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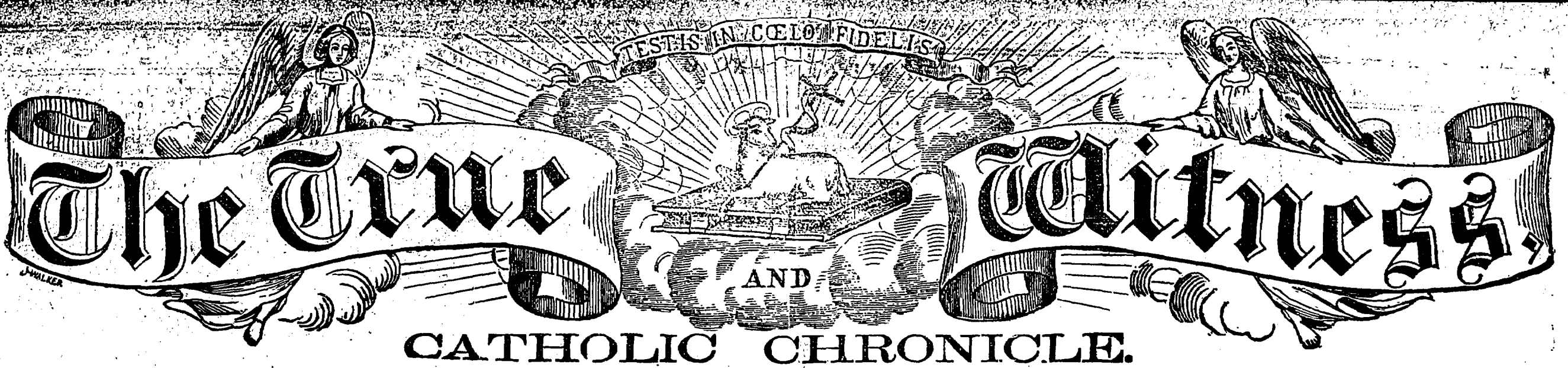
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THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

New Version. Emily Bessey, in United Ireland. O, PADDY, dear, and did you hear the news that's going round...

SINS OF YOUNG WIVES.

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...

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON UNITY OF FAITH.

ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM.—THE VARIOUS CREEDS OF PROTESTANTISM. (Toronto World). All Protestant denominations feel keenly their scriptural position on account of their divisions and multiplicity of creeds...

A CANADIAN ABROAD.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Dec. 11, 1887. DEAR MR. LYNCH.—As you see by the heading I have arrived in Liverpool, I had a very pleasant passage and enjoyed it very much...

COERCION'S EX-VICTIM.

INTRAPID WILLIAM O'BRIEN CONGRATULATED BY THE PEOPLE—WHAT HE THINKS OF THE TOBY INTRIGUES AT ROME. Mr. O'Brien who is almost prostrated with emotion intended to attend the banquet to be given in his honor by his constituents...

ISLE OF MEMORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN. L'ultimo, lasso, de miei giorni allegri, Che pochi no visto in questo, viter breva. O, most dear to memory Is that Island in the sea...

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Lent begins this year on February 15. Easter Sunday this year falls on All Fools' Day. St. Patrick's Day falls on Saturday this year...

AMERICA TO THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, presented to the Pope yesterday President Cleveland's jubilee gift...

from the station homeward, I was startled by the unexpected appearance of my valet, who came upon me quite suddenly. He was out of breath with running, and he carried in his arms a bundle marked "immediate." It was from my wife and I had been told that Stella was very ill, and that she was dying.

"Who brought this?" I demanded, quickening my pace, and signing to Vincenzo to keep beside me.

"The old man, Eccellenza," Giacomo said. He was weeping and in great trouble—he said the child was dying, and he had to bring her to the station. He had the fever in her throat, and she was dying. He had the fever in her throat, and she was dying. He had the fever in her throat, and she was dying.

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

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

"But what?" I asked quickly.

"Nothing, Eccellenza. Only the old man said the doctor had come, and a sob rose in my throat. I stepped quickly, and my wife and I went to the station. I stepped quickly, and my wife and I went to the station. I stepped quickly, and my wife and I went to the station.

"How is the child?" I asked him eagerly.

"She made no reply, but she took his hand, who was at that moment descending the stairs—a man whom I instantly 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 door.

"The fact is," he said simply, "it is a case of gross neglect. The child has evidently been a weakly condition for some time past, and therefore is an easy prey to any disease that may be lurking about. She was naturally strong, but 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 down the stairs—it is unfortunate, for now she is in a dream. Not even old Assunta dared enter her mistress's room after midnight, not that though the child might be seriously ill and suffering. I knew the reason well, too well! And so while Ferrarini had taken his fill of rapturous embraces and lingering farewells, my little one lay allowed to struggle with death, fever without her mother's care or comfort. Not that such consolation would have been much at its best, but it was too good 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 her as I remained silent, and after a pause he spoke again.

"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 might catch the disease. Of course there is always a risk."

"I am no coward, Monsieur," I interrupted him, "though many of us Italians prove but miserable panic-stricken slaves in times of plague—this especially when compared with the intrepidity and pluck of Englishmen. Still 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 an hour, but at the expiration of that time I will return."

"Stay!" I said, laying a detaining hand on his arm. "Is there any hope?"

He eyed me gravely. "I fear not."

"Can nothing be done?"

"Nothing—except to keep her as quiet and warm as possible, and to let some medicine with the name which will alleviate the pain. I shall be able to judge of her better when I return: the illness will have then reached its 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 Countess?" I asked in a whisper, as I trod softly up the stairs.

"The Countess," said the girl, opening her eyes in astonishment. "In her own bedroom, Eccellenza—Madama would not think of leaving it, because of the danger of infection."

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

"Has she not seen her child?"

"Since the Countess," Oh, no, Eccellenza! Very gently and on tiptoes 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 softly:

"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 quick, uneasy gasps. She looked 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 snuck back on her bed obediently, still keeping her gaze fixed upon me. I knelt at the bedside, and watched her yearningly, while Assunta moistened 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, you are my Papa," she murmured, and I kissed her forehead and cheeks. I made no answer, I only kissed the small hot hand I held. Assunta shook her head.

"Ah poveretta! 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!"

As she said so, 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 breathed with increasing difficulty.

"My throat aches so, papa!" she said, pitifully. "Can you not make it better?"

"I would like could, my darling!" I murmured. "I would heal 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 To-to!" she exclaimed feebly, as her eyes fell on a battered old doll in the spaniel dress of a Cardinal down that lay at the foot of her bed. "Poor dear old To-to! 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 that my life seemed to have nothing worth living for. Life seemed to have nothing worth living for. Life seemed to have nothing worth living for. Life seemed to have nothing worth living for."

A JOYOUS TYPE-FOUNDER AT LAST.

The last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery has rendered at least one San Francisco happy, and he is William Leslie, of Palmer & Key's type foundry, No. 407 Sanson street, who resides with his family at 2,505 California street. He had the good fortune to hold a one-tenth ticket in the State Capital Prize of \$50,000, his share being \$5,000, the money being drawn through the agency of Wells, Fargo & Co.—San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, Nov. 30.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the cure and permanent cure of all throat and Lung Affections, such as positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow-creatures. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. (9-13c0w)

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 expense and no inconvenience, will accomplish what many dollars and much sacrifice of time will fail to do after disease once holds you in its iron grasp. The operation is relieved, the blood purified, will fortify against fevers and all contagious diseases. Persons intending travel, changing diet, water and climate, will find invaluable Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In vials convenient to carry.

CORRECTION.—Hon. James McShane says that the talk about cabinet changes at Quebec is all stuff and nonsense, and speaking of him allude 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 creditable.—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.

A FEARFUL LESSON FROM SCIENCE.

In a letter on the employment of criminal children, published a few years ago from the pen of Mr. Isaac Ashe, President of the Central Criminal Asylum of Dundrum, Dublin, he expressed the idea that if clever forger be the result of a hereditary proclivity to a criminal use of an instinctive faculty, so-called, is directed into an analogous yet healthy channel, with the hopeful results of curing a tendency to crime and of making a skillful artisan. If the children of generations of pickpockets be taught to use their fingers in the delicate and delicate touch in 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 irresistible temptation. But to attempt to allocate utter to the criminal a cleverly directed and useful utilization of it in a healthy direction is futile. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*, which means in free translation:—Though man may check nature by matter of fact, 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 outcast. Admitting, forced to admit, the truth of it, for that is nature; forseeing the perils of temptation, or, as she would call it, the environment, science too detects the period of rescue, and gives in her way also the bidding. "Suffer little children to come unto me." Touching what religion calls the temptation to, and science the environment of, evil, science detects that in their origin are sufficient to generate the most destructive 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 parents in respect to the virtues and traditions. The person shall grow up in the perfect 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 fatal influence of one common every day agent, alcoholic drink, and as the agent changes the victim and master of his virtue, 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 whom it has been my misfortune to meet, not one has escaped this moral abasement, departure from truth—the vice of falsehood. It is a part of the moral disease, and as such, it is a part of the physical disease—steadily and gain, restless impatience, or palmed speech—which springs from alcohol. It is as if the spirit of truth had entered the body like a physical poison, had corrupted the mind, and made it a veritable centre of sin. I am led from the reflections to one more parallel, bearing on the wages of results of good and evil. Religious views on this question are 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 to the end is to suffer disease and purely 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 are passed 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 the calm and sane lessons of the virtues of the virtuous, 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 is free from the contamination of a healthy life. Epithetically, science re-echoes the saying in all its solemn import, "The wages of sin is death."—*Acetipad.*

SUPERSTITION OF SAILORS.

SOME OLD-TIME BELIEFS IN GHOSTS, OMS AND HAUNTED SHIPS.

There is no class of the population more superstitious, 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 even science gives but imperfect knowledge, their minds and imaginations are worked upon by a constant succession of miracles, engendering awe and exciting 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 monsters, good or evil. Strabon 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 the vague terrors haunted them, giving horrible significance to the most harmless indications of changeable weather. The ghostly Dutchman, phantom ship, or demigriega, foretold storm and darkness; lightning playing upon the mast, stars and cordage gave signs of danger or safety according to the forms it assumed; whistling would, it was believed, excite the anger of storm demons; and among French sailors it was once a common custom to fasten some unlucky midnight upon the mast and to keep it there until the spirits of the tempest had kept 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, because, as they said, there was a ghost aboard. When pressed to give reasons for their belief, they said they had seen the ghost, and heard it, too, behind some beer barrels; and they would rather swim than remain aboard. The captain, however, ordered them to be put in irons until they were well out at sea, and then they were released. He heard nothing more of the ghost.

Ships thus haunted were not only doomed to perish in the belief of sailors, but their very presence brought danger to all who looked upon them. The decayed hulls of vessels reputed to be haunted would drive the fishes folk on some of the Scotch and English coasts from the most promising bays, and no one would venture even to bathe near them, such wild unreasoning 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 Fascinating Christ*, and is neither written nor printed. Every letter of the text is cut out of a leaf, and 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. The general execution in every respect is indeed admirable, and the volume 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 with 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 Jewish Messenger.)

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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 boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did, for he became the famous Gen. Water.

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 mountaineers 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-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he got to himself: "Now, this will never do. It is too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here goes." And he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

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A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

THE SENSATION CREATED BY A JAPANESE PEASANT WOMAN.

A young Japanese peasant woman has created a genuine sensation in the medical 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 changes of pain and the untold misery of that ailment.

A grizzled and skeptical sea captain placed himself under her care and, after two baths of bran and hot rice brandy, she nipped from his knees small white insects by the dozen!

The regular practitioners were skeptical about this new theory, and put one of the insects under a microscope. They decided that by its organization it never could have lived under the surface of the skin.

The Captain insists, however, that the Japanese 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 more so than the theories formerly held by the medical fraternity. It is 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 unsatisfactory results followed. It is now generally acknowledged to be a "fery condition of 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 blood by Warner's rheumatic cure. These remedies, taken in alternation, as they should be, drive out the uric acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation. James Wright, of 37 E. 19th St. New York, was, many years ago, a victim of rheumatism, and tried various remedies and cures without avail. Sept. 3, 1867, he writes in praise of the remedies named, and says: "I am now free from the arrow strings of the dreaded inflammatory rheumatism. I have and always will recommend Warner's rheumatic remedies to all sufferers of the disease."

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

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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, 1834, 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.

1st SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES—CAPITAL PRIZE: A lot worth.....	\$26,000
.....	5,000
\$1.00 PER TICKET.	
2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES—CAPITAL PRIZE: Real Estate.....	\$10,000
.....	1,000
25 cents PER TICKET.	

ORDER FOR TICKETS.

The holder of each winning number will be offered the amount drawn in cash, less ten per cent. commission. The names of winners will not be published unless by special authorization.

To S. B. LEBEVRE, MONTREAL, CANADA: Will Mr. Lebevre be pleased to send to the undermentioned address, tickets of the 1st series at \$1.00, tickets of the 2nd series at 25 cents.

NAME.....

STREET.....

or Post Office box No.....

LOCALITY.....

REMARKS: This form of Order for Tickets appears in the Post on Monday and Saturday of every week, except on the 1st of January, and must be enclosed with money addressed to S. B. LEBEVRE, No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

- That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.
- That warm borax water will remove dandruff.
- 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 bedtime will break up a bad cold.
- That tooth meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.
- That a little soda water will relieve sick headache 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 arrested 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 cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda-water.
- That cold tea should be saved for the vinegar barrel. It scours 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 particularly the rounds of the press, seem to be worth sending further on their travels as simple and practical notions, which ought to be found useful in any household.

PHILADELPHIA'S SUDDEN DEATH CLUB.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

He is one of the oddest little men that you 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 theisms of the day, a thorough Bab-Bazouk for argument, forceful, keen. Intellectual—yet, broadly speaking, altogether too great a theorizer for everyday use.

He has just been made president of an organization 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 of the "Sudden Death Club." The name, I fancy, and perhaps the underlying notion, were suggested by one Louis Stevenson's nightmares, the "Suicide Club." There is no young man with cream tarts, however, no prince, no fancy business of any kind, and 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 living.

No one is eligible for membership who has not some organic trouble that is reasonably likely to cut the string of life within a year. 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 of the law, however, one of the most notable is that no member shall at any time carry upon his person any letters or other documents that might compromise the good name or touch the happiness of others. Another requirement each member to carry constantly about him papers containing his name and address, the name and address of his favorite undertaker, 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 dissolution. The members are counselled to be cheerful and hopeful, and the club quarterly dinner is designed in a measure to foster those feelings.

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

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, Chestnutfield, has told us that a well-dressed man, by means of his good clothes, impresses 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 old 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 "Suggestions to Dudes," in the *American Magazine* for January.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mathew Sullivan, of Westover, Ont., was ill with dyspepsia for four years. Finding doctors did little good he tried Burdock Blood Bitters six bottles cured him, and he gained in weight to 178 pounds. B. B. C. cures the worst known cases of chronic dyspepsia after all else fails.

GANANQUE CARRIAGE CO.

This is a poor Car, but we have a beautiful, stylish One and Two Seated Sleighs: SPEEDER, GLADSTONE, SOLID COMFORT, PORTLAND, BAILEY, and LIGHT BOB-SLEIGHS, at the Very Lowest Prices. The Best Goods, Fully Warranted, at

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

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliouness are unappreciated but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Biliouness is seldom a breakfast 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 farred, it is rough, as all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom on the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be piddness and often headache and slight or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try *Green's August Flower*; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its 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 Professor; Mr. Littlebranca, how did Cusar die? Mr. Littlebranca: O!—, 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, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoea and wind colic, always favourable, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions. It soothes 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 Hallway'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 surgical aid.

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 a trial.

To make a corset feel comfortable, lace up to fit the form neatly, then sew five or six strips of gum ribbon across and remove the strips.

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 dish 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 subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be relied upon to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

A Dakota man, while on his way to borrow his neighbor's paper was struck by lightning and killed. We have no comment to make.

In his **VEGETABLE PILLS**, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For *Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions*, *Parmelee'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 vigor.

Salt plentifully sprinkled on the icy doorstep will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.

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

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

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' Electric 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 chilblains, 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' Electric Oil* was a sure cure. She tried it, and in a few days the pain was allayed and she felt restored 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—galler. Scene third—gall.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.—Daily application 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 skin, 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 cure are found in *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving any relief. Desperate diseases best display its virtues.

I am at your service, m'am, as the burglar said when the lady of the house caught him at her all-over wares.

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 25, 1888.

A BILL is before the U.S. Congress to appropriate \$7,500,000 for the manufacture of steel guns. Heavy artillery is wanted to shoot the bizzards.

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 him 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 freedom till, That sober-suited freedom chose; When girled round by friends or foes, A man may speak the thing he will!"

"CANADA must submit." So said Chamberlain, so says the United States Commissioner. 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 controlling interest.

IN Wales the people have formed a league on the same lines as the Irish National League. They demand the disestablishment of the church and reform of the land laws. It is quite possible that the people of adjoining English counties will take up the movement. An English National League would be a grim rejoinder to Tory platitudes about Irish disaffection.

DESPOT IRELAND, who has charge of the Catholic diocese embracing the southern half of Minnesota, is enthusiastic in his appreciation of the high license there. He mentions a large number of places in which the vice of drunkenness has been largely diminished. His observations and enquiries have convinced him that the law is growing in popular favor and cannot be overthrown.

THE Ottawa Citizen rises to the occasion with the observation that "the man who will sell his vote is unworthy of enjoying the privilege of exercising his franchise, and when proved guilty he and his purchaser should be subjected to such punishment as will prove a terror to evildoers." Now tell us, dear, what you would do with him who gives a woman \$5 to kick as high as his head when canvassing for votes!

It is announced by ministerial organs that, "seeing that it is U. S. Congress is not likely to deal with matters 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!"

The National press is quite cheery over the prospect of the parliamentary session. The London Univers says Mr. Parnell is marching steadily towards consociation, and will be able to lead his party at the opening of

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 Advertiser gives utterance to a 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 honorable 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."

AFTER doing its level best to "bar" the Quebec loan and run down the credit of the Province, the Kazoot-to-day sets up a wild wall over the success which has attended the floating of the bonds. The whole loan was taken up in London yesterday at par in a couple of hours. The amount was three millions five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Mercier is to be congratulated on the result, which is much better than has ever been obtained by the Dominion itself in the same market. The loan will enable the Government to place the finances of the Province on a sound basis and relieve the treasury of the anxieties bequeathed to Mr. Mercier by 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 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 bishops, 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 remaining quiet under all and every attempt to goad them to rebellion, because that is what the Government most desires. They have no intention of playing the enemies' game.

IN spite of the efforts of the authorities to keep back information, reports of terrible suffering 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. As 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 peace.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," said Shakespeare; but a more uneasy head does not lie anywhere, 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, hooted, 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 abolishes all faith" and that the assassins whom he fears may say with Byron:—"The blood of tyrants is not human; they like to incarnate Moloch, 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 must work by crimes to punish crime."

But Balfour need not fear. No true son of Erin would offer him harm.

ACCORDING to the cable reports, Russia continues to pour her whiliskered Pandours and her fierce hussars towards the frontiers of Austria and Germany. The object is evidently to force the western powers to withdraw their support from Prince Ferdinand and Bulgaria. The Panoslavist 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 consolidation of an independent state, with representative institutions, between her and the object of her hereditary policy is something which Russia cannot tolerate. War would be preferable, and to war Russia

is ready to go, if the powers be not willing to let her have her way. On the other hand, she relies on that to let Russia obtain the immense advantage at which she aims would place them at her mercy, so she also feels that they must fight now as a safer alternative than at a future time when Russia would be vastly stronger. A war of gigantic 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 ourselves against invaders, should England be compelled to take a hand in the fight.

THE Kazoot defends Mr. Balfour, of course, against 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 shows that it would speak out louder in favor of resolute coercion if it dared. A wholehearted dread, however, of the Irish people of Montreal compels it to veil its apologies for the Chief Secretary of Ireland in doubtful phrases. It thinks Mr. Blunt is not reliable and Mr. Balfour is not a fool. This is exactly the course taken by the Tory press of England, from which the Kazoot has evidently taken the hint. If the organ of party exigencies desires to act fairly in its allusions to Irish affairs, why does it not publish the report of the Scotch delegates who travelled throughout Ireland, and whose testimony as to Mr. Balfour's methods show him to be quite capable of the dastardly designs attributed to him by Mr. Blunt. Mr. Vivian, 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 attempt to shield Balfour from popular execration in this country.

It is not an unusual thing for defeated candidates for parliament in Ontario constituencies to blame the Catholic voters in a manner conveying reproach and insult. Mr. Smyth, the Tory candidate for Kent last February for the House of Commons, showed his teeth in this way after his defeat. On that occasion he wrote a letter saying that "the Catholic vote, 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 fear 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 Mr. Smyth now tries to explain it away than the Protestant electors would be under similar circumstances. The pickles in which the 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 noble self-sacrificing devotion to the National cause in organizing the Protestant Home Rule Association of Ireland, has had to endure much 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 investigates 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 eyes 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 immediate 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 him yet awhile to serve the cause for which he faced death in its cruellest form. Mr. O'Brien's confinement 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 he intended to make them endure, places the Chief Secretary in the category of the most cold-blooded miscreants known to the annals of

crime. Thus to calculate the slow torturing to death of men quiescent of offence, save devotion to their country, betokens a character of refined devilishness, and must arouse all humane Englishmen to a true conception of the character of the man who has, by his atrocities, brought disgrace upon the name and the Government of England. All the circumstances connected with the trials and imprisonment of the patriots go to sustain Mr. Blunt'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 compress 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 Cochrane, 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 Louisiana, born in County Derry, Ireland, June 20th, 1829. William Woodburn, 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 journalists: that while a case is before the courts, sub judice, 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 Lapprie 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 escape punishment on the principle of "What can you expect from a hog?" But in a paper of the topiety pretensions of the Kazoot, with its splendid record for adherence to the sacred doctrine of party exigencies, it is in the last degree deplorable. We can imagine nothing more despicable in a 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 case 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 Legislature at Albany. Every conceivable scheme of putting to death, from the days of Moses and the early Chinese down to the box stringing of the Turks, the guillotining of the French, the garrotting of the Spaniards and the barbarous strangulation of the present American system, is set forth in more or less detail. A more remarkable collection of horrors could hardly be presented. It reminds the reader of thrilling chapters from Lamartine and the more morbid recitals of the Newgate Calendar.

After reviewing the various modes of criminal executions in different nations the report observes:— 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 effect. 3. That from the long catalogue of various methods of punishment adopted by various nations at different times only five are now 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:— First—That the present method of inflicting 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 convict. 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 body be made by the physicians present, and the remains be then handed over to the medical profession for further dissection or be buried without ceremony in the prison cemetery or

graveyard, with sufficient quicklime to insure 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 believe 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 POPE.

An extraordinary revolution has evidently taken place in the attitude of Protestant christendom towards the Papacy. The change is doubtless due to the recognition by all thoughtful men of the fact that the Papacy represents, in the highest and best sense, the most powerful forces opposed to the spread of Socialism and Nihilism. The greetings His Holiness has received from Protestant kings and potentates has had a wonderful effect in turning the thoughts of serious people outside the Church to the true character and nature of the Papacy. Many liberal preachers lately devoted their best pulpit efforts to justify the popes in their struggle with princes in the past. The Protestant press, have all had a good word to say of Leo personally. The most influential Protestant paper in the United States, the N.Y. Independent, last week greeted the Pope in the following generous style:—

To Joachim Vincent Pacci, Bishop of Rome and Pope of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, be both an honor and 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. Prelates, priests, and people of his own Communion, gladly pay him homage. We warmly 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 Pagan, 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 the bugbear he once was, but "a priest of blameless life" and "a Christian," deserving 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 tactics, the senior Government organ deprecates the introduction of party politics into the discussion of the Montreal harbor question. Its duty is to the Government first, to the city and country afterwards. If a "Grid" Government were in power at Ottawa, we all know how the organ would make the welkin ring with denunciations of its injustice and neglect. With what wealth of terminology it would do so, could it point, as the Opposition press can, to the enormous sums I wished 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 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 ministry. Money could not be found for a national work like the deepening of the St. Lawrence, but Mr. John H. Pope could get an outfit of rails and a quarter of a million in cash for his railway across the State of Maine. Mr. Chagnon was unable to obtain an item in the estimates to remove the debt of the harbor of Montreal, but he could get a subsidy for the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway, a chief share in which he has managed to secure for himself. Sir Hector Langevin, who now counsels our merchants to be patient with the Government, forgot all about the St. Lawrence improvements when the game of grab was going on last Parliament; but he did not forget to create a fortune for himself and his relatives under the pretext of subsidizing a railway. 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 country was neglected and the people of Montreal compelled to pay interest to the last cent on the money expended in St. Lawrence improvements. Of course the organ does not like to have these things brought up. "The attempt," it whines, "to reduce the question of the assumption of the channel debt by the Government, and the promotion of the commerce of the St. Lawrence, to one of party politics, is greatly to be deprecated." But the Government is a party Government, and is supported on party grounds by the district of Montreal, and if the representatives thereof were worth a rap they would very soon compel the Government to act promptly and justly in the matter.

The opening of the Sault route has long been anticipated. The revolution it would work in the carrying trade of the continent was long ago pointed out. For years and years the government has been urged to prepare for an event of international importance, but it could not be got to move, while millions upon millions were squandered with a recklessness that was appalling on schemes as useless and visionary as the Camberland Ship Canal. The Opposition press has good reason to call the Government sharply to account in this connection and to demand that a question involving the trade of a continent should be

finally and properly settled by the undertaking 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 despatches, 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 sometimes carried by the force of circumstances far beyond the demands of the reformers, but on other notable occasions they managed to maim the measures they were compelled to yield, and thus braced bones of contention to after times. But events are crowding so quickly, the necessities of the Empire are becoming so urgent, that the Tory Government finds itself forced to adopt the Radical platform, or prepare to accept from an uncompromising democracy those measures of reform which all people now regard as inevitable. In other words, the Tories must either divest themselves as gracefully as they can of their most cherished prejudices and prerogatives, or submit to have them taken away without thanks or ceremony. The two great points in the new policy attributed to Lord Salisbury are—

- 1. The pacification of Ireland by the passage 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 truthfulness 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 contiguity, insular position and relationship, the British Isles must remain united and form one free, powerful nation, will hail with joy the extinguishment of a national feud which only produced misery in the past and can only produce more misery with added disaster in the future.

The desire so often expressed by liberal-minded 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 curtain over the wretched past! With what pride and hopefulness we would turn to the future 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 Britain would indeed become impregnable. Her stability would be assured in the dawn of a new era, and her legislators could turn with ease to the fulfillment of that larger destiny which can only be accomplished on lines of wisdom and justice.

The second measure in the contemplated policy is the natural corollary of the first. The concession of Home Rule to Ireland will necessitate local government in England, Scotland, and Wales. The enormous burden of local legislation would be transferred to bodies best calculated to manage it, as we know by experience in America. The landed aristocracy would be shorn of its parish power, but the reduction of the squirearchy could hardly be considered a sacrifice, save by its members, and not even by them when the vast benefits of the new system become realized by the nation. It is a glorious programme, if Salisbury has the genius and the nerve to carry it out. Will he do so? If not, Gladstone will. In any case, it is the only policy that can put an end to existing troubles.

"FOOLS" AND TAXATION.

"Sir Richard Cartwright," says the Empire, "has repeatedly given the Canadian people to understand that they are fools." Perhaps this extraordinary statement is to be attributed to the exuberance of the organ's youth, the imaginative faculty being strong in infants of its age, for had Sir Richard expressed this sentiment, time, place and exact quotation are needed to verify it. As a matter of fact the much abused Knight never said anything of the kind. In dealing with the question of taxation, however, he has shown with tolerable clearness how the people have been fleeced on the most specious pretences. It is always a mistake to misrepresent the sayings of an opponent, and Sir Richard Cartwright of all our public men is the one that leaves the least opportunity for misapprehension in what he says. When we think of the manner in which the Premier has covered his schemes of executive extravagance by cajoling the ignorant impatience of the people under the stress of commercial depression, we are not astonished that his organ should adopt a line of argument so childishly transparent. It thus appears that it was not that Sir Richard said the people were fools, but that the Empire believes them to be fools. This style of argument proceeds on the assumption, which is happily becoming antiquated, namely, that the 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 incapable of judging.

substitute a counterfeit for genuine public opinion; for what the true election returns ought to be—the foundations on which the fabric of civil liberty greatly rests?

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

THE HEALTH AND HOME LIBRARY. The initial number of the first volume of a quarterly publication, bearing the above title, is before us.

BRIBERY. An admirable text whereon to hang disquisitions against bribery in parliamentary elections has been furnished by the Glengarry trial.

Like the Athenians of old, we have severe penal laws against bribery, but like them we have sunk into licentiousness, democratic absolutism; for, what are our committees and political clubs, but the counterpart of the synagogues which become the disgrace and ruin of Athens?

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is one that must prove of the deepest interest. The name of Dr. Bell-herin, to all who are acquainted with his erudition, research and indefatigable industry, is a guarantee for the truthfulness of the work which he has brought together.

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, by the Very Rev. M. F. Hawley, D.D., Prefect Apostolic of St. George's, West Newfoundland, Boston: Doyle & Whittle, 1888.

Balance in favor of Great Britain, and against Ireland, in 1781. £ 248,010.10.83

Balance in favor of Ireland, and against 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 state: "Is there almost an article we send to England, for which we could not get higher prices elsewhere?"

THE FISHERY QUESTION. SIR 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 Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for a partial measure of reciprocity.

VACANT FEDERAL SEATS. The seats in the Commons now vacant gave majority as follows at the general election: Victoria, B.O., Conservative majority, 303.

PARNELLITES TO MEET. LONDON, Jan. 17.—During the coming session of Parliament Mr. Parnell will be in favor of abstaining from obstruction in order to accelerate a rupture between the Unionists and the Conservatives on the English (Irish) Government measure.

WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND? LETTER V. To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—Notwithstanding all the efforts of the British Legislature, mainly seconded by the Irish Parliament, Ireland preserved a great portion of her domestic manufactures, and exported as much or more than she imported from England.

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and exports twenty-five years after the Union, and what a contrast does it form! In 1825, the imports to Ireland amounted to £2,598,785 3s 11d

The imports exceeding the exports by the large amount of £1,547,849 8s 5d

The Irish manufactures are completely suppressed. 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 woollen of domestic manufacture.

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A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Progress of Science—The Great Utility of Electricity Demonstrated—Transmission of Conversation Between London and Vancouver in a Few Moments.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Midnight talk across the world. The shrinkage of the world under electricity, which is one of the most notable phenomena of our century, has seldom been more remarkably illustrated than by the interview which took place last night between the editor of this journal and our special commissioner, Mr. Norman.

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.

FOUR MINUTES INSTEAD OF FOUR MONTHS. That measures the shrinkage of this plastic world beneath the magic touch of the electrical engineer.

DISTANCE HAS DISAPPEARED, so far as the transmission of ideas is concerned, and as the government of men, especially representative government of men, tends to become more and more a matter of ideas, it is impossible to over-estimate the political significance of the revolution thus effected.

SLENDER AS THE GOSAMER, 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 thoughts of man?

THE ULTIMATE END, between the English speaking Commonwealths seems likely to be an all-out for mutual assistance against foreign odds, and a permanent tribunal for arbitration and conciliation, to which all questions at issue between the allies will be referred.

MR. DUHAMEL. His Grace the Right Reverend Joseph Thomas Duhamel, D.D., Archbishop of Ottawa, will preside at a grand dramatic and musical entertainment at Bourget College, Rigby, E.C., on Wednesday evening, February 1st, at 7 o'clock.

JOHNIE WAS SAWING AWAY at his meat in the house of a schoolmate upon whose cellar-door he had been playing, and whose mother had invited him to sit down.

"I hate to have you leave us," said the old father to his daughter, who was about to be married. "Why, father?" "Because I cannot help having some apprehensions about your future."

SCOTCH NEWS. Mr. and Mrs. White, of Glasgow, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday.

Local charity is now in full operation in Glasgow, no fewer than 400 of the deserving poor of the district having 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 Macneil, 9 South Errol, Glasgow.

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

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

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

WHY DON'T THEY OATOR GILHOOLY? Poor Salisbury swears a big D— As strong as Dr. Tanner, And something plagues his great colleagues.

Chorus: The world laughs and at us scoffs, How can we bear it coolly? Sure no disguise should blind their eyes, Why don't they catch Gilhooly?

Now, chief and spy to duty fly, And make a lot of blunders, With fess and fright they're never right, Till all the world wonders.

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.

During the process of digging a grave in the churchyard of Comar-Angus, the remains of an Abbey of Comar-Angus, the floor of the ancient pavement were found to consist of stones, each containing skeletons, the bones being entire.

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

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

On Monday afternoon, five broke out on board the Navarre, lying in Kingston Dock. The vessel was laden with export wares.

On Tuesday an explosion of gunpowder occurred in the house of a retired Mr. Robert Finlayson, Uplish. A boy, aged four, lit a match under the bed to look for a rabbit, and ignited a quantity of powder.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sores Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

A PATRIOTIC PRIEST RELEASED. HE IS CONGRATULATED BY THE MAYOR, THE SHERIFF, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS.—ANOTHER MEETING PROCLAIMED. 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 released to-day.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. "When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption."

TO WEAK MEN. 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.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. H. James' Great Nerve Restorer. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Palsy, Epilepsy, etc.

WHAT WALS YOU? Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indifferently miserable, both physically and mentally? Experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gonesse," or emptiness of stomach in the morning.

GURES ALL HUMORS. From a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sore," only Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures.

CONSUMPTION. which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y. STEEL BROS & CO'S SEEDS. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$500, 100 of \$200, 100 of \$100, 1,000 Terminal.

REMEMBER! That the presence of Generals in the drawing 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.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND. The Silver-Plated Reflector Glass. For Gas, Oil, or Kerosene.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HAUNDRICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY KIND OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

HAYWARDS YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take, and effectually destroy the worms in Children or Adults.

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists ships like Acadia, Assyrian, Assarian, Buenos Ayres, Canadian, Carthagenian, Caspian, etc.

1887--Winter Arrangements--1888. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built, IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsparsed for strength, speed and comfort.

Table with columns: From, To, Days, etc. Lists routes between Liverpool, London, and other ports.

Table with columns: From, To, Days, etc. Lists routes between Montreal, Halifax, and other ports.

Table with columns: From, To, Days, etc. Lists routes between New Orleans, Liverpool, and other ports.

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

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

MGR. PERSICO'S ILLNESS. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mgr. Persico, the Papal envoy to Ireland, has left Cork for Bristol.

FRYE ON FREE TRADE. THE SENATOR DESCRIBES ENGLAND'S REAL ATTITUDE, AND SAYS SHE DOES ALL IN HER POWER TO INSURE THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Frye addressed the Senate to-day in an extended speech on the President's message. That document and its endorsement 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.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 23.—In the House to-day Senator Battersworth of Ohio, offered a resolution in favor of Commercial Union with Canada.

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.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. I had a long talk with a prominent lawyer, who is a special friend of the Prince of Wales. This lawyer, who has transacted a great deal of business for the Prince, made a very careful study of the English and American constitutional methods.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE. There is no more cozy, more warm, more homelike friendliness in a small house with small rooms than there is in a big house with big rooms.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REDUCING THEIR RENTS. LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lord Hewart 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.

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 "sharp"—in fact not a real lawyer at all—departed from his rule of minding his own business.

"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."

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

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OTHER MARKETS. LONDON, Ont.—Oats sold as high as \$1.12 per hundred pounds, and scarce as that. Hay plenty at \$12 to \$13. Onions scarce at \$2 a bushel.

BOSTON.—Oats steady, 46c to 48c; barley, 55c 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.

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.

At Point St. Charles the cattle being received are mostly of good quality, and there has been a fair demand for prime stock.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. FULL WEIGHT PURE.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. BRITISH AMERICAN SURGEONS. COMPOSING THE STAFF OF Dr. J. D. KEGAN'S INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ARE NOW IN MONTREAL.

ALBION HOTEL. WHERE THEY WILL REMAIN FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

THE VERDICT. 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.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

CARSELEY'S COLUMN. DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS, DOOR MATS.

HEARTH RUGS REDUCED. HEARTH RUGS REDUCED. HEARTH RUGS REDUCED. HEARTH RUGS REDUCED. HEARTH RUGS REDUCED. HEARTH RUGS REDUCED.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR. LADIES' UNDERWEAR. LADIES' UNDERWEAR. LADIES' UNDERWEAR. LADIES' UNDERWEAR. LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

MORNING WRAPPERS. MORNING WRAPPERS. MORNING WRAPPERS. MORNING WRAPPERS. MORNING WRAPPERS. MORNING WRAPPERS.

CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY. CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY. CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY. CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY. CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY. CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOYS' OVERCOATS. BOYS' OVERCOATS. BOYS' OVERCOATS. BOYS' OVERCOATS. BOYS' OVERCOATS. BOYS' OVERCOATS.