far as to confuse the outline of what he carries under his cloak, but allowing her to see that there is something

there of portentous, because unknown, bulk.

Specific jealousy is a graver mistake, especially when the object is another woman. Such feeling, unexpressed by so much as a look, bears the same relation to open exhibition of it as does the innocent white erg to the fledged fighting cock. The thoughtless wife may play with her husband's j-alousy of her harmless flirtations is seen.

For Englishmen, and women, too, are wearing in her hands. The absurdity of the idea that she could ever love anybody else as she does him appeals to her sense of humor. A man's first impulse on discovering that his lawful partner objects to his admiration of another woman is one of fierce impatience—a champing of the bit. At the second check, he takes it between his teeth. In proportion to his resentment of interference with his liberty of action he loses respect, if not affection, for the wouldbe tyraat. Dearer to him than wife, child or honor is the acknowledged right of independent action. It ranks with "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The young wife's best friend is the one who counsels her to be slow—divinely slow—in adviction that the happiness that the statement of the state

mitting that her husband prefers another woman to herself, and should the conviction be forced upon her, to conceal her knowledge of it to the death—even the death of her own heart and hope. Tears, entreaties, invective, but weaken her hold and strengthen her rival's. No weaken her hold and strengthen her rival's. No supplanted wife, from the days of Deianira until now, ever successfully "doctored" her spouse into a return to allegiance. The best thing she can hope for is to retain his respectful regard, a show of which may delude the world into a belief in his constancy, or, at worst, in her ignorance of his infidelity. Then, should the truant come back of his own free will, or handle and dispusited in Tale or Cleanate. because disappointed in Iola or Cleopatra, there are no abattis of "scenes," no gullies of aliena-

tion to entangle his feet.

Another blunder into which Inexperience trips s forgetfulness of the simple truth that the love which is worth winning is worth keeping. One tithe of the pains put forth to enchain and hold the wife into the angel of the house. It is a sharp axe laid at the root of conjugal affection when a man sees himself lowered to the enjoy-ment of the second-best of even every-day liv-

ing.

I once heard a good wife congratulate herself gravely that in thirty years of wedded happiness she had never appeared at the breakfast table with dishevelled hair or without a collar. The sincere fervor of the boast was in evidence of the prevalence of the contrary custom. The orderly coiffure and neat neck rig may stand as types of the daily endeavor to remain pleasing in eyes to which we were once fair. Love of the right sort may not rip or tear under the bristles of commonplaceness and dowdyism, but these do wear off the nap. Beyond comparison, the band that holds to-

gether wedded hearts until the seam of engraft-ing is knitted into bark and grain, is the common love of both for children.

The wife can make no graver mistake com-patible with true love for her husband than re-pudiation of the duty of child-bearing. The fault passes beyond the line of blunders into the rank of positive sins. The desire of every man to leave a representative of himself upon the earth, when he lies down to sleep with his fathers, is deeply grounded in noble natures. The father labors in the field of the world with the strength of as many men as there are hos-tages to fortune in the home nest. The hope tages to fortune in the home rest. The hope of maintaining children in comfort, bringing them up in respectability and honor, and providing against possible want strangles avarice, clorifies ambition. The words "Wife and Mother" go as paturally together as "Home and Heaven."

It argues fatuous and intolerable conceit when a young wife deliberately assumes that she will be able in youth, middle and old age to be so sufficient to her husband in every phase of his many sided nature as to compensate for the loss of what the Lord of nature has declared is a necessity of his being. The pair are agreed not to undertake the care and responsibility of offspring, we are generally told in such cases. Then the wife should lift to her shoulders the heavier burden of keeping herself eternally fair and sprightly; of filling her spouse's heart and home with mirth and music; as time goes on. of supplying the elements of prideful love and hope he might have had in growing boys and girls; of peing, in fine, a perpetual fountain of youth to the man worn with cares and years. The principle of rejuvenation, of growth into beauty and strength, the ceaseless novelty, stir and action that defy dulness and languor, and keep parents' hearts fresh under the shadow of

the almond-tree, only come and abide in the home with children of one's very own.

Childlessness is an evil. The dread significance of the aphorism is too often not suspected until the summer of advent is past, the harvest time of education is ended, and the barren stocks stand uncomely and uncared for in a desclate winter. "The making of a true home is really our peculiar and inalienable right, a right which no man can take from us; for a man can no more make a home than a drone can make a hive," writes Frances Power Cobbe.

A hive, crammed with gold-and-silver honey; a spick and span hive, with all the modern improvements, with no litter of larve, no tracks of small feet on the waxen cells, no jocund comings and goings; a hive silent as the tomb save for the shrill hum of a pair of superannuated bees hibernating with no hope of spring-time; are we to accept this as the model of a Representative American Home?

MARION HARLAND.

## AMERICA TO THE POPE.

Rome, Jan. 22 .- Arbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, presented to the Pope yesterday President Cleveland's jubilee gift, transmitted through Cardinal Gibbons, a mag-nificently engrossed copy of the American constitution. In presenting the gift the Archbishop expressed to Ilis Holiness the gratitude of the American clergy for the liberty they enjoyed under the Government based upon that Constitution. Afterwards the Pope received the American delegation privately. He was delighted with President Cleveland's gift, and engaged in conversation with the delegates for nearly an hour. The prelates present brought gifts amounting to nearly \$80,000. The delegation included

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON UNITY OF Coadjutor Bishop of that diecese. He was an Therefore, long live the M. L. C. FAITH.

ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM "-THE VARIOTS CREEDS OF PROTESTANTISM. (Toronto World).

All Protestant denominations feel keenly theiranscriptural position on account of their divisions and multiplication of creeds. They are praying and soliciting prayers for union. Our Lord Rimself prayed that His arostles might be one as "Thou Father in Me and I in Thee," that they may also be one, and
"that the world may believe that Thou has
sent Me" (John xvii., 21).
Now respecting the ministers who preach

different doctrines, the world over will not believe that Christ sent one of them. The Church of England has one croed, the Presbyterians another, the Methodists another, the Baptists another, and so with the rest. Can all be sent of God to preach different doctrines? Was St. Peter sent to preach a different dectrine from John? "One Lord. one taith, one baptism." All Christians feel humiliated at the figure the preachers of the various denominations exhibit to the infidels of Asia and Africa when they preach to them.
What is the ead cause of this diversity of creeds when all say that they build their faith on the Bible? This is a grievous mistake or error, and so often boasted about; as long as there is an uncertain guide error must follow. What is the Protestent guide? Not the Bible, though they often say so, but the interpretation which they put on the Bible. The Bible is right, but the interpretation put on the text by fallible, and, often, men ignorant of the rules of interpretation or criticism. " Many men of many minde" is an old pro-

It is not therefore correct to say " I found my faith on my own view of the Bible texts. My Protentant religion gives me the right to road the Bible, and take my own meaning out of it." Therefore you are your own self-love, or worldly love of gain often deceives. Surely Christ, who came to teach all truth, let him be to thee as the heathen and the time and are not owned by the same parties, publican.'

The Bible could not be the rule of faith for what source did they draw their faith, and ance of the city. Montreal people have not how many drew true faith from the Bible! as yet acquired this taste to any great ex-The Bible is like unto Christ when he was tent. presented in the Temple. Holy Simeon said, feet higher at one end than the other, and prophesying: "Behold this child is set up the height of the intervening buildings very for the fall and resurrection of many in irregular, often times like stone of stars. Israel, and for a sign which shall be contradioted." (Luke ii., 34) The Bible is set up for the fall of many who abuse that sacred volume, and for the resurrection of many

who are faithful to its teaching. Pray for true faith as in our Lord, and let us make an act of faith in all the truths contained in the Holy Bible, and not in the false interpretation of fallible men. † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH.

Archbishop of Toronto. ST MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1888.

CATHOLIC NEWS. Lent begins this year on February 15. Easter Sunday this year falls on All Fools'

St. Patrick's Day falls on Saturday this

Septuagesima Sunday comes on the 29th of this month, there being only three Sundays after Epiphany this year.

The recent death is announced of Rev. James B. Halton, of Preston, Minn., one of the most respected priests in the St. Paul diocese, and brother to Rev. L. Halton, pastor of Ouray, Colorado.

Rev. E. V. Lebreton of Philadelphia will hereafter visit Baltimore once a month for the purpose of instructing the deaf mutes of that city, Cardinal Gibbons having made arrangements to that effect.

It is something new for an ecclesisatic of an English see to be found studying in an American seminary, but among those ordained sub-deacons at St. Mary's, Baltimore, last week, was Rev. A. H. Culien for the archdiocese of West-minster, Eng., Cardinal Manning's see. Rev. F. A. Frigugletti, pastor of St. John's

Quincy, Mass., returned a donation of \$25, which the notorious H. H. Faxon of that town which the notorious L. I. READE OF THE COWN.
sent his Sunday school, on the ground that, in
one of his prohibitory tirades Faxon had so insulted Catholics that he, as their pastor, could not, with any self-respect, accept it. Rev. James T. Fenton, who was ordained at

Trey last week for the New York archdiocese, was formerly a minister of the Protestant Episwas formerly a minister of the Processant Eight copal church, and was for two years stationed at Peckskill. He was received into the Church some years ago by the Rev. John Edwards, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, New York, and is about 30 years of age. A splendid reception was tendered to the Rt.

Rev. Richard Scannell, the Bishop of the new See of Concordia, Kan., on his recent arrival in that city. The Mayor presided and the non-Catholic citizens were well represented. All the priests of the dioese, headed by the venerable Father Perrier, of Concordia, were presented and the release the resulting this to welcome their new spiritual chief.

The death is announced from Ireland of the famous Rev. "Mat" Keefe, who, with Father "Tom" O'Shea, started the tenant right agitation at Callan, County Kilkenny, in 1849. He was born in the County Kilkenny, in 1839. He was ordained priest in 1836. He was a singularly gifted speaker, and as an orator had lew equals in Ireland. He was exceedingly popular with the priests, and in 1872 he was dignissimus. ardeut Home Rule advocate and a popular sup-porter of Parnell. His death is a serious loss to the national cause in Irelaud yet have the pleasure of bringing a team to the Antipodes, and there on the virgin fields of Australia demonstrate the undoubted auperiority of Canada's great national game. In this park there are beautiful walks and

At the Synod recently held in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, in accordance with the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, the following priests were chosen consultors to Archbishop Feehan: The Revs P. J. Conway, Thomas Burke, F. Kalvelage, John Manion. Joseph Molitor and Thomas Macken, of Eigin. The irremovable rectors elected by the Synod are the Revs. Thomas Burke, of St. Columbkille's; Thomas F. Gilligan, of St. Patrick's; Daniel M. J. Dowling, of St. Bridget's; Peter Fisher, of St. Anthony's. Hugh Maguire, of St. James'; E. Flaherty, of Rockford; Thomas Mackin, of Eigin; Patrick Maguire, of Freeport; T. Gavin Waukegan; M. Donahue, Evanston. At the Synod recently held in the Cathedral

#### A CANADIAN ABROAD.

The following letter, written by a Montrealer now travelling in the Old Country

recital in St. George's Hell, the organist was Mr. W. T. Best, organist to the Corporation. He played six beautiful pieces from the great masters which were much apprecontains much that will be found interesting concerning persons and events on the other clated by the audience. This is a great hall, vast in its proportions, with immense ornaside of the water. LIVERPOOL, Eng., Dec. 11, 1887. DEAR MR. FLYNN,—As you see by the heading I have arrived in Liverpool, I had a very pleasant passage and enjoyed it very much. Among the passengers were several Montrealers, some Quebecers and some Americans. Dr. Coote, of Quabec, was among the number, he is going to spend a season in London studying his profession in the hospitals of that great city. Captain Campbell, the genial master of the Beaver Line SS. Coy.'s SS. Lake Huron, made it very interesting for the passengers during the voyage, and though the gallant captain is not a surgeon, yet he has performed some wonderful surgical operations, and performed them guide and author of your own under very difficult circumstances, the relatishin, as you say of my own views ing of which caused much amusement to of religion, self-guidance in very serious the passengers. Sea captains are often called matters is very often a poor one. You upon to act the part of doctors. In the event guide yourself by others in most important of an accident occuring or a person taking ill oncerns. Your lawyer in worldly affairs, the and no doctor on board, the captain then acts physician in what concerns your health, your in the dust capacity of captain and doctor, man of business, your banker or steward as and much depends on his skill and on the the case may be, but in the affairs of your immortal soul, in which an eternity of happiness tained in the "medicine chest." I am now tained in the "medicine chest." I am now or misery is at stake, you consult no one; doing the sights of Liverpool; it is a fine city self-love, or worldly love of gain often deceives.

Surely Christ, who came to teach all truth, particularly noted for their solidity and did not leave it without a guardian or demassiveness, yet very pleasing to the eye. pository, a living witness to all men. Christ The other buildings are also very good. The did not confide His doctrines or truth to in-people here appear to have very good taste dividual men, but to a corporation which He for building, and the general appearance of dividual men, but to a corporation which He car building, and the general appearance of calls His church, and he says to all His fol-the city shows it. There are many large lowers : " He that will not hear the church | blocks here, that were not put up at the same yet they are so near alike in general appearance that you would really think they were the immense majority who cannot read, or for put up at the same time; and this uniform-Christians who lived before the art of printing ity of appearance gives a massiveness was invented and Bibles circulated. From to the whole that adds greatly to the appear-Montreal people have not Many of the blocks there are thirty irregular, often times like steps of stairs. This neither adds massiveness nor beauty to them, and is detrimental to the general appearance of the city. There are very fine parks here; I've visited Sefton Park and Princess Park; they are besutiful. The The plain Mr. —— will be dead, but he is former covers an area of 400 acres, and is a not yet dead; he still lives full of years and magnificent park. It was officially opened to full of honors, yet fresh and strong and active the public on the 20th May, 1872, by His as of yore. From his fertile brain he Royal Highness Prince Arthur, now Duke of has evolved a scheme by which he Connaught It is beautifully laid out; in it are artificial lakes, rivers and brooks, as well as swan, duck, water hen, etc. There are also small islands, some with trees planted on them and others without and a miniature wood, well and thickly wooded, looking as natural and grand as the primeval forest. There are flower gardens laid out in every possible manner; some on the level, others on a raised incline, and

others again on the top of artificial hills, all of them exhibiting the greatest taste and care.
There are beautiful fields on which all sorts of games are played-football, lawn tennis, archery, and, best of all, Canada's great and grand and spirited national game, lacrosse, I had the pleasure of witnessing the Sefton Lacrosse Club play a practice game, and you've no idea how pleasing it was to me to see those young men playing that good old game, and they played it nicely. At times the ball came near to where I was standing, and I had an opportunity of seeing their sticks, and they were of the best kind, evidently Canadian, the same as we play with at home. Several hard tussles took place right in front of me, and the men did exert themselves. They whacked and puffed away like steam engines, and when the ball left the spot they were almost exhausted. I sympathised very much with them in my own mind, for, as the African gentle man would say, "I've been de'ah?" and therefore, know how it is. It never occurred to them that I knew anything about the game they were playing, I never introduced myself to any of them; but in an unobstrusive way drank in the quiet and silent pleasure that the game affords me. It is an indescribable pleasure for a stranger, alone in a strange land, 3,000 miles from home, to witness a game that he plays, it causes him to go back in spirit to the players with whom he played to the time and to the place he used to play, and when the players have all been his particular friends, the time the happiest of his life and the place his

home, you can imagine the pleasure he feels. believe there are three lacrosse clubs here,

and the game is progressing nicely. Here

must say that the members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club are entitled to great credit,

and to all honor for the energy and patriot-

ism they have shown in introducing lacrosse

into this and other countries; for wherever

lacrosse is played there Canada is known spoken of and discussed, and a country like

Canada, possessing the greatest railroad in

mented pillars and arches supporting its magnificent galleries and dome, and in the niches in its walls stand statues of England's great statesmen and eminent divines. It cost £1,000,000, and contains an organ built by Willis, of London, which cost £15,000. It was on this grand instrument Mr. Best performed, and it was a treat indeed to hear him. Many thoughts ran through my mind as I sat alone and unknown in that splendid hall, listening to the beautiful music, to the impressive tones of that grand instrument, floating, as it were, through the hall; a times selemn and grave again, thundering out with tremendous force, like the bursting of a cataract, then soft and sweet and melodious, like an augels's hymn, at this moment you would think the very statues on the walls were listening to the heavenly music. I had many thoughts, I say; I thought of the past and I thought of the present; I thought of the living, I thought of the dead and I thought of the statues on the walls and those they represented. I had examined the statues during the afternoon and noted down the inscriptions and the dates that are on them. Here are some of them: Sir Robert Peel, Bart., born 1784; Earl of Derby, born 1799 Rev. Hugh McNeill, D.D., Dean of Ripon Rev. Jonathan Brooks, Archdescon of Liverpool, born 1775, and many others. Look at the dates; all men of the last century. Imagine my surprise when I learned there was one living. "Yes," said the painter, "they are all dead but one." "Who is the one that's not dead, please," said I. Mr. ——," and so it was Mr. ——. Ah, what a man! this man appears to have lived in past ages he lives in the present, und surely to God such a man will live in the future and forever in the memory of the people who love for whom Death is certain, however, and this man of ages, this man of centuries will die too. He will have to pay the debt of nature, the grave will yet chain him, but in his death England will not lose a Duke nor an Earl or Knight nor a Baronet, but England and the world will lose a great and gifted mind, a generous soul and an illustrious statesman, and the niches in the walls of St. George's Hall will then not contain a statue of a living being. can settle a long standing dispute between two generous people, who it appears have yet never understood each other. Help him, then, while he lives, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen to settle amicably this long standing dispute; esponse his cause, strengther his hands, and by so doing you will be helping a great man to do a great sot of justice for this plain Mr. - is none other than the great, the grand and illustrious scholar, orator and statesman, W. E. Gladstone, England's and the world's Grand Old Man. SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH. HE IS NOW IN FAVOR OF LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR IBELAND.

May it continue to propagate the game, and may its ex-president.

game, and may its ex-president, Dr. Beers, that enthusiastic lacrosse man,

drives so nicely laid out, clean and neat and

well kept; and around it are two magnificent

drives, one for wheeled vehicles and the other

equestriers. Here the gentry of Liverpool can be seen, the bloods and the beauties sport-

ing their figures and their horseflesh, and he

would be a prejudiced observer, indeed, that would not admire the combination. Mr.

Roberts, the obliging manager of the Canada Shipping Company here, showed me through

the exchange, the reading room of which is

magnificent; this gentleman also gave me tickets of admission to the large grain ware-

houses, which I visited. I attended an organ

TORIAS BUTLER,

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In his speech at Bristol last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said :-"We must trust to patience to remove the anti-English feeling in Ireland. We must put aside narrow prejudices and grant the Irish as great a voice as the Scotch now have in the settling of their own affairs. We must make political officials, charged with the administration of the government, directly responsible to Parliament, instead of appointing them to permanent positions and making them responsible to one man. We must hand over to the local authorities everything possible that is consistent with the interests of the United Kingdom." He concluded by expressing the belief that the Gladstonians are not stupid enough to obstruct English legislation to the injury of their own influence with the public. He hoped the Government would occupy itself with the questions of local government and finance and retrenchment.

The Daily News says Sir Michael Hicks Beach takes an independent line which must lead him towards Gladstone's policy and which has already taken him far beyond the helpless obstinacy of mere coercion.

# DR. GALBRAITH'S CHOICE,

IBELAND FIRST, AND HIS CHURCH FINANCES AFTERWARDS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18. - The conference of the

Church of Ireland, in session here, has sustained the view taken by the Primate of the church that the position of Prof. Galbraih as was ordained priest in 1836. He was a singularly gifted speaker, and as an orator had lew the world, and possessing more territory church is incompatible with his membership equals in Ireland. He was exceedingly popular than the United States of America, such a country is not going to suffer by publicity; by the pas ore of Ossory for the position of on the contrary, the more of it the better. a member of the finance committee of the would have actions remained by the control committee, we would have actions remained by the control of the cont

#### ISLE OF MEMORY. BY CARROLL RYAN.

L'ultimo, lasso, de misi giorni allegri, Che pochi no visto in questo, viver breve.

Petrarea, Sonetto CCLXXXIV. O, most dear to memory Is that Island in the sea, Where the testellated wild caper blooms; There the browns sink to sleep,

On the bosom of the deep, Made drowey with the weight of sweet per-fumes.

There the towers of St. John Brood above the subject town, Where the banner of the Master floats no more And the sound of convent bells From the valley upward swells, And the Lotus-esters dream upon the shore.

There a saint's up ifted hand Pours a blessing on the land. And pilgrims kneel before the lighted fane; And the old heroic past

Throws a shadow dim and vast, Like a giant's, from the mountain to the plain-Now my heart beats faint and slow

In this land of atorm and snow, As I picture to myself that happy scene; But the beautiful was mine In the land of song and wine, And my soul rejoices now that such has been,

#### COERCION'S EX-VIOTIM.

INTREPID WILLIAM O'BRIEN CONGRATULATED BY THE PEOPLE-WHAT HE THINKS OF THE TORY INTRIGUES AT ROME.

Mr. O'Brien who is slmost prostrated with motion intends to attend the banquet to be given in his honor by his constituents and then to rest for in accordance with his doctor's advice. In spite of the endeavor to prevent his whereabouts from becoming generally known, every mail brings him congratulatory letters. Ho is residing with a friend in Dublin. In an interview to-day he says: I felt so well on leaving prison that I have overtaxed my strength, and as a re-sult I am sleepless and worn out. There was a portmanteau full of letters awaiting me at the prison on leaving, and the number I have received since is so great that I am quite unable to deal with them. Those I have read affected me more than I can describe, but it is surprising that I have received not one threatening letter. have formed no plans for tuture action yet, but it matters little, because the spirit of the country among all classes has mounted to a degree altogether beyond former experience. The National League, he continued, instead of being effaced, cionists prophesied, was more firmly rooted than ever. The action of the Land Com-missioners had been equivalent to censuring the moderation of the pian of campaign. Mr. Balfour had found that the league could only be suppressed by suppressing society. The action of the Government in prosecuting priests showed that the hopes of muzzling them by means of intrigues at Rome had been frustrated. It was an attempt to cut-rage the people into an exhibition of violence as a set-off against Balfour's brutality. If Mr. Blunt had never revealed Balfour's intentions towards the Parnellites, the cause pursued by the Chief Secretary was evidence enough. He believed that Balfour would push matters to extremeties until public opinion daunted him.

#### A COMING AMERICAN CARDINAL. (From the Boston Traveller.)

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is the American prelate who will, it is believed, soon wear a Cardinal's hat. There has been for some time a strong feeling that the next seat in the sacred college should be offered to the arch sacred college should be offered to the arch see of Boston, which has 260 priests, seventy religious and seventy-five theological toudents. When Archbishop Williams wrote to the Pope urging that the hat be given to Baltimore, on the ground of its being the most ancient see, the Pope is reported to have said: "Archbishop Williams must be a great man; he writes me not to make him a Cardinal." The Archbishop is a native of Boston where he were Archbishop is a native of Boston, where he was born in 1822. Graduating in 1841 from the College of Montreal, he entered the seminary of the Sulpicians in Parts for his theological studies. In 1845 he returned to Boston, and ten years later became rector of the cathedral. He was consecrated Bishop in 1866, and in 1875 was raised to the Archepiscopate. The Archbishop is profoundly esteemed, both by the Catholic and Protestant element.

## SEVEN QUESTIONS.

If you meet an atheist do not let him entangle you into the discussion of side issues. As to many points which he raises you must learn to make the rabbi's answer: "I do not know." But ask him these seven questions: (1) Ask But ask him these seven questions: (1) Ask him? "What did matter come from? Can a dead thing create itself?" (2) Ask him "Where did motion come from? (3) Ask him "Where does life come from as we the finger tip of Omnipotence?" (4) Ask him, "Whence came the exquisite order and de sign in nature? If one told you that millions of printers' types should fortuitously shape themselves into the divine comedy of Dante or the plays of Shakespeare would you not think him a madman?" (5) Ask him, "Whence came consciousness?" (6) "Who gave you free will?" (7) Ask him, "Whence came consciousness?" (6) "Who gave you science?" He who says there is no God in the face of these questions talks simply stupendous monsense. This, then, is one of the things which cannot be shaken and will remain. From this belief in God follows the belief in God's this belief in God follows the belief in God's providence, the belief that we are his people and the sheep of his pasture.—[Archdeacon Farrar.

CARDINAL MANNING'S ADVICE. London, Dec. 21 The Chronicle's corresspondent at Rome says that Cardinal Manning has written to the Pope to the effect that an outspoken opposition to Gladstone on the part of the Vatican would produce among Irish and English Catholics a disaffection that would have serious results.

### CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"There!" he exclaimed. "Like that she exactly resembles her father! It is positively udicrous! Fabio, all over! She only wants o ne thing to make the portrait perfect. pproaching her, be spatched one of her long urls and endeavored to twist it over her mouth n the form of a moustache. The child struggled angrily, and hid her face against my coat. The more she tried to defend herself, the greater the malice with which Ferrari tormented her. " Her matice with which refrant formented her. Her mother did not interfere—she only laughed. I held the little thing closely sheltered in my embrace, and steadying down the quiver of indignation in my voice, I said with quiet firm-

"Fair play, Signor! Fair play! Strength becomes mere bullying when it is employed against absolute weakness."

Ferrari laughed again, but this time uneasily, and ceasing his monkeyish pranks, walked to the window. Smoothing Stella's tumbled hair, I added with a saccastic smill—

"This little doncella will have her revenge when she grows up. Recollecting how one man teased her in childhood, she, in return, will consider herself justified in teasing all men. Do you not agree with me, Madame?" I said, turning to my wife, who gave me a sweetly co-quettish look as she answered—

Well, really, Conte, I do not know! For with the remembrance of one man who teased her, must come also the thought of another one who was kind to her—yourself—she will find it difficult to decide the justic milicu."

A subtle compliment was meant to be conveyed in these words—I acknowledged it by a veyed in these words—I acknowledged it by a sulent gessure of admiration, which she quickly understood and accepted. Was ever a man in the position of being delicately flattered by his own wife before? I think not! Generally, married persons are like candid friends—fond of telling each other very unpleasant truths, and altogether avoiding the least soup;on of flattery. Though I was not so much flattered as amused,—considering the position of affairs! flattery. Though I was not so much flattered as amused,—considering the position of affairs! Just then a servant threw open the door and announced dinner. I set my child very gently down from my knee and whisperingly told her that I would come and see her soon again. She smiled trustfully, and then in obedience to her mother's imperative gesture, slipped quietly out of the room. As soon as she had gone, I praised her beauty warmly, for she was really a lovely little thing—but I could see my admiration of her was not very acceptable to either my wife or her lover. We all went in to dinner,—I, as guest, having the privilege of escorting my fair and spotless spouse! On our reach

ing the dining-room, Nina said—
"You are such an old friend of the family, Conte, that perhaps you will not mind sitting at the head of the table?"

Tropp' onore, Signora!" I answered, bowing gallantly, as I at once resumed my rightfut place at my own table, Ferrari placing himself on my right hand, Nina on my left. The butler, my father's servant and mine, stood as of old behind my chair, and I noticed that each time he supplied me with wine he eyed me with a certain timid currosity,—but I knew I had a singular and conspicuous appearance which easily accounted for his inquisitiveness. Opposite to where I sat, hung my father's portrait the character I personated permitted me to look at it fixedly and give full vent to the deep sigh which in very extrest broke from my heart.
The eyes of the picture seemed to gaze into mine with a sorrowful compassion,-almost I fancied the firm-set lips trembled and moved to echo my sigh.

that a good likeness?" Ferrari asked

suddenly.

I started, and recollecting myself, answered—
"Excellent! So true a resemblance that it arouses a long train of memories in my mind—

Ah! what a arouses a long train of memories in my mind—memories both bitter and sweet. Ah! what a proud fellow he was!"

"Eakio meas?"

"Eakio meas?"

"Fabio was a'so very proud," chimed in my wife's sweet voice. "Very cold and haughty." Little liar! How dared she utter this libel on my memory! Haughty, I might have been to others, but never to her;—and coldnes. was no part of my nature. Would that it were! Would that I had been a pillar of ice, incapable of thawing in the sunlight of her witching amile! Had she forgotten what a slave I was to her? what a poor, adoring, passionate fool I became under the influence of her hypocritical caresses! I thought this to meals that I caresses! I thought this to myself, but I

Indeed! I am surprised to hear that. The Romani hauteur had ever to my mind some-thing genial and yielding about it—I know my friend was always most gentle to his depend

The butler here coughed apologetically behind his hand-an old trick of his, and one which signified his intense desire to speak. Ferrari laughed, as he held out his glass for

more wine. "Here is old Giacomo," he said, nodding to him lightly. 'He remembers both the Romanis—ask him his opinion of Fabio—he worshipped his master."

air addressed him—
"Your face is not familiar to me, my friend," I said. "Perhaps you were not here when I visited the elder Count Romani?" I said.

I turned to my servant, and with a benignant

"No, Eccellenza," replied Giacomo, rubbing his withered hands nervously together, and speaking with a sort of suppressed eagerness, "I came into my lord's service only a year before the Countess died,—I mean the mother of the young Count."

"Ah! then, I missed making your acquaint-

ance," I said kindly, pitying the poor old fellow, as I noticed how his lips trembled, and how altogether broken he looked. "You knew the

"I did, Eccellenza!" And his bleared eyes roved over me with a sort of alarmed inquiry.
"You loved him well?" I said composedly,

observing his embarrassment.
"Eccellenza, I never wish to serve a better master. He was goodness itself—a fine, hand-some, generous lad—the saints have his soul in their keeping! Though sometimes I cannot believe he is dead—my old heart almost broke when I heard it. I have never been the same

since,—my lady will tell you so—she is often displeased with me."

And he looked wistfully at her; there was a note of pleading in his hesitating accents. My wife's delicate brows drew together in a frown a frown that I had oner thought came from mere petulance, but which I was now inclined

to accept as a sign of temper.
"Yes indeed, Giacomo," she said in hard tones altogether unlike her usual musical voice. "You are growing so forgetful that it is posi-tively annoying. You know I have often to tell you the same thing several times. One command ought to be sufficient for you."

Giacomo passed his hand over his forehead in a troubled way, sighed and was silent. Then, as if suddenly recollecting his duty, he refilled my glass, and shrinking saide, resumed his former position behind my chair. The conversation now turned on desultory

and indifferent matters. I knew my wife was an excallent talker, but on that particular even-ing I think she surpassed herself. See had resolved to fascinate me, that I saw at once, and she spared no pains to succeed in her ambition. Graceful sallies, witty bon-mots tipped with the pungent sparkle of satire, gay stories well and briskly told, all came easily from her lips, so that though I knew her so well, she almost surprised me by her variety and fluency. Yet this gift of good conversation in a woman is apt to mislead the judgment of those who listen, for it is seldom the result of thought, and still more seldom is it a proof of intellectual capacity. A woman talks as a brook babbles; pleasantly, but without depth. Her information is generally. of the most surface kind,—she skims the cream off each item of news, and serves it up to you in her own fashion, caring little whether it be corrector the reverse. And the more vivaciously she talks, the more likely she is to be dangerously insinters and cold-hearted, for the very

sharpness of her wit is apt to epoil the more

delicate perceptions of her nature. Show me

Experience (Section)

DOMESTIC OF

or pointing a satire, and I will show you a creature whose life is a masquerade, full of vanity, sensuality and pride. The man who marries such an one must be content to take the second place in his household, and play the character of the hen-pecked husband with what meekness he best may. Answer me, ye long-suffering spouses of "society women," how much would you give to win back your freedom and self-respect? to be able to hold your head up unabashed before your servants? to feel that you can actually give an order without its being instantly countermanded? Ah, my poor friends! millions will not purchase you such joy; as long as your fascinating fair ones are like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion" (and they are generally prudent managers), so long must you dance in their chains like the good-natured clumsy bear that you are, only giving vent to a growl now and then; a growl which at best only excites ridicule. My wife was of the true world worldly; never had I seen her real character so plainly as now, when she exerted her-

self to entertain and charm me.

I had thought her spirituelle, ethereal, angelic! never was there less of an angel than she! While she talked, I was quick to observe the changes on Ferrari's countenance. became more silent and suller, as her bright-ness and cordiality increased. I would not appear aware of the growing stiffness in his de-measor; I continued to draw him into conversation, forcing him to give opinions on various subjects connected with the art of which he was professedly a follower. He was very reluctant to speak at all; and when compelled to do so,

his remarks were curt and almost snappish, much so that my wife made a laughing comment on his behavior.
"You are positively ill-tempered, Guido! she exclaimed, then remembering she has addressed him by his Christian name, she turned to me and added—"I always called him Guido, en famille; you know he is just like a brother

He looked at her and his eyes flashed dangerously, but he was mute. Nina was evidently pleased to see him is such a vexed mood; she delighted to pique his pride, and as he steadily gazed at her in a sort of reproachful wonder, she laughed joyously. Then rising from the table, she made us a co-

quettish curtsev. "I will leave you two gentlemen to finish your wine together," she said. "Afterwards, will you join me in the versadah? You will find coffee ready."

I hastened to open the door for her as she passed out smiling; then, returning to the table, I poured out more wine for myself and Ferrari, who sat gloomily eyeing his own reflec-tion in the broad polished rim of a silver fruitdish that stood near him. Giacomo the butler had long ago left the room; we were entirely alone. I thought over my plans for a moment or two; the game was as interesting as a problem in chess. With the deliberation of a prudent player I made my next move.

"A lovely woman!" I murmured meditatively, sipping my wine, "and intelligent also, I

dmire your taste, Signor?"

He started violently. "What—what do you mean?" he demanded half fiercely. I stroked my moustache and smiled at him benevolently. "Ah, young blood! young blood!" I sighed, shaking my head, "it will have its way! My good sir, why be ashamed of your feelings. I heartily sympathize with you if the lady does not appreciate the affections of the state of the tion of so ardent and gallant an admirer, then she is foolish indeed! It is not every woman who has such a chance of happiness.'

"You think-you imagine that-that-I" "That you are in love with her?" I said composedly. It is as it should be. Even the late Conte could wish no fairer fate for his beautiful widow than that she should become the wife of his chosen friend. Permit me to drink your health! Success to your love!" And I drained my glass as I finished speaking. Unfortunate fcol! He was completely disarmed; his suspicions of me melted away like mist before the

"Forgive me, Conte," he said with remose-il fervor; "I fear I have been rude and "Forgive me, Conte," he said with remose-ful fervor; "I fear I have been rude and unsociable. Your kind words have put me right again. You will think me a jealous madman, but I really funcied that you were beginning to feel an attraction for her yourself, and actually,—(pardon me, I entreat of you!) actually I was making up my mind to-kill

but you know what place is paved with similar | composed voice.

my confession so lightly; but I assure you, for the last hour I have been absolutely wretched!
"After the fashion of all lovers, I suppose," I answered—"torturing yourself without neces-sity! Well, well, it is very amusing! My young friend, when you come to my time of life, you will prefer the chink of gold to the

laughter and kisses of women. How often dually reassured the plainly disturbed feelings must I repeat to you that I am a man absolute of my own betrayers, for after a I tale ly indifferent to the tender passion? Believe it or not, it is true.'

He drank off his wine at one gulp and spoke with some excitement.

"Then I will frankly confide in you. I do love the Countessa. Love! it is too weak a word to describe what I feel. The touch of her hand thrills me, her very voice shakes my soul, her eyes burn through me. Ah! you cannot know—you could not understand the joy, the pain, . . . .

"Calm yourself," I said in a cold tone, watching my victim as his pent-up emotion be-trayed itself. "The great thing is to keep the read cool when the blood burns. You think she loves vou?"

"Think! Gran Dio! She has-" here he paused and his face flushed deeply-"nay! I have no right to say anything on that score. ] know she never cared for her husband. "I know that too!" I answered steadily. "The most casual observer cannot fail to notice

"Well, and no wonder!" he exclaimed warm-"He was such an undemonstrative fool! ly. "He was such an undemonstrative root: What business had such a fellow as that to marry so exquisite a creature !"

marry so exquisize a creature!"
My heart leaped with a sudden impulse of fury, but I controlled my voice and answered calmly—
"Requirescat in pace! He is dead; let him rest. Whatever his faults, his wife, of course, was true to him while he lived; she considered him worthy of fidelity—is it not so!"

He lowered his eyes as he replied in an indis-

tinct tone,
"Oh, certainly?"

"And you—you were a most loyal and faithful friend to him, in spite of the tempting bright eyes of his lady?"

Again he answered huskily—"Why, of course!" But the shapely hand that rested on the table so near to mine, trembled.
"Well, then," I continued quietly, "the love
you bear now to his fair widow is, I imagine,
precisely what he would approve. Being, as you

say, perfectly pure and blameless, what can I wish otherwise than this may it meet with the reward it deserves!" While I spoke be moved uneasily in his chair.

and his eyes moved to my father's picture with restless annoyance. I suppose he saw in it the likeness to his dead friend. After a moment or two of silence he turned to me with a forced

"And so you really entertain no admiration for the Contessa?"

"Oh, pardon me, I do entertain a very strong admiration for her, but not of the kind you seem to suspect. If it will please you, I can guarantee that I shall never make love to the lady unless---"Unless what?" he asked eagerly.
"Unless she happens to make love to me; in

which case it would be ungallant not to reciprocate i procate!"

And I laughed harshly. He stared at me in blank surprise. "She make love to you!" he exclaimed. "You jest. "She would never do

such a thing "

"Of course not!" I answered, rising and clapping him heavily on the shoulder. "Women never court men, it is quite unheard of; a re-verse of the order of nature! You are perfect-"Women a brilliant woman noted for turning an epigram ly safe, my friend; you will certainly win the

and Nina, I thought, was rather relieved to see it. She was evidently afraid of Ferrari —a good point for me to remember. She smiled a welcome to us as we approached, and began to poor out the fragrant coffee. It a glorious evening; the moon was already high in the heavens, and the nightingales' voices echoed softly from the distant woods. As I seated myself in a low chair that was placed in-vitingly near that of my hostess, my ears were startled by a long melanchely howl, which changed every now and then to an impatient

"What is that?" I asked, though the question was needless, for I knew the sound. "Oh, it is that tiresome dog Wyvis," answered Nina in a vexed tone. "He belonged to Fabio. He makes the evening quite miser-able with his moaning."

"Where is he?"
"Well, after my husband's death he became so troublesome, roaming all over the house and then he would insist on sleeping in Stella's room close to her bedside. He really worried me both day and night, so I was compelled to chain him up. Poor Wyvis! He was sorely punished for

his fidelity. "I am very fond of dogs," I said slowly, "and they generally take to me with extraordinary devotion. May I see this one of yours?"

"Oh, certainly! Guido, will you go and un fosten him?" fasten him?"

Guido did not move; he leaned easily back in his chair sipping his coffee.

"Many thanks," he answered, with a halt laugh; perhaps you forget that last time I did so he nearly tore me to pieces. If you do not object, I would rather Giacomo undertook the task."

task."

"After such an account of the animal's conduct, perhaps the Conte will not care to see him. It is true enough," turning to me as she spoke, "Wyvis has taken a great dislike to Signor Ferrari—and yet he is a good-natured dog, and plays with my little girl all day if she goes to him. Do you feel inclined still to see him? Yes?" And, as I bowed in the affirmative, she rang a little bell twice, and the butler appeared. twice, and the butler appeared.
"Giacomo," she continued, "unloose Wyvi

and send him here. Giacomo gave me another of those timid questioning glances, and departed to execute his order. In another five minutes, the howling having suddenly ceased, a long, lithe, black, ing having suddenly ceased, a long, lithe, black, shadowy creature came leaping wildly across the moonlit lawn—Wyvis was racing at full spred. He paid no heed to his mistress or Ferrari; he rushed straight to me with a yelp of joy. His huze tail wagged incessantly, he panted thirstily with excitement, he frisked round and round my chair, he abased himself and kissed my feet and hands, he rubbed his and kissed my feet and hands, he rubbed his stately head fondly against my keee. His frantic demonstrations of delight were watched

by my wife and Ferrari with utter astonishment. I observed their surprise and said lightly-I told you how it would be! It is nothing remarkable, I assure you. All dogs treat me

And I laid my hand on the animal's neck in the same way. with a commanding pressure; he lay down at once, only now and then raising his large wistful brown eyes to my face as though he wondered what had changed it so greatly. the faithful creature knew his intellig-nce—the faithful creature knew his master. Meantime I thought Nina lcoked pale; certainly the little jewelled white hand nearest to me shook slightly.

Madame?" I asked, watching her closely. She laughed, a little forcedly.

"Oh no! But Wyvis is usually so shy with

strangers, and I never saw him greet any one so rapturously except my late, husband. It is really very odd Ferrari, by his looks, agreed with her, and appeared to be uneasily considering the circum-

"Strange to say," he remarked, "Wyvis has for once forgotten mc. He never fails to give me a passing snarl."

Hearing his voice, the dog did indeed commence growling discontentedly; but a tcuch from me silenced him. The animal's declared

enmity towards Ferrari surprised me, -it was quite a new thing, as before my burial his behaviour to him had been perfectly fri indly.

"I have had a great deal to do with dogs in my time," I said, speaking in a deliberately

marvellous; they generally seem to recognize "Ah, Cente, it is like your generosity to take at once the persons who are fond of their y confession so lightly; but I assure you, for society. This Wyvis of yours, Contessa, has the last hour I have been absolutely wretched!" no doubt discovered that I have had many friends among his brethern, so that there is nothing strange in his making so much of me."
The air of studied indifference with which I spoke, and the fact of my taking the exuberant delight of Wyvis as a matter of course gra-dually reassured the plainly disturbed feelings pause the incident was passed over, and our conversation went on with pleasant and satisfactory smoothness. Before my departure that even-ing, however, I offered to chain up the dog— "as, if I do this," I added, "I guarantee he will not disturb your night's rest by his howling."

This suggestion met with approval, and Ferrari walked with me to show me where the kennel stood. I chained Wyvis, and stroked him tenderly; he appeared to understand, and he accepted his fate with perfect rengration, lying down upon his bed of straw without a sign of opposition, save for one imploring look out of his intelligent eyes as I turned away and left him. On making my adieux to Nina, I firmly re-

fused Ferrari's offered companionship in the walk back to my hotel.
"I am fond of a solitary meonlight stroll," I

said. "Permit me to have my own way in the matter."

After some friendly argument they yeilded to my wishes. I hade them both a civil "good night," bending low over my wife's hand and kissing it, coldly enough, God knows, and yet the action was enough to make her flash and sparkle with pleasure. Then I left them. Ferrari himself escorting me to the villagates, and watch ing me pass out on the open road. As long as he stood there, I walked with a slow and meditative pace towards the city, but the instant heard the gate clarg heavily as it closed, I hurried back with a cautious and noiseless step. Avoiding the great entrance, I slipped round to the western side of the grounds, where there was a close thicket of laurel that extended almost up to the verandah I had just leit. Entering this, and bending the boughs softly aside as I pushed my way through, I gradually reached a position from whence I could see the verandah plainly, and also hear anything that passed. Guido was sitting on the low chair I had just vacated, leaning his head back against my wife's breast; he had resched up one arm so that it had encircled her neck, and drew her head down towards his. In this half embrace they rested absolutely silent for some moments.

Suddenly Ferrari spoke—
"You are very cruel Nins. You actually
made me think you admired that rich old She laughed. "So I do! He would be really

handsome if he did not wear those ugly spec-tacles. And his jewels are lovely. I wish he would give me some more!" "And supposing he were to do so, would you care for him Nina?" he demanded, jealously. "Surely not! Besides, you have no idea how conceited he is. He says he will never

make love to a woman unless she first makes love to him; what do you think of that?"

love to him; what do you think of that?"
She laughed again, more merrily than before.
"Think! Why. that he is very original—
charmingly so! Are you coming in. Guido?"
He ross, and standing erect, almost lifted her from her chair and folded her in his arms.
"Yes, I am coming in," he answered; "and I will nave a hundred kisses for every look and smile you bestowed on the Comte! You little comette! You would fire with your grand. co nette! You would flirt with your g and-father!
She rested against him with apparent tender-

ness, one hand playing with the flower in his button-hile, and then she said, with a slight accent of fear in her voice—
accent ef fear in her voice—
"Tell me Guido, do you not think he is a

recompense you so richly merit. "Come, let us go and drick coffee with the fair one."

And arm-in arm we sarntered out to the verandah in the most friendly way possible. Ferrari was c muletely restored to good humor, and Nins. I thought. was rather relieved. other. But I tell you what I think. I am almost positive he is some long lost relation of the family—Fabio's uncle for all we know, who does not wish to declare his actual relationship. He is a good old fellow enough, I believe, and is certainly rich as Crossus; he will be a valuable friend to us both. Come, sposina mia, it

is time to go to rest." And they disappeared within the house, and shut the windows after them. I immediately left my hiding place, and resumed my way to-wards Naples. I was satisfied they had no suspicton of the truth. After all, it was absurd of ne to fancy they might have, for people in gen eral do not imagine it possible for a buried man to come back to life again. The game was in my own hards, and I now resolved to play it out with as little delay as possible.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

Time flew swiftly on,-a month, six weeks, passed, and during that short space I had established myself in Naples as a great personage great, because of my wealth and the style in which I lived. No one in all the numerous families of distinction that eager-ly sought my acquaintance cared whether I had intellect or intrinsic personal worth; it sufficed to them that I kept a carriage and pair, an elegant and costly equipage, softly lined with elegant and costly equipage, softly lifed with satin and drawn by two Arabian mares as black as polished ebony. The value of my friendship was measured by the luxuriousness of my box at the opera, and by the dainty fittings of my yacht, a swift trim vessel furnished with every luxury, and having on board a band of stringed instruments which discoursed sweet music when the moon armitid her how of silver regisnes. ments which discoursed sweet music when the moon emptied her horn of silver radiance on the rippling water. In a little while I knew everybody who was worth knowing in Naples; everywhere my name was talked of, my doings were chronicled in the fashionable newspapers; stories of my lavish generosity were repeated from meuth to mouth, and the most highly colored reports of my immense revenues. highly-colored reports of my immense revenues were whispered with a kind of breathless awe at every café and street-corner. Tradesmen way-laid my reticent valet, Vincenzo, and gave him douccurs in the hope he would obtain my cus-tom for them—"tips" which he pocketed in his usual reserved and discreet manner, but which he was always honest enough to tell me of afterwards. He would most faithfully give me the name and address of this or that particular tempter of his fidelity, always adding—
"As to whether the rascal sells good things

Among other distinctions which my wealth forced upon me, were the lavish attentions of match-making mothers. The black spectacles which I always wore, were not repulsive to these diplomatic damer,—on the contrary some of them assured me they were most becoming, so anxious were they to secure me as a son-in-law. Fair girls in their teens, blushing and ingenuous, [were artfully introduced to I me—or, hould say, thrust forward like slaves in a market for my inspection—though, to do them believed her master to be dead, as indeed she justice, they were remarkably shrewd had every reason to do, but strange to say, Giand sharp witted for their tender acomo did not. The old man had a fantastical notion that his "young lord" could not have keenly alive to the importance of making a good match,—and no doubt the pretty in on the point that my wife declared he must be not that my wife declared he must be going gray. Assumts, on the other hand, nocents laid many dainty schemes in their own minds for liberty and enjoyment when one or the other of them should become the Countess Oilva, and fool the old black spectacled husband to her heart's content. Needless to say their plans were not destined to be fulfilled, though I rather enjoyed studying the many devices they employed to fascinate me. What pretty ogling glances I received !—what whispered admiration of my "beautiful white hair! so distingue!"—what tricks of manner, alternating from grave to gay, from rippling much to witching languor! Many an evening I sat at ease on board my yatcht, watching with a satirical inward amusement, one, perhaps two or three of these fair schemers, ransacking their youthful brains for new methods to entrap the old millionnaire, as they thought me, into the matrimonial net. I used to see their eyes, sparkling with light in the sunshine, -grow liquid and dreamy in the mellow radiance of the bare round white arm and not be repulsed,—I could hold little clinging fingers in my own as ong as I liked without giving offence,-cuch are some of the privileges of wealth!

In all the parties of pleasure I formed, and these velc niny,—my wife and Ferrari were included as a matter of course. At first Nica demurred, with some plaintive excuse concern ing her "recent terrible b rea ement," but I easily persuaded her cut of this.

I even told some ladios I knew to visit her and add their entranies to mine, as I said, with the bengmant a r of an elderly man, that t was not good for one so young to waste be: time and it iure her health by uscless grieving. Raw the force of this, I must admit, with admirable readmess, and speedily vielded to the united invitations she received, though always with a well-acted reluctarce, and saying that she sid so merely "because the Count Oliva was such an old friend of the family and knew my poor dear husband as a child." "because the Count Oliva

On Ferrari I heaped all manner of benefits. Certain debts of his contracted at play I paid privately to surprise him,—his gratitude was extreme. I humored him in many of his small extravagances, —I played with his follies as an angler plays she fish at the end of his line, and I succeeded in winning his confidence. Not that I ever could surprise him into a confession of his guilty amour,—but he kept me well informed as to what he was pleased to call "the progress of his attachment," and supplied me with details which, while they fired my blood and brain to wrath, steadied me more surely in my plan of vergeance. Lattle did he dream in whom he was trueting!—little did he know into whose hands he was playing! Sometimes a kind of awful astonishment would come over me as I letened to his trivial talk, and beard him make plaus for a future that was never to be. He seemed so certain of his happiness,—so absolutely sure that nothing could or would intervene to mar it. Traitor as he was, he was anable to foresee punishment,—naterialist the heart's core, he had no knowledge of the divine law of compensation. Now and then a dangerous impulse stirred me,—a desire to say to him point blank,

"You are a condemned criminal—a doomed man to the brink of the grave. Leave this light converse and frivolous jesting—and, while there is time, prepare for death !"

But I bit my lips and kept stern silence Often, too, I felt disposed to seize him by the throat, and, declaring my identity, accuse him of his treachery to his face, but I always remembered and controlled myself. One point in his character I knew well—I had known it of old—this was his excessive love for good wine. I aided and abetted him in this weakness, and whenever he visited me I took care that he should have his choice of the finest vintages. Often after a convivial evening spent in my apartments with a few other young men of his class and calibre, he reeled out of my presence, his deep y-flushed face and thick voice bearing plain testimony as to his condition. On these occasions I used to consider with a sort of fierce humor how Nina would receive him,—for though she saw no offence in the one kind of vice she practised, she had a particular horror of vulgarity in any form, and drunkenness was one of those low fillings she specially abborred.

"Go to your lady-love, mon beau Silenus!" I
would think, as I watched him leaving my

hotel with a couple of his boom companions staggering and laughing loudly as he went, or singing the last questionable street song of the Neapolitan bas peuple: "You are in a would be riotous and savage mood—her finer anima! instincts will revolt from you, as a lithe gazelle would fly from the hideous gambols of a rhinoceres. She is already afraid of you,—in a little while she will look upon you with loathing and The transfer of the same of th

isgust-tant pis pour vous, tant mieux pour

I had of course attained the position of ami intime at the Villa Romani I was welcome

there at any hour, -1 could examine and read my own books in my own library at leisure (what a privilege was mine!); I could saunter freely through the beautiful gardens accom-panied by Wyvis, who attended me as a matter of course; in short, the house was almost at my disposal, though I never passed a night under its roof. I carefully kept up my character as a prematurely elderly man, slightly invalided by a long and arduous career in far off foreign lands, and I was particularly prudent in my behavior towards my wife before Ferrari.
Never did I permit the least word or action on
on my part that could arouse his jealousy or suspicion. I treated her with a sort of parental kindness and reserve, but she, trust a woman for intrigue!—she was quick to perceive my reasons for so doing. Directly Ferrari's back was turned, she would look at me with a glance of coquettish intelligence, and smile—a little mocking, half petulant smile;— or she would utter some disparaging remark about him, combining with it a covert compliment to me. It was not for me to betray her secrets, —I saw no occasion to tell Ferrari that nearly every morning she sent her maid to my hotel with fruit and flowers and inquiries after my health,—nor was my valet. Vincenzo the man to say that he carried gifts and similar messages from me to her. But at the commencement of November things were so far advanced that I was in the unusual position of being secretly courted by my own position of being secretly courted by my own wife!—I reciprocating her attentions with equal secrecy! The fact of my being often in the company of other ladies piqued her vanity
—she knew that I was considered a desirable parti, and she resolved to win me. In this case I also resolved—to be won! A grim courtship truly-between a dead man and his own Ferrari never suspected what was widow! widow! Ferrari never suspected what was going on; he had spoken of me as "that roor fool Fabio, he was too casily duped;" yet never was there one more "easily duped" than himself, or to whom the epithet "poor fool" more thoroughly applied. As I said before he was sure—too sure of his own good fortune. I wished to excite his distrust. and enmity sometimes, but this I found I could not do. He trusted me—yes! as much as in the old days I had trusted him. Therefore the catastrophe for him must be sudden as well as fatal—perhaps, after all, it was better so.

During my frequent visits to the Villa I saw much of my child Stella. She became passionately attached to me—poor little thing! her love was a mere natural instinct, had she but known it. Often, too, her nurse, Assunta, would bring her to my hotel to pass an hour or "As to whether the rascal fells good things or bad our Lady only knows, but truly he gave me thirty francs to secure your excellency's good-will. Though for all that I would not recommend him if your excellency knows of an honester man!"

would bring her to my note to pass at hour or so with me. This was a great treat to her, and her delight reached its climax when I took her on my knee and told her a fairy story—her favorite one being that of a good little girl whose papa suddenly went away, and how the little girl grieved for him till at last some kind fairies helped her to find him again. I was at first somewhat afraid of old Assunta,—she had been my nurse,—was it possible that she would not recognize me? first time I met her in my new character I almost held my breath in a sort of suspense,but the good old woman was nearly blind, and I think she could scarce make out my lineaments. She was of an entirely different nature to Giacomo the butler.—she thoroughly believed her master to be dead, as indeed on the point that my wife declared he must be going crazy. Assunta, on the other hand, would talk volubly of my death and tell me

with assured earnestness,—

"It was to be expected, Eccellenza—he was too good for us, and the Saints took him. Of course our Lady wanted him—she always picks out the best among us. The poor Giacomo will not listen to me, he grows weak and childish, and he leved the master too well—hetter," and and he loved the master too well-better," and here her voice would deepen into reproachful solemnity, "yes, better actually than St. Joseph himself! And of course one is punished for such a thing. I always knew my master would dinners, and other diversions shall wait to die yourg—he was too gentle as a baby, and too your return." kind-hearted as a man, to stay here long."

And she would shake her grey head and feel

for the beads of her rosary, and mutter many an Ave for the repose of my soul. Much as I wished it, I could never get her to talk about her mistress—it was the one subject on which liquid and dreamy in the mellow radiance of the october moon, and turn upon me with a vague wistfulness most lovely to behold, and—most admirably feigned! I could lay my head on a bare round white arm and not be round with a position of the beauty and accomplishments of morrow will soon be here. I will come and above round white arm and not be rounded at me your gratity she was invariably silent. On one occasion some day," I answered. "And now, had no morrow will soon be here. I will come and admirably feigned! I could lay my head on a bare round white arm and not be rounded. with sudden and earnest scrutiny—sighed—
but said nothing. I was glad to see how
thoroughly devoted she was to Stella, and the
child returned her affection with interest,—
though as the November days came on apace,
though as the November days came on apace,
binding her, by all the most sacred yows
binding her, by all the most sacred yows
binding her, by all the most sacred yows
binding her, by all the most sacred yows my little one looked far from strong. She paled and grew thin, her eyes looked preternaturally large and solemn, and she was very early wearied. I called Assunta's attention to these signs of ill health; she replied that she had spoken to the Countess, but that "Manage" had taken no nation of the children. dama" had taken no notice of the ch ld's weakly condition. Afterwards I mentioned the matter myself to Nina, who merely smiled g atefully up in my face and answered,

"Really, my dear Conte, you are too good! There is nothing the matter with Stella, her health is excellent; she eats too many bonbons, perhaps, and is growing too fast, that is all. How kind you are to think of her! But, I assure you, she is quite well."

If I did not feel so sure of this,—yet I was

obliged to conceal my anxiety, as over-much concern about the child would not have been in ke-ping with my assumed character.

It was a little past the middle of November, when a circumstance occurred that gave impetus to my plans, and hurried them to full fruition. The days were growing chilly and ead even in Naples-yachting excursions were over, and I was beginning to organize a few dinners and balls for the approaching winter season, when one afternoon Ferrari entered my room unannounced and threw himself into the nearest chair with an impatient exclamation, and a vexed expression of countenance.

"What is the matter?" I asked carelessly, as I caught a furtive glance of his eyes. "Anything financial? Pray draw upon me! I will be a most accommodating banker!" He smiled unessily though gratefully.
"Thanks, Conte—but it is nothing of that

sort,—it is,—gran Dio / what an unlucky wretch I am?" "I hope," and here I put on an expression of the deepest auxiety, "I hope the pretty Con-tessa has not played you false? she has refused to marry you?"

He laughed with a disdainful triumph in his

laughter. Oh, as far as that goes there is no danger! She dares not play me false."
"Dares not! That is rather a strong expression, my friend!" And I stroked my beard

and looked at him steadily. He himself seemed to think he had spoken too openly and hastily,
—for he reddened as he said with a little em-

barrasement:
. "Well, 1 did not mean that exactly—of course she is perfectly free to do as she likes— but she cannot, I think, refuse me after showing me so much encouragement."

I waved my hand with airy gesture of amic-

able agreement.
"Certainly not," I said, "unless she be an arrant coquette and therefore a worbless woman; and you, who know so well her intrin-sic goodness and purity, have no reason to fear.

sic goodness and purity, have no reason to fear. But, if not love or money, what is it that troubles you? It must be serious, to judge from your face."

He played absently with a ring I had given him, turning it round and round upon his finger many times before replying.

"Well, the fact is," he said at last, "I am compelled to go away—to leave Naples for a time."

and dimones in the state mounts

and I am bound for the sake of decency to and Dam bound for the sake of decency to at tend his last moments. Rather protracted is moments they threaten to be too, but the law yers say I had better be present, as the old many take it into his head to disinherit man the final gasp. I suppose I shall not be about long—a fortnight at most—and in the man while——

Here he hesitated and looked at me anxious, "Continue, caro mio continue!" I said wis some impatience. If I can do anything in you absence, you have only to command me." He rose from his chair, and approaching the window where I sat in a half reclining position, he drew a small chair opposite mine, an aitting down, laid one hand confidingly on m

sitting down, laid one hand confidingly on m wrist.

"You can do much!" he replied earnestly "and I feel that I can thoroughly depend upo you. Watch over her! She will have n other protector, and she is so beautiful an careless! You can guard her—your age, you rank and position, the fact of your being an ol friend of the family—all these things warran your censorship and vigilance over her, and yo can prevent anyother man from intruding him self upon her notice." self upon her notice."

self upon her notice."

"If he does," I exclaimed, starting up from my seat with a mock tragic air, "I will not restall his body serves my snoord as a sheath!"

And I laughed loudly, clapping him on the shoulder as I spoke. The words were the versame he had himself uttered when I had with the shoulder in the same he had himself uttered when I had with the same he same he had himself uttered when I had will nessed his interview with my wife in the avenu He seemed to find something familiar in the phrass, for he looked confused and puzzled Seeing this, I hastened to turn the current of the control of the current of the control of the current of the cu his reflections. Stopping abruptly in my mirti I assumed a serious gravity of demeanor, an

"Nay, nay! I see the subject is too sacry to be jested with—pardon my levity! I assu you, my good Ferrar, I will watch over the lady with the jealous scrutiny of a brother—a elderly brother too, and therefore one most likely to be a model of propriety. Though frankly admit it is a task I am not specially fitted for, and one that is rather distasteful to me, still, I would do much to please you, an enable you to leave Naples with an easy mind I promise you"—here I took his hand and show it warmly—"that I will be worthy of you trust and true to it, with exactly the same fin loyalty and fidelity you yourself so not showed to your dead friend Fabio! Histo cannot furnish me with a better example!"

He started as if he had been stung, and ever "Nay, nay! I see the subject is too sacre He started as if he had been stung, and ever drop of blood receded from his face, leaving almost livid. He turned his eyes in a kind a wondering doubt upon me, but I counterfeite

an air of such good faith and frankness, that he checked some hasty utterance that rose to be lips and mastering himself by a strong effort said briefly, "I thank you! I know I can rely upon you honor."
"You can!" I answered decisively—"
"You can!" Age

positively as you rely upon your own!" Againe winced, as though whipped smartly by a invisible lash. Releasing his hand, I asked it tone of affected regret, And when must you leave us, carino?" "Most unhappily, at once," he answered is tart by the early train to-morrow mon

ing."
"Well, I am glad I knew of this in time, said, glancing at my writing table, which we attrewn with unsent invitation cards, and e timates from decorators and ball-furnish 'I shall not think of starting any more gain

till you return." He looked gratefully at me. "Really? It very kind of you, but I should be sorry to inte

very kind of you, but I should be sorry to make fere with any of your plans."

"Say no more about it, amico," I interrupte him lightly. "Everything can wait till yo come back. Besides, I am sure you will prefe to think of Madama as living in some sorter to think of Madama as living in some sorter." seclus on during your enforced absence."

"I should not like her to be dull!" he cage

exclaimed.
"Oh no!" I said, with a slight smile at h of liv, as if she—Nina!—would permit heself the dull! "I will take care of that. Little distractions, such as a drive now and then, or very quiet, select musical evening! I unde stand-leave it all to me! But the dance A delighted look flashed into his eyes.

was greatly flattered and pleased.
"You are uncommonly good to me, Conte
he said earnestly. "I can never thank y sufficiently.

"I shall demand a proof of your gratited

could think of or invent, to be true to him.true as she had been false to me. In fanc could see him clasping her in his arms, a could see him clasping her in his arms, a kissing her many times in his passions fervor, imploring her to think of his faithfully, night and day, till he show again return to the joy of her caresses! smiled coldly, as this glowing picture came be fore my imagination. Ay, Guido! kiss her at fondle her now to your heart's content,—if for the last time! Never again will that will ing glance be be turned to you in either fear ing glance be be turned to you in either fear favor,—never again will that fair body ned in your jealous embrace,—never again will your cisses burn on that curved sweet mouth; ne never again! Your day is done—the last by moments of your sin's enjoyment had come—make the most of them!—no a shall interfere! Drink the last drop sweet wine,—my hand shall not dash the way from your lips on this, the final night of your amour. Traitor, liar and hypocrite! make the behappy for the short time that you make the door close last it. remains to you,—shut the door close, lest pure pale stars behold your love ecstasies! let the perfumed lamps shed their softest at ficial lustre on all that radiant beauty whi tempted your sensual soul to ruin, and of whyou are now permitted to take your last lo Let there be music too—the music of her vo which murmurs in your ear such entrant falsehoo's! "She will be true," she says. must believe her, Guido, as I did,—and, be ing her thus, part from her as lingeringly tenderly as you will,—part from her—jore

# CHAPTER XVII.

Next morning I kept my appointments met Ferrari at the railway station. He los pale and haggard, though he brightened als on seeing me. He was curiosly irritable a fusey with the porters concerning his lugge and argued with them about some petty to as obstinately and pertinaciously as a deal woman. His nerves were evidently jarred unstrung, and it was a relief when got into his coupé. He carried a yellow pa covered volume in his hand. I asked him contained any amusing reading.
"I really do not know," he answered in ferently, "I have only just bought it. It

reantly, "I have only just bought it. It is Victor Rugo."

And he held up the title-page for me to "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamne," I aloud with careful slowness. "Ah, inde You do well to read that. It is a very study!"

The train was on the point of starting, he leaned out of the carriage window beckoned me to approach more closely.

"Remember!" he whispered, "I trust to take care of her."

"Never fear!" I answered, "I will do

best to replace you!"

He smiled a pale uneasy smile, and premy hand. These were our last word, for a warning shrick the train moved off, and

another minute had rushed out of sight. alone alone with perfect freedom o many times before replying.

"Well, the fact is," he said at last, "I am compelled to go away—to leave Naples for a time."

My heart gave an expectant threb of satisfaction. Going away!—leaving Naples!—turning away from the field of battle and allowing me to gain the victory. Fortune surely favored me. But I answered with feigned concern, "Going away! Surely you cannot mean it. Why?—what for? and where?"

"An uncle of mine is dying in Rome,"he answered crossly. "He has made me his heir.

"As uncle of mine is dying in Rome,"he and work it out with patience that must keep was difficult. While I thus meditated was a surely was difficult. While I thus meditated was a surely was difficult. While I thus meditated was a surely was difficult. While I thus meditated was a surely was difficult. While I thus meditated was a surely was difficult. from the station nomewards, I was startled by the unexpected appearance of my valet, who ame upon me quite suddenly. He was out of breath with running, and he carried a note for me marked "Immediate." It was from my life, and ran briefly thus.

offe, and ran prient time. Stella is very ill, and who brought this?" I demanded, quicken-ing my pacs, and signing to Vincenzo to keep

ching was weeping and in great trouble—he said the specific littled nursella had the fever in her throat, it is a the diphtheria he me.ns, I think. She was on me taken ill in the middle of the night had taken ill in the middle of the night, but the purse thought it was nothing serious. This norning she has been getting worse, and is in janger."
"A doctor has been sent for, of course?"
"A doctor has been sent for, of course?"

"A doctor has been sent for, of course?"

"Yes, Eccellenzs. So Giacomo said. But—"

"But what?" I a ked quickly.

"Nothing, Eccellenzs! Only the old man said the doctor had come too late."

My heart sank heavily, and a sob rose in my throat. I stopped in my rapid walk and bade throat. Ist-oped in my rapid walk and bade Vincenzo call a carriage, one of the erdinary vehicles that are everywhere standing about for hire in the principal thoroughfares of Naples. I sprang into this and told the driver to take me as quickly as pass ble to the Villa Romani, and adding to Vincenzo that I should not be specified in the response that I should not be seen adding to Vincenzo that I should not be seen adding to Vincenzo that I should not be seen adding to Vincenzo that I should not be seen and the seen and the seen adding to Vincenzo that I should not be seen as the seen as and adding to Vincenze that I should not reand adding to vincel all day, I was soon rattling along the up-hill road. On my arrival at the viil. I found the gates open, as though in expectation of my visit, and as I approached the entrance door of the house, Giacomo himself

e ver

mor ugh cuall ful t

"How is the child?" I asked him engerly. How is the chief: I asked him eagerly.

He made no repy, but shook his head gravely, and pointed to a kindly-lo king man who was at that moment descending the stairs—a man whom I instint'y recognized as a celebrated English doctor resident in the neighborhood. To him I repeated my enquiry—he beckoned me into a side-room and closed the

"The fact is," he said simply, "it is a case of gross neglect. The child has evidently been in a weskly condition for some time tast, and therefore is an easy prey to any disease that may be lurking about. She was naturally strong—I can see that—and had I been called in when the symptoms first developed themselves, I could have cured her. The nurse tells me she dared not enter the mother's room to disturb her after midnight, otherwise she would have called her to see the child—it is unfortunate, for now I can do nothing."

I listened like one in a dream. Not even old Assunta dared enter her mistress's room after Assunts dared enter ner mistress's room after midnight, no! not though the child might be seriously ill and suffering. I knew the ren on well, too well! And so while Ferrari had taken his fill of rapturous embraces and lingering farewells, my little one had been allowed to struggle in pain and fever without her mother's care or comfort. Not that such consolation would have been much at its best, but I was tool enough to wish there had been this one faint spark of womanhood left in her upon whom I had wasted all the first and only love of my life. The doctor watched the as I remained silent, and after a pause he spoke

The child has earnestly asked to see you. he said, "and I persuaded the Countess to send for you, though she was very reluctant to do so, as she said you mucht catch the disease. Of 

him, "though many of us Italians prove but miserable panic stricken wretches in time of plague—the more especially when compared with the ictrepidity and pluck of Englishmen. Sti I there are exceptions

The doctor smiled courteously and bowed. "Then I have no more to say except that it would be well for you to see my little patient at once. I am compelled to be absent for half-anhour, but at the expiration of that time I will

'Stay!" I said, laying a detaining hand on "Stay!" I take, Apply to the same of the same of the same gravely. "I fear not."
"Can nothing be done?"

"Nothing—except to keep her as quiet and warm as possible. I have left some medicine with the nurse which will alleviate the pain I shall be able to judge of her better when I return: the illness will have then reached its unit." crisis." In a couple of minutes more he had left the house, and a young maid-servant showed me to the nursery.
"Where is the Contessa?" I asked in a

whisper, as I trod softly up the stairs.
"The Contessa?" said the girl, opening her eyes in astonishment. "In her own bedroom,

ing it. because of the danger of infection."

I smothered a rough oath that rose involuntarily to my lips. Another proof of the woman's utter heartlessness I thought!

"Has she not seen her child?"

"Since the illness Oh, no, Eccellenza!"

Very gently and on tiptos I entered the nursery. The blinds were partially drawn as the strong light worried the child, and by the little white bed sat Assunta, her brown face pale and almost rigid with anxiety. At my approach she raised her eyes to mine, muttering

"It is always so. Our Lady will have the

"It is always so. Our Lady will have the best of all, first the father, then the child, it is right and just—only the bad are left."
"Papa!" moaned a little voice feebly, and Stella sat up among her tumbled pillows, with wide-opened wild eyes, feverish cheeks, and parted lips through which the breath came in particle tracers. Shocked at the marks quick, uneasy gasps. Shocked at the marks of intense suffering in her face, I put my arms tenderly round her,—she smiled faintly and tried to kiss me. I pressed the poor parched little mouth and murmured soothingly,

"Stella must be patient and quiet—Stella

must lie down, the pain will be better so: there! that is right!" as the child sank back on her bed obediently, still keeping her gaze fixed upon me. I knelt at the bedside, and watched her yearningly, while Assunta moist-ened her lips, and did all she could to ease the pain endured so meekly by the poor little thing whose breathing grew quicker and fainter with every tick of the clock. "You are my Papa, are you not?" she asked, a deeper flush crossing her forehead and cheeks. I made no answer, I only kissed the small hot hand I held. Assunts shook her head.

\*Ah poverinetta! The time is near—she sees

her father. And why not? He loved her well; he would come to fetch her for certain if the saints would let him."

And she fell on her knees and began to tell over her Rosary with great devotion. Meanwhile Stella threw one little arm round my neck; her eyes were half shut; she spoke and

"My throat aches so, papa!" she said. pitifully.

"My throat aches so, papa!" she said. pitifully.

"Can you not make it better?"

"I wish I could, my darling!" I murmured.

"I would bear all the pain for you if it were

possible !" She was silent a minute. Then she said— "What a long time you have been away!
And now I am too ill to play with you!" Then
a faint smile crossed her features. "See poor a faint smile crossed her features. "See poor To-to!" she exclaimed feebly, as her eyes fell on a battered old doll in the spangled dress of a Carnival clown that lay at the foot of her bed. "Poor dear old To-so! He will think I do not love him any more, because my throat hurts me. Give him to me, Papa!

# (To be Continued.)

## A WOMAN'S CONFESSION.

"Do you know, Mary, I once actually contemplated suicide?" "You horrify me, Mrs. R. Tell me about it." "I was suffering from chronic weakness. I believed myself the most unhappy woman in the world. I looked ten years older than I really was, and I felt twenty. Life seemed to have nothing worth hving for." "I have experienced all those symptoms myself. Well?" "Well, I was saved at the eleventh hour from the commission of a deed which I shudder to think of African davised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. which I shudder to think of Arrend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Havorite Prescription. I did so. In an incredibly short time I felt like a new being. The Prescription oured me, and Towe Dr. Pierce's debt of gratitude which

om the station homewards, I was startled by A FEARFUL LESSON FROM SCIENCE. In a letter on the employment of criminal children, published a few years ago from the pec of Mr. Isaac Ashe, President of the Central Criminal Asylum of Dundrum, Dublic, he expresses that if the child of a clever forger be taught draughtsmanship the hereditary proctaught draughtsmanship the hereditary proc-livity to a criminal use of an instinctive faculty, so-called, is directed into an analog-ous yet healthy channel, with the hopeful results of curing a tendency for crime and of making a skilf-I artisan, If the children of generations of pickpockets be taught to use their criminally detting are and delicate touch ic some handicraft requiring a special capacity of finger, such as watchmaking, the healthy function is found for a nervous proclivity and a muscular aptitude which would otherwise fairly work itself out in the criminal acts to which its very existence forms an almost irresistable temptation. But to attempt to abrogate utter-ly or eradicate a criminal tendency without such utilization of it in a heal by direction is futile. Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, which means in free translation :-Though man may check nature by matter of

force, She will take her own way as a matter of course.

In observations such as these science indicates how true, if not gentle, she is even to the out-casts. Admitting, forced to admit, the right of sio, for that is nature; foreseeing the perils of temptation, or, as she would call it, the environments, science too detects the politica, "Soffer and gives in her way also the bidding, "Soffer Touching little children to come unto me." Touching what religion calls the temptation to and science the environment of, evil, science detects that some influences of pure physical character in their origin are sufficient to generate the most distinctive evils, and that these evils once generated pass on by birth or heredity. One illustration of this fact will answer most aptly, because it is most commonly open to observation and confirmation. There shall be a person born of the most correct parentage in respect to the virtue of truth ulness. That person shall grow up in the perfected practice of the virtue of truth, so that his or her word shall be a pass-word of integrity and honor and right. But by environment that person shall come under the tatal influence of one common every day agent, alcoholic drink, and as the agent changes its victim and masters its victim, the first symptoms of the victory of evil, in what is called dipsomania, shall of a certainty be the loss of the once pre-eminent virtue. Of the many victims of intemperance virtue. Of the many victims of intemperance whom it has been my mistortune to meet, not one has escaped this moral abasement, departure from truth-the vice of falsehood. part of the moral disease, as distinct and as clear as any part of the physical disease—unsteady as any part of the physical discase undestroy which springs from alcohol. It is as if the spirit of untruth had entered the body like a physical poison, had corrupted the mind, and make it a veritable centre of sin. I am led from the e redections to one more parallel, bearing on the wages of results of good and evil. The religious view on this question is so familiar to every one I have but to name it to bring it to the recollection. It is told in the language of the two Testaments, in the plainest terms, that while length of days is the reward of goodness. "the wicked shall not live out half their days" and "the wages of sin is death," These and many other sayings are pregnant with the idea that to carry on evil, to be evil, is to suffer disease and prematurely to die. This is the voice of religion. It is quite equalled in plainness of lesson by the voice of science; for science not only states but proves—not only declares but calculates, and delivers the calculation. Science detects, and in the most solemn teaching relates, the benefits of goodness of life, the miseries which spring from evil. She traces diseases which desceed from generation to generation from evil; she reads the story of inborn evil in the face, the build, the character of even the innocent victims of the original offense. She grasps in her impartial survey the national evidences of evil. The death rates of nations and communities are to her calm reason the essens of the virtues, the vices, the wealth, the poverty of those who reduce them. Her ministers know individually how stern is the truth that "the wicked do not live out half their days," and can each and all most truly declare that in the great living book of disease there is not a single instance of a wicked man who is free from disease of body or mind, or who approaches to the attainment of a healty life. Emphatically, science re-echoes the saying in all its solemn import, "The wages of ain is death,"-Asclepiad.

A JOYOUS TYPE FOUNDER AT LAST. The last drawing of The Louislana State Lottery has rendered at least one San Franciscan happy, and he is William Leslie, of Palmer & Rey's type foundry, No. 407 Sansom street, who resides with his family at 2.505 California street. He had the good fortune to hold a one-tenth ticket in the Capital Prize of \$50,000, his share Second being \$5,000, the money being drawn through the agency of Wells, Fargo F. Co.—San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, Nov. 30.

The finest house in Washington is that of B. H. Warder, on K street. It cost \$400,000 and looks like a Venetian palace. It has a bathroom of white marble, and in one of the bedrooms there is an apartment walled with mirrors, so arranged that one can see every part of himself without turning his head.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India mishad placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nerveus Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and 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 receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. (9.13com)

In cases of freezing rub the body with snow, ice or cold water. Get up all the friction you can with these articles. After a while let heat be applied in the most gentle manuer. If animation does not return try artificial respiration, as in cases of drowning. Heat first applied is certain death.

(9-13eow)

# A PILL IN TIME SAVES NINE!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are preventive as well as curative. A few of these "Little Giants," taken at the right time, with Little Giants," taken at the right time, with little expense and no inconvenience, will accomplish what many dollars and much sacrifice of time will fail to do after disease once holds you wishin its iron grasp. Constipation relieved, the Liver regulated, the Blood purified, will fortify against fevers and all contagious diseases. Persons intending travel, changing diet, water and climate will find invaluable Dr. Person Pleas. olimate, will find invaluable Dr. Perce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In vials convenient to carry.

CORRECT.-Hon. James McShane says that the talk about cabinet changes at Quebec is all stuff and nonsense, and speaking of himself he adds that he is in the Government to stay. Mr. McShane may not be a kid glove statesman, after the heart of the Gazette. but he has a warm place in the affections of the people; and he runs his department on good business principles. His career as a minister has been oreditable. Waterloo Advertiser.

The lace curtains in the Robert Garrett mansion at Baltimore cost \$200 a yard, and some of the carpets are actually worth their weight in gold. I can never repay. 

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

THE SENSATION CREATED BY A JAPANESE PEASANT WOMAN.

A young Japanese peasant woman has cre-ated a genuine sensation in the me ical circles of the east with a new theory and cure of rheumatism.

Her theory is that it is caused by a small insect under the skin, that gnaws and bites the muscles and thus causes the twinges of pain and the untold misery of that ailment.

A grizzled and skeptical rea captain placed

himself under her care and, after toot baths of bran and hot rice brandy, she nipped from his kness small white insects by the cozen! The regular practitioners were skeptical about this new theory, and put one of the insects under a microscope. They decided that by its organ-

ism it never could have lived under the surface of the skin. The Captain insists, however, that the Janarese woman has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds, in his sight,

and killed them, and that he grows better after each treatment! This theory, absurd as it seems, is really not much mo-e so than the theories formerly held by the medical fragernity. It us d to be thought a trouble of the joints, and was treated as such

until it was demonstrated that the treatment brought no lasting results. Then, as the muscles were affected, it was set down as a muscular disease: but the same un-satisfactory results followed. Now it is uni-versally acknowledged to be a "fiery condition" f the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system.

To cure it the uric acid must be driven out of the blood, which is done by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition with Warner's safe cure, and "putting out the fire in the b'ood" by Warner's sate rheumatic cure. These remedies, taken in alternation, as they should be, drive out the unic acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation James Wight, of 37 E. 19th St. New York, was for many years a victim of rheumatism, and tried various re-medies and cure, without avail. Sept. 8, 1887, he writes in praise of the remedies named, and says: "I am now free from the arrow stings of the dreaded inflammatory rheumatism. I have and always will recommend Warner's cheumatic remedies to all sufferers of the direase.

The Japanese persant woman's theory will not be likely to s and the test of time and scientific investigation, but the thousands of cures made by the remedies mentioned above prove their merit beyond all question.

#### SUPERSTION OF SAILORS. SOM4 OLD-TIME BELIEFS IN GHOSTS, OMENS AND

HAUNTED SHIPS. There is no class of the population more su-

perstitious, perhaps, than sailors are. It is not difficult to understand this; isolated and alone in a vast world of air and water, surrounded by strange sights and mysterious powers, of which science gives but imperfect knowledge, their minds and imaginations are worked upon by a constant succession of miracles, engendering awe or exciting terror, with vague ideas of ing awe or exching terror, with vague ideas of things strongly suggested although quite unknown. Ancient authors, writing of times when navigation was in its infancy, and every great power in nature was individualized as a kind of deified man, are full of wonders and mysteries and people of the world of air and water with all kinds of imaginary beings and mousters good or evil. Sunshine indicated the glorified presence of

Apollo, darkness was the attribute of angry and vengeful demons, and as they were hopeful and gay, full of courage and daring in the one, in the other vague terrors haunted them, giving horrible significance to the most harmless indications of changeful weather. The ghostly Dutchman's phantem ship, or demon frigate, foretold storm and darkness; lightning playing npon the mast, stars and cordage gave signs of danger or safety according to the forms it as-sumed; whistling would, it was believed, ex-cite the anger of storm demons; and among french sailors it was once a common custom to fasten some unlucky midshipman to the mast and flog him to please the spirits of the tem-

pests and keep them good-natured.

But ghost-haunted ships were of all things those which the sailor regarded with most terror, and it is not many years since that an account was published of some sailors who refused to serve on board a British man-of-war, be cause, as they said, there was a ghost aboard. When pressed to give a reason for their belief, they said the smelled him! One night. how-ever, in a state of genuine terror, they said aye, and heard it, too, behind some beer barrels; and they would rather swim than re-main aboard. The captain, however, ordered them to be put in irons until they were well out at sea and then flogged. After that he

heard nothing more of the ghost.

Ships thus baunted were not only doomed to perish in the belief of sailors, but their very presence brought danger to all who looked up-on them. The decayed hulls of vessels reputed to be haunted would drive the fisher folk on some of the Scotch and Irish coasts from the most promising bays, and no one would venture even to bathe near them, such wild unreasonable terror did they provoke.

# A BOOK NEITHER WRITTEN NOR PRINTED.

Perhaps the most singular curiosity in the book world is a volume that belongs to the family of the Prince de Ligne, and is now in France. It is entitled "The Passion of Christ," and is neither written nor printed. Every letter of the text is cut out of a leaf, and, being interlegated with blue properties. being interleaved with blue paper, is as easily read as the best print. The labor and patience bestowed upon its composition must have been excessive, especially when the precision and minuteness of the letters are considered.

minuteness of the letters are considered.

The general execution in every respect is indeed admirable, and the vellum is of the most delicate and costly kind. Rodolph II. of Germany offered for it in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which was probably equal to 60,000 at this day.

The most remarkable circumstance connected this literary transports in that it heavy the royal this literary treasure is that it bears the royal arms of England; but when it was in that country, and by whom owned, has never been ascertained.

# SHORT SERMONS FOR BOYS.

(From the Jonish Messenger.)

Most boys and girls do not like sermons-Most boys and girls do not like sermons—
they say they are too long for their highnesses.
Perhaps they may like these short sermons. They will give food to think over, and
must not be read too hastily.

A Swedish boy fell out of the window and
was badly hurt, but, with clenched lips, he kept
back the cry of pain. The King, Gustavus
Adolphus, who saw him fall, prophesied that
that hery would make a man for an exergency.

that bry would make a man for an emergency. And so he did, for he became the famous Gen. A boy used to crush the flowers to get their

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountainers gazed on as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me one day." So he did, for he was

Michael Angelo. A German boy was reading a blood-and-thun-

der novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here goes !" and he flung the book after 12. So nere goes 1 and ne nung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

Do you know what these little sermons mean Why, simply this, that in boyhood and girlhood

are shown the traits for good or evil that make the man or woman good or not.

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 86.

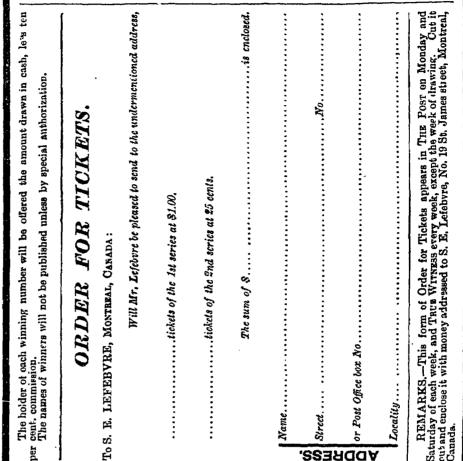
CLASS D.

THE NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES \$10,000 1,000 1,000 25 cents PER TICKET.



LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia. That warm borax water will remove dand

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter

butter. That it rests you, in sewing, to change your position frequently.

That rusty flat-irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That a hot, strong lemonade, taken at bed time, will break up a bad cold.

That tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water. That a little soda water will relieve sick head-

che caused by indigestion. That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath. That a cup of hot water, drunk before meals.

will prevent nausea and dyspepsia. That well ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headache and lassitude.

That consumptive night sweats may be ar rested by sponging the body nightly in salt water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back, then loosen his clothes and let him alone. That a fever patient can be made comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda-

That cold tea should be saved for the vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives color and flavor.
That to beat the whites of eggs quickly, add

a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cool eggs froth

rapidly.

The above, which have been partially going the rounds of the press, seem to be worth sending further on their travels as simple and practice of the press. tical notions, which ought to be found useful in any household.

Of course what is meant by soda water is a

solution of carbonate of soda. With regard to cold tea, we rather fancy that thrifty housewives allow but very little of that article go to waste at all. If sods is taken to relieve heart-burn caused

by acidity arising from indigestion, a good tea-spoonful in about a third to half a tumbler of water, is about an efficient dose.

#### FOR QUIET MOMENTS. Malice drinks one-half of its own poison.

-[Seneca.

The Christian life is not hearing nor knowing, but doing .- [Rev. S. L. Dickey.

The circumference cannot be small if God is the centre. - [Hannah More. The only refuge from doubt is the light of

ampler truth,-[Rev. Peter S. Menzies. He is the richest who is content with the least: for content is the wealth of nature .-Socrates.

A contemplative life has more the appear ance of piety than any other; but the divine plan is to bring faith into activity and exercise.-[Cecil.

Humility and meekness escape many s blow; always keeping peace within, and often without too .- [Rev. W. B. McKee.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION. Mathew Sullivan, of Westover, Ont., was ill with dyspepsia for four years. Finding doctors did little good he tried Burdock Blood Bitters.

::1.

He is one of the oddest little men that you

#### (From the Chicago Tribunc.)

PHILADELPHIA'S SUDDEN DEATH

would find in the whole Quaker City collection of curios—a collection by no means small, be it remembered. He has a brogue as noticeable as the nose on his face, though he is only half Irish. He was born in Spain, and has lived pretty nearly everywhere longer than in Ireland. He is bright eyed, read in all the isms of the day, a thorough Bashi-Bazouk for argument, forceful, keen. Intellectual—yet, broadly speaking, altogether too great a theorise for everyday res. romembered. He has a brogue as noticeable rizer for everyday use.

He has just been made president of an organ-

ization whose weird purpose, no doubt, delights his soul. He talks of it and its aims with a pathos worthy of a believer in anti-poverty schemes. The society rejoices in the title ef the "Sudden Death Club." The name, I fancy, and perhaps the underlying notion, were suggested by one of Louis Stevenson's night-mares, the "Suicide Club." There is no young man with cream tarts, however, no prince, no funny business of any kind. The nearest approach to levity that will be permitted will be the mirth incidental to the quarterly dinners, at which the members propose to gather and congratulate each other that they are still

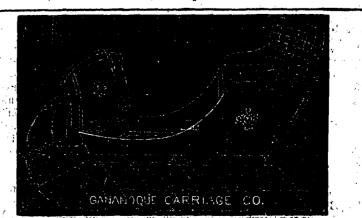
After some deliberation it has been decided that persons with a hereditary tendency to suicide are eligible. As people with fatal troubles can hardly be said to possess a constitution worth speaking of, the club has decided to do without one of those useful and commendable instruments. It has a long and comprehensive code of by-laws, however. One of the most potable is that no member shell at any time. notable is that no member shall at any time carry upon his person any letters or other docu ments that might compromise the good name or touch the happiness of others. Another requires each member to carry constantly about him papers containing his name and address, the name and residence of his "favorite un-dertaker," specific directions as to the disposal of his body, and particularly a statement as to whether he desires to be buried or burned. All who join the club obligate themselves to lead correct lives, to be hopeful and cheerful, and to "keep their hearts pure" against their dissolu-tion, The members are counselled to be cheer ful and hopeful, and the club's quarterly din ner is designed in a measure to foster those feel

The first dinner of the club will take place in a short time. It is significant that the mem bership now is at the unlucky number of thir

## MEN JUDGED BY THEIR DRESS.

Men may also from motives of policy adopt a superior style of dress. They judge one another very much by attire. That most acute observer, Chesterfield, has told us that a welldressed man, by means of his good clothes, impresses men much more than he does women. I think this very true. Life is a struggle. We may make way for a successful man just as in times they made way for the man in armor It is by a man's personal appearance that the world, to a considerable degree, judges of his success. There is, perhaps, no country in which men are so much judged by their appearance as in this. No one has a title or a family to fall back upon, and there are few other things by which to form a judgment.—From "Sugges-tions to Dudes," in the American Magazine for January.

did little good he tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After buttering the tin for a boiled pudding six bottles cured him, and he gained in weight to 178 pounds. B. B. B. cures the worst known cases of chronic dyspepsia after all else pans can be treated with flour in the same way and the cake will never stick,



In one of the St. Louis cemeteries is a head one and Two Seated Sleighs: SPEEDERS, GLADSTONE, SOLID stone reared by an appreciative husband over the grave of his wife. It bears this comprete the Very Lowest Prices. At The Best Goods, Fully Warranted. The very Lowest Prices. At The Best Goods, Fully Warranted. The work of the Very Lowest Prices.

hensive inscription: "I did not have to rob my employers to keep you in extravagance." R. J. LAIIMER, 92 McGill Street, Montreal. at her silver ware.

WHAT AM I TO DO?

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

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

And now we are told that the coloring matter in greenbacks is a deadly poison. But you cannot scare us in that way.

CAUTION.

A source of much ill-health is neglected Constipation. The utmost caution should be observed to keep the bowels regular. The best regulator of the bowels to promote their natural action is Burdock Blood Bitters. Try it if troubled with constipation.

History Prefessor; Mr. Litelbranes, how did Capar die? Mr. Litelbranes: On-or, too many Roman punches, I believe.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulatory lates the bowels, quiets pain, cores diarrhoa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothos the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

A young man, obliged to invent instantly some excuse for a long golden hair on his coat sleeve, stammered out that he 's sat next to the b-b-butter at dinner.'

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is good in case of accidents and emergencies, and when coupled with Hag-yard's Yellow Oil will often save life. Yellow Oil cures all painful injuries, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and is in fact a handy and reliable sur-

Good advice is worth more than money, but Jones says somehow he cannot make his creditors see it in that light.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it

To make a corset feel comfortable, lace up

to fit the form neatly, then sew five or six straps of gum ribbon across and remove the atrings. Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's

Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved. Keep your bread pan and pie dishos free from ill flavor by always washing them in

hot water after using. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon sub-dued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medi-

cinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints. A Dakota man, while on his way to horrow his neighbor's paper was atruck by lightning and killed. We have no comments to make,

In his VEGETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmalee has No one is eligible for membership who has not some organic trouble that is reasonably likely to cut the string of life with a map. After some deliberation it has been decided never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions Parmalee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and

> Salt plentifully sprinkled on the icy door-step will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.

AMONG THE WARMEST ADVOCATES of the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in delicate health, whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments, and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by

For intense itching, bathe in salt water, dry with a coarse towel and rub with sweet

There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence, without delay, a course of Dr. Thomas' Belectric Oil, followed up systematically until relief is obtained .-

Sweep and dust once a week the rooms which do not daily receive this attention.

Jas. Shannon, Lakesdale, writes :- "For many years my wife was troubled with chil-blains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was so excruciating that she could not sleep at night. Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when, in a few days, the pain was all allayed and the foot reatored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.''

HAVE NO EQUAL AS A PROMPT and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A tale of youth, maiden and father. Scene

first—gate. Scene second—galter. third—gait, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, -Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers .- Daily experi-

ence confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the akin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance. as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of oure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. which heal the scres and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect ours after every other means had failed in giving any relief. Desperate diseases best display its VITIBAL.

I am at your service, ma'am, as the burgiar said when the lady of the house caught him

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The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUF WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Orice Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscribing could

scription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Partles wishing to become subscribers can do so

through any responsible news agent, when there to none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY ......JANUARY 25, 1888

A BILL is before the U.S. Congress to appro-Triate \$7,500,000 for the manufacture of steel guns Heavy artillery is wauted to shoot the b izzards.

THE Ontario Legislature will assemble on Wednesday next, the 25th inst. Important matters are expected to come up for discussion

" FREE TRADE and honest government," is the platform proposed for the Democratic party in the United States by the New York Telegram. It could not be improved upon.

If it were not for paternal Tory government sugar could be had in Montreal for three cents a pound. Of the extra three cents we now pay, one goes to the government and two to the "Combine" This is the sweet buy and buy.

WHEN Mr. P. Parcell subscribed \$2,000 to the Tory election fund in 1882 the money was accepted, no questions asked, no vouchers returned as to how the money was spent. Tory attacks on hin. now savor of base ingratitude.

ANOTHER priest, Father McFadden, has been committed for trial for holding an anti-landlord meeting. Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westmeath Examiner has been arrested a second time for exercising the right of free speech. And these things are done by the Government of a nation of which the Poet Laureate sings :-

"It is the land that freemen till, That sober-suited freedom chose: When girded round by friends or foos, A man may speak the thing he will."

"CANADA must submit." So said Chamberllain, so says the United States Commissioners. What does Sir Charles Tupper say? We know what the people of Canada will say should their rights be surrendered without an equivalent in reciprocity.

No objection appears to be offered to women obtaining their rights wherever they have the brains to win their way. Mrs. Dow, a wealthy lady of Dover, N.H., has just been elected president of horse car railway company, in which she purchased a controllring interest.

In Wales the people have formed a league on the same lines as the Irish National League. They demand the disestablishment sof the church and reform of the land aws. It is grate possible that the people of adjoin-Eng English counties will take up the movewent. An English National League would 1 %:a grim rejoinder to Tory platitudes about In ich dies ffection.

1 MESHOP IRELAND, who has charge of the Cat Lolic diocese embracing the southern half of A binneseta, is unthusiastic in his appreciation of the high license there. He mentions a lar, so number of places in which the vice of dr mkeness has been largely diminished. His o bservations and caquiries have conhim that the law is growing in popular fav. w and cannot be overthrown,

THE ( Ittawa Citizen rises to the occasion with the observation that "the man who will sell b is vote is unworthy of enjoying the privilege o f exercising his franchise, and when proved gui. 'ty he and his purchaser should be subjected to seach punishment as will prove a terror to evi ! doers." Now tell us, dear, what you would d s with him wato gives a woman \$5 to kick as high as his head when canvassing for votes !

Ir is announced by ministerial organs that, " seeing that the U.S. Congress is not likey to deal with a vatters affecting Canada for many weeks to come, it may be found necessary on the part of the Canadian Parliament to hold but a short session in . February and March, and be in readiness to meet again later on, supposing it may be found necessary to act in accord with American propositions." This is rather a funny course from a party that repudiates the bare idea of "looking to Washington !"

ing steadily towards convalescence, and will thing which Russia cannot tolerate. War

Parliament. Previous to that function there will be a conference of the Irish members to fix on a programme for the ensuing season. Notwithstanding the arrests, effected and intended, there will be no lack of talent and energy on the National side of the Commons.

THE London Advertser gives utterance to brave, true sentiment when, alluding to Bright's objection that Mr. Gladstone might appoint Parnellites to the highest offices of state, it says :- "England has few abler or more henorable men than Parnell himself, and some of his followers are men of conspicuous ability. It may be doubted whether a better move could be made for the establishment of Irish loyalty and the consolation of the Empire than to throw upon the Irish leaders the obligations and responsibilities of rulers of the nation."

Quebec loan and run down the credit of the real compels it to veil its apologies for the Province, the Kazoot to-day sets up a wild wail over the success which has attended the phrases. It thinks Mr. Blunt is not reliable ficating of the bonds. The whole loan was and Mr. Bulfour is not a fool. This is extaken up in London yesterday at par in a actly the course taken by the Tory press of couple of hours. The amount was three England, from which the Kazoot has evimillions five hundred thousand dellars. Mr. dently taken the hint. If the organ of party Mercier is to be congratulated on the result, exirencies desires to act fairly in its allusions which is much better than has ever been to Irish affairs, why does it not publish the obtained by the Dominion itself in the same report of the Scotch delegates who travelled market. The loan will enable the Government to place the finances of the Province to Mr. Balfour's methods show him to be on a sound basis and relieve the treasury of quite capable of the dastardly designs atthe anxieties bequeathed to Mr. Mercier by tributed to him by Mr. Blant. Mr. Vivian, his predecessors.

IMPRISONING Irish leaders is having its foreseen effect. As each prisoner is released the event is made the occasion for an outburst of national enthusiasm, which tends to strengthen and advance the cause. Father Matt Ryan was the hero of one of these demonstrations yesterday on his release from attempt to shield Balfour from popular Limerick jail. To show how little Government persecution had tamed him, he advised the people to stick by the Plan of Campaign, which, he said, was moral and just, notwithstanding everything that lords, spiritual and temporal, said to the contrary. The imprisonment of Father Ryan has helped the National League incalculably.

THE POPE is reported in the cables as having, at an audience with Irish bishors. exhorted them to use their influence to restore quietness and respect for the law in Ireland. and told them that the Irish people could not obtain what they asked by violence. This report has a false ring. The Irish people, under the most exasperating provocation, have shown no intention whatever of resorting to violence. The hierarchy and the National leaders have assiduously impressed upon them the absolute necessity of remain ing quiet under all and every attempt to goad them to rebellion, because that is what the Government most desires. They have no inention of playing the enemies' game.

keep back information, reports of terrible the Protestant electors would be under simiffering come from the armies on the frontiers of Austria and Russia. The weather has been unusually cold and tempestuous. the quarters furnished unfit for men or horses, and the commissariat abominable. At a consequence diseases incident to such causes have been almost epidemic and the death rate enormous. At the same time, it is stated that vast numbers of Germans, Hungarians and Poles are preparing for an exodus to America in order to escape military service in the coming war. It is not strange that those who are regarded by their rulers as only so much food for powder should hasten to get away from the place which threatens to become soon the scene of a bloody conflict. No one believes in any assurance of a continued

"Uneasy lies the head that wears s crown," said Shakespeare; but a more uneasy head does not lie any where, we believe, than that under Balfour's billycock hat. He cannot move a step without being surrounded by a horde of detectives armed to the teeth to defend him from those terrible "Invincibles." And yet he talks about the success of his resolute policy of coercion, with daggers in the air and pistols everywhere-in his imagination. It is the old story of the tyrant quaking with fear because he knows he has earned the deadly hatred of men whose brothers' blood is on his hands. How different are the reports of the appearance in public of this wretched minion of a tyrannical government, booted, hissed, and cursed by congregated thousands, and the reports of the appearance of his victims before the same people! Vox populi, vox Dei. Does he not know that "tyranny absolves all faith" and that the assassins whom he fears may say with Byron :-

"The blood of tyrants is not human; they Like to incarnate Molochs, feed on ours Until 'tis time to give them to the tombs Which they have made so populous. Oh world ! Oh men! what are ye, and our best designs, That we must work by crime to punish crime." But Ballour need not tear. No true son of Erin would offer him harm.

According to the cable reports, Russia continues to nour her whiskered Pandours and her fierce hussars towards the frontiers of Azetria and Germany. The object is evidently him yet awhile to serve the cause for which he to force the western powers to withdraw their support from Prince Ferdinand and Bulgaria. The Pansclavist policy is to absorb Bulgaria and, in fact, the whole of the Danubian principalities as Russian provinces, with a view to the final conquest of Constantinople. The THE National press is quite cheery over the | consolidation of an independent state, with prospect of the parliamentary session. The representative institutions, between her and London Universe says Mr. Parnell is maron the object of her hereditary policy is some

other hand, the allies see that to let Russia obtain the immense advantage at which she aims would place them at her mercy, so they also feel that they must fight now as a safer alternative than at a future time when Russia would be vastly stronger. A war of gigartic proportions is therefore almost certain to break out in the spring. The conflict will probably involve all Europe, and we Canadians may be called upon to defend curselves against invaders, should England be compelled to take a hand in the fight.

THE Kazeot defends Mr. Belfour, of course, igainst the charge made by Mr. Wilfred Blunt. But the manner in which it takes sides with the miscreant abettor and apologist of open murder and secret assassination thows that it would speak out louder in favor of resolute coercion if it dared. A wholesome AFTER doing its level best to "bear" the | dread, however, of the Irish people of Mont-Chief Secretary of Ireland in doubtful throughout Ireland, and whose testimony as quoted in THE Post yesterday, and Mr. Wallace, also quoted in these columns a few days ago, both independent English Tories, have also condemned in vigorous language the murderous system now carried on in Ireland by Mr. Balfour. Not one word of their evidence has been copied by the Kazoot, which now displays the cloven hoof in its execration in this country.

> Ir is not an unusual thing for defeated candidates for parliament in Ontario constituencies to blame the Catholic voters in a manner conveying reproach and insuit. Mr. Smyth, the Tory candidate for Kent last Fabruary for the House of Commons, showed his teeth in this way after his defeat. On that occasion he wrote a letter caying that "the Catholic vots, money and whiskey galore drowned me." Mr. Smyth is now again before the same constituency, and is asked to explain his insulting reference to the Catholic voters. For tear we should be considered prejudiced, we will let the Hamilton Times comment on the situation. Our contemporary observes : " His assertion was sweeping. It meant, if anything, that the members of the Catholic Church and the liquor interests conspired together to prevent his return. He then adduced no evidence to show that there was any truth in the statement, and he is in no better shape now. There are many Catholic electors in the constituency, but they are no more prepared to pocket an insult because Tory candidate for Kent finds himself should be a warning to all bilious individuals either to keep their tempers even under the most adverse circumstances. A man who cannot do so would be almost certain to disgrace a representative position were he placed in it."

> PROFESSOR GALBRAITH, whose nobie selfsacrificing devotion to the National cause in organizing the Protestant Home Rule Association of Ireland, has had to endure nauch from the anti-Irish Irishmen. The latest attack on him is by Archbishop Knox, Primate of the disestablished Church, who says that his membership of the Finance Committee of the church, a representative body owning land as church trustees, is not compatible with his membership of the National League, which instigates tenants to resist the legitimate claims of the landlords. Prof. Galbraith's reply is a noble one. He declares that he joined the league for conscience's sake to protest against the action of the Government in Ireland. He is unable to see why his connection with the league should unfit him for service on the finance committee of the church. He will retire if his resignation is publicly requested, but will do so with sorrow and regret.

In this eminent churchman we have a fine representative of those Protestant patriots who have given many and glorious proofs of their devotion to Ireland. His declaration of willingness to sacrifice his position in the church rather than desert the National League, is in keeping with the character he holds in the oyes of his countrymen, and gives another proof that there are Protestant Irishmen of the highest standing as ready to-day to suffer for Irish freedom as there were in the days of Emmett and Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

# O'BRIEN'S RELEASE.

William O'Brien emerged from his prison cell at Tullamore to receive the warmest welcome ever given to an Irish National convict. Although Balfour did not succeed in his immediste purpose of destroying the life of his prisoner, he has so far succeeded that Mr. O'Brien's health is shattered, and he is ordered to France by his physicians, with the hope of preserving faced death in its cruelest form.

Mr. O'Brin's confimation of Mr. Blunt's charges against Mr. Balfour will deepen the feeling of horror with which that abandoned man is regarded throughout the civilized world. The diabolical scheme of imprisoning those Nationalists whom Balfour knew to be physically delicate and presumably unable to survive the brutal prison treatment which be intended to make them endure, places the Chief Secretary in the category of the most cold-

is ready to go, if the powers be not crime. Thus to calculate the slow torturing to willing to let her have her way. On the death of mea guiltless of offence, save devotion to their country, betokens a character of refined devilishness, and must arouse all humane Englisemen to a true conception of the character of the man who has, by his atrocities, brought disgrace upon the name and Government of England. All the circumstances connected with the trials and imprisonment of the patriots go to sustain Mr. Riunt's charges. Balfour would gladly have hanged them all could he have found an excuse, or dared, to do so, but he thought he could compass their destruction by refinements of torture under the name of prison discipline. Humanity shudders at the fiendish spectacle. But he failed, and now he must face outraged public sentiment, and we shall be greatly astonished. indeed, if the crimes of which he is guilty do not bring upon his head a just and a terrible retribution.

IRISH AND SCOTCH IN CONGRESS. There are now in the American Congress the following natives of Ireland :- Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota, born in Ireland, May 15th, 1827. William McAdoo, of New Jersey, born in Ireland, October 25th, 1855. William Bourke Cochran, of New York, born in Ireland, February 28th, 1854. Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. Mathew D. Logan, of Louisans, born in County Darry, Ireland, June 20th, 1829. William Woodbarn, of Nevada, born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1838, and Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, born near Fermoy, County of Cork, Ireland, March 12th, 1844.

The following are natives of Scotland :-John. M. Farquhar, of New York, was born near Ayr, Scotland, April 17th, 1832. Wm. G. Laidlaw, of New York, was born near Jedburgh, the county town of Roxburghshire, Scotland, January 1st, 1840. James B. White, of Indiana, was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in June, 1835. David Henderson. of Iowa, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14th, 1840. Daniel Kerr, of Iowa, was born near Daley, Ayrshire, Scotland, June 18th, 1836, and John. L. MacDonald, of Minnesota, was born in Scotland in 1838.

#### MALICIOUS JOURNALISM.

It is a rule invariably observed by honorable journalist; that while a case is before the courts. subjudice, all comment on it should be withheld. No respectable journal would object to the enforcement of this rule by the judges, for none such would offend by breaking a rule so obviously in the interests of justice. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the organ of party exigencies should have had the bad ! taste to attack the Hon. Mr. McShane in relation to the charges arising out of the Laprairie election trial, and which are now before the courts. But we suppose the malignant spirit which animates the Kazoot in all matters effecting political opponents blinded it to the viciousness and bad taste

of its conduct. It is this sort of trial by newspaper in violation of the law and in defiance of justice which has called forth so frequently of late denunciations of the press. In papers without reputation or standing such action is regarded as simply vile, and is permitted to e-cape punishment In spite of the efforts of the authorities to Mr. Smyth now tries to explain it away than on the principle of "What can you expect from ring with denunciations of its injustice and lar circumstances. The pickle in which the tions of the Kazoot, with its splendid record for it would do so, could it point, as the Opposicies, it is in the last degree deplorable.

We can imagine nothing more despicable in newspaper or more worthy of the severest reprehension than, when, a man is on trial involving his reputation, his fortune or his liberty, for that newspaper to make his cass a matter of discussion. The paper which does so displays a malignant desire to prejudice his case, and we would be glad in the interests of honest journalism, to see it punished as it deserves.

# EXECUTIONS BY ELECTRICITY.

The State Commission appointed to consider the various plans for inflicting capital punishment, with a view to the adoption of the most humane, has reported to the Legis. lature at Albany. Every conceivable scheme of putting to death, from the days of Moses and the early Chinese down to the bow stringing of the Turks, the guillotining of the French, the garrotting of the Spaniards and the barbarous strangulation of the prosent American system, is set forth an more or less detail. A more remarkable collection o horrors could hardly be presented. It reminds the reader of thrilling chapters from Lamartine and the more morbid recitels of the Newgate Calandar.

After reviewing the various modes of criminal executions in different nations the report

1. That the effort to diminish the increase of crime by the indiscriminate application of capital punishment to various offences involving different grades of moral turpitude, or, in other words, by the enlarging of the number of offences to which capital punishment is made applicable has proved a failure. 2. That any undue or peculiar severity in the mode of inflicting the death penalty neither operates to lessen the occurrence of the offence nor to produce a deterrent offect.

3. That from the long catalogue of various methods of punishment adopted by various

practically resorted to by the civilized world. After explaining in detail the many advantages and the humanity of employing the electric spark to destroy the "lives forfeited to the State," the report concludes with the following recommendations :-

nations at different times only five are now

First-That the present method of inflicaing the death penalty be abolished, and, as a substitute, that a current of electricity, of sufficient intensity to destroy life instantaneously, be passed through the body of the

Second-That every such execution take place in a State prison, to be designated by the court in its judgment and death warrant, and that the time of the execution be not fixed by the court, except by designating a period within which it must take place.

Third-That immediately after the execution a post-mortem examination of the hody be made by the physicians present, and the remains be then handed over to the medical profession for further dissection or be buried

their immediate consumption.

Fourth-That the public accounts of the execution be limited as regards its details. Lastly, your commission, pursuant to the

direction contained in the statute creating them, respectfully submit the foregoing to your consideration, and annex hereto as part of their report a proposed act which they be-lieve will render effective the changes they suggested.

The proposed bill is composed of thirteen sections, and instructs the courts and custodians of criminals how to proceed in fixing dates for and carrying out executions under the new plan.

#### PROTESTANT GREETINGS TO THE

An extraordinary revolution has evidently thoughtful men of the fact that the Papacy most powerful forces opposed to the spread turning the thoughts of serious people outside the Church to the true character and nature lately devoted their best pulpit efforts to justify the popes in their struggle with have all had a good word to say of Leo pendent, last week greeted the Pope in the arefollowing generous style:

To Joachim Vincent Pecci, Bishop of Rome and Pope of the Cathelic Apostolic and Roman Church, health and an Evangerical benediction! A priest of blameless life for fifty years, wise, moderate, successful as a priest, governor, archbishop, nuncio, cardinal, Pope, we send him our Christian salutation. Pre lates, priests, and people of his own Communion, gladly pay him homage. We simply offer him kindly greetings in the name of Christ, to whom both Pope and Protestant bow in reverent adoration. Gifts and congratulations pour in upon him from Christian, Turk and Pagau, in honor of the Jubilee of his priesthood. We esteem him as a man and as a Christian."

his is very different to the language we have been accustomed to from the organs of Protestant opinion. The Pope is no longer blameless life" and " a Christian," deserving ter in the future. of " health and evangelical benediction." This is a truly wonderful change. We hail it as an omen of that better spirit of Christian love and brotherhood which seems to have been the mission of Leo XIII. to bring into activity in these latter days.

### PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Quite in accord with its principles and tac-

tics, the senior Government organ deprecates

the introduction of party politics into the dis-

cussion of the Montreal harbor question. Its duty is to the Government first, to the city and country afterwards. If a "Grit" Government were in power at Ottawa, we all know how the organ would make the welkin tion press can, to the enormous sums lavished upon all sorts of enterprises undertaken all over the country for party purposes and with the object of making its supporters wealthy at the expense of the country. How the vigor of its language would also increase could it show that ministers had subsidized bility would be assured in the dawn of a new railways, of which they were the principal owners, with hundreds of thousands of dollars. Yet everybody knows these things can be proved up to the hilt against the Ottawa and justice. ministry. Money could not be found for a national work like the deepening of the St. Lawrence, but Mr. John H. Pope could get | The concession of Home Rule to Ireland will an outfit of rails and a quarter of a million in necessitate local government in England, cash for his railway across the State of Scotland, and Wales. The enormous burden Maine. Mr. Chapleau was unable to obtain an item in the estimates to reneve the debt of the harbor of Montreal, know by experience in America. The landed but he could get a subsidy for the Pontiac and aristocracy would be shorn of its parish Pacific Junction railway, a chief share in which he has managed to secure for himself. Sir Hector Langevin, who now counsels our by its members, and not even by them when merchants to be patient with the Govern- the vast benefits of the new system become ment, forgot all about the St. Lawrence improvements when the game of grab was going gramme, if Salisbury has the genius and the on last Parliament; but he did not forget to verve to carry it out. Will he do so? If create a fortune for himself and his relatives not, Gladstone will. In any case, it is the under the pretext of subsidizing a railway, only policy that can put an end to existing Instances like these, where Ministers and their supporters helped themselves out of the treasury ad lib., could be extended over columns, while a work of the greatest importance to the rence improvements. Of course the organ to act promptly and justly in the matter.

graveyard, with sufficient quick lime to insure | finally and properly settled by the under taking of the improvements of the St. Lawrence as a national charge.

#### A TRUE IMPERIAL POLICY.

If Lord Salisbury should adopt the policy attributed to him in the cable desparches, he would perform an act of profound statesmanship, while not materially departing from the methods of his predecessors. On several famous occasions Tory leaders have resisted great reforms with bitterness and determination, but when they found the popular tide too strong to be resisted they wheeled round and adopted the very policy against which they had long striven with all their strength. In taking this course they were cometimes carried by the force taken place in the attitude of Protestant of circumstances far beyond the dechristendom towards the Papacy. The change mands of the reformers, but on other is doubtless due to the recognition by all notable occasions they managed to main the measures they were compelled to yield, and represents, in the highest and best sense, the | thus bequeathed bones of contention to after times. But events are crowding so quickly, of Socialism and Nihilism. The greatings His | the necessities of the Empire are becoming so Holiness has received from Protestant kings urgent, that the Tory Government finds itself and potentates has had a wonderful effect in forced to adopt the Radical platform, or prepare to accept from an uncompromising democracy those measures of reform which of the Papacy. Many liberal preachers all people now regard as inevitable. In other words, the Tories must either divest themselves as gracefully as they can of their most princes in the past. The Protestant paper, chorished prejudices and prerogatives, or submit to have them taken away without thanks personally. The most influential Protestant or caremony. The two great points in the paper in the United States, the N.Y. Inde new policy attributed to Lord Salisbury

1. The pacification of Ireland by the pass ago of a Home Rule Bill.

2. The conciliation of the English Democracy by the passage of a Local Government Bill.

Should the first mentioned measure be conceived in a spirit of trutsfulness in the Irish people and generosity in meeting their reasonable demands, it would be impossible to over estimate its profound, far-reaching influence on the happiness and welfare of the Empire. Everyone who recognizes that, from their contignity, insular position and relationship, the British Isles must remain united and form one free, powerful nation, will hall with joy the extinguishment of a national feud which only produced misery in the past and can the bugbear he once was, but "a priest of only produce more misery with added disas-

> The desire so often expressed by liberalminded Englishmen of late to secure the friendship of America, can never obtain fruition so long as self-government is withheld from the people of Ireland. The enmity established by centuries of oppression can only be removed by a frank confession of wrong and a generous act of rehabilitation. It matters little to the people of Ireland what party makes these concessions; they will be accepted as the consummation of a real union, and Irishmen everywhere will feel thereafter that they are sharers in the honor and welfare, the glory and the happiness of the British Empire. How gladly would we hail this conclusion to this hereditary conflict! How happy would we be to drop the ourtain over the wretched past! With what pride and hopefulness we would turn to the uture and devote those energies, now wasted in unnatural strife, to the preservation, extension and consolidation of those liberties. without which life is not worth living.

> By the adoption of this policy Great Britsin would indeed become impregnable. Her etsera, and her legislators could turn with ease to the fulfilment of that larger destiny which can only be accomplished on lines of wisdom

> The second measure in the contemplated policy is the natural corollary of the first. of local legislation would be transferred to bodies best calculated to manage it, as we power, but the reduction of the squirerchy could hardly be considered a sperifice, save realized by the nation. It is a glorious protroubles.

# "FOOLS" AND TAXATION.

"Sir Richard Cartwright," sayathe Empire, "has repeatedly given the Canadian people country was neglected and the people of to understand that they are fools." Perhaps Montreal compelled to pay interest to the this extraordinary statement is to be attrilast cent on the money expended in St. Law | butcd to the exhaberance of the organ's youth, the imaginative faculty being strong does not like to have these those things in infants of its age, for had Sir Richard exbrought up. "The attempt," it whines, "to pressed this sentiment, time, place and exact reduce the question of the assumption of the quotation are needed to verify it. As a matchannel debt by the Government, and the ter of fact the much abused Knight never promotion of the commerce of the St. Law- said anything of the kind. In dealing with rence, to one of party politics, is greatly to the question of taxation, however, he has be deprecated." But the Government is a shown with tolerable clearness how the people party Government, and is supported on party have been fleeced on the most specious grounds by the district of Montreal, and if pretences. It is always a mistake to the representatives thereof were worth a rap | misrepresent the sayings of an opponent, and they would very soon compel the Government | Sir Richard Cartwright of all our public men is the one that leaves the least opportunity The opening of the Sault route has long for misapprehension in what he says, When been anticipated. The revolution it would we think of the manner in which the Premier work in the carrying trade of the continent has covered his schemes of executive extravawas long ago pointed out. For years and gance by cajoling the ignorant impatience of years the government has been urged to pre- the people under the stress of commercial depare for an event of international importance, pression, we are not astonished that his but it could not be got to move, while millions organ should adopt a line of argument so upon millions were squandered with a reck- childishly transparent. It thus appears that loss that was appalling on schemes as uscloss it was not that Sir Richard said the people and vicionary as the Camberland Ship Canal. were fools, but that the Empire believes them !. The Opposition press has good reasen to call to be fools. This style of argument the Government sharply to account in this proceeds on the assumption which is happily connection and to demand that a question in- becoming antiquated; namely that the be able to lead his party at the opening of woold be preferable, and to war Russia blooded miscreants known to the annals of without ceremony in the prison cemetery or volving the trade of a continent should be people are something distinct from the State 

to be systematically tricked and managed for objects of the expediency of which they are supposed to be incapacle of judging. On this view the whole political cult of Macdonaldism is projected. The people are told that heavy taxation, restricted commerce, and the delegation of the power of regulating prices to rings and monopolies, which are the main constituents of the present fiscal system, are beneficial to them. If this view be correct, then it is right for the directors Empire a fact and Sedan a necessity, in our of a joint stock company to form themselves into an interest distinct from the shareholders—to adopt stratsgems for getting hold of their money, instead of openly asking for it on the strength of well devised plans, in an honest, legal way. But is this right? If not right on the smaller scale it must be wrong on the larger. There is no difference in nature between an onnce and a pound of injustice. The theory of politics is stain from it we would have a germ of a betsimple. The people constitute the State, the State is charged with its own maintenance with the duty of promoting its own efficiency by methods of which itself must be the judge; the executive and legicalive powers are but the organs of the State, and the individuals who wield them are its servants, not its masters. Hence, a proper scheme of taxation involves in it three things: let, a full, candid exposition of national wants; 2nd, the recognition of those by the people; 3rd, a self-imposed contribution adapted to meet the case. All writers on the British system of government recognize this in theory. It is unnecessary to press a heavier charge against our socalled protective system, than that it is thoroughly unbusinesslike and anti-commercial. What mercantile firm would ever think of adopting a like method to meet its expenses of management? The rule of such an establishment invariably is, -make the process of exchange as easy as possible, simplify business to the utmost, carry economy to the very point at which, if carried further, it would begin to trench on the most complete efficiency. and then let all the expenses be defrayed out of the profits. A nation ought to manage its affairs in the same way; any other opens a door to injustice and extravagence, besides tending to diminish the profits of exchange, on which the wealth of the community depends. But, acquitting the system on business considerations, it nevertheless seems unwise, to say the very least, in a commercial people to lay the buik of their taxation on the intercourse between themselves and foreigners. Granting that taxes fall none the less on our own pockets, for this very reason it would be expedient to shift the point of incidence, while it is false in science to tax international relations to support national burdens. Such a plan, moreover, is unfair. It necessarily favors certain branches of industry at the expense of others.

Elucidating principles like these may have laid Sir Richard Cartwright open to the imputation of telling the people they are fools, for even Tory journalists are not slow to percieve that when teachings so obviously sound and indisputable are disregarded. those who disregard them must possess the natural or acquired faculties which predispose them to become the victims of fraud and

# BRIBERY.

An admirable text whereon to hang disj uisitions against bribery in parliamentary availed themselves of it, and all join in conlemning the alleged acts of corruption. This s right, for the public conscience needs pricking. But, after all, the events in Glengarry were but indications of a demoralization which extends throughout the country, and which has grown to formid able proportions since the condonation by popular vote of the national crime mown as the Pacific scandal. Since that time our people have apparently learned to think that a government may be corrupt yet beneficent, and that it is a less evil to debanch the electorate than to fail in schemes of finance. This is a proof of national demoralization which fills the future of our country with foreboding. Its source is the same with us as it has ever been in all nations where a man of genius and ambition determined to exercise the functions of government, indifferent as to the means he employed for his purpose, so long as he obtained success. But in all nations of which we have any knowledge where this sort of licenticusness was encouraged the inal outcome was disastrous. We have evere penal laws against bribery of individuals, yet we see open, wholesale bribery f constituencies by the government of the day in the promise of expenditure on public works, if a government candidate be elected, and the threat to withhold the same should he be deafeated. Ministerial organs which express unhounded herror at the revelations n Glengarry, only demonstrate their own insincerity and lack of public honesty by denouncing the lesser form of bribery while giving silent approval to the greater crime of governmental bribery and ocercion of con-

Like the Athenians of old, we have severe penal laws against blibery, but like them we ave sunk into licentious, democratic absolut. im ; for, what are our committees and polilical clubs, but the counterpart of the synoposies which become the disgrace and ruin of plections becomes morally possible, laws Bribery is the worst erims a citien can commit against tho State; a government it is the deepest all infamiles. It would amount to treaton and entitle its overthrow, persecution, ob-

stituencies.

substitute a counterfeit for genuius publi opinion; for what the true election returns ought to be the toundations on which the fabric of civil liberty greatly rests? Look at what resulted to France from the malignant, gether. The names of the publishers is a shameless frauda by which Louis Napoleon seized the Imperial Crown and made himself master of the nation. In what way can we claim superiority over Napoleonic methods, which made the Second gerrymanders, revising barrieters and partisan returning officers? Can we hope to escape the punishment of a crime which no nation ever permitted with impunity? But when we find, as unfortunately is the case in Canada, bribery opposed to bribery in all girt clime, conceivable forms by the candidates of parties, the general demoralization is only the more evident. If one party should abter state of things and there would be a chance of saving the country.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL of the Year of Our Lord 1888. By J. A. Lyons, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Illinois.

This is the thirteenth annual number of a publication which justly takes rank among the standard almanaes of the day. The calendar of the months, besides being complete in astronomical information and all that . is usually tound in other almanace, also gives a full rotation of feasts and fasts of church for the whole year. It is likewise replete with general information and embellished with choice entertaining literature.

#### THE HEALTH AND HOME LIBRARY.

The initial number of the first volume of a quarterly publication, bearing the above title, is before us. It is very handsomely printed on excellent paper, and is wholly composed of original articles, dealing with subjects of the laighest importance to family and social life. It is purely secular in its design and displays marked ability in all its departments. basis of happiness, by showing the way to preserve health, provent disease and fill the nome with comfort, is a noble mission in the fulfilment of which we wish this publication I success. It is issued by The Health & Home Publishing company, Chicago, Itl.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SCOT-LAND, from the introduction of Christianity to the present day. By Alphons Belles OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR, O.S.B., Monk of WILLIAM BLACKWOCD & Fort Augus us. Soxs, Edinburgh and London, 1887. There is, perhaps, no pertion of history more

that which deals with the rise and progress of the Christian religion in the British Isles. Still m re deeply interesting is this subject to those who trace in the history of the Church the work ings of a divine providence towards the fulfilment of a design which they are permitted to dimly comprehend. The work before us may be considered as a part of that general movement for the elucidation of ecclesiastical history which has found so liberal a patron in Pope Leo. XIII. The freedom with which His Holiness has permitted access to the library and manuscript treasures of the Vatican has enabled the scholars of all nations to reconstruct much that has been doub ful and obscure in the annals of many nations. In this connection it is wo thy of remark that the perfection of modern criticism has crested a demand for history which shall be less a study of literary excellence than of accurate statement support ed by the best available evidence. As the translator observes in his preface : "It has become an axiom, more especially since public and private enterprise have rendered the orizinal records of our country so easily accessible. that no work which is not professedly and principally based upon their authority has any claim to be considered as a serious contribution to historical science. The glowing pages of a Froude or a Macaulay, which do but reflect elections has been furnished by the Glengarry the prejudices and preposessions of their writrial. Several of our contemporaries have ther to admire more the felicity of their diction or the reckless audacity of partizanship which colors every paragraph, have long ceased to be regarded in the light of sober history." The work before us makes no claim to favor save what rests upon the fact that it professes to may before the reader a faithful picture of the pro-gress and development of the Catholic religion in Scotland. Such a picture has not yet been presented in its entirery. It is one that cannot fail to be of value to all who take a thoughtful interest in the history of a country in which Catholicity has played, and perhaps is destined to play again so important a part. "We are not sure," says a writer in the Glasg w Herald, speaking of the progress of religion in the Highlands, "that Romanism has not a future before it in the North. When the Celvic people move at all they move impetuously, repidly and move at all they move impetunially, replaif and conclusively. If once the idea of order, government and authority, in the Presbyterian churches, weakened by lay agency on the one hand, and their own inefficiency on the other, dies out of the general mind, and it the Roman Church, taking advantage of this fact, were-by its zeal and skill in working on the springs of human thought and action—to produce a new wave of religious fervor, it might sweep before it all the divided and ill-disciplined forces of Protestantism, and re-establish among the Highlanders the impressive unity and persuasive authority of Rome. In religious as in natural history we are inclined to adopt Darwinianism. Among conflicting forms and o ganizations the fittest will survive: and in the one subme as in the other the strongest, wisest and best ad pred to its ends proves itself, as far as human agency concerned, the fittest." Observations to these show that this history like is given to the world at an opportune moment If it be designed in the providence of God that the unity of that faith which was wrested from them in the religious conventions of the 16th century, it will be the logic of facts, and no century, it will be the logic of facts, and not merely sentimental arguments, that alone will work this new revolution. Whether or not the Church be superior to history, she has at least no reason to be afraid of history or of what history has to teach. It will only be a further illustration of the same truth if the newlyawakened interest in the past religious history of their native land lead Scotchmen to see that the Catholic Church of to-day is one and identical with the Church of St. Ninian, St. Columba and St. Margaret, and to appreciate that marvellous continuity which is one of her most striking characteristics. More still will be gained if those who are interested in the sub-ject will cease to regard it as a mere battlefield for ecclesisatical contention, and will endeavor to see the church of their ancestors as it really was, and as they find it described in the most authentic sources of information—name-Athers? But it is only too true that if the people at large are so debased that bribing at putes between Episcopalians and Presbyterians as to which of these religious bodies could most justly claim legitimate descent from the Church gainst it will avail very little, simply be of St. Columba, have found their proper destipause public opinion is already corrupt. nation in the limbo of forgotten controversy. The work, which will the completed in four

is one that must prove of the deepest interest. The name of Dr. Bellesheim, to all who are acquainted with his emidition, research and inde-fatigable industry, is a guarantee for the trust-worthiness of the records he has brought totion of the work is all that could be desired. It can be ordered through any bookseller.

THE RESERVENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, by the Very Rev. M. F. Hawley, D.D., Prefect Apostolic of St. George's, West Newfoundland, Boston: Doyle & Whittle,

In this elegant volume, handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated with pictures and maps, we have what may be truly termed the fruits of a labor of love. For the past 25 years the author has been busily engaged in collect-ing material which would throw light on the origin and progress of Catholicity in this sea-girt clime. He toiled night and day with the most laudable ardour and perseverance, hunting up buried documents, deciphering abstruce manuscripts, making copious notes of what he saw and read, with the result that he has been able to produce a standard work of the most in-teresting and useful information on the subject of which he writes. The opening pages of this book are devoted to the spirit of geographical research which developed itself to such an extent in the fitteenth century, as well as to the missionary labors of the early navigutators. Captain Richard Whitbourne's enthusiasm for Newfoundland and his anxiety for the coversion of the Red Indians are faithfully and minutely depicted. After a long and learned dissertation on Sonaca's prophecy. "Atlantis," St. Brendan's and the discovery of Newfoundland by Cabot, the author introduces us to the aborigines of the island, and gives us a very good description of their customs, character and religion. Jacques Cartier's arrival in Newfoundland forms also a very interesting chapter of the volume. The author subsequently deals with the colonizing of Canada, and after a digression of a few score pages, returns to his subject-matter-proper. In 1755, we are informed, Newfoundland suffered the first pains and penalties of religious persecution. Governor Dorrel was a selfwilled, haughty, digged and dogmant Anglo-Saxon, who hugged in his bosom the sweet delusion that he could crush Catholicty in the island with one stroke of his pen or with one flourish of his sword. The Catholic population of the country was at that time not at all numerou, and comprised French as well as Irish set-Governor Dorrel despised and detest d the French, as John Bull usually did even in the days when the memory of Font noy weighed on his mind like a nightmare; and as To make people acquainted with the physical the Irish, they were still more hateful in the esbasis of happiness, by showing the way to time ion of that strait-laced Puritanic moralist. Dorrel was followed by Pallise, Shuldham, Duff. and Edwards, all of whom, encouraged by the victories won by British arms over the French, bunted down Irish missionaries who had come to preach Catholicity among the people. records and traditions of the lives and hardships of these early priests are but meagre," says the author. "Indeed of some we know only the author. dates of their arrival in, and departure from, HEIM, D.D., Canon of Aix la Chapelle. | the island; sometimes only the mere fact they Translated, with notes and addition, by D. | were here; of others we learn just enough to conjecture how they strove to keep alight the flickering lamp of faith amidst the most overwhelming difficulties. They came and went periodically. We hear of their being aboard in the fishing craft in the disguise of fishermen, and thus escaping the fury of profoundly interesting to English readers than ! their persecutors. In Withes Bay a priest made his escape in this way, though the boat in which he was sitting was actually touried and searched by the authorities. In Todd's Cave a priest had to fly and take refuge in a cellar, and oven there the poor owner was afraid to harbour him. There was no mercy for those who pro-tected a priest or connived at the celebration of Masses in their houses. Hence the priests were obliged to omit the celebration of the Most Holy Sacrifice. and be content to recite for the people the rosary amid the rocks and woods, as was the case with their forefathers in Ireland. A large rock is still shown in Repars, called the "Midnight Rock," beneath Repars, called the which, tradition tells us, Father Fitsimon used to assemble the people to rosary and prayer." Among the early missionaries were Father Cain or Keen, a native of New Ross; Father Londregan, an Augustinian; Father Daly of Cork, and Fathers Power and Mabony. Father Whelan, another very zealous apostle is referred to as follows: "Twice every year, Spring and Fall, he made a visitation of his parish. It was when returning in September, 1779, that

he lost his life during a storm. His boat reached Grates Cove, and in attempting to land, the boat was swamped and all on board perished." The Right Bev. Dr. O'Dozel was the first Prefect Apostolic of Newfoundland, and was subsequently consecrated bishop at Quebec. Dr. O'D nel, who was in constant correspond eace with Archbishop Troy of Dublin, shared the rather conservative politics of the latter eculesiastic. The Newfoundland dignitary in gratiated himself into the favors of the civil authorities, and in the meeting of 1799 he authorities, and in the meeting of 1799 he assisted in saving the island to the British Crown. How his lordship's loyalty was rewarded is a tale, the moral of which is so exquisitely edifying that we cannot refrain from giving it in all its naked beauty to our readers-particularly as it has reference to a personage who afterwards reigned over these islands under the title of William IV. "Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence," afterwards William IV., was at that time a midmshipman in the British Navy, and was attached to the Newfoundland station. was remarkable only for beastly sensuality and cowardly tyranny. He caused a carpenter at Ferryland to be dismissed from Government employment for no other reason than that he was a P pist. And he was known to spit in the faces of Irish Catholics and use even more basely conduct towards them (se spat down a man's throat in Placentia), when he could do so with impunity. This promising scion of royalty when he saw the bishop passing along the street. Without any regard to the venerable prelate's age or character he threw a weapon at h.m., which fortunately only inflicted a sight wound, but which, if better directed, would have end-d the bishop's days. When the outrege became known the whole Catholic population are accounted and it was for arbital doubttion was aroused, and it was for awhile doubt ful whether a fourth William would ever occupy the British throne."

The history reaches down only to the year 1850 and closes with the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fleming. The author gives reasons for not including the episcopate of Dr. Mullock, which, in itself, would form a large volume, but he leads us to expect that at a future time, when he has completed the collection of ma-terial, he will give the world a "Life and Times" of that eminent prelate.

# RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the first meeting of the Municipal Courcil of the Township of Bromley, held at the Town Hall, Osceola, to-day, the following resolution of condolence was introduced and passed :--

Moved by Mr. Barr, seconded by Mr. Ross, that we, the Municipal Council of the Township of Bromley, in Council assembled, desire at this our earliest opportunity to express our deep ragret at the death of the late John Dooner, for the past thirteen years Reeve of this Township, and during the last ten years Warden of the County of Renfrew. and to place on record our appreciation of his valuable services as a public man and of the great loss that the country at large has austained by his death; and, while bowing in obedience to the will of Divine Providence, and it is demonstrated in another para of it is demonstrated in another para of it is perhaps the most important contribution to a government it is the deepest of a government it is the deepest of the story of the interval of

Eganville papers, also the Globe and TRUE | and exports twenty-five years after the Union, WITNESS. O. ocola, Jan. 16, 1888.

#### WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER V.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

STR.—Notwithstanding all the efforts of the British Legislature, meanly seconded by the Irish Parliament, Ireland preserved a great portion of her demestic manufactures, and exported as much or more than she imported from England. This is here than she imported from England. This is clearly established by the able author of "The Choice of Evils": Imported from Great Britain in the following

Yards. Yards. Yards. Old Drapery...... 326,578 362,824 371,871 New do....... 433,198 547,336 420,415 Exported from Ireland in 1783:-Old Drapery ..... 40,589 yards 
 New do.
 538,61

 Flanuel
 11,419

 Frieze
 784
 drieze....

2,063 stones Wool. Wo llen and Worsted—Yarn ... 100,660 "By old drapery is to be understood broard and narrow cloths, or, as we call the latter, forest cloths. Of these, by far the greater to the cloths. proportion is said to be imported into Ire-land; but suppose the one-half, and taking the last and largest year, the importation will be only equivalent to 278,902 yards of broad cloth, of which is requires 3½ yards to make a suit for a middle-sized man; consequently of the state of th quently, the above quantity would not supply 80,000 gentlemen with a single suit of clothes in the year-and who does not wear two? So that of our computed two millions and a half, not a thirtieth person can have a single suit of English cloth. The other twenty-nine, then, must be clad in clothing made of Irish wool; and Lord Sheffield remarks that the common Irish wear more wool in their coats, cloaks, etc., etc., and even stockings, than other people. This conclusion will be more evident from casting an eye over the woollen exports of Ireland for some years back, for this export would be more than sufficient for clothing those who now wear English cloth."

Exports from Ireland to Great
Britain in 1781. £2,187,496.15.11
Imports from Great Britain. 2,432,417 13.10

Balance in favor of Great Britain, and against Ire-land, in 1781 . . . . . £ 245,010.10.83

Exports from Ireland in 1782 £2,709,766.18.23 

Balance in favor of I:eland and ngainst Great Britain

in 1782.....£ 351,820.07.61

After proving that the intercourse between England and Ireland in 1781 and 1782 was pretty much on a par, the author goes on to

" Is there almost an article we send to Eng-"land, for which we could not get higher prices elsewhere? As it is, we get by means of smuggling 101d per lb for our wool, when it gives but 6d in England. If it be a favor to take our beef why have so many embargoes been placed upon it, lest ony other people should get it? Is it a favor to take our raw hides and skins, when the several manufactures of leather might certainly turn out one f our most important branches of commerce "Yet external influence has already prevailed to tax our tanners, and let our green leather go as free as usual. Is it a favor to take our yarn?—which has enabled England nearly to equal both Ireland and Scotland in quantity; aided, to be sure, by bounties, a measure which is styled bostile in Ireland, given in contempt of national faith, plighted in 1698, and which, as the Board of Trade in 1780 reports, has forced the English linen manufacture to its yarn, which the English manufacturers of cotton admit is so necessary for them for warn, it Is it a favor, that they, who are so rich, insist upon working for us, who are so poor? Is it a favor that they call us stupid, indolent, turbulent savages, who will not apply to the weaving of linen, in a country where our ancesters were nothing but woollen? Is it a favor to detain Ireland in its pastoral state to rear cattle to be fattoned in England? In fine, is there an article we export that is not either useful or necessary to Great Britain? Is there an article, except linen cloth, corn, and pork, which it is not repugnant to every principle of en-lightened policy to encourage the exportation of either to Britain or elsewhere? Yet this pernicious trade—such is our choice of evils!—must be pursued till domestic industry shall be so encouraged as to equalize the landlord's profits upon letting is lands to the grazier and the ploughman. I say, nevertheless, it is commercial suicide to encourage the export of beef, butter and live c ttle at the rate we do. And I might add that it partakes of the guilt of murder to stop the propagation (for that you do, if you stop the preservation) of mankind, and dissess the human species of their little holdings, to which, after all, they have as good a right, from Nature and it's God, as their extirpating landlords. And when it is equivocally said that we take but a million in value of the produce of Great Britam, must we consider it as a favor that we must take the produce of her colonies? Is it a favor that we are allowed to take their sugars at 25 shillings per hundred, whom we might get them from the French at 16 shillings and from the Portuguese at 12 shillings? Is it a favor that we get their rum at cheaper terms than Eogland herself? Is it not for this that our distilleries are persecuted and our agriculture depressed? Deny it external

·fiu nea if you can! "I am free to own that England may, in one sense, be called our best market—nay, moraleaking, our only market-because she has, till of late, suffered us to go to no other; and now she would prescribe to us the terms on which we are to deal, not only with herbut also with the rest of the world. would persuade us to covenant away that power as well as right, which we now possess, of regulating our own trade and manufactures

Ireland had not the 'monopoly of the English market in 1781 or 1782, and was, in fact, a cornimporting country. It may be stated as an indisputable fact that all, or nearly all, her exports were the produce of her manufacturing provisions, linens, etc., etc. The manufacture of Ireland rapidly advanced, under her free Constitution, from 1781 to 1800, as appears from the last Parliamentary report on the state of the Irish poor, making the exports from Ireland in the latter year £3,270,350 12s 1d, an increase of £1,082,943 17s 1d over the amount of the former—a surprising increase in the short period of nineteen years. When the value of the Irish manufactures consumed at home is added to the amount exported in 1800, a tolerable idea may be formed of the extent of Irish manufactures at beat period.

It is a fact that cannot be disputed that a vast portion of the Irish people were at that period clad from head to foot with Irish manufactures—cloths, flannels, blankets, linens, silks, stuffs, stockings, leather, shoes, nots-in short, every artiple necessary for ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Irish population;

and what a contrast does it form! In 1825, the imports to Ireland

The exports.....£7,048,936 5s 6d

The imports exceeding the ex-

ports by the large amount of .....£1,547,849 3s 5d

The excess of imports over exports, or the correctness of the statement altogether, is not of so much importance as the material of which they re composed. The exports, it will not be denied, consist chiefly of rude agricultural pro-duce, and the imports, of British manufactured fastidious palates el their more luxurious neigh-

The Irish manufactures are completely suprseded. The Irish peasant wears the cloth of Yorkshire instead of his home-made frieze; his wife, or daughter, or sister, the flimsy fabric of Manchester instead of the serviceable stuff and stout linsey and woolsey of domestic manufacture; in short every grade, from the peasant to the peer, is lodged and clothed in British manufactures. What the English Government, backed by the Irish Parliament, with all the machinery of their Penal Code, could not accomplish, has been silently effected by a measure which is held up to the protected people of Leland, are with in the could be a penal of the could are with the could be a penal of the could are within the could be a penal of Leland, are within the could be a penal of Leland are within the could be a penal of the could are within the could be a penal of t wretched people of Ireland, even by their wouldbe friends, as a boon of the first magnitude—the granting to a number of landlords and absentee the monopoly of the English market for Irish

agricultural produce.

I have not exhausted a tithe of the argument that could be adduced in support of the proposition that monopoly has effectually swept away Irish manufactures and is an incalculable injury instead of being a benefit to the country.

I shall conclude this letter with one extract more from the author of "The Choice of Evils," which will put the question in a much clearer point of view than I could hope to:-

"Every man must approve that general idea of Reciprocity, which is held forth by the Commercial Propositions, so much agitated in 1785, for regulating the commer-cial intercourse between these Islands "subject as they are to the same "Crown; but every intelligent man must see how impossible it is that this reciprocity can be obtained by the same code of laws in 'nations whose progress in civilization, manu-'factures and trade is so very unequal. The dissimilarity in these respects must render the operation of the same laws upon them

very dissimilar, and altegether incompatible with the idea of reciprocity.

"If the two nations were alike in skill, industry, and capital, then equal duties would leave their commerce precisely equal; but if they be altogether un qual in those respects equal duties must leave their commerce equal, and operate against the less skilful, less diligent and poorer nation. This is as ' clear as any axiom in Euclid."

Montreal, Jan. 18, 1888.

## Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST of TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho, Pic | so far as the transmission of ideas is contures, grouping Gladstone

THE FISHERY QUESTION. FIR CHAS. TUPPER'S PROPOSAL FOR PARTIAL RECIPROCITY REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- It has already been stated that the American Fishery Commissioners have refused to entertain partial measure of reciprocity. This refusul arose from the determination of the ber, salt, etc., on the free list. This a material nexus it is would have enabled him on his return to Canada to say that, although he has been compelled to yield to the American demands in the fishery case, he had not at all events returned empty-handed. As was stated yesterday, the tariff reform leaders have determined to checkmate Sir Charles, They have agreed to make the free list in their bill (whenever that measure may be passed) non-operative so far as Canadian products are concerned, until the fishery question has been settled. This, of course, nuts an end to Sir Charles' hopes for comnensation from Congress for the surrender of the Canadian case. To-day the administration followed up this stroke with a most effective one in the same direction. "The United States members of the Fishery Commission desired to obtain some authoritative state ment from the administration as to what would be the policy of the forthcoming tariff bill on the question of the admission of Canadian fish into the United States. The determination of this question, they represented, would have quite a material flect upon the negotiations which they were conducting. They received authoritive assurances that under no circumstances would any tariff bill favored by the Administration be reported by the majority, of the Committee en Ways and Meaus placing Canadian fish on the free list."

The sharp reversal of policy means the that the administration wishes to have the Fishery Conference endeavor to come to some decision as to the points of differences irrespective of what Congress may, or may not, do upon the facili Sir Charles Tupper, in short, has been out off in the rear. Seeing the impossibility of securing free fish, lumber, etc., from Congress, Mr. Chambeilsin, it is confidently balieved, will now call upon Sir Charles to accept the American settlement of of the fishery question and abandon the Canadian case. The only alternative, under existing circumstances, is to break off the negotiations: and Mr. Chamberlain is determined on effecting an amicable settlement, even if it takes the character of a surrender for Canada, before he goes back to England.

# VACANT FEDERAL SEATS.

The seats in the Commons now vacant gave majorities as follows at the general election:-Carleton, B.C., Conservative majority, 803.
Carleton, Conservative majority, 1,085.
Kent, Liberal majority, 112.
Prince Edward, Liberal majority, 71.
Russell, Liberal majority, 155.
Halton, Liberal majority, 9.
Open, N.B. Tiberal majority, 61. Queen's, N.B., Liberal majority, 61. Glengarry. Liberal majority, 206. New elections have been ordered for Queen's on January 18, for Carleton on February 1, and

for Victoria on February 4. The dates for polling in the other counties have not been announced. The Government bring on the byeelections on somewhat the same principle as Mr. Pope gazetted the names of members returned at the general election.

# PARNELLITES TO MEET.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- During the coming

# A MODERN MIRACLE

Etectricity Demonstrated-Transmission of Conversation Between-London and Vancouver in a Few Moments.

LONDON, Jan. 23. - Midnight talk storoes the world. The shrinkage of the world under electricity, which is one of the most notable phenomenons of our century, has seldom been more remarkably illustrated than by the ingoods and Colonial produce. The consequence is that the laboring classes of Ireland scarcely taste the produce of their own labor, excepting only that part of it which is not suitable to the way across the American continent, and way across the American continent, and on the eve of his departure for Jopan, standing on the shore of the Pacific ocean, he paused to hold an hour's convergation with his chief, at a distance of over seven thousand miles. This interviewing tour round the world, in the course of which our representative has interviewed almost every colonial personage of note in the Dominion from the Governor-General to the Mayor of Vancouver, has now yielded.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY INTERVIEW on record. Never before has modern journalism made so bold a use of the instruments which science has placed at its disposal. Bo. tween our special and his chief, stretched an expanse of sea and land across which thirty years ago it would have been impossible to exchange communication in less than from three to four months; but, thanks to the cuterprise and energy of cable layers and railroad builders during the last few years, it is now possible to hold a confidential conversation between London and Vancouver without a greater interval than four n inutes between

question and reply.

FOUR MINUTES INSTEAD OF FOUR MONTHS. That measures the shrinkage of this plustic world beneath the magic touch of the electrical engineer. None of the wonders of the "Arabian Nights" can outdo the marvel of that midnight talk across the cable, in which questions framed on the banks of the Thames were answered from the banks of the Frazer River within a couple of minutes. In four minutes the circuit of 15,000 miles was complete. London can talk to Vancauver with no more delay than (if the telegraph were not) the Horse Guards could talk to the War Office. The night was unpropitious, a storm raging far away in the western regions between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains interrupted conversation for nearly an hour, but, although the temperature was below zero the damage was promptly repaired, the interrupted sentence was completed and the interview proceeded to its close as though no blizzards had swept across the Northwest, and the wire instead of traversing ocean depths and mountain heights had merely connected Hampstend and Wimbledon. This interview at 7,000 mile I range is an object leason of the first impor-

#### DISTANCE HAS DISAPPEARED,

tance for it teached the world that.

cerned, and as the government of men, especially representative government of men, tends to become more and more a matter of Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt, ideas, it is impossible to over-estimate the political significance of the revolution thus effected. As our Commissioner remarked last night, the slender filament of metal along which last night crossed and recrossed messages of sympathy, and requests for direction, is itself a striking symbol of our Imperial Unity, and is prophetic of that closer union there is yet to be between our island realm Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for a and what Sir John Macdonsla calls Her auxiliary ingdoms. Regarded as a chain what can be weaker? The trailing anchor American Commissioners to secure a final set- of a storm driven vessel might snap the cable thement of the dishery question on its merits, at either end, just as the wind might bring apart from any subsidiary issue. Sir the overhead wires to the ground, or a prowipresent extent. Is it a favor that they take Charles, however, has been living in ing bear from the forcet primeval clambering hopes that Congress might put fish, lum- up the poles might interrupt the circuit. As

# SLENDER AS THE GOSSAMER.

and yet what chain of fortresses, what Roman wall of frowning masonry could vie for a moment in real potency as an empire binder with this silent and secret highway of the thoughte of man? It makes neighbors of dwellers at the uttermost ends of the earth. The change cannot fail to improse the imagination of statesmen and fill the hearts of our people with fresh hopes as to the promise of the future. Our correspondent is evidently impressed with the danger of attempting to draw too tightly the Imperial tie. Fortugately, we need be under to apprehension on that score. England, after the next general election, will give Home Rule to Ireland. She is not likely to accommany that wise step in the direction of judicious decentralization at her own doors by an endeavor to move in the other direction in her relations with the Dominion.

# THE ULTIMATE TIE

between the English speaking commonwealths seems likely to be an all ance for mutual as sistance against foreign odds, and a perma-nent tribunal for arbitration and concilliation, to which all questions at issue between the allies will be referred. For the rest we must look to the growth of a common patriotism, burn of common interests and of a common tongue, between peoples now dwelling within earshot of each other, even though their habitations may be in the valley of the Serkatchewan or on the banks of the Clyde. The reception accorded to our Commissioner in every Province of the Duminion, the hospitality he has experienced and the cordial assistance revdered him in attempts now being made to familiarize the old world with the thoughts and sentiments and aspirations of Canadians are all tokens of the existence of a community of feeling and a consciousness ef our unity which cannot fell to be enormously strongthened by every fresh manifestation of the fact that distance has disappeared and space no longer intervenes as a barrier between the ocean-sundered members of our Imperial family.

# MGR. DUHAMEL.

His Grace the Right Reverend Joseph Thomas Duhamel, D.D., Archbishop of Ot-tawa, will preside at a grand dramatical and musical entertainment at Bourget College, Rigad, P.Q., on Wednesday evening, February lat. The following morning His Grace will hold ordinations in the college chapel. Rev. Father L. N. Campeau, of the Ottawa archbishopric and alumaus of Bourget College, will accompany His Grace. Undoubtedly a great many members of the clergy will be present.

Johnnie was sawing away at his meat in the house of a schoolmate upon whose cellardoor he had been playing, and whose mother had invited him to "sit down." "Can's you cut your meat, Johnnis?" she saked anxiously. "Yes'm," replied Johnnis mananxiously, "Yes'm," replied Johnnie man-fully. "I've out meat most as tough as thin at home.".

LONDON, Jan. 18 -Mr. Parnell's anticipa-tion of a split in the Unionist ranks has been very promptly followed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarkable speech announcing his conversion to Home Rule. That is really what his speech amounts to, Sir Michael does not quite declare himself a Gladstonian yet, but he is as near that stage as Sir George Trevelyan was last year. He has started on thesame road. There is no other conclusion to the view he now professes.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Spencer and

Sir George Trevelyan, three living Englishmen who have had the most practical experience of Irish administration, are now together in declaring that the game of coercion is up in Ireland and that the true Irish policy is Home Rule. Sir Michael was twice Chief Secretary as Lord Spencer was twice Viceroy; and Sir George Irevelyan has spent a longer term than any one except Mr. Forster in the Uhief Secretary's office.

Making allowance for the fact that he has not yet got out of the way of talking like a Tory and that he does not desire openly to attack his colleagues, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech is an impressive note of doubt and condemnation for the coercionists. You can imagine how comfortable it makes them, this voice from the Cabinet itself, this throwing up of the sponge by Mr. Balfour's predecessor, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland until ten months ago. It is a symptom of pregnant import. It reveals the distracted ouncils, the slarm and shakiness of the Government, and it bints of the game that will likely be afoot presently.

I shall not be at all surprised to see Sir Michael working with Lord Randolph Churchill, when Parliament meets, in an intrigue to oust Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour from the Cabinet. Lord Randolph has a strong following among the young Tories, and the help of a man like Sir Michael, who is regarded with respect and confidence by his party generally, is just what he wants to make him formidable. Lord Salisbury is universally hated by his party, and all persons of experience now perceive that Mr. Balfour by the rig he is running in Ireland is hurry-lug them all to the deuce. He has, moreover, aroused much jealousy among the other heads of departments, who think he has been monopolizing attention too much. The disintegration that Mr. Pernell anticipated will soon begin to show Itself. Parliament will not great coercionist combination together.

Meanwhile, the Balfour regime goes merily on in Ireland. To-day Mr. Lane, member of Parliament from Cork, was given two months imprisonment on a plan which chests him of his right of appear, namely, the passing of two separate sentences of a month each for two separate speeches. Mr. Lane is the victim of his public spirited endeavor to guard the virtue of Cork, of which he is a leading and universally respected citizen, against the unnatural immorality of Government officers. His persistent demands for the prosecution of these officials made it so inconvenient for them that they resolved to use Mr. Baltour's Coercion Act to lock him up. The notorious Captain Plunkett, who, as Chief of the Cork police, refused to prosecute his boon companion, Captain Roberts, governor of the Cork jall, instituted the prosention against Mr, Lane for speeches delivered seven weeks ago. Mr. Hayes, the landlord whose tenants Mr. Lane was alleged to have incited, swore in court to-day that he had actually invited Mr. Lane to negotiate between him and his tenants. Notwithstanding this, the pair of ruffians who masqueraded as magistrates at this mock trial sentenced Mr. Lane to a plank bed for intimidating Mr. Hayes and inciting his tenants to resist the

As one leader of the people goes in another comes out. Father "Mait" Ryan was re- alike discontented. No one so free and merry leased to day and was received at the prison as I, and all my days are halcyon days. There gates by the Mayor of the Corporation and goes a dinner for me!" So down he went. the people of Limerick with more honor than if he were a royal personage. In his own parish a magnificent ovation awaited him. and a testimonial of £500 which his parishioners subscribed for him while he lay

Mr. Balfour has not yet allowed the Prisons Board to act on the recommendations of the visiting justices who ordered that Mr. Blunt should be removed to a better cell and have a fire, a Bible and writing materials. He still shivers in a fireless cell, and has not even a Bible to read. The assistant chaplain has been refused admission to him, and though he has intimated a desire to supplement his statement about Mr. Ballour, every effort is made to keep his mouth shut.

T. P. GILL, M.P.

# O'BRIEN'S MANLY DEFENCE.

He Speaks of His Refusal to Wear the Prison Carb and Associate With Criminals, and Says Something About Balfour.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- In his speech at Tullamore, William O'Brien said: "One of the addresses you have presented referred in specially generous terms to the struggle which we have been endeavoring to against the attempt to turn political imprisonment to the basest political uses for the purposes of blackening and dishonoring the representatives of the Irish people in the eyes of England. (A voice: "They will never do it, Mr. O'Brien.) From the beginning I regarded Balfour's boast that he would sink us to the level of criminals as a piece of calculated brutality. (Cheers) As a part of the de-liberate policy of defemation which unscrupulous men are carrying on against us in England, not because they believe in it, but as a piece of base party tactics and manceuvres (cheers). I believe it to be simply a new and more truculent form of the the "Parnellism and crime" policy of the London Times—(groans)—and I believe it would have been base in us if we had laid down submissively under an infamy of that sort. (Cheers.) As it happened, the lot fell to me first, and I did what thousands of Irishmen would have done if it had fallen to their lot. (Cheors.) I gave full and free public notice that so long as my life remained I would not wear criminal uniform, that I would not associate with criminals, and that I would not perform any task that was unorthy of an honest man and a representa-of the Irish people (cheers). Well, I

only say, and I do not say it in hoasting spirit, that I think many laim that I have kept my word, although I have no doubt that we ave still a good deal of suffering and dogged ighting before us. I believe that the protest we have maintained and the voice of Eaglish opinion and of English discussion have already broken the mock of Balfour s base prison legislation scheme. (Loud ensers.)

If, a l so called remedies have failed, Dr. Sige's Calary Remedy cures,

# SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

50.-SELDOM WANTING. What the miser gives away,
What will with the spendthrift stay;
Worthless deemed by Heaven's decree,
Loved by Mephistopheles.
What the beggar will not lose,
What the trickster will refuse; What is green through white Decembers, What the lunatic remembers. What the credulous will doubt, What the dumb man talks about. What will to the blind appear, What the deaf can always hear; What the dying wretch will save, What he carries to the grave.

J. A. 51.—A TRIPLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In "tracked,"
In "backed."
In "brick" bestowed; In "grilled," In "drilled," "last" abode; In "bland," In "tanned,"

Oh! the whole! How the soul Shudders, though we're safe at home, When we read

You'll find the road.

At what speed Others went to meet their doom; How the fire Made a pyre, Ending all in awful gloom !

A. L.

52.-A SCHOOLBOY'S PLAN.

Teacherľχ

A certain teacher requested her class of 21 oupils to select one to lead in the singing, when a bright boy proposed that all stand up, in-cluding the teacher, and count round and round soon begin to show itself. Parliament will not be long assembled before you may perceive was reached the "seventh" person to be seated, how rotten are the bonds which hold this great coercionist combination together.

In order to have the teacher chosen to lead, where must the lad have the counting commenced?

53.—A PALINDNOME. When a great man reaches The zenith of his fame; When his life-work teaches, And honored is his name, They say 'tis all with him-High all that naught can dim. ANISE LANG.

54.—DECAPITULATIONS. Go to the horse if you my whole would find: Behead, part of a ship comes to the mind. Cut off my head, I, toc, will be severe; Again, perhaps, three numbers may appear; But, if the cruel work you do not stay. I, then, will take my wings and soar away.
M. C. WOODFORD.

55.—A CHARADE.

55.—A CHARADE.

Said the first: "I am very weary, and my cares press too heavily upon me. Would that I were the second, happy fellow! tossing about in his little boat."

Said a second: "What a grand thing it is to be a first! How happy I should be in his place, and how gay my little lassies would look in velvet gowns! Now they are poorly fed and clothed, though I peril my life for them."

"Ha, ha!" said a whole, "First and second alike discontented. No one see free and terms."

56.-A JANUARY VISION.

"Twas depth of winter, grey and icy cold.
"Twas dead of night, and solemn to behold.
I of my glowing fancies did not tire,
But watched their glowing pictures in the fire.
Suddenly from my side an old man rose,
His head was crowned with venerable snows; His eyes were sad-his right hand held a book, As on the open page I stooped to look, I saw recorded many a sin and folly, Sunburst of joy and cloud of melancholy. I saw the friends I sought and sadly wished: I saw the girls I secretly had kissed.

I saw the one who swore, but broke her word,
I saw,—ch, much that I will not record.

The bells rang out—he sighed and passed away.

And in his place, another, fair as day,
With stars and roses on his cherub head,
With gleaming robes and shy and timid tread;
With wide blue eyes and wandering, waiting look,
And in his hand a pure, unsullied book.

Who were the two that I at midnight saw? Unto the last I bowed with Vive le Roi /

57.—A SINGULAR SUBTRACTION. A part of cab or car am I, Not hard to find whence once you try; But if from me you take but ten,— It may be done by stroke of pen,— A drink you'll have, by many prized, But which by me is not advised.

ANSWERS.

43.-1. Score, core, ore. 2. Start, art, tart. 3. Relate, elate, late. 4. Soowl, cowl, owl. 5. Strain, train, rain. 6. Trice, rice, ice. 7. She, he, e. S. Bless, less, ess. 9. This, his,

44.—C A M B I S T A D O R N E R M O R O C O O B R O C A R D I N C A S E D S E C R E T E T R O D D E N 45.—A whale. 45.-L E M O N GRANT
WAGON
FANSY
MOCRE

47.—Rose ate. 48.—1. Rutebaga. 2. Salsify. 3. Sweet calabash. 4. Cauliflower. 5. Salailla. 49.—S, one-third of s.i-x, from s-e-v-e-n, leaves e-v-e n.

A JANUARY THAW

is both disagreeable and unhealthy. The sudden change often conses cickness. Good digestion, regular howels and a clear head resist the debilitating effects of a thaw. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that gives all three.

The abbreviations of California and Colorado, "Cal," and "Col." look so much alike in ordinary handwriting, and letters have so often gone wrong in consequence, that Call. fornians are beginning to abbreviate the name of their state thus; "Calif." EMMET'S GRAVE.

Pray, tell me," I said, to an old man who strayed, Drooping over the graves which his own hands had made, 'Pray, tell me the name of the tenant that sleeps 'Neath yonder lone shade, where the sad willow weeps?

Every stone is engraved with the name of the dead, But you blank slab declares not whose spirit is In silence he bowed, and then beckoned me

Till we stood o'er the grave—then he said with n Lìgh,

Yes, they DARE not to trace e'en a word on this To the memory of him who sleeps coldly and lone; He told them, commanded the lines o'er HIS grave
Should never be traced by the hand of a slave.

gloom, 'Till the morning of freedom should shine on his tomb, When the flag of MY country at liberty flies, Then, let my name and my monument rise.

He bade them to shade e'en his name in the

You see they obeyed him-'tis twenty-eight years, And they still come to moisten his grave with their tears. He was young like yourself, and aspired to o'erthrow The byrants who filled his loved island with

W00: They crushed him-this easth was too base, too confined. Too gross for the range of His luminous

mind."-The old man then paused and went slowly away, And I felt, as he left me, an impulse to pray:—

'Grant, Heaven, I may see, ere my own days are done, A monument rise o'er my country's lost son,-

And oh, proudest task, be it mine to indite The long-delayed tribute a freeman must write. Till then shall it thence in my heart deeply dwell. So, peace to thy slumbers,—dear shade fare thee well."

THE TORIES WAVERING.

OVERTURES TO THE IBISH PARTY IN THE AIB. LONDON, Jan. 19.—The controversy and comment excited by the assertion in a recent speech by Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefebvre that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and another gentleman, in behalf of the Conservatives, attempted to negotiate with Justin McCarthy, as a representative of the Parnellite party, for a virtual compro-mise of the Home Rule question has set many persons to wondering whether attempts really have not been made on the part of the Tories to pave the way for a graceful withdrawel from the most untenable position which the Government now occupies in Ireland.

READY TO COMPROMISE. The Government has now gone too far in the enforcement of the Coercion act—further than it had intended to go when the law was passed. The Government cannot possibly recede from its position without first having an understand-

ing with the Nationalists.

Nobody, of course, believes that the Parnellites would accept the compromise out of Parliament that promised them anything less than
they demand at the hands of that body; but
the number of persons prepared to believe, and
who in fact do believe, that the Tories would
now almost escally series upon the eligibet prenow almost ergerly seize upon the slightest pre-text for a settlement of the present Irish situa-tion on any terms short of conceding the full measure of the Irish demands, and in any manner that would not stultify the party in power, is very great, and rapidly increasing.

BALFOUR WANTS A HALT. It is not generally believed that even Mr. Balfour is anxious to continue indefinitely his warfare against the League and its sympathizers, involving the wholesale imprisonment of men involving the wholesale imprisonment of mentinocent of say crime; but he, too, has gone too far to be able to retrace his steps, or even to halt where he is, and would selcome any proposal for an armistice or a treaty of peace that would guarantee the retention of the Government by the Tories and promise the preservation of the remaining shred of his reputation for fair dealing. fair dealing.

THE UPPER AND NETHER MILLSTONE. To be sure Mr. Balfour could not individually pledge the Government to any bargain with the Irish party, even were the latter disposed to treat, which they are not; neither could Lord Salisbury himself or any other member of the Government or the Tory party. But there are numerous indications that, if assurance could be had that overtures looking to a cessation of hostilities would be favorably received and seriously entertained by the Home Rulers, a most surprising unanimity of opinion in support of a bargain binding the Government to abstain from warring upon the League, throwing innocent persons into jail, suppressing meetings, &c., would become manifest among the Tory officials.

CAN'T BE CAUGHT WITH CHAFF. But the Irish leaders are not to be lured into a trap by promises, nor are they disposed to place much reliance upon the genuineness of assertions of friendship or upon promises to be atow benefits on Ireland coming from men who have betrayed every confidence reposed in them, even to the extent of perverting the meaning and purpose of a law of the kingdom.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-At the Board of Trade meeting the question of commercial union with Canada was discussed at some length, and the following resolution was adopted: Resolved-"That the Executive Council be

the close of the discussion the following resolu-tions were adopted:—

in time of peace the excessive taxation which was necessary in time of war. A large surplus in the treasury ties up the circulating medium which is the life blood of commerce, exposes the people to still greater taxation in the shape of high rates of in-terest, acts as a menace to industry, dwarfs business enterprise, gives the treasury a power over commerce which was never contemplated. and is a constant temptation to extravegance in the administration of our Government,"

Resolved-"That business men of all parties whether protectionists or free traders, should unite in demanding early action by Congress to reduce our present enormous revenue in a way which will least embarrans existing industries.

Resolved—"That wails it is desirable to re duce the internal taxes, it is not desirable to abolish the internal revenue as a whole." A resolution embodying a proposition to recom-meed the total repeal of internal revenue taxes

Erastus Wiman, of New York, spoke in op-position ogovernment control of the telegraphs. He said that in the British post office report of 1887 the table of receipts for the years 1880-81 to 18f6-67, inclusive, shows a steadily increasing deficit, amounting during the last fiscal year to \$2,300,000. To meet this loss the whole population is taxed to afford a cheap telegraph service to the very small percentage of the population that ever use it. The tele-graph is essentially the adjunct of commerce, and it is estimated that not more than two per cent, of the entire population ever use the to it.

telegraph in any one year, and in the United States not over five per cent. of the revenues of the telegraph is derived from tamily and social messages; about eight per cent. is derived from the news service, and the remainder, about eighty-seven per cent., is commercial and apaculative, the greater part being the latter. After further escussion the resolutions were adopted.

A BOON AND A BLESSING.

A bonn and a blessing to mankind is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and
bealing remedy for external and internal use.
Ye low Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness,
cramps, contracted cords and lameness. Procure it of your denogist cure it of your druggist.

MANITOBA'S NEW CABINET.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY SWORN IN. WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 19 .- The new Cabinet was sworn in this afternoon, consisting of Greenway, Premier and Minister of Agriculture; Joseph Martin, Attorney General and Railway Commissioner; Jas. A. Smart, Minister of Public Works and James E. Prendergast, Provincial Secretary. Mayor Jones, who it is said will fill the office of treasurer, is not yet returned, but a statement is made that, after all, he will not be taken in owing to the determined kick made against him. His name, however, was announced in the House to-day. An effort was made in the House to give three representatives to Winnipsg, but the motion was withdrawn. A bill to exclude non-resident electors from voting at elections passed three readings to-day. It provides for imms fate residence for three months prior to the 1st January inst., and shall only be in force until new liste are prepared. The House adjourned till to morrow, when the Lieut. Governor will give assent to it. The House will then adjourn for four weeks for the new Minis-ters to receive endorsation of their constituents. ters to receive endorsation of their constituents. There were thirteen Oppositionists in their seats to-day. Harrison and Gelley leing absent. Smith, Brown and MacArthur retained their old seats on the Government side, but say they are thoroughly ind-pendent and the location of their seats has no significance. It is stated that all the Ministers will be hotly opposed. Wm. P. Smith has been nominated to oppose Attorney General Martin, and Rogers will probably oppose Greenway. Smartte pretty sure of election, but the chances are that "vendergaat will be beaten. Norquay will r morrow that the duty of the Government is to refer charges made against members of the old Government respecting handing over bonds to Hudson's Bay Railway to one of the Queen's Bench Judges or a committee, for investigation.

CHURCHILL AND BALFOUR.

CHURCHILL AND BALFOUR.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY IN THE WAY OF SIR

BANDOLPH, WHO HAS NO GREAT LOYE
FOR HIM—A POLITICAL RUFTURE
ENPECTED.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Tribune's London deepatch says by far the most intere-ung rumor

| S0344, 3906, 20059, 31246, 44332, 52085, 69162, 82326, 99257, 6016, 25142, 32115, 44668, 54262, 69820, 85217, 99344, 7983, 25854, 32471, 46535, 56911, 70457, 55459, 99481, 9340, 26005, 34487, 47670, 59345, 71452, 80190, 99580, 12587, 26738, 36528, 47927, 59472, 72793, 90445, 99784, 13229, 20192, 28807, 48838

New York, Jan. 20.—The Tribune's London despatch says by far the most intere-ung rumor in connection with politics is that which represents Lord Randolph Churchill as meditating a 95,512 having drawing the connection of the conn coup against Mr. Balfour. His friends aver that he is disposed to pit himself against the manner in which coercion is now carried out. One of them goes so far as to say that Lord Randolph will attack Balfour before parliament meets. Lord Randolph is still at St. Petersburg where he remains till next week, and a S10 watch.

Silver watches valued at S10—Number 55.045 having drawn second capital prize \$2.000, all ticketz ending by 45 have drawn each a S10 watch. but his correspondence is large and no man keeps himself better informed of what is going oc. Should he become convinced that coercion is unpopular with a strong section of his own party no step he might take would be surprising. He and Mr. Balfour were formerly allies. Between them they constituted exactly half of the fourth party. They never, however, worked to gether very cordially. Mr. Balfour never really come to the front in public life till he 27328 29280, 33481, 33708. became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Then he came with a rush which astonished nobody so much as Lord Randolph. He undoubtedly stands at this moment between Lord Randolph and the leadership of the house, the post which the leadership of the house, the post which the latter covets beyond all others, and for which he has already shown such singular ca-pacity. Were Mr. Balfour to retire from the Irish Chief Secretaryship it would be supposed that he retains his present ascendency in the party to take the place which Lord Randolph might otherwise hope speedily to regain. This it is which to cynical observers lends an air of probability to the stories of Lord Randolph's dislike to coercion.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS!

We do; for instance, the signs of torpid liver are yellow eyes, sallow complexion, pain under right shoulder, irregular bowels, headache, low spirits and weariness. All these signs may be removed by Burdock Blood Bitters which is a sure cure for all irregularities of the liver. ...

A SERIOUS ACCUSATION. a tory paper arraigns tory officials on sev ERAL CHARGES.

The Ottawa Evening Journal, a Tory paper, charges Mr. Tache, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec Province, with granting leases and deeds of property around Chandiere Falls to his relative. L. H. Tache, private secretary to Mr. Chapleau, although the property belongs to certain Ottawa lumbermen, and the Government have no right to it. It is further charged, that various commissioners of Crown Lands have for years been controlled by Deputy Commissioner Taché, and that the administration of the public domain for many years had been marked by corruption, and by rersecution of marked by corruption, and by rersecution of settlers who have incurred the displeasure of the petty tyrants in the department at Quebec; directed to memorialize Congress to provide for by extortionate demands, closely skin to black. commercial relations with the Dominion of mail, upon lumbermen and others who have commercial relations with the Dominton of Canada upon the broad and comprehensive principles of complete reciprocity."

The discussion of the question of the abolition or reduction of the internal revenue tax occupied a large part of the afternoon session. At the close of the discussion the following resolutions. It is alleged that a valuable island in the Catalana and the provenue tax occupied a large part of the afternoon session. At the expense of useful citizens of the provenue tax occupied a large part of the afternoon session. At the expense of useful citizens of the provenue tax occupied a large part of the afternoon session. At the expense of useful citizens of the provenue tax occupied a large part of the afternoon session. tions were adopted:—

Resolved—"That recent events have shown in a manner which cannot longer be disregarded the danger to the business interests of the country from our Government continuing in time of man tim

cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superi-

A DELICIOUS INVALID FOOD.

When you think of the nauseating compounds made for invalids, it does the heart good to know that there is one invalid food that is delicious. It is Lactated Food, the best food in all cases of convalescence. It especially meets the wants of dyspeptics, being easily digested.

The best medical writers claim that the such cossful remedy for nassi catarrh must be nonirritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Baim. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physical he likes it better than choice weal, which it class and patients freely concede this fact. resembles. He also thinks that one of the The more distressing symptoms quickly yield

THE DESTINY OF MAN. There is a time we know not when, A point we knew not where.

That marks the destiny of man To glory or despair. There is a line by us unseen, That crosses every path;
That fidden boundary between
God's patience and his wrath.

To cross that limit is to die, To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health. The conscience may be still at ease, The spirits light and say, That which is pleasing still may please, A care be thrust away.

But on that forehead G. d has set Indelibly a mark,
Unscen by man, for man as yet,
Is blind and in the dark.

Oh, where is this mysterious bourn
By which our path is crossed?
Beyond which God Himself hath sworn That he who goes is lost. How far may we go on in sin?

How long will God forbear?

The confine of depair?

An answer from the skies is cent—
Ye that from God depart While it is called to-day, repent, And harden not your heart.

THE COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS. The following is the official list of the prize-winning numbers of the Colonization Lottery drawings held on Wednesday and

yesterday :---FIRST SERIES. One real estate valued at \$5,000-95512. Roal estate valued at \$2,000-55045. Building lots in Montreal valued at \$3000 each—33. 14070, 33682, 54097, 54265, 62694,

68191, 89690, 7911, 17599. Bed-room or drawing-room suites valued at \$200 each—2072. 7992, 26539, 54655, 72983, 78014, 91261, 95762, 4920, 8353, 50793,

71873, 74165, 82697, 93758. Bed-room or drawing-room suites valued at \$100 each—7053 28967, 31982 55844, 71570, 83356, 86091, 95561, 11355, 30838, 49978, 58591, 82814, 84601, 89346, 98545, 27788,

Gold watches valued at \$50 mach :- 1211, 13276, 27125, 40254, 48930, 59711, 74884, 90901, 1424, 14030, 28209, 40465, 49433, 61872, 75285, 92486, 4054, 15351, 28273, 40778, 50862, 61949, 75336, 96291, 4142, LOOK OUT FOR IT. 61872, 75285, 92486, 4054, 15351, 28273, 40775, 50862, 61949, 75336, 96291, 4142, 50862, 61949, 75336, 96291, 4142, 6086, 61949, 6086, 61949, 75336, 96291, 4183, 61949, 75336, 96291, 4183, 61949, 75336, 96291, 4183, 61949, 75336, 61949, 75336, 61949, 75336, 61949, 22975, 29976, 43986, 51795, 68410, 77615, 98344, 5966, 25059, 31246, 44332, 52085,

> Silver watches valued at \$20-Number 95,512 having drawing capital prize \$5,000, all tickets ending by 12 have drawn each a \$20 watch.

SECOND SERIES.

One real estate valued at \$1,000-45,405. R-al estates valued at \$500 each-60.129. 76,724.

Threshing machines valued at \$250 each-Gold chains valued at \$40each—1848, 3310, 7744, 11624, 15210, 17391, 19073, 25887, 27328, 29280, 33481, 33708, 34717, 35467, 38003, 38532, 40070, 41134, 44775, 45232, 49706, 50827, 51181, 51771, 53340, 57547, 58453, 62181, 63184, 64013, 65227, 66455, 67716, 67870, 67870, 68184, 72088, 72088, 73098, 73644 67716 67870, 68484, 72982, 72998, 76440, 76509 79893, 80274, 81150, 76746, 88635, 89418 93842, 94186, 98407, 99635, 13836,

Toilet sets valued at \$5 each-No. 46405 having drawn capital prize \$1,000, all tickets from No. 44905 up to No. 45905 inclusive have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5. The next drawing will take place on Feb ruary löth.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.

Trout Creek is a paradise for anglers. The fish are large and become quite plentiful when the waters of Lake Ainslie are sufficiently warm to cause them to seek a cooler retreat in the flowing stream. One-half of the stories which are told of the catches at this place would fill volumes, but none of them has yet reached the sublime height of what is claimed for a small lake near Guyaboro. The narrator's for a small take near Guysboro. The narrator's hero is himself. He says that one winter, being tired of salt beef and wanting trout for a change, he cut a hole in the ice on the lake. He had evidently selected a good day, for the fish took his bait so rapidly that it was downright hard work to keep pulling them out. So eager were they, indeed, that they would often jump f r the bait hefore it had even touched the water. Our sportsman was an invaning the water. Our sportsman was an inventive genius, and decided to profit by this phenomenal appetite. Getting down on his knees, he daugled the bait about a foot above the hole and waited further developments. Almost immediately a fine trout jumped for it, and promptly received a dexterous box on the ears which landed him far out on the ice. So municipal and so hungry were the fish, that the angle s hand was kept constantly busy, slap-ping them as they jumped for the alluring bit of rel p ak which hovered over the opening in the ice. Every slap yielded a fish. This continue i until sheer fatigue put an end to the novel pastime. A conservative estimate relaced the quantity of fish at somewhat over four barrels.—From "Care Breton Island," by F. M. Endlich, in the American Magazine for January.

THE MARRIAGE OF ROYAL COUSINS. Marriage between cousins in royal families is the rule rather than the exception, and yet the announcement that Queen Victoria will, in February attend the wedding of two of her grandchildren will strike most people unfavorably. What royalty indulged in without remark a number of years ago offends the better

The Princess Irene of Hesse, the daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, is to be wedded next month to Prince Henry, the second son of the Princess Victoria of England, Crown Princess of Germany. They are first cousins, besides being cousins beyond that of innumerable shades of consanguinity.

The objection to these intermarriages be-

tween individuals closely related by blood is pointedly indicated by the percentage of deficient and insane members of royal families where the practice most prevails. It is also shown by the number of extinct titles tound in the most of extinct titles tound in the record of the much interrelated British peerage, whose existence almost seems to depend upon the infusion of new blood.

And still it is unlawful in England for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The tradi-tional and generally obsolete ecclesisiastical objection remains a bar, while the scientific physic ogical objection goes for naught.—N.Y. World.

There are in Paris thirty-six licensed venders of horse meat. A St. Louis man, who has cultivated a taste for this kind of meat, says e distressing symptoms quickly yield most appetizing daintles that he can place on his table is a bit of well-reacted donkey meat.

DATE & LARRICE (IN (INI)) MORTREAL

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get I staut Roller,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

25 0 s. Per Bottle.

OPIUM Morphine Babit Cured in to 20 days. No paysill cure pr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, 8-18

# NO MORE PILLS!



MOTKERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Betauso it is agreeable to take IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS. ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPBIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,

SICK HEADACHE.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 25c, PRO DOWNER.

knife, purre, salve or suppository. Neither knife, purre, salve or suppository. Merit knows and all bowel trous. 2—especially countipation—our and all bowel trous. 2—especially countipation—our and its marks. Stumpers will be a suppository. 3 for addressing at 12 SEA.





For dates, rates, tickets or further information apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass. &Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

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



Il cadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, simulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, suit hose who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing who once them ways that they will not be will to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

PALMO-TAR SOAP.



CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL.

MOST SCALY ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT.

ARROR PALMOTAR SOAP,

- SOOTOH NEWS.

Local charity is now in full operation in Glasgow, no fewer than 400 of the deserving poor of the district baving been each supplied with a half-ton of coal through its instrumentality.

Early on Wednesday morning, officers arrested, in course of transit, a new still and fine copper worm, addressed to Mr. Donald Mackenzie, 9 South Erradale, Gairloch. The utensils were packed in a large wooden box.

A serious fire took place early on Saturday morning, by which the workshop and ware-house belonging to Mr. Crawford, cabinet baker. College Bounds, Glasgow, were completely destroyed.

Mr. Saunders, ex.M.P. for Hull, and Mr. Cunninghame-Graham addressed a Radical meeting in Dundee on Tuesday night, and enunciated their version of the Radical pro-

A largely-attended meeting of farmers, merchants, crofters, and others, has been held in the Uig Hotel, Skye, to petition the Post Office authorities for a daily mail services between Portree, Uig, Staffin, and Kilmuir.

The farm of Nethercleuth, Applegarth, Dum-The rarm of Nethercleuth, Applegarth, Dum-friesshire, on the estate of Sir Alexander Jar-dine, Bart., has been let to Messrs. Wilson, Whitecairs, St. Mungo, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the rent paid by the representa-tives of the late Mr. White.

Dr. Ross, medical officer of the parish of Portree, died on Saturday night. Some cases of typhoid fever broke out in Portree lately, and Dr. Ross, in the course of his professional duties, was daily in attendance upon the fever

Mr. W. Saunders, ex-M.P. for Hull, has accepted the invitation of the Dundes Radical Association to stand for the constituency. It is expected that he will be opposed by a Liberal Unionist, whom the Conservatives will support

At the annual meeting of Kirkcaldy Provident Deposit Society it was reported that the income for the past quarter had been £674 0s 10d, and the amount drawn since the commencement of the society £2479 5s 9d.

During the process of digging a grave in the churchyard of Coupar-Angus, the sexton has come upon a portion of the floor of the ancient Abbey of Coupar. Undraeath the pavement were found two stone coffics, each containing skeletons, the bones being entire.

Mrs. Agnes M'Andrew or Robb, High street,

Mrs. Agnes M'Andrew or Robb, High street, Laurencekirk, on Sunday completed her hundredth year, having been born on the 25th December, 1787, at Priesttown of Gallowleys, in the parish of Edzell.

A note of suspension is about to be lodged by the late Town-Clerk of Pittenweem against the sentence of torce months' imprisonment passed on him, inasmuch as the jury found him guilty of "misappropriation," while he was charged with embezzlement. charged with embezzlement.

On Monday afternoon, fire broke out on board the Navarre, lying in Kangston Dock. The vessel was laden with Esparte grass. The central and southern br gades were soen in attendance, but owing to the den-e snoke which came from the hold, great difficulty was experienced in subduing the flames.

On Tuesday an explosion of gunpowder oc-On Tuesday an explosion of gunpowder occurred in the house of a miner named Robert Fingland, Uphall. A by, aged four, lit a match under the bed to look for a rabbit, and ignited a quantity of powder. The boy was severely burnt, and is not expected to recover. The roof of the house was much shattered, and

when it was deceiffully uone.

Mr.J. Hall, of Renton, has sent to Mr. Gladstone, as a Christmas gift, a picture executed by Mr. Donnelly, of the Illustrated London News, which depicts strikingly the scene at the presentation to Edinburgh by Mr. Gladstone of the restored Market Cross. The picture measures 15 ft. by 4 ft., being of sufficient dimensions to include all the picturesque and historic surroundings of the cass. Mr. Gladcross appears in the action of handing over the stone to the city authorities.

New York, but the haul from Minneapolis to Montreal is two hundred miles less than to Montreal is two hundreal is two hundred miles less than to Montreal is t stone to the city authorities.

There has just been usearthed at Uphall, near the place where a civaly aword was recently found, a military kettle of an ancient type. While a gardener was engaged at draining operations on one of his fields, belonging to Mr. M'Lagan, M.P., one of the workman came upon the vessel, which was about 2½ feet from the surface. It is in the shape of an ordinary round-bottomed pot, and stands on three shortlegs. It is about 1½ inches high and 13 inches round-bottomed pot, and stands on three short legs. It is about 14 inches high and 13 inches in diameter, and made of bronze or some such metal. When struck it has a loud, clear ring. The scene of the discovery is said to have been a reserve of the followers of the Black Douglass.

The first public meeting of the Western Liberal Association was held on Tuesday night. Officebearers having been appointed, the chairman moved, "That this Association be affiliated with the Scottish Liberal Association, and that the secretary has instructed to corre affiliated with the Scottish Liberal Association, and that the secretary he intructed to carry this out." This was agreed to. Mr. Stephen Mason, M.P., then moved, "That this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to promote the adoption of Liberal principles in the government of this country, and expresses its unabated confidence in Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the great leader of the Liberal party." This motion of Hill. monted confidence in Mr. W. E. Granstone, the great leader of the Liberal party." This motion was also passed. Mr. John Wilson, of Hill-head House, who was introduced by the chair-man as "the future member for Govan," proposed a motion in favor of self-government for Ireland on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's bill and condemnatory of the Orimes (Ireland) Act. The motion was approved.

#### For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Gelery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is



It alls a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, Isy the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Proprietors

WHY DON'T THEY CATCH GILHOOLY?

Mr. and Mrs. White, of Glas. ow. calculated their golden wedding on Monday. The old people were surrounded on the occasion by their child.

As strong as Dr. Tanner, And something plagues his great colleagues, What frets them in this manner? Coercion fails, each tyrant rails, And so they're frantic truly.

With angry shout they all cry out, "Why don't they each Gilbooly?"

"Why don't they catch Gilhooly?" . Chorus:

The world laughs and at us scoffs, How can we bear it cooly?

Sure no disguise should blind their eyes,
Why don't they catch Gilhooly?

"Ho! Balfour here, my nephew dear, Go crush these rebel Irish; You must succeed, or soon, indeed, Our Government will perish, Let R.M., spy, and peeler try
To find that man who'd fool ye;
And all so blind that none can find And catch that plague, Gilhooly ?"

Chorus. With aching head lank Balfour fled To rouse his Castle duffers;

A grin from Stokes his wrath provokes, And Plunkett greatly suffers. Go, worthless crew, and something do To crush these men unruly; Why, d—n you all, both great and small, Why don't you catch Gilhooly?

Chorus.

Now, chief and spy to duty fly,
And make a lot of blunders,
With fuss and fright they're never right,
Till all the world wonders.
Fierce Plunkett swears he'll wring their ears,
And sacks poor Sergeant Dooley;
When he had a row area." he maddy cries.

"Why, b—t your eyes," he madly cries,
"Why don't you catch Gilhooly?" Chorus. D. O'HERLIHY.

CORK, Dec. 20, 1887.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PRISONERS. HOW THEY ARE TREATED UNDER COERCIONIST RULE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Father Brady, of Inchicore, reports Lord Mayor Sullivan contented and well. He was, however, struck with a dietary to which Mr. O'Brien voluntary sub-jects himself. He is provided with neither knife nor fork, and has to cut his bread and meat with the end of a spoon.

Mr. Blunt is philosopically picking oakum and eating pea-soup. He declares that if he is chosen member of Parliament for Deptford he will wear a prison suit when sworn in.

Mr. Sheehy is still being treated as an ordinary criminal. He has not had exercise since his arrival, because he refuses to asscciate with criminals. The chairman of the Prisons Board has visited him. His month will be up on Tuesday. Both sentences have been in operation since the 5th, running concurrently. After Tuesday, therefore, he will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant for the next three weeks.

Mr. Sheehy was to-day removed from Tul-

lamore jail to the Sligo jail.

The first section of the 'flour train which left Minneapolis via the "Soo" route, the 5th, passed through here the 11th. There were 19 cars, and the customs officials detained them but nine minutes for examination and rescaling. Each of the 19 cars in the section bore a legend, match under the bed to look for a raphit, and ignited a quantity of powder. The boy was severely burnt, and is not expected to recover. The roof of the house was much shattered, and the articles of furniture were ecorched.

Margaret Mathie, aged 23, a shop girl, residing at 20 Drummond Place, Ediaburgh, was looking over the window of the house there on Monday when it is supposed she got giddy, lost her balance, and fell to the ground from a height of six storeys. She was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where it was found that her let thigh and right snoulder were fractured. Her recovery is doubtful.

Sheriff Hope, of Glasgow, has given decision

Michigan. This new route to the eastern sea-Her recovery is doubtful.

Sheriff Hope, of Glasgow, has given decision in an action of damages for breach of promise and seduction raised by Janet Rae, Hightae, against G. Underwood, bacon curer, Lochmaben. His Lordship holds it has not been proved that there was a promise of marriage; and there could be damages for seduction only when it was deceitfully uone.

Mr.J: Hall, of Renton, has sent to Mr. Glad.

Mr.J: Hall, of Renton, has sent to Mr. Glad.

New York. Moreover, the cars can will discover the mills discovered the mills of the mills discovered the mills of the m

WHAT HE KNOWS OF BALFOUR S VILLIANY. DUBLIN, Jan 14.—According to an article n the Freeman, Mr. Wilred Blunt declares that he is being personally resecuted and fear-ing that he will be removed to a worse prison feels bound to state the grounds of his fears. He was staying, he says, in a county house in the south of England last September. where he met Mr. Balfour, who then made to him the statement he has already uttered with reference to the secretary's intention to imprison men who could not endure the hardships of prison life. Mr. Balfour added, Mr. Blunt says:—"I shall be sorry for Mr. Dillon, as he has some good about him. He will be sentenced for six months, and, as be will be sentended to all todain, ada, and is in bad health, he will die in prison."
"After the Mitchellstown riot," Mr. Blust continues, "I went to Ireland and warned Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien of what Mr. Bilfour had said. Mr. Balfour became aware that I had given such warning and to this fact I attribute his virulence in the Portumna

case.
I feel that I am not safe in Mr. Bulfour's hands, and unless I am protected by those responsible for the direction of prison discipline, I should incur the risk of ill-treatment

or perhaps worse."

Dublin, Jan. 15—Eleven persons have been arrested in Galway on the charge of

ntimidation. It is stated that the District Inspector holds a warrant for William O'Brien and will arrest him as soon as he is released from

The Galway correspondent of the Evening The Galway correspondent of the Evening Telegraph sends the following to his paper:—Last evening Mr. Wilrid Blunt was deprived of his oversoat by the prison officials. Thereupon, flinging his prison garb saide, he demanded his own suit, and, on being refused, gathered his blankets around him, and thus attired, paced up add down his cell the remainder of the evening. To day he stayed in bed. Mr. Blunt told the visiting justices that Mr. Balfour, in a recent interview, declared to him four, in a recent interview, declared to him his intention of imprisoning six of the physically weakest of the Paruellites, who would be unable to survive six months. The justices' refused to receive a written declaration, but

refused to receive a written declaration, one advised that the prisoner be removed to a better room, that his overcoat be restored and that he be supplied with writing matials.

GALWAY, Jan. 15.—Wilfred Blunt has been moved to a warmer cell in prison and his overcoat has been returned to him. To-day a band tried to serenade him but was prevented by the police. The people are excited

WELLS, RICHARDSON&CO., Proprietora | whose wool made minerous | Montreal P. Q. | yard wide.

# त्या राष्ट्र स्थापम अर्थन जो जोड स्टेन्स TO THE STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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

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

A PATRIOTIC PRIEST RELEASED. HE IS CONGRATULATED BY THE MAYOR, THE SHERIFF, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS -ANOTHER MEETING PRO-

CLAIMED. DUBLIN, Jan. 18 .- Father Matthew Ryan, who was imprisoned at Limerick for a month for inciting the people to illegal acts in connection with the plan of campaign, was re-leased to-day. Ten thousand persons were collected around the prison and he was received with loud cheers. The mayor, sheriff, municipal council and many clergymen congratulated him upon his release. The crowd escorted Father Ryan fourteen miles to his parish at Herbertstown. The police followed the whole distance, but were delayed when half way to Herbertstown by a car which had been drawn across the road. Father Ryan was thus enabled, on his arrival home, to address the people without interference. He advised the tenants to adopt the plan of campaign, which, he said, was moral and just, notwithstanding everything that lords, both spiritual and temporal, said to the contrary.

A Nationalist meeting announced to be held at Bally Gawley, county Lyrone, to-morrow, has been proclaimed.

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miscrable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of
reliness or bloating after cating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in
mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent
headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks"
before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes,
alternating with chilly sensations, sharp,
biting, transient pains hero and there, cold
feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or
disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant,
indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

disturbed and unrerresum steep, constant indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladicabilities by speeks, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Middical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, liheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sconer or later, induce a fatal termination.

Br Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kid-

cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery covery

**GURES ALL HUMORS,** from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema. Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanso it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

# CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the carrier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-eleansing, anti-billous, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption.

Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 668 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superfor Court for Lower Canada. The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred acd eighty-eight.

vented by the police. The people are excited and a row is feared.

No. 894.

# A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured. When death was honely expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many horbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumetion. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the wold that of heath. He has proved the transfer of the Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Heri also cures Night Sweats, Names at the Siomach, and will break up a fresh Co. 4 in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1,532 Race street, Philadelphia naming this paper,

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

STOPPED FREE Instate Persons Besteron.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT

Nerve Restorer

Diseases. Only for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Put,
Epilepsy, etc. Invaluate it taken as
directed. No Puts aire first Lay's use.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charges on box when received. Send
names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to
Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pr. See
Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

# GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of thefine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by weeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly neurished frame."— Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chrmists,

22-G Lordon. England

PPROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 416.

Dame Edesse Clement, of the City and District of Good real, wife of Piorro Jules Godin, Innexeport, of the same place, duly authoriz d a es'er en justice, has, this day, instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, January 19th, 1888.

BERGEVIN & LECLAIL.

25-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff, DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTOF MONTREAL— No. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Cesarine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of
Athanase Papineau, carriage maker, of the same place,
duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said
Athanase Papineau, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has, this day, been
instituted in this cause.

UDAH, BRANCHAUD & RAUFET,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 20th September, 188

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SCPENIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

Dame Robecca Gable, wife of Frederick Baker, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husbard.

Montreal, 18th January, 1888.

25-5

G. F. COOKE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Meric Longtin, of the Parish of St. Constant, in the district of Montreal, wife of Hormisdas Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, and now absent in foreign parts. duly authorized, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON, BONIN & GOUIN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff. w Montreal, 11th January, 188. 24.5;

DISTRICT OF MONTERAL, SUPERIOR COURT, .

MARCELINEDEMERS, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, EDOUARD CONSTANT PONTAUT, painter, of the same place, Defendant

The Plaintiff has th's day instituted an action for separation de biens against the said Defendant. Montreal, 7th January, 1883.

AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

bese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs. Rad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Uleers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Astkms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas. Gout. Rhematism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never

been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. Gd., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

A GODES TO ALINES

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drau in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiona Nat'i Bank PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present StateConstitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

December 2d, A.D., 1879, The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterry Brawings regularly every three months (Barch, June, September and December). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 7, 1888-213th Monthly

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Malves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.



M. A. DAUPHIN New Griends, La.,

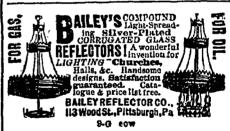
New Orleans, 18.

or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANE,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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







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

DIZZINESS, DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEAR). APPOITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. MULBURN CO., Proprietors, Toronto





Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the

Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails. 1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength. speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience and have made the fastest time on can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

Commanders

Acadian ...... 931 Capt. F. McGrath. Assyrian ......3,970 Austrian ......2,458 John Benter James Scott John Kerr. Buenos Ayrean . 4,005 Canadian . . . . . 2,906 

 Carthaginian
 ...4,214

 Caspian
 ...2,728

 Circassian
 ...3,724

 Corcassian
 ...3,724

 A. Macnicol. Alex. McDougall. Circassian .....3,724 Lv. F. Darrow, America, 2,488 Capt. C. J. Menzies, Grecian ....3,613 " C. E. LeGallais Wibernian ...2,997 " John Brown. Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R. Grecian....3,613 Hibernian...2,997 Lucerne. . . . 1,925 Manitoban . . . . 2,975 Dunlop. Monte Videan ... 3,500 Building. Nonte Videan...3,500 Nestorian....2,689 Newfoundland...919 Norwegian...3,523 Nova Scottan...3,305 John France.
C. J. Mylins.
R. Carruthers.
R. H. Hughes. Parisian ...... 5,359 Lt.W. H. Smith, RNR. 

Tonnage.

record.

Vessels.

 Sarmstian
 3,647

 Scandinavian
 3,068

 Siberian
 3,904

 Waldensian
 2,256

 R. P. Moore.
D. J. James.

From Portland to Liverpeol, via Halifax : Parisian. Thursday, Dec. 15
Polynesian Thursday, Dec. 2
At ONE o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand
Truck Railway train from the West. From Baltimere to Liverpool, via Halifax:

Sarmatien Jan. 10

Circassian Jan. 24

Polynesian Feb. 4

Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50. Rates of passage from Montreal via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50 \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, \$26.50.

Rates of passage from Raitimore to Liverpool:-Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE,
The Steamers of the Hallfax Mr. 'I Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nr., are intended to be negationed

FROM HALIFAX. 

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be destatched regularly from Glasgow for Buston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

Carthaginian PROM BOSTON. About Dec. 12
Siborian About Dec. 28
Scandinavian Alout Jan. 9

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Lendonderry and Phile-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from FROM PHILADELPHIA. Hibernian About Ped. 9
Norwegian About Dec. 23
Manitoban About Jan. 6

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Live pool and

Glasgow, Via Boston, Portland and Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Holifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Eoston an Albany, New York Uentral and Grant Wester Railways (Merchanor Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from an

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

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 3, Bremen; Charle Foy, Bolfast; James Scott Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-chure street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364; St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montres Nov. 18, 1867.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. 14 This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean te ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

PRICE 250. OR \$3 A YEAR BY MAIL. Sample Copy of surrent number mailed upon so ceipt of 25 start back numbers, 15 star.

Premium List with either. Addresss R. T. BUSH & SON, Publishers,

# 130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y

WANTED.

For the R. C. Separate School Section of Mattawa Village, a male, teacher holding a second class certificate. One capable of teach in graph and the horses feet. Will Braystar's Sarstr Rest Holder Oc. Holy Mich.

The second class certificate. One capable of teach in graph and French preferred. Apply, etating safary and enclesing testimonials, to destroyer of worms in Children of Acales.

WANTED.

For the R. C. Separate School Section of Mattawa Village, a male, teacher holding a second class certificate. One capable of teach in graph and French preferred. Apply, etating safary and enclesing testimonials, to destroyer of worms in Children or Acales.

Are pleasant to the control of Mattawa Village, a male, teacher holding a second class certificate. One capable of teach in graph and French preferred. Apply, etating safary and enclesing testimonials, to destroyer of worms in Children or Acales.

phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BANING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

#### MGR. PERSICO'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Jan. 17 -Mgr. Persico, Papal envoy to Ireland, has left Cork for Bristol. His health is feeble, and he pro-poses to pass the rest of the winter at Torquay. He says that his mission has not been unished, and he will return to Ireland in April. John Morley, who is recruiting at Torquay, will meet Mgr. Persico.

#### FRVE ON FREE TRADE.

THE SENATOR DESCRIBES ENGLAND'S REAL AT TITUDE, AND SAYS SHE DOES ALL IN HER FOWER TO INJURE THE UNITED

STATES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Frye ad dressed the Senate to-day is an extended speech on the President's message. That document and its endoreation by prominent senators, representatives and party leaders of the same political faith as the President, convinced the speaker that the Democratic party faith was free trade. The President's message, said Mr. Frye, has been received with unbounded joy in Great Britain. The British press had at once proceeded to self-congratu-fation and to strip off mercilessly the President's disguise. These congratulations, he raid, would have continued if a voice of warning had not been heard. The warning was that such English expression of opinion had to be curbed or the full fruition of English hopes would never be enjoyed. Immediately there had been a transformation. The free trade papers of Great Britain had dropped their self congratulations and had proceeded to congratulate the United States and to prophesy unbounded prosperity for this country. Great Britain had seemed suddenly to recognize the fact that this country was her daughter and to evince to her friend-ship and affection. He declared that England had never in one single instance evinced any sympathy for this country, and that she never had permitted an opportunity to injure this country to pass unimproved. He declared that the counsel, the advice, the friendship of Great Britain to any nation in commercial matters had invariably and inevitably resulted in injury to the nation which had accepted it. One of the leading free trade speakers in England had declared years ago that the greatest triumph of Great Britain would be the subjugation of the markets of the United States. In the promise of the President's message they could see that subjugation nigh at hand. Great Britain to-day had her markets open to the world while other countries to the world while other countries had their markets partly closed to her. She found now within her borders the fiercest kind of competition, and her in do the same; sickness and accidents may come dustries were falling off. Her silk industry, for instance, had been absolutely destroyed.

#### sident's message went ringing over the world? COMMERCIAL UNION.

manufacturers were crippled. Germany and

Belgium were seizing her iron and steel in

from a shilling to one-and-sixpence a day. But England heard the President of the

United States declare in his annual message

that the tariff (the only obstacle to English

possession of the American market) was

vicious. illogical, inequitable, and what wonder that the English people deafened American ears with their cries of "Hear! Hear!"? They saw him adopt as the slogan of the Democratic

old fundamental doctrine of free trade, that "duby is a tax paid by the consumer." What

"duty is a tax paid by the consumer." What wonder that they hailed Mr. Cleveland as their champion? They saw him promise to

open to them participation in the American

market, and they knew that that participa-

tion would start their halting looms and feed

their hungry, unemployed men and women. What wonder that the approval of the Pre

AR LUTION IN ITS FAVOR DEFORE THE U. S.

HINGTON, D.C., Jan. 23.—In the H. :2-day Sanator Butterworth, of Ohio, off a resolution in favor of Commercial Un with Canada. In his preamble he set forth the contiguity of the two countries. Their close union of interests and the importance of adjusting existing differences. He quotes some remarks made by Mr. Chamberlain before he left England, showing that any arrangement of the fishery dispute must be temporary, by the fact that the towns in which the disease because commercial union is in the near future. He quotes the unanimous resolutions of the recent conference of Dominion Premiers and other Cabinet Ministers of several provinces declaring that a fair measure providing for for unrestricted trade relations with the United States would be of advantage to all the previnces, and the resolutions adopted by various Boards of Trade to the same tants of Southern France. Ep demics of measles effect. The resolutions proposed that the are markedly erratic, and seldom recur in the House of Representatives should use all prope means to secure an honorable, speedy nd permanent adjustment of all differences nd controversies with regard to the fisheries and in aid and support of the permanency of uch adjustment to remove all obstacles and hindrances to complete and unrestricted brade and commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. He censures Cana'is for not doing her share to bring about these cordial relations by a more liberal construction of the treaty of 1818.

Cultivate forbrarance t'l your heart yields fine crop of it

Manual training is one of the few good things; that are good for everybody. It is good for the rich boy, to teach him respect for the dignity of the beautiful work. It is good for the poor boy, to increase his facility for handling tools, it tools prove to be the thing he must handle for a living afterwards. It is good for the bookish boy, to draw him away from books. But, most of all, it is good for the non-bookish boy, in showing him that there is something he can do well. The boy utterly unable, even if he were studious, to keep up in book. impulse of self respect that is of untold benefit to him when he goes back to his studies. He will be a brighter and a better boy for finding out something that he can do well. Mind you, it is not planing the board that does him good; it is planing the board in the presence of other boys who can no longer look down upon him when they see how well he can plane. He might go home after school and plane a board in the bosom of his family, or go to an evening school to learn to plane, without a quarter part, nay, without any, of the invaluable effect upon his manhood that it will let him plane side by his manhood that it will let him plane side by side with those who in mental attainments may be his superiors.—From "Manual Training in Schools," by Alice Wellington Rollins, in The American Magazine for January.

We do not know what significance there is in the fact, but it is to be noted that several represectatives of ancient families in England are turning their land property into cash. Lord Salisbury shimself, within a few weeks, sold \$5,000,000 worth of real estate in the heart of London, thus parting with property that has remained in the Cecil family for generations. A "house-rent league," with a plan of campaign upon the Land League principle, has recently been organized in London with the avowed object of reducing rents.—Springfield Republican.

The great deminant press of the lind has no sympathy for the masses. You can hear, in every one of its utterances, the clink of the dollar and the lash of the party whip .-- Wendell

A GOOD THING FOR BOYS

Manual training is one of the few good things that are good for everybody. It is good for the rich boy, to teach him respect for the dignity of the beautiful work. It is good for the poor boy, to increase his facility for handing to the poor boy, to increase his facility for handle for a living afterward. It is good for the bookish boy, to draw him away from books. But, most of all, it is good for the bookish boy, to draw him away from books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, most of all, it is good for the non-books but, the people lay in the fact of the principal markets to day but few write off red, the future of the monarchial system in England. The Queen will never be disturbed in the lifetime in a single none of the people lay in the fact of the future of the monarchial system in England. The Queen will never be disturbed in the lifetime in a single none of the people lay in the fact of the future of the monarchial system in England. The Queen will never be disturbed in the lifetime in a single none of the people lay in the fact of the future of the monarchial system in England. The Queen will never be disturbed in the lifetime in a single none of the people lay in the fact of the future of the monarchial system in England. The Queen will never be disturbed in the lifetime in a single none of the people lay in the fact of the future of the monarchial system in England. The Queen will never be disturbed in the lifetime in a single none of the people lay in the fact of the future of the monarchial system in thing he can do well. The boy utterly unable, even if he were studious, to keep up in bookknowledge and percentsge with the brighter boys, becomes discouraged, dull and moody. Let him go to the workroom for an hour, and find that he can make a box or plane a rough pièce of board as well as the brighter scholar, nay, very likely better than his brighter neighbor, and you have given him an impulse of self respect that is of untold benefit to him when he goes back to his studies. He will bea

House of Commons. This House of Commons to-day is the only responsible government for Great Britain. This body has unlimited powers. It is not generally known in America that the very best lawyers in England agree that the Howse of Commons alone has the power to abolish the monarchy to-morrow if it should see fit, or to change the line of succession. Parliament could, if it should choose, eliminate the Prince of Welles from the succession and mass it over of Wales from the succession and pass it over to one of his children, or transfer it entirely to come other family. In the United States your Congress does not begin to have the unlimited power and authority of the House of Com-mons. To change your Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the two branches of Congress and after that approval by three-fourths of the States. This is a very long road,

and naturally, changes are made much more slowly with you than is possible with us. Now everything is quiet and passing along well. The people do not object to the monarchical system here because it works very well. It has been reduced simply to a show figure, and you know how much we Englishmen hold on to ceremonies and traditions. Royalty now is nothing but a tradition."—London Correspon-

LOVE IN A COTTAGE. There is more cozines, more warmth, more homelike friendlines in a small house with small rooms than there is in a big house with big rooms. The big house bewilders, separates, silences and subdutes its inmates. They have not the elbow touch of companionship.—

# Children Crv for Pitcher's Castoria.

Philadelphia Record.

the retail departments.

REDUCING THEIR RENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.-Lords Hawarden and Orkney have granted their Irish tenants reductions in rent hitherto refused.

THE FARM MORTGAGE.

AN HONEST DRUGGIST'S CONVINCING ARGUMENT AGAINST INDEBTEDNESS.

There is in Bangor an ancient drug store which for over forty years has been the headquarters of the farmers trading in that city, says the Lewis'on (Me.) Journal. There they go for goods, to leave whips, robes and bundles, to loaf away the evenings when "down on the jury," and when in search of information. Into it the other day there walked a sturdy yeoman, his bronzed face and hard, norny hands telling of exposure to the weather and of days of hard toil. His clothing was of good, honest material, and on his feet were solid cowhide boots. Walking up to the proprietor of the store he inquired

for Lawyer Blank.

Now the man from the farm had such an honest face, such an innocent expression, that the druggist, knowing the man sought for to be a "sharper"—in fact not a real lawyer at all— departed from his rule of minding his own business and asked the farmer what he wanted of the lawyer. In a few words the story was told. It seems the man had worked hard all his days, had bought and paid for a \$1,200 farm, had taken a wife, furnished a house, and now, envious of some of his neighbors, wanted to build a \$300 barn. To do this, he proposed to borrow

the cash, giving a morigage af his farm. Said the druggist, after the story was told: "Your farm is clear, now?"
"Yes, sir."

"You love your wife?"

"Yes, sir."
"Well," said the merchant, "this is what you should do. Go home and earn the three hundred dollars first and then build your barn. or a poor crop be your portion; there will be a three hundred dollar skeleton in your house, Fifteen years ago there were 90,000 persons and, ten to one, you will fret and grow peevish employed in the silk industry in London, and to day there were only 8,000. Her cotton manufacturers were crippled. Germany and Live within your income, be industrious, and

when you do build your barn and own it, you will be as proud of it as an English man is of dustries and were already controlling that half of her foreign trade in that line. Her agricultural lands were decreasing in in value and from oue-third to one-half of her was silent. Gradually the head lowered, and all was silent. Gradually the head lowered, and a tear rolled down the cheek. Though only a tear rolled down the cheek. Though only a laborary was silent of the soil, the man took pride in his occupation, and wanted that barn. At last be

said:
"Thank you, sir. To tell you the truth, sir, my wife was a crying when I left home because I was going to mortgage the place. I'll take your advice and go home as I came down, and she'll be glad to see me, you bet!"

"There," said the Bangor man; "that fellow came to a good wise correlation. There seen

came to a good, wise conclusion. I have seen of "Hear! Hear!"? They saw him lots of misery on account of this mortgage business. He who gives one often gives peace, party for the Presidential battle of 1888 the comfort and contentment with it."

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

> When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

SANITARY SCIENCE.-It is interesting and instructive to notice the incidence of disease in the different towns of Europe, and sanitary science can only gain by the comparison. We extence can only gain by the comparison. We extract from a very interesting paper on this subject by Dr. Y. Bertillou the following particulars:—Typhoid fever; a disease which reflects faithfully the digree of sanitary civilization of urban populations, was more frequent in French towns than in most of the other language countries. by the fact that the towns in which the disease was most prevalent in 1885 are precisely those where it was most marked in 1886. Smallpox was rare in Germany and in English and American towns, and generally wherever vaccination is compulsory. It was more common in the towns of Austro-Hungary, Itussia, Italy, Spain, and France. The French town most severely visited was Marseilles, a fact which is explained by the total disrevard of the inhabitant of Southern Marsey Budgings of marsing. same town in successive years. Scarlatina was comparatively rare in France, with the exception of the town of Dunkirk, where it proved very fatal for some months. It was more prevalent in English and American towns as well as in Germany and towns further north. Whooping

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1888. The markets this morning are quite well attended and a large number of our cousins and our aunts were early on hand. They brought with them a liberal quantity of poultry, which is meeting with firm sale although the stock cannot be considered the best; the country beef offered has a very ancient look and bears the appearance, thus early, of being spring poor. The side show butter offered is far from inviting and sells everywhere from 122 to 15c and is evidently dear at that. In the stalls the butter offered was, as a rule, of good quality and sold in small quantities at our quotations. The beef offered is mostly heavy and the demand seems to be better than one week ago. There does not seem to be much doing in pork even in the retail descriptors.

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GRAIN.	I MEATS.
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Epring 3 50@ 3 60	Pigeons 0 35@ U 40
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Crushed 0 7 60 0 71	Inipe doz 2 75@ 3 00 Plover, doz 2 50@ 3 00
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Trueble igland in 1980s. It was	1W005 15 (121 6a (124 1

Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30 Woo!, 1b.. 0 27 @ 0 09 Woo!, 1b.. 0 21 @ 0 24 MEATS.

Beef, 100 lbs. \$4 75@\$6 50! dry..... 0 06 @ 0 094 Reast, per lb.. 0 08@ 0 15 8 beepsk's, 0 40 @ 0 60 Reast, per lb.. 0 05@ 0 10 Tailow, lb. 0 04 @ 0 042 Corned ...... 0 06@ 0 08 FLOUR.—The market is decidedly off and there is no improvement, country merchants buying sparingly. 1,200 barrels received. No change in meals and no sales of any account to report.

WHEAT .- Last week 25,000 bushels were received via of the C. P. R., which sold, Canada red and white winter, Soc to S7c Canada apring, \$30 to \$40: No. 1 hard Manitoha, 863 to 87c; No. 2 do., 832 to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83: to 84c, being the same as last the big price this year will naturally secure a week. On the whole the wheat market may be classed as very quiet, although the stock in store is not near as large as that of last

OATS-The oat market continues steady and holders are anticipating even better figures. Eifteen hundred bushels were received vesterday via Grand Trunk. In New York they are quoted at 39c to 43c tor State and 42s to 42s for Western; the same in Boston. In Chicago two cents lower. Small quantities sold at the markets to-day for 42: for 34 pounds. There were received last week by rail 19 500 bushels.
BUTTER ANO CHEESE.—The local but-

ter trade is very slow, and only small lots are being disposed of, while there is a large stock on hand, and liberal receipts are being had. Small lots are still working out to a regular trade who are particular about cortain brands at about figures of a week ago, but most re-ceivers have more or less surplus over and above their own trade wants, which they have been compelled to shade to attract attention. There is no change in cheese, but

the market is quite firm.

POULTRY.—There is any quantity of poultry in the markets, and holders are inclined to unload preparatory to a January thaw. Prices, if anything, favorable to the

EGGS.—The demand for eggs remains steady, and there is a ready market for strictly fresh stock. Old eggs sell slow, but a large quantity of limed are in the markets. Very tow shipments are being made.

DRESSED BOGS.—For the past few days

but li the has been done with the hog fraternity, and the local packers do not seem overanxious to purchase. S6 95 to S7 is asked for car lo a and a few 150 the, average have sold at \$6.90. On the servet a few sales have been made at \$710 to \$7 25. Most of the pork offernd is at ove the average of one 'month ago.

Germany and towns further north. Whooping cough was more general in England than in France, a fact, doubtless, largely attributable to climate differences. Lastly, dipatheria proved less fatal in England than in France, and in France than in Germany. It is worthy of note that Marseilles also suffered severely from this Craubetries, \$10. per burel, Jamaica oranges, Malagas, \$24 to \$5 per keg. SS nor harrel: \$4 to \$4 to per box. Valen-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHODIC OHRONIOLE

TOBONTO.—Barley firm with good demand.
No. 1 is quoted at 800 to 81c. Oats scarce and firm. A carload of mixed sold on the track at 44 c. Peas, nothing doing. Prices are quoted at 640 to 65c for local use, but buyers could not afford to pay this much for export. On the street 1,000 bushels wheatsold at 82c to 83 fe for fall; 76c to 81 for spring and 72c to 73 fe for fall; 76c to 81c for spring, and 73c to 731c for goose; 500 bushels of cats sold at 48c to 51c; 2,006 tushels barley at 72c to 81c.

Halifax—Heavy Prince Edward Island

black oats have advanced to 45c, ex-ship. Corn-meal—Firm at 53.40. Beans—\$2.10 to \$2.15. Split peas—\$3.65 per bbl. Pet barley—\$4.90 per bbl.

Boston—Oats steady, 46c to 48c; barley, 95c to \$1.05; flour, fine \$2.50, extra \$4.10 to \$4.25; eggs, 24c to 25c; hay, choice \$17 to \$18; potatoes, 80c to 85c; beans, hand picked \$2.75 to \$2.80; butter, choice 30c to 31c, good 23c to 24c.

HORSES.

At the Montreal Horse Exchange as reported by the superintendent, H. C. Telfer, Esq., there have been received during the week 158 horses and 66 shipped out. Trade a little more active, the sales being 30, averaging from \$95 to \$150 each. There is a good supply of good workers and drivers on aand, besides three loads reported coming from Ontario early in the week. We have been advised that a number of buyers from the States will be here during the week, Mr. Rowley, the well-known horse dealer of Worcester, Mass., has established himself at the Mcntreal Horse Exchange for the purpose of buying 500 horses, workers, drivers and trotters. He has already some fine

#### CATTLE.

At Point St. Charles the cattle being received are mostly of good quality, and there has been a fair demand for prime stock. The best cattle brought from 4c to 41c per 1b, pretty good animals about 4c and ordinary stock at from 3c to 33c per lb. There is a scarcity of good calves and high prices are asked, \$5 to \$10 being paid. Sheep and lambs were also scarce and sold at from 3c to 4c per lb. There seems to be a tendency of owners of good beeves to crowd the prices a little and some ordinary stock sells for al' its worth add possibly more. The receipts at the Montreal Stock yards Latweek were:—Cattle, 510; shrep, 161; calves, 18, and 100 left over, buyers holding back begins to see the date. back hoping to see a "drop" in prices. No hogs received. The cattle market at Buffalo and Toronto is reported clow. There was received in Caicago yesterday 15,000 bcad, 5.000 being shipped. Market is weak and 10c lower. Fancy beaves sell at 5.25@5.50; steers at 3.00@4.90; stockers and fooders at 2.00@3.40; cows, bulls and mixed, at 1.60@ 3.15; through Texas steers at 3.05@3.50.

#### COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Despatches from New York report the flour market heavy with large receipts. Barley is quoted at 60 to 61½c. Pork steady at \$15 25 to \$15 50. Butter quiet at 17c to 28c, and cheese firm at 12½c. Sugar steady; crushed 8c; powdered 7½c.

The estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago yesterday were 25,000; quality better. Left over 14,000. Sales ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.15 for light and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for heavy pack ing. Cattle receipts 11,000; quality fair, \$4.60 to \$5.60 being paid. Sheep 4.000; quality good; prices from \$3 to \$5.

ntion of spoor in the States last year was 1,392,909 tons. There was in the U.S. Treasury last night

During the past year there were 853 strikes in the States in which 1,318624 persons were engaged. The amount due the United States from the Union Pacific Railroad is only \$52,000,000. The

Union Pacitic seems to be managed something after the manner of some railroads in the Do-Statistics show that the National Policy has done much to foster the coal mining industly of Nova Scotia. The shipments from the Nova

Scotia mines last year amounted to 1,524,000 tons—an increase of 150,000 tons over last year. The traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific railway, from January 7 to January 14, were: 1888, \$176,000; 1887, \$148,000; increase for 1888, \$28,000. The above does not include earnings on South Eastern Railway.

Early rose potatoes for seed purposes are now selling for \$3 a barrel in some of the States, and farmers should go slow and not sell themselves short.

The Troy, N.Y., Iron and Steel Company have shut down their works, and 2,500 operatives heretofore employed therein will be idle on or before February 1. Based upon the estimate that four persons on the average de-rive their support from the earnings of one who is thus employed, we have an aggregate of 10,000 men, women and children who are deprived of wage income for the means of living.

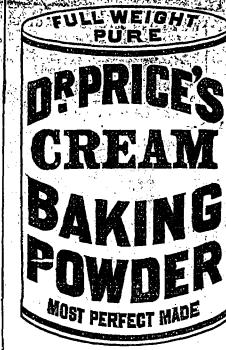
The growing imports of Canadian and United States apples to England are increasing in favor arousing alarm in farming circles in the old country. An active discussion upon the subject is proceeding in the papers. British farmers are blumed for missing their chances to supply the home demand and are urged to improve the quality of British apples unless they desire the imported product to monopolize the market.

In speaking of the liability of an increase in the pice of coal, the New York World says:—
"The responsibility for the raising of the price of cal seems to rest with the retail dealers, the wholesale price not having been advanced, and the companies declaring that it will not be advanced unless the situation grows very much worse than it is. The men who thus grind the faces of the poor deserve nothing but condemnation. They are like the men who "corner' thaw. Prices, if anything, favorable to the the necessaries of life in time of war, It is a buyer. No shipments to speak of being pity that such cormorants cannot be reached by made.

The American Congress calls upon the Secre tary of the Treasury to submit to the House copies of any correspondence, reports or other information regarding alleged discrimination in tolls by the Canadian Government against vessels or cargoes passing through the Welland canal destined for United States lake ports; and also in reference to any system of rebates by the Canadian Government whereby a less toll or charge is imposed on cargoes for export passing through the Welland canal when transported to the seaboard by the St. Lawrence river than when transported by routes through the United States,

## DIED:

GALLAGHER.—At Marbleton, Que., on the 15th instant, Mary Margaret, aged 5 years, 11 months and 15 days, eldest daughter of John and Josephine Gallagher.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Groat Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only

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Money,

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Trouble,

You will save CATARRH AND WILL CUBE CATARRH **ELY'S** 

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The verdict of those of our subscribers who have received our Litho. Picture of GLADSTONE, PARNELL, DAVITT and O'BRIEN is that it is a magnificent picture of the HOME RULERS and well worth the subscription money of the paper. We have received a large number of letters acknowledging receipt of the premium.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S GOLUMN DOOR MATS DOOR MATS DOOR MATS DOOR MATS DOOR MATS The brautiful stock of Door Mats new showing to be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent. A very fine line of Plain Cocoa Mats and Wool Bordered Mate, to be cleared at the above reduction.

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All the Carpet Squares in stock to be sold a a reduction of 20 per cent in price, These are not shelf worn goods, but they are all of recent importation. S. CARSLEY.

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iises,				

Drawers, Night Dresses, Cornet Covers,

Every day the same in this departement: al the ladies charmed and pleases with the variety and choice display to select from, and at suc astonishingly low prices.

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LADIES' CAPS

LADIES' CAPS LADIES' CAPS

SERVANTS' CAPS SERVANTS' CAPS

SERVANTS' CAPS Our usual and steady demand for the abor has much increased, and we rightly could that the stock comprises all that is requisit and the reduction in price such as to suit all

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BOYS' WOOLLEN SUITS BOYS: WOOLLEN SUITS BOYS JERSEY SUITS

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS BOYS' JERSEY SUITS The effect of the "Cheap Sale" is also felt the "Boys" Clothing Dopurtment," and ev day parents are taking advantage of the

bargains offered. S. CARSLEY

MONTREAL, 23 rd January, 1888

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