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VOL. XXXIX.--750. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

-- FIVE CENTS PRICE.

T. P. O'CONNO'R

Expected,

the Position and Stability of the Govern ment-The Parnell Compaission and the Verdict That is Now

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A word or two first blution next spring. Several ardent Enghh Radicals are of the same opinion, es-adally those who have visted Ireland and are come back with fierce rage at the omniwhere of the violent police and the paid

Mr. Stansfield was a member of Mr. Gladare, orange of the first monitor to the first monitor Englishmen to frankly preach ome Rule. He has all his life been the send of oppressed nationalities, and once he of himself into a bad scrape thereby. Ho emitted Mazzini to get his letters at his ouse under an assumed name. This was in hedays when Mazzini was supposed to be moving force of assassination plots all rer Europe. The Oreini attempt came, and immediately there was an outcry on behalf of he French Empire that Mazzini was at the attem of it all-that behind Mazzlui atood he English Radicals—and the discovery but Stansfield confirmed the view, for Stans. eld then held a subordinate office in the Ministry of Lord Palmeraton. Stansfield now close upon seventy years of age, but slooks much younger, and although he is ateriorly a very quiet man, he has long lack hair and has the general look of an utist. He has a very ardent temperament. lels one of the men the Home Rulers and Radicals looked confidently to in case there The any chance of wobbling.

Stansfeld created a certain sensation some ime ago by contributing to a periodical an ricle in which he called for rigorous obtraction to as to make all business in the House of Commons impossible, and thus stag about an early diesolution. But this is at a policy which has, I think, much real hance of being persisted in, and if it were attempted the Government has a remedy usinst it in its closure rule and in the Speaker, who is strongly on its side. I blok, then, those are right who believe that he Tories have resolved to stop in as long as they can, and that three years is the earliest period one can fix at this moment or the dissolution of the present Parliament. lere is just one thing which people think may bring about a dissolution. It is the bability that the Parnell Commission will thing in a report strongly adverse to the Irish portunity, and he will soize it with exultint bers, and the idea is that in such a case | gleo. the Government would think it had a good or and would rush to the country. But still don't think that even that would tempt it. It has the Unionists to consider; the Unionits all know that the greater number of them would be slaughtered at the next election. ad therefore, they would pray, implore, go a their bended knees to the Tories to avoid a disclution. After the slavish report they have received from the Unionists the Tories mild scarcely resist such an appeal.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SMALL BLUNDERS. Meantime the Government, like most Britmay to help in putting down the slavo trade hairles is regarded as a piece of weak complime by the shallow Salisbury to the astute Bimarck, and the appointment of Sir Henry to the governorship of Queensland will prob bly have been cancelled by the time this lie as a dry goods clerk in Dublin. He d a great taste for private theatricals, ad can sing an Irish ballad with great fict, whether comic or pathetic. He splured the daughter of Bernul Osborne, a peatwit in his day, who had married a rich lish lady. Osborne and his wife hated each ther for years. She was a stiff, puritanical roman, and he was a downright man about When Disraeli wn and an inveterate joker. iled-his last illness was long-sverybody wanted to know what Oaborne would say. "He overdid it, like everything else," was the cyclical comment of Oaborne, who, at the time sed to frighten people out of clubs by his sath's head face, and who soon followed Dis-

Mrs. Oshorne, like Lady Lytton, once wote a novel in which her husband was the laughter married Blake she was disinherited. one of the coercion magistrates, and he used Massinated. After Forster fell Blake was sent to the Bahamas, then to Newsecolonial service. It was thought that he, with his comic gongs, and Lady Blake, who is very pretty and is a wit like hor father, ould have woke up the antipodes; but the tinction, and Queensland feels that she is apire, which has proved so useful to them the enemies of Home Rule.

Samon, of which you know so much in merica, also threatens to strengthen the cry at the proudest defenders of the Empire the Germans have roused a good deal of periodic flourishes of trumpets. The pro-in the south end are moving their effects to manitarian feeling in this country, and the ceedings, however, up to the present the second storey in anticipation of a recur-mignation of these sentiments with the po-

litical interests of the Liberals may make an attack upon the Colonial office very damag-THE GREATEST DANGER OF ALL.

But greater than all these dangers is Lord Randolph Churchill. He is expected to speak next Saturday to his constituents, and everybody is asking anxiously what he is going to say. He has been singularly quiet through-LONDON, NOV. 24.—A word or two first both the position of the Ministry. There is both the position of the Ministry. The position of the Ministry of the position of the Ministry of the Ministry. There is both the Ministry of the Ministry of the Ministry of the Ministry. There is both the Ministry of the Ministry of the Ministry of the Ministry. There is both the Ministry of the Minist tion for the did not well know what to say. He did not well know what to say. He did not want to speak, while, on the other hand, the Tories, in equal ignorance of what he might do, were loth to give him a chance of saying something which would be prejudicial to the party. Characteristics writhed under the extraordinary success which Mr. Balfour has made. For Balfour he always had the very greatest contempt. When they were sitting together as members of the fourth party, Balfour was always dropping to the rear when Churchill was making his rash enterprises, and, indeed, between the one man, with his bitter tongue and his recaleseness, and the other man, chiefly remarkable for his languid air and his shilly-shalliness and his frequent application to his short nose of his perfumed handkerchief, it was like the alliance between a condottiere and a curate. Labouchere cannot restrain himself from a joke, and Churchill cannot restrain himself from exhibiting his feelings. I have been told that it is very amusing to watch the editor of Truth praising Balfour to Caurchill. Churchill twirls desperately his small mustache, and is unable to conceal the vexation which the extraordinary prominence and popularity of his once-despised rival causes. Everybody knows that Churchill is determined to destroy this Government the first opportunity he has. As he sits behind his tormer colleagues on the Treatury bench, he is like Casea, ready to stab the blow in

> But he fears to estrongo his party altogother and has to be very cautions. Hogave in the House of Commons last night, however, an indication of what he may do. Your Mr. Jennings, who formerly edited the New York Times, is one of his faithful henchmen. Jen-nings makes periodical actacks on the extravagance of the civil service, and, as it is full of jobs and abuses, his task is easy. It is believed that Churchill puts Jennings in front, lying himself in amough in the rear to come to his rescue. This is what happened last night when an attack was made on a number of useless offices which have been created by the present Lord Chancellor, who is nick-named by the Liberal papers "The Lord High Jobber." The result the attack was that the Government went within nineteen votes of being defeated. Courchill cannot do much harm, perhaps, now, but the day must come when the weak ness of the Government will give him an op-

the back which will go right home.

WHAT LORD RANDOLPH WOULD DO.

will come. It may be when they propose that Ho had been in the capsized hull all night, large increase in the estimates for the purpose concerning which they have been speaking. Churchill then would probably declare that what was wanted was not an addition to the expenditures of the country, but a better management of the money already given, and he would manage to make it very difficult for the fories who represent large, popular constituencies to stand by the Government. It is also possible that he will find an opporth administrations, is making a number of tunity of tripping them up in the proposed extension of Lord Ashbourne's act. Under this tension of Lord Ashbourne's act. Under this act, as many of your readers will know, the English Exchequer advances sums of money to the Irish tenants for the purchase of their holdings. The Liberal party contends that no money should be lent until there is an Iciah Parliament as an intermediary between litter reaches America. Blake has been a the British Exchequer and the Irish debtor, lingularly fortunate fellow. He began and Mr. Gladstone has alroady foreshadowed that he will make strenuous opposition to any such proposal. This opposition, especially, if backed up by ord Randolph Churchill, would probably be effective, for the Irish landlords are so hated and the objection to lending money to Ireland so great that probably no Tory representing a g constituency would dare to support the Government.

Meanwhile the Government is pressed hard by the landlords, whose position is getting every day more desperate, and thus it is between the devil and the deep sea.

THE VERDICT ANTICIPATED. With regard to the Commission. I can add ery little to that which has appeared in my cable messages. The plan of the Times, as I have forecast all through, is to bring as many while in Wallow her wealthy, and occa-illiain. But she was very wealthy, and occa-public. No means are omitted of making these revelations attriking and dramatic. The Her sister is Duchess of St. Albans, and it widows and murdered men in the despest The thought that she should have done better mourning are led into court with great But Blake fell on his face. When Buckshot care and with splendid stage manage-Foreter was ruling Ireland Blake became ment, and as these poor creatures of the coercion magistrates, and he used give their ovidence with natural emoto tell tules-real or false-of how he and tior, as they relate the unhappy scenes of is wife used to sit up alternate nights which they were eye-witnesser, the effect is with a loaded revolver lest he should be very great. But I am rather surprised to find that those who have been in the court like myself have felt this far greater than the bundland, and is now sent to Quanter outside public. I have been up and down the lad, which is one of the very best things in country and I find the statement true that nobody takes any special interest in the Commission, and I find, indeed, that the persons are very few who take the trouble to read the reports. The newspapers-Recogland politicians have an Irlsh vote to which are so good a gulde of what the detail the other colonies have peers of some their reports, and the Times is the only one which gives anything like lengthy accounts of the proceedings. This want of interest bing snubbed. The Liberals will probably of the proceedings. This want of interest arises not merely from the fact that the stories arises not merely from the fact that the stories all told are of ancient date, but also from disappointment, it being generally expected that Parnell and his colleagues would be brought into immediate association with the criminals and the crimes. The Times, feeling the general disappointment, constantly declares that something important is coming, and Stony Brook, the main water way through that have been received of the proceedings this week was heralded with one of these the city, is over the dangor line, and people the Company to the company that something important is coming, and Stony Brook, the main water way through this week was heralded with one of these the city, is over the dangor line, and people the company to the company that something important is coming, and that something important is coming.

some informers who took part in moonlighting and have now come forward to betray their associates-the kind of evidence that never commands much attention.

For many reasons everybody now feels certain that the Bench will give a report as damaging to the Parnellites as they can concoct. However, many do not much mind what the Judges may report as to our politics. Our chief anxiety now is for the time when the letters will be put in evidence and when the opportunity will be given of showing

THE STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Fearful Loss of Life—A Ficet of 45 Vessels with 500 Mrn Aboard Supposed to be Lost,

Boston, Mass., Nov. 26 .- Since midnight on Saturday, New England has been pros-trated by one of the most violent north-east gales recorded. To-night the barometer, still sinking, shows that the worst is not yet over. Throughout the Eastern States, except in the extreme western portion, traffi: is virtually suspended, and for twenty four hours telegraphic communications have been paralyzed. Is was late this afternoon that communication, suspended since Sunday with New York, was resumed. In Boston nearly three inches of melted snow has been registered, while the wind, averaging fifty miles an hour, has reached a maximum of 75. At Black Island and Cape Cod it went up to 50 miles. Reports from less populous cities, like Portland, Augusta, Concord, Spiles 6 P., Pertamouth, Lowell, etc., report the street agassable from failen telegraph poles, while and trees, while the heavy rain succeed og the snow has caused dangerous flood ev symbers. In Boston the water in the cuts where the Boston & Albany and the New York and New England railroads enter the city became so deep that it ex-tinguished the fires in the locomotives cellars and damaged roofs alone make the loss by the storm very heavy, but fortunately no casualities have been reported. On the coast the greatest damage is reported and the loss of hito and property is heartrending. Along the Massachusetts coast alone, no less than 55 vessels of all classes, mostly schooners, are ashore, a total loss. The sadd at wreck was at Scituate, just south of the femous Minot light. The coast guard this morning discovered a two masted schooner capsized in the breakers, she proved to be the fishing schooner Edward Norton, belonging to Stubbs & Co., of Boston, and commanded by Captain Frank Curran. The captain had his twelve year old son on board making his first trip to sea. The schooner with a large catch of fish was homewerd bound and was trying to make this part whon the hurricane came down It is hard to say, however, when that day Lawrence Allen, who came ashere on a spar, and had to dive to get from under, and was ing, most of the crew being below. At the outrance of Boston harbor, near Hull, are five wrocked craft. The crows, numbering 70 men, hal 20 of their number drowned. The remainder were rescued by life-gaving men, Much alarm is felt at Chatham. Waiting for fair wind, a fleet of 45 sail gathered there last week, and put to sea on Saturday afternoon to take advartage of a light northerly wind. The hurricane set in at nightfall, and nothing has been seen of them since. They comprise vessels of all classes, and the united crews number full five hundred men. The coast and that of Nantucket, is full of wreckage. On Nantucket, so far eight bodies have been washed ashore.

Gloucester reports ten vossels gone to pieces in her vicinity, along with them being the Nova Scotia brig Alico (Captain Harry Saunders, of Lockport), a total loss. Three of the crew were drowned off the schooner Locke of Barrington, N.S. Both versels were leaded with provisions, and only partially insured. The Biltish Consuls have taken care of the destitute crews.

The scaride resorts of Old Orchard Beach, Nahaut, Nautasket and Revere Beach are all hadly washed, and at Revere three of the largest hotels are undermined. The railroad tracks from Boston to Plymouth, for the first time in the history of the road, are under water. Spray and seabirds are driven 20 miles inland along the south shore.

Much suxiety is felt here over the Portland steamers. Both vessels, the one due in Boston and the one due in Portland, leaving Saturdsy night each way have not been heard of, and with the crew and passengers make a

large list.
The south shore for five miles is lined with laths from the British schooner Avelon from St. John for New York. Three of her crew, Charles Blackford, John Dousett and James Tinn, all of Petit Passage, N.S., were drowned. Blackford and Dousett were married and have families.

On Nantasket beach, ten miles from Bostor, are eight wrecked vessels. Most of the crows saved, but so far eight bodies have come

From Portland comes the announcement that from points along the main coast where might be worth incurring when limited to an wires are yet standing, over sixty-eight advance of ten millions, which would not be wrecks are reported with fully one hundred and sixty lives.

No estimate can yet be formed, but fully four hundred vessels have been lost or damaged end several hundred lives sacrificed. The financial loss will exceed several million, for the damage of property at shore in exposed localities must be included.

At midnight the barometer is still falling in Boston, and the sea outside still rising. Reports say the height of the surf is fearful. It is breaking over the outside beaches into the harbor here at the time of writing. In Boston proper a deluge of rain is falling, and Parnell's Eloquent Speech in Favor of

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Settling the Arrears Question-A Division Obtained by Cloture.

Lendon, Nov. 22,—The debate on the land purchase bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-night by Mr. Parnell. He declared emphatically that he approved the bill, but he believed that it was so designed that under the present circumstances it would be impossible to put it into effective operation. He had always held that the creation of a peasant proprietary was the only means of settled, it ought to be dealt with without described in the creation of land. solving the land question. His own bill simply asked that church tenants be allowed to acquire land by paying the church com-mission annually for forty-nine years, a rept equal to four per cent. on the capitalized value of the holdings. That would have created no risk to the Imperial Exchequer. The Conservatives opposed that proposal, but the time would come when they would find it needful to go further.

The Irish party were always ready and eager to assist in a settlement of the land question. It was a calumny to say that any one of their members tried to make political capital out of the question or opposed the bill because it would make the government of Ircland easier. (Cheers) On the contrary, their position to the bill was due to the knowledge that it would cause a less to tho exchaquer without effecting its ostensible object. The Government had not taken up the land question with a view to helping tenants, but at the collectation of landlords, who, seeing that they could not any longer maintain their position, wanted to dispose of their property at inflated prices. (Hear, The bill dld not contain provisions hear.) enabling the state when supplying money to decide what tenancies it would be desirable and stopped travel. Ours are being to purchase in the public interest. The Govhanied by long cables. In Boston, flooded ernment left the landlords to decide. Congested and rack rented estates would not be touched under the bill. The only way to make the landlords of congested estates agree to accept the value of their property was to empower the commission to purchase at such a price as would really represent the landlord's interests. Arrears ought to be con sidered along with rent reduction; otherwise the land purchase arrangements were futile. He would not like to predict that tenants might repudiate bargains under the measure, on the ground that advantage had been taken of their necessities, but the bill would not ar sist that large and permanent settlement that

was desirable. Any bargains with the farmers ought to have a basis that would put repudiation out of the question. (Hear, hear.) The measure showed an entire absence of consideration for the national sentiment. The present upon her. She tried to send, but the shore system of government trampled upon the was too near. All perished, 16 souls, except national feeling. If the Government meant to attempt a large scheme of land purchase it was essential to establish in Ireland representative authority to act as a buffer between go whausted that he is expected to die. He the temants and the state. The tenants would says the vessel went over without warn have the S6 and may be 101 members of Par-Hament. (Parnellite cheere.) Government would be as much dependent as now upon the Irish vote. No sane government of selfrespecting character would tolerate the send ing of tax collectors around cottages with an army and a crowbar brigade to enforce pay-

ments. If the national sentiment was conciliated there would be nothing to fear from the influence upon the hot youth of the country o all the Fenian propagators from New York to San Francisco. It was those who exercised coercion that fomented disaffection far more than Rosss. (Hear, hear) This was not merely an agrarian question; it was knit up with national aspirations. If the Government meant well to tenants by the bill, he implored them to insert suitable provisions dealing with arrears—the tenants' greatest difficulty. That done he could cordially appreciate the means and the legislature would reap ite reward in the conciliation of the people. (Choere.)

Lord Randolph Churchill said that the assertion that the bill was introduced to enable landlords to sell at inflated prices would not bear examination. The Parnellites knew that inflation did not exist in Ireland, but very much the reverse. Regarding the national sentiment he appealed to Mr. Parnell to say what room there was for romance in due matter of fact advance and payment of money? (Hear, hear.) Had Mr. Parnell any alternative bill? Would he support the principles of Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1886 (Mr. Parnell here gave a negative shake of his head) Then what other scheme?

Mr. Parnell-I would accept the bill if the disadvantages connected with it were modified by dealing with arrears.

Lord Randolph, continuing, said he trust-ted that after the recent speeches of the ministers the Government would bring up the arrears question early in the future. In the meantime he could not admit that coercion militated sgainst land purchase. (Cheers.) How could it impede free action on the part of either landlord or tenanti? (Hear, hear As a financial operation the bill certainly was not good enough. The security for advances was totally insufficient, but the risk advance of ten millions, which would not be tolerable under a larger scheme. It would never do to make the state the immediate landlord of Irish tenantry. The present the state, though probably it could not be safely extended. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will

move that the committee on the Ashkourne bill be empowered to instruct the Land commission to deal with the arrears when fixing judicial rents.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt in the course

of the debats criticised the Governments action, and in conclusion said he believed the Government would find when they had to render an account of these advances to the seems to be well received among the people I and confidence of the Irish in Newfoundland, country that they never had made a proposal have met," he added. "Of course, there are more damaging or disastrous to themsives, some who have not quite come up to it. It his departure,

The Radicals continued the debate, compell ing Mr. Smith to carry a division by cloture Finally the bill passed the second reading by a vote of 299 to 224.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—In the House of Commous this afternoon Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the rule compelling adjournment at midnight be again suspended to enable the house to conclude the debate on the Irish Land Purchase Bill.—Carried by 195 to 159.

On the motion to go into committee on the bill, Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment giving the Government power to instruct the land commission to deal with arrears when fixing judicial rente. He urged that in view lay, in conjunction with the question of land purchase. This done, it would place the tenant in a position to contract freely with the landlord, protect the exchequer against loss, and give the Ashbourne act the best possible chance to work with smoothness.

Mr. Smith contended that the course Mr. Parnell proposed would place the tenant in a distinctly worse position than before by recognizing arrears as a charge that might con-tinue to hang around his neck even after com-pelling his purchase. Now, after a contract for purchase had been agreed upon the arrears became inse facto wined out. Mr. Dillon held that the mischief of arroars

occurred before the agreement for purchase was signed. Mr. Parcell's motion was rejected by 182

to 148 Mr. Nolan, Home Ruler, moved that purchasing tenants be allowed also to purchase grass land in the neighbourhood of their

holdinge.

Mesers. Plunkett and Smith admitted that the matter was worthy of attention, but said the subject should be considered apart from the present bill.

Mr. Morky advised that the motion be withdrawn, Saveral Parnellites retorted that the Gov

erment objects to the motion because an Irishman was the author and they insisted upon a division. The motion was negatived y 159 to 128. Sir B. Walter Foster, Liberal, moved to

educe the amount of the grant asked for in the bill to \$1,500,000. Sir G. O. Trevelyan said that he had heard

that a nobleman connected with a minister had already received £200,000 and that Lord Londonderry would benefit by the measure, Mr. Goschen repudiated Trovelyan's in inuations.

Wr. Hugh C. Childers commented on the basence of information regarding the operaion of the Asiabourna net After further debate the motion was re-

ected by 212 to 154.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

l'opo Leo XIII has addressed a Brief to His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie on the antislavery crusade. Accompanying the strong words of approval of his great work is a gift of 300,000 francs (\$57,000) for the gioricus undertaking which the Cardinal-Archbishop has so successfully preached throughout Europe.

The golden rose was given to the Princess Imperial of Brazil in presence of her parents, her husband, the Episcopate and the Minis ters of State, with a grand court ceremonial After High Mass the Princess knelt before the alter, and received from the Nuncio the rose, "symbol of the joy of the New Jerusalem, image of Christ, the fairest of flowers, the crown of saints."

The marked favor which Lee Xill, shows to the French nationality was evident in the private reception of the families of the pilgrimage of French Jurisconenite; always very affectionate in manner, His Holinces passed himself in tenderness towards the men, women and children at his feet. laving his hands on their heads, patting their cheeks, and laughing with the little ones. In his speech the Bishop of Grenoble addressed His Holiness as "Your Paternity," and never was title more apprepriate.

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

THE AMERICAM CATHOLIC UNI-VERSITY.

THE VICE-RECTOR THINKS IT WILL BE OPENED IN THE FALL,

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 22cd, 1888 Rev. l'. J. Garrigan, the recently appointed vice-rector of the Catholic University, has been in the city for several days. As the rector, Blehop Keane, has left for an extended visit in Europe, Fr. Garrigan is the official representative of the university. Into his hands will come the executive management of the new enterprise, which includes the finances. When it is considered that the funds of the university now amount to nearly \$1,000,000, and to carry the completion of the entire enterprise an expenditure of some \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 will be necessary, measure would not apply to more than 25,000 it will be readily understood that the manage-holdings. It was not likely to be a danger to ment of the financial affairs of the new university will form no small responsibility. Fr. Garrigan is a guest at St. Matthew's parsonage, where he will remain at least until Fr. Chabelle returns from Europe. His plans for his future residence have not been definitely fixed. Fr. Garrigan said that there was nothing new in the affairs of the university. The routine

opening next fall. "The idea of the university

is little in advance of them. Like everything of the kind, it wins favor in certain directions slowly. The clergy, with but few exceptions, recognize the importance of the new university, and it can be said generally that the pro ject meets with the co-operation and sympathy of every one.'

HIS HOLINESS WISHES.

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

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

It is His Holiness' intentions that on that day

a special Mass of thanksgiving be said to thank a special Mass of thanksgiving be such to thank the Almighty for all His favors bestowed up in His servant; that from the end of the first Mass till the last, or even during the entire day, if found suizable, that the Elessed Sacramont be exposed to the veneration of the public, that a public service be held during the day during which appropriate prayers may be offered and especially the regitation of common of the reserve after inspirate prayers may be offered and especially the recitation on common of the rosary, after which the "To Doun" should be sung, followed by the "Tantum Ergo" and the "Oremas," "Deus cujus masericordiae, concede ne," followed by these for the Pope and the church, after which the proceedings might be adjurred with the usual solemn benediction of the Blossei. Sacrament. In conformity with the above, all Catholics who will on that day approach the Holy Table and pray for the intention of the Pope and the church, a plenary indulgence to granted applies ble to the scale in Purgatory.

FEAST OF FRE IMMACULATE CON-CEPTION. TREAT PREPARATIONS IN THE CITY CHURCUES

The feast of the Immediate Conception which takes piles on the Sh of December next, will be concred with great solominity in all the Cathelic clusches of this city, and the several church eneits are already rehearsing appropriate masses for the occasion. In consequence of a great number of persons who were disappointed in gaining solmission to the Geen church on the 11th, and hearing Fauconniers now mass of the Assumption, it will be repeated at that church on that day, when an increased choir and full orches re will attend at both morning and evening F.T. vices. At the request of a scleet combina tion of musicians, consisting of the best professional instrumentalists in the city, Patner Garceau, SJ., has decided to seeme permanently the services of an organized orchestra for the choir of the Geen church, which will be under the leadership of Mr. Johin Prame, as soon as that gentleman has recovered the use of a very valuable member of his anatomy, i.e., one of his hands, which was lately crushed by a railway accident. Those who are anxious to hear Fancemater's new mass had better secure seats without delay, as the nows are nearly all engaged for the occasion

THE PRESENCE OF DEATH.

Here is an interesting story which show I am cool a man can be in the presence of death : One day during the fast part of the war lin. Willis Westmoreland was dressing the weemi of a soldier who had been shot in the neck near the carotid artery.
Suddenly the blood vessel gave way, and past

so quickly the surgeon thrust his finger into the hole to stop the flow.
Doctor," said the soldier, "what does that

It means death," said the surgeon calmly. "How long can I live? asked the seldier, whose mind was perfectly clear. "Until I remove my tinger," said Dr. West moreland.

The soldier asked for pen and paper, wro his will and an affectionate letter to his wife and when the last thing was done sai quietly:
"Let it go."

The surgeon withdrew his finger, the blood rushed out and soon the man was dead. The brave fellow was buried in Oakland, and ever since Dr. Westmoreland has gone on memorial day and placed flowers on the grave. This year when memorial day came the dector was at Salt Springs. He left the scene of gayety, came to Atlanta, and carried his tribute of the grave of one who was calm and brave in the presence of death.

SNUBBING THE PRINCE OF WALES A letter written about a month prior to th who was in Paris at the time, and who knew all about the occurrence, and whose name would carry additional interest, said: "All the talk is about Mrs. Wetmore's sauciness to the Prince of Wales. We all think she did just right. The Prince of Wales has been in the habit of treating American wein the habit of treating American women outrageously. I don't mean that his de-meanor toward them is otherwise than gallant, or that he offers to them any personal insultfurther than that conveyed that he can make their acquaintance at will. and that they ought to be glad to be brought to him on the slightest intimation that he would The bad point is that he a distinction between American and ladie of the old world. If he sees by chance a pretty Yankee woman at the theatre in the park, anywhere, and he happen to desire an acquaintance, he sends one of his minions or a friend, without any circumlocution, to let her know that he will make her acquaint. to let her know that he will make her acquaint ance. There is a condescension in th method-a humiliating sense of being picked up. This he doesn't do with women from any other country. Too many of us have encouraged him in this sort of thing by submitting to it. Mrs. Wetmore is the first, I think, to set a good example. All hail to her, say I."- New York

NEWFOUNDLAND'S EX-GOVERNOR. LONDON, November 20-H. A. Blake arrived at Queenstown to-day. In an interview he said that if the Government upheld his appointment as Governor of Queensland the hostility expressed toward him would not prevent his accepting the post. He believed work was going on, and he expected that that only a small section of the Irish opposed everything would be in readiness for the him, and this opposition he considered strange, as he thought he had won the esteem





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LADY LEOLINE.

(By May Agnes Fleming.)

CHAPTER I. THE SORCERESS.

The plague raged in the city of London, The destroying angel had gone forth, and kindled with its nery breath the awful pestilence, until with its nery pream the awid pestience, until all Lindon became one mighty lazir house. Thousands were swept away daily; grass grew in the streets, and the living were scarce able to bury the dead. Business of all kinds was at an bury the dead. Business of all kinds was at an end, except that of the coffin makers and drivers of the nest carts. Whole streets were shut up, and almost every other house in the city bore the fatal red cross, and the ominous inscription: "Lord have mercy on us." Few people, save the watchmen, armed with nalberts, keeping guard over the strick in houses, appeared in the excets; and those who ventured there shrank from each other, and passed

appeared in the attems; and anose who ventured there whrank from each other, and passed rapidly on with averted faces. Many even fell deal on the sidewalk, and lay with their ghastly, discolored faces upturned to the mocking sunlight, until the dead cart came rathing along, and the head with their ghastly. and the drivers hoisted the body with their pitchforks on the top of their dreadful load. pitchforks on the top of their dreadful load. Fow other vehicles besides those same dead-carts appeared in the city now; and they plied their trade bustly, day and night; and the cry of the drivers echoed dismally through the described streets: "Bring out your dead! bring out your dead!" All who could do so had long ago fled from the devoted city; and London lay under the burning heat of the June sunshine, stricken for its sins by the hand of God. The pest-houses were full, so were the plague pits, where the dead were hurled in cartfuls; and no one knew who rose up in health in the morning but the dead were in the lith in the morning but that they might be lying stark and dead in a few hours. The very churches were foresken; their pastors fled or were lying in plague pits; and it was even resolved to convert the great cathedral of St. Paul into a vast plague hospi-

cathedral of St. Paul into a vast plague nospi-tal. Cries and lamentations echoed from one end of the city to the other, and Death and Charles reigned over London together. Yet in the midst of all this, many scenes of wild orgies and debauchery still went on within its gates—as, in our own day, when the cholera travaged Paris, the inhabitants of that facetious site red a in convival so now, in London city made it a carnival, so now, in London, there were many who, feeling that they had but a few days to live at the most, resolved to defy death, and indulge in the revelry while they yet existed. "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow you die!" was their motto; and if in the midst of the frantic dance or debauched revel one of them dropped dead, the others only shricked with laughter, hurled the livid body out to the street, and the demoniac mirth grew twice as fast and furious as before. Robbers and cut purses paraded the streets at noonday, entered boldly closed and deserted houses, and bore off with impunity whatever they pleased. Highwaymen infested Hounslow Heath, and all the roads leading from the city, levying a toll on all who passed, and plundering fearless!y the flying citizens. In fact, far-famed London town, in the y-ar of grace 1665, would have given one a good idea of Pandemonium broke loose.

It was drawn to the close of an almost tropical live day that the ground who had through

cal June day, that the crowd who had thronged the precincts of St. Paul's since early morning, began to disperse. The sun, that had throbbed the live-long day like a great heart of fire in a sea of brass, was sinking from sight in clouds of crimson, purple and gold, yet Paul's Walk was crowded. There were court gallauts in ruffles and plumes; ballad singers chanting the not ver-delicate ditties of the Earl of Rochester usurers exchanging gold for bonds worth three times what they gave for them; quack doctors reading in dolorous tones the bills of mortality of the preceding day, and seiling plague-waters and anti-pestilential abominations, whose merit they loudly extelled; ladies too, richly dressed, and many of them masked; and booksellers who always made St. Paul's a favorite haunt, and even to this day patronize its precincus, and flourish in the regions of Paternoster Row and Ave Maria Lune; court pages in rich liveries, pert and flippent; serving men out of place, and pick pockets with a keen eye to business; all clashed and jostled together, raising a din to which the Plam of Shinar, with the confusion of tongues and Babylonish workmen, were as

or bing.

Moving seriously through this discordant sea of his fellow-creatures came a young man booked and apurred, whose rich doublet of therry colored velvet, edged and spangled with gold, and jaunty hat set slightly on one side of his head, with its long black plume and diamond clasp, proclaimed him to be somebody. A profusion of snowy shirt frill rushed impetuously out of his doublet; a black velvet cloak, lined with amber satin, fell p cturesquely from his shoulders; a sword with jewelled hilt clacked on the payement as he walked. One hand was covered with a gauntlet 50,000 | colored kid, perfuned to a degree that would follow them any belie of to day, the other, which restration of lightly on his sword hill, flashed with a splendid opal splendidly set. He was a hand-tone fellow too, with fair waving hair (for he had the good taste to discard the ugly wigs the missing of the property dark bright, handsome eyes. a colored kid, perfumed to a degree that would then in vogue), dark, bright, handsome eyes, a thick blonde moustache, a tall and remarkably graceful figure, and an expression of counter dance wherein easy good manners and fiery impetuosity had a hard struggle for mastery. That he was a courtier of rank, was apparent from his rich athire and rather aristocratic bearing, and a crowd of hangers-on followed him as he went, loudly demanding spur money.
A group of timbrel-girls, stoging shrilly the songs of the day, called boldly to him as he parsed; and one of them, more free and easy toan the rest, danced up to him striking her timbrel and shouting rather than singing ner timbrel and shouting rather than singing the chorus of the then popular ditty;

"What care I for pest or_plague? We can die but once, God wot, Kies me, darling—stay with me; Love me—love me, leave me not!"

The darling in question turned his bright blue eyes on that dashing street singer with a cool

glance of recognition.
"Very sorry, Nell," he said, in a nonchalant tone, "but I'm afraid I must. How long have

you been here, may I ask?"

"A full hour by St. Paul's; and where has
Sir Norman Kingsley been, may I ask? I
thought you were dead of the plague." "Not exactly. Have you seen-ah! there he

is. The very man I want."
With which Sir Norman Kingsley dropped a gold piece into the girls extended palm, and pushed on through the crowd up Paul's Walk. A tall, dark figure was leaning moodily with folded arms, looking fixedly at the ground, and taking no notice of the busy scene around him until Sir Norman laid his ungloved and jewelled

hand lightly on his shoulder.
"Good morning, Ormiston. I had an idea I would find you here, and—but what's the mab-ter with you, man? Have you got the plague? or has your mysterious inamorata jilted you? or what other annoyance has happened to make you look as woebegone as old King Lear, sent addith by his tender daugh-

ters to take care of himself?"
The individual addressed lifted his head, disclosing a dark and rather handsome face, settled now into a look of gloomy discontentment. He

slightly raised his hat as he saw who his ques tioner was. "Ah! it's you, Sir Norman. I had given up all notion of your coming, and was about to quit this confounded babel—this tumultuous den of thieves. What has detained you?"

"I was on duty at Whitehall. Are we not in time to keep our appointment?"

"Oh, certainly! La Masque is at home to visitors at all hours day and night. I believe in my soul that she doesn't know what sleep

means."

"And you are still as much in love with her as ever, I dare swear! I have no doubt, now, it was of her you were thinking when I came up. Nothing else could over have made you look so dismally weebegone as you did when Providence sent me to your relief."

"I was thinking of her," said the young man moodily, and with a darkening brow.

Sir Norman favored him with a half-amused, half-contemptuous stare for a moment; then

stopped at a huckster's stall to purchase some cigarettes; lit one, and after moking for a lew minutes, pleasantly remarked, as if the act had just struck him :

"Ormiston, you're a fool!"
"I know it!" said Ormiston sententiously.
"The ides," said Sir Norman, knocking the ashes daintily off the end of his cigar with the tip of his little finger—"the idea of falling in love with a woman whose face you have never absurd extreme when he falls in love in proper Christian fashion, with a proper Christian fashion, with a proper Christian face; but to go stark, staring mad, as you have done, my dear fellow, about a black loo mask, why—I consider that a little too much of a good

thing! Come, let us go."

Nodding easily to his numerous acquaintances as he went, Sir Norman Kingsley sauntered leisurely down Paul's Walk and out through leisurely down Paul's Walk and out through the great door of the cathedral, followed by his melancholy friend. Pausing for a moment to gaze at the gorgeous sunset with a look of languid admiration, Sir Norman passed his aim through that of his friend, and thoy walked on at rather a rapid pace, in the direction of old London Bridge. There were few people abroad, except the watchmen walking slowly up and down before the plague-atricken houses; but in every street they passed through they noticed huge piles of wood and through they noticed huge piles of wood and coal heaped down the centre. Smoking zealously they had walked on for a season in silence, when Ormiston ceased puffing for a moment to

What are all these for? This is a strange time, I should imagine, for bonfires."

'They're not bonfires," said Norman; "at least they are not intended for that; and it your head was not fuller of that masked Witch of Endor than common sense (for I believe that she is nothing better than a witch), you could not have helped knowing. The Lord Mayor of London has been inspired suddenly with a notion, that if several thousand fires are kindled atonce

in the streets, it will purify the air, and check the pestilence; so, when St. Paul's tells the hour of midnight, all these piles are to be fired. It will be a glorious illumination, no doubt; but as to its stopping the progress of the plague, I am afraid that it is altogether to good to be

"Why should you doubt it? The plague can not last for ever.

"No. But Lilly, the astrologer, who predicted its coming, also foretold that it would last for many months yet; and since one prophecy has come true, I see no reason why the other

should not." "Except the simple one that there would be nobody left alive to take it. All London will be lying in the plague-pits by that time."
"A pleasant prospect; but a true one, I have

no doubt. And, as I have no ambition to be hurled headlong into one of those horrible holes, I shall leave town altogether in a few days. And, Ormiston, I would strongly recommend you to follow my example."
"No: I!" said Ormiston, in a tone of gloomy resolution. "While La Masque stays, so will

"And perlians die of the plague in a week."
"So be it! I don't fear the plague half as nuch as I do the thought of losing her!"

Again Sir Norman stared. "Oh, I ree! It's a hopeless case? Faith, I begin to feel curious to see this enchantress, who has managed so eff coually to turn your brain. When did you see her last?"

"Yesterday," said Ormiston, with a deep sigh.
"And if she were made of granite, she could not e harder to me than she is."

'So she doesn't care about you, then?" "Not she! She has a little Blenheim lapdog, that she loves a thousand times more than she

"Then what an idiot you are, to keep haunting her like her shadow. Why don't you be a man, and tear out from your heart such a god-

"Ah! that's easily said : but if you were in my place you'd act exactly as I do."
"I don't believe it. It's not in me to go mad

"I don't believe it. It's not in me to go mad about anything with a masked face and a marble heart. It I loved any woman—which, thank fortune, at this present time I do not—and she had the had taste not to return it, I should take my hat and make her a bow, and go directly and love somebody else made of flesh and blood, matead of cast iron! You know the old song, Ormiston:

'If she be not fair for me,
What care I how fair she be!'"

"King-ley, you know nothing about it !" said Ormiston, impatiently. "Do stop talking non-sense. If you are cold-blooded, I am not; and ⊸I love her !" Sir Norman slightly shrugged his shoulders,

and flung his smoked-out weed into a heap of firewood. " Are we near her house?" he asked. "Yon-

de is the bridge."
"And youder is the house," replied Ormis ton, pointing to a large ancient buildingancient even for shose times-with three stories,

each projecting over the other. "See! while he houses on either side are marked as pests ricken, hera alone bears no cross. So it is those who cling to life are stricken with death and those who, like me, are desperate, even death shuns"
"Why, my dear Ormiston, you surely are

not so far gone as that. Upon my honor, I had no idea you were in such a bad way." I am nothing but a miserable wretch ! and

I wish to heaven I was in yonder dead-cart with the rest of them—and she, too, if she never in-tends to love me!"

Ormiston spoke with such fierce earnestness. that there was no doubting his sincerity; and Sir Norman became profoundly shocked—so much so, that he did not speak again until they were almost at the door. Then he opened his lips to ask in a subdued tone:

"She has predicted the future for you—what did she forstell?"

"Nothing good; no fear of there being anything in store for such an unlucky dog as I

am."
'Where did she learn this wonderful black art of hers? "In the East, I believe. She has been there and all over the world; and now visits Eng.and for the first time."

"She has chosen a sprightly season for her visit. Is she not afraid of the plague, I wonder?"

"No: she fears nothing," said Ormiston, as he knocked loudly at the door. "I begin to believe she is made of adamant instead of what other women are made of.

women are made of."

"Which is a rib, I believe," observed Sir Norman, thoughtfully. "And that accounts, I dare say, for their being of such a crooked and cantankerous nature. They're a wonderful race, women are; and for what inscrutable reason it has pleased Providence to create them—"

The opening of the door brought to a sudden end this little touch of moralizing, and a wrinkl-

ed old porter thrust out a very withered and unlovely face.
"La Marque at home?" inquited Ormiston,

stepping in, without ceremony.

The old man nodded and pointed upstairs;
and with a!" This way, Kingsley," Ormiston
sprang lightly up, three at a time, followed in

the same style by Sir Norman. You seem pretty well acquainted with the latitude and longtitude of this place," observed that young gentleman, as they passed into a room at the head of the stairs.

"I cought to be: I've been here often enough,"
said Ormiston. "This is the common waiting
room for all who wish to consult La Masque. That old bag of bones who let us in has gone to

announce us. Sir Norman took a seat, and glanced cur'ously round the com. It was a commonplace apartment enough with a floor of polished black oak, slippery as ice, and shining like glass; a few old Flemish paintings on the wall; a large round table in the centre of the floor, on which lay a pair of old musical instruments called 'virginals.' Two large, curtainless windows, with minute diamond-shaped panes, set in leaden casements, admitted the golden and

orimson light. orimson light.

"For the free-ption room of a sorceress," remarked Sr Norman, with an air of disappointed criticism, "there is nothing very wonderful about all this. How is it she spaes fortunes anyway? As Lilly does, by maps and charts; or as these old Eastern mufti do it, by magic mirrors and all such fooleries?"
"Neither," said Ormiston, "her style is more

like that of the Indian almecha, who show you your destiny in a well. She has a sort of magic lake in her room, and—but you will see it

magic take in her room, and—out you will see it all for yourself presently."

"I have always heard," said Sir Norman, in the same meditative way, "that truth lies at the bottom of a well, and I am glad some one has turned up at last who is able to fish it out.

Ab! Here comes our ancient Mercury to show a to the presence of our goddess."
The door opened, and the "old bag of bones,

The door opened, and the "old bag of bones," as Ormiston irreverently styled his lady love's ancient domestic, made a sign for them to follow him Leading the way down along a corridor, he flung open a pair of shining folding-doors at the end, and ushered them at once into the majestic presence of the sorceress and her magic room. Both gentlemen doffed their plumed hats. Ormiston stepped forward at once; but Sir N. rman directly paused in the doorway to contemplate the scene of action. As he slowly did so, a look the scene of action. As he slowly did so, a look of deep displeasure settled on his features, on finding it not half so awful as he had supposed; finding it not half so awful as he had supposed. In some ways it was like the room they had left, being low, large and square, and having floors, walls and ceilings paneled with glossy black oak. But it had no windows—a large bronze lamp suspended from the centre of the ceiling shed a flickering, ghostly light. There were no paintings—some grim carrings of skulle, skeletons, and serpents. pleasantly wreathed the room—neither were there seats nor tables nothing but a huge chony caldron at the upper and of the apartment, over which a grinning akeleton on wire, with a scythe in one hand of bone, and an hour-glass in the other, kept watch and ward. Opposite this cheerful looking guardian was a tall figure in black, stunding as motionless as if it too was caved in shore ing guardian was a tall figure in black, standing as motionless as if it, too, was carved in abony it was a female figure, very tall and slight, but as beautifully symmetrical as a Venus Celestis. Her dress was of black velvet, that swept the polished floor, spangled all over with stars of gold and rich rubies. A profusion of shining black hair fell in waves and curls almost to her feet; but her face, from forehead to chin, was completely hidden by a black velvet mask. In one hand, exquisitely small and mask. In one hand, exquisitely small and white, she held a gold casket, blazing (like her dress) with rubies, and with the other she toyed with a tame viper, that had twined itself round her wrist. This was doubtless La Masque, and becoming conscious of that fact, Sir Norman made her a low and courtly bow. She returned it by a slight bend of the head, and turning toward his companion, spoke:

am I indebted for the honor of two visits in two

Her voice, Sir Norman thought, was the sweetest be had ever heard, musical as a chime of silver bells, soft as the tones of an colian harp through which the west wind plays."
"Madam, I am aware my visits are undesired," said Ormiston, with a flushing cheek and slightly tremulous voice; "but I have merely come with my friend, Sir Norman

Kingsley, who wishes to know what the future has in store for him."

Thus invoked, Sir Norman Kingsley stepped forward with another low bow to the maked

ludy.
"Yes, madam, I have long heard that those fair fingers can wishdraw the curtain of the future, and I have come to see what Dame

Destiny is going to do for me."
"Sir Norman Kingsley is welcome," raid the sweet voice, "and shall see what he desired. There is but one condition, that he will keep perfectly quiet; for if he speaks, the scene he beholds will vanish. Come forward!"

Sir Norman compressed his lips as closely as f they were forever hermetically sealed, and came forward accordingly. Leaning over the edge of the ebony caldron, he found that it contained nothing more dreadful than water, for he labored under a vague and unpleasant idea that, like the witches caldron in Macbeth, it might be filled with serpents' blood and children's brains. La Masque opered her golden casket, and took from it a portion of red powder, with which it was filled. Casting it into the caldron, she murmured an invocation in Sanscrit, or Coptic, or some other unknown tongue, and slowly there arose a dense cloud of dark red smoke that nearly filled the room. Had Sir Norman ever read bbe story of He saw a large room filled with a parkling crowd, many of them ladies, splendidly arrayed and flushing in jewels, and foremost among them stood one whose beauty surpused anythem stood one whose heavy surplied anything he had ever before dreamed of. She were the robes of a queen, purple and erminodiamonds blazed on the beautiful neck, arms, and fingers, and a tisra of the same brilliants growned her regal head. In one hand she held a sceptre; what seemed to be a throne was behind her, but something that sur-prised Sir Norman most of all was, to find himself standing beside her, the cynosure of all eyes. While he yet gazed in mingled astonishment and incredulity, the scene faded away, and another took its place. This time a dungeon-cell, damp and diemal; walls and floor, and ceiling covered with green and hideous slime. A small lamp stood on the floor, and by its circle. sickly, watery gleam, he saw himself again standing, pale and dejected, near the wall. But he was not alone; the same glittering vision in purple and diamonds stood before him, and suddenly he drew his sword and plunged it up to the hilt in her heart! The beautiful vision fell like a stone at his feet, and the sword was drawn out recking with her life-blood. This was a little too much for the real

Sir Norman, and with an expression of indignant consternation, he sprang upright. Instantly it all faded away and the reflection of his own excited face looked up at him from the caldron.
"I told you not to speak," said La Masque
quietly; "but you must look on still another

Again she threw a pertion of the contents of the casket into the caldron, and 'spake aloud the words of power. Another cloud of smoke arose and filled the room, and when it cleared away Sir Norman beheld a third and less startling sight. The scene and place he could not discover, but t seemed to him like night and a storm. men were lying on the ground, and bound fast together, it appeared to him. As he looked, it faded away, and once more his own face seemed to mock him in the clear water.

the lady.
"I do," said Sir Norman, promptly; "it was Ormiston and myself."
"Right! and one of them was dead."

"Dead!" exclaimed Sir Norman, with a per-ceptible start. "Which one, madam?" If you cannot tell that, neither can I. If there is anything further you wish to see, I am quite willing to show it to you."

"I'm obliged to you," said Sir Norman, stepping back; "but no more at present, thank

you. Do you mean to say, madam, that I'm some day to murder a lady, especially one so beautiful as she I just now saw ?"
"I have said nothing—all you've seen will

come to pass, and whether your destiny be for good or evil, I have nothing to do with it, except," said the sweet voice, earnessly, "that if La Masque could strew Sir Norman Kingsley's pathway with roses, she would most assuredly "Madam, you are too kind," said that young

gentleman, laying his hand on his heart, while Ormiston scowled darkly—"more especially as I've the misfertune to be a perfect stranger to

"Not so, Sir Norman. I have known you this many a day; and before long we shall be better acquainted. Permit me to wish you At this gentle hint, both gentlemen bowed

hemselves out, and soon found themselves in the street, with very different expressions of countenance. Sir Norman looking considerably pleased and decidedly puzzled, and Mr. Ormiston looking savagely and uncompromisingly jealous. The animated skeleton who had admitted them pleased the door after them. admitted them closed the door after them; and the two friends stood in the twilight on London

ta he complacently.
"All a matter of taste, my dear fellow; and these women are noted for their perfection in that line. I begin to admire La Masqua more and more, and I think you had better give up the chase, and let me take your place. I don't believe you have the ghost of a chance, Ormiston!

ton."
"I don't believe it myself," said Ormiston, with a desperate face; "but until the plague carries me off I cannot give her up; and the sooner that happens, the better. Ha! what is

It was a piercing shrick—no unusual sound; and as he spoke, the door of an adjoining house was flung open, a woman rushed wildly out, fled down an adjoining street, and disappeared. Sir Norman and his companion looked at each

other, and then at the house.
"What's all this about?" demanded Ormiston.

Ormiston.

"That's a question I can't take it upon myself to answer," said Sir Norman; "and the only way to solve the mystery is to go in and see."

"It may be the plague," said Ormiston, hesitating. "Yet the house is not marked. There is a watchman. I will ask him."

The man with the halberd in his band was

walking up and down before an adjoining house, bearing the ominous red cross and pitcous inscription: "Lord, have mercy on us!" "I don't know, sit," was his answer to Ormiston. "If any one there has the plague, they must have taken it lately; for I heard this

morning there was to be a wedding there to night."
"I never heard of any one screeming in that fushion about a wedding, "said Ormiston, doubt-fully. "Do you know who lives there?"

fully. "Do you know who lives there?"
"No, sir. I only came hore, myself, yesterday, but two or three times to day I have seen a very beautiful young lady looking out of the window." Ormiston thanked the man, and went back to

report to his friend. "A beautiful young lady!" said Sir Norman with energy. "Theu I mean to go directly up and see about it, and you can follow or not, just

and see about it, and you can follow or not, just as you please."

So saying, Sir Norman entered the open doorway, and found himself in a long hall, flanked by a couple of doors on each side. These he opened in rapid succession, finding nothing but silence and solibude; and Ormiston—who, upon reflection, chose to follow—ran up a wide and sweeping staircare at the end of the hall. Sir Norman followed him, and they came to a hall similar to the one below. A door to the right 1.y open; and both entered without ceremony, and looked around.

The room was spacious, and richly furnished. Just enough light stole through the oriel window at the further end, draped with crimson satinembroidered with gold, to show it. The floor was of veined wood or many colors, arranged

window drapery, lay a cithren and some loose sheets of m si: Neur it was a small marble table, covered with books and drawings, with a decanter of wine and an exquisite little goblet of Bohemian glass. The marble mantel was at the weight or marble was strewn with ornaments of porcelain and alabaster, and a beautifully carved vase of Parian marble stood in the centre, filled with a toilet table, strewn with jewels, laces, perfume bottles, and an array of coatly little feminine trifles such as ladies were as fond of two centuries ago as they are to-day.

Evidently it was a lady's chamber; for in a re-cess near the window stood a great quaint carved bedstead, with curtains and snowy lace looped back with golden arrows and scarlet r.b bons. Some one lay on it, too -at least, Ormiston thought so; and he went cautiously forward, drew the curtain, and looked down.
"Great heaven! what a beautiful face!" was

his cry, as he bent still further down.
"What the plague is the matter?" asked S:

What the plague is the matter? asked Sir Norman, coming forward. "You have eaid it," eaid Ormistor, recalling. "The plague is the matter. There lies one dead of it."

Curiosity proving stronger than fear, Sir Norman stepped forward to look at the corpse It was a young girl with a face as lovely as a poet's vision. That face was like snow, now; and in its calm, cold maj-sty, looked as exqui-sitely perfect as some ancient Grecian statue. The low, pearly brow, the swees, beautiful lips, the delicate oval outline of countenance, were perfect. The eyes were closed, and the long dark lashes rested on the ivory cheeks. A pro-fusion of shining dark hair fell in elaborate curls over her neck and shoulders. Her dress was that of a bride; a robe of white satin brocaded with silver, fairly dazzling in its shining radiance, and as brief in the article of sleeves and neck as that of any modern belle. A circlet of pearls was clasped round the snow-white throat, and bracelets of the same jewels encircled the snowy taper arms. On her head she wore a bridal wreath and veil—the former of jewels, the latter falling around her like a cloud of mist. Everything was perfect, from the wreath and veil to the tiny sandaled forther with wreath and veil to the tiny sandaled feet; and lying there in her mute repose sh looked more like some exquisite piece of sculpture than anything that had ever lived and moved in this groveling world of ours. But from one shoulder the dress had been pulled down, and there lay a great livid purple plague

spot!
"Come away!" said Ormiston, catching his companion, by the arm. "It is death to remain here !" Sir Norman had been standing like one in a trance, from which this address aroused him,

and he grasped Ormiston's shoulder almost fran

tically. "Look there, Ormiston! There lies the very face that sorceress showed me, fifteen minutes ago, in her infernal caldron! I would

know it at the other end of the world!"
"Are you sure?" said Ormiston, glancing again with new curiosity at the marble face. "I never saw anything half so beautiful in all my ife; but you see she is dead of the plague.'
"Dead? O she cannot be! Nothing so perfect could die !"

"Look there," said Ormiston, pointing to the plague spot. "There is the fatal token! For plague spot. "There is the fatal token! For Heaven's sake let us get out of this, or we will share the same fate before morning!" But Sir Norman did not move-could not

move; he stood there rooted to the spot by the spell of that lovely, lifeless face.

Usually the plague left its victims hideous, ghastly, discolored, and covered with blotches; but in this case there was nothing to mar the

OHAPTER II.

THE DEAD BRIDE.

"Well," said Ormiston, drawing along breath,
"Whit ? Don't sak me yet," said Sir Norman, looking rather bewildered: "I'm in such as tate of myssification that I don't rightly know whether I'm standing on my head or feet. For one thing, I have come to the conclusion, that your masked lady-love must be enchanting. I beautiful."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, of then a vice and such hands could be otherwise."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, to then a vice and such hands could be otherwise."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, to then a vice and such hands could be otherwise."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, to wice and such hands could be otherwise."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, to wice and such hands could be otherwise."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, to wice and such hands could be otherwise."

"Have I not told you that a thousand times, to wice and such hands could be otherwise."

"He such I not told you that a thousand times, to wice and such hands could be otherwise."

"I knew you would. own II some day. Do you would ! Bridg out your dead! I string along the streat stopped at his call, and matanly followed him up stairs and into the room. Glanding at the body, with the dead cart, already almost full on its way to the plague-pit."

"I nove with the shadow of a face! Wby, you are a chousandfold must abourd than I."

"I nove with the shadow of a face! Wby, you are a chousandfold must abourd than I."

"No," said Sir Norman, thoughtfully, "I so will be the well as the shadow of a face! Wby, you are a chousandfold must abourd than I."

"No," said Sir Norman thoughtfully, "I so will be the well as the proper corners himself, the work of the said or will be a string face like it, I certainly shall be. How did La Masque do it, I wonder?"

"You had better ask her," said Ormiston, bitterly. "She seems to have taken an unneural interest in you at first sight. She would strew your pash with roses, foracoth! Nothing

It was now almost dark, and as the cart

started, the great clock of St. Paul's struck eight. St. Michael's, St. Alban's, and the others took up the sound; and the two young men paused to listen. For many weeks the sky had been clear, brilliant and blue; but on this night dark clouds were scudding in wild unrest across it, and the air was oppressingly close and sultry.

aultry.

"Where are you going now?" said Ormiston. "Are you for Whitehall's to-night?"

"No!" said Sir Norman, rather dejectedly,

"No!" said Sir Norman, rather dejectedly, turning to follow the pest-carb "I am for the plague pit in Finsbury Fields!"
"Nonsense, man!" exclaimed Ormiston, energetically, "what will take you there? You surely are not mad enough to follow the body of that dead cirl?" body of that dead girl?"
"I shall follow it I You can come or not,

just as you please."

"Oh! if you are determined, I will go with you, of course; but it is the craziest fresk I ever heard of. After this, you need never

'.gh at me ويد ا "I never will," said Sir Norman, moodily; "for if you love a face you have never seen, I love one I have only looked on when dead.

love one I have only looked on when dead. Does it not seem sacrilege to throw any one so like an angel into that horrible plague pit?"
"I never saw an angel," said Ormstor, as he and his friend started to go after the dead cart. "And I dare say there have been scores as beautiful as that poor girl thrown into the plague pit before now, I wander why the house has been descreted, and if she was really a bride. The bridegroom could not have loved her much. The bridegroom could not have loved her much, I fancy, or not even the pestilence could have scared him away."
"But, Ormiston, what an extraordinary thing

it is, that it should be precisely the same face that the fortune-teller showed me. There she was alive, and here she is dead; so I've lost all aith in La Masque for ever.' Ormiston looked dcubtful.

" Are you quite sure it is the same, Kings-"Quite sure?" said Sir Norman, indignantly.
"Of course I am! Do you think I could be mistaken in such a case? I bell you I would know that face at Kamschatka or the North Pole; for I don't believe there ever was such another created.

another created." "So be it, then! Your object, of course, in following that cart is to take a last lock at her."
"Precisely so. Don't talk; I feel in no mood for it just at present.

Ormiston smiled to himself, and did not talk. dark red smoke that nearly filled the room. Had Sir Norman ever read the story of Aladdin, he would probably have thought of it then; but the younger courtier did not graatly affect literature of any kind, and thought of nothing now but of seeing something when the smoke cleared away. It was rather long in doing so, and when it did, he saw nothing at first but his own handsome, half-serious, half-incredulous face; but gradually a picture, distinct and clear, formed itself at the bottom, and Sir Norman gazed with bewildered eyes. He saw a large room filled with a story of the one below. A door to the right lay open; and both entered without ceremony, and looked around.

Similar to the one below. A door to the right lay open; and both entered without ceremony, and looked around.

The room was spacious, and richly furnished.

Just enough light stole through the oriel window, and lighted the loresome, dreary eirests with a wan, watery glimmer. For werks the weather had been in fanctial meanics, and strewn with Turkish rugs and Persian mats of gorgeous colors. The walls were carved, the colling corfliced, and all fretted with gold network and gilded mouldings.

He saw a large room filled to himtelf, and did not talk, accordingly; and in silence the two triends followed the gloomy dead cart. A faint young moon, pale and sickly, was struggling dimly through dr. its of dark cloude, and lighted the loresome, dreary eirests with a wan, watery glimmer. For werks the weather had been in fanctin meanics, and strewn with Turkish rugs and Persian mats of gorgeous colors. The walls were carved, the colling corfliced, and all foresome, dreary eirests with a wan, watery glimmer. For werks the weather had been ingus through dr. its of dark cloude, and lighted the loresome, dreary eirests with a wan, watery glimmer. For werks the weather had been ingus and elementary in face of the sky, contributed in the sound in the condition of nest cart, and the long white figure therein, took no heed of anything in the reaven above or earth ben-air, a u strede aleng in disnal silence till they reached, at last, their journey'

> As the care stopped the two young men approached the edge of the placue-pit, and looked in with a shudder. Truly it was a horbrilliant flowers. A great mirror reflected rible sight, that heaving, putria sea of corback the room, and beneath it stood ruption; for the bodies of the miserable victime were thrown in in cartfuls, and only covered with a handful of earth and quicklime. covered with a nandrul of earth and quickline. Here and there, through the cracking and sicking surface, could be seen protruding a fair white arm, or a haby face, mingled with the long, dark treeses of maidens, the golden curls of children, and the white hairs of ald age. The pestilential effluvia arising from the deadful mass was so everyowering that both age. The pestinential emuvia arising from the dreadful mass was so overpowering that both shrank back, faint and sick, after a moment's survey. It was indeed as Sir Norman had said, a horrible grave wherein to lie.

and.

Meantime the driver, with an eye to business, and no time for such nonsense as melanoholy meralizing had laid the body of the young sirl on the ground, and brirkly turned his cart and dumped the remainder of his load into the pit. Then, having flung a few handfuls of clay over it, he unwound the sheet, and kneeling beside the body, prepared to remove the jewels. The rays of the moun and his dark lantern fell on the lovely snow-white face together, and Sir Nor-man groaned despairingly as he saw its deadcold rigidity. The man had stripped the rings off the fingers, the bacelets off the arms; but as he was about to perform the same operation towards the necklace, he was stopped by a startling interruption enough. In his haste, the ciasp entered the beautiful neck, inflicting a deep scratch, from which the blood spouted; and as the same instant the dead girl opened her eyes with a shrill cry. Uttering a yell of terror, as well he might, the man sprang back and gazed at her with horror, believing that his sacrilegious robbery had brought the dead to life. Even the two young men-albeit, neither of them given to nervousness nor cowardice—recoiled for an instant, and stated aghast. Then, as the whole truth struck them, that the girl had been in a deep swoon and not dead, both simultaneously darted forward, and forgetting all fear of in-fection, knelt by her side. A pair of great, lustrious black eyes were staring wildly around, and fixed themselves first on one face and then

on the other "Where am I?" she exclaimed, with a terrified look, as she strove to raise herself on her elbow, and fell instantaneously back with a cry of agony, as she felt for the first time the throb-bing auguish of the wound.

"You are with friends, dear lady," said Sir Norman, in a voice quite tremulous between astonishment and delight. "Fear nothing, for you shall be save.d'

The great black eyes turned wildly upon bim, while a fierce pasm convulsed the beautiful face.

"O, my God, I remember! I have the plague!" And, with a prolonged shrick of anguish, that thrilled even to the hardened heart of the dead-cart driver, the girl fell back senseless again. Sir Norman Kingsley sprang to his feet, and with more the air of a frantic lunatic than a responsible young English knight, caught the cold form in his arms, laid it in the dead-cart, and was about springing into the driver's seat, when that individual indignantly interposed.

"Come, now; none of that! If you were

the king himself, you shouldn't run away with my cart in that fashion ; so you just get out of

my place as fast as you can!"
"My dear Kingsley, what are you about to

do?" saked Ormiston, catching his excited

friend by the arm;
"Do!" exclaimed Sir Norman, in a high key. "Do!" exclaimed Sir Norman, in a nigh key.
"Can't you see that for yourself? And I'm
going to have that girl cured of the plague, if
there is such a thing as a doctor to be had for
love or money in London."
"You had better have her taken to the pest-

in You had better have her taken to the peathouse at once, then; there are chirurgeons and
nurses enough there."

"To the peat-house? Why, man, I might as
well have her thrown into the plague pit there,
at once! Not!! I shall have her taken to my
own house, and there properly cared for, and
this good fellow will drive her there instantly."
Sir Norman backed this insinuation by putting a broad gold piece into the driver's hand,
which instantly produced a magical effect on his.

Sir Norman backet this she driver's hand, sing a broad gold piece into the driver's hand, which instantly produced a magical effect on his rather surly countenance.

"Cartainly, sir," he began, springing into his sent with alacity. "Where shall I drive the young lady to?"

"Follow me," said Sir Norman. "Come along, Ormiston." And seizing his friend by the arm, he hurried along with a velocity that arm, he hurried along with a velocity rather uncomfortable, considering they both wore cloaks, and the night was excessively sultry. The gloomy vehicle and its fainting burden followed close behind.

"Vuat do you mean to do with her?" asked Ormiston, as soon as he found breath enough to

Ormiston, as soon as he found breath enough to

speak. "Haven's I told you?" said Sir Norman, impatiently. "Take her home, of course,"
"And after that?"

"Go for a doctor."

"And after that?" "Take care of her till she gets well."
"And after that?"

"Why-find out her history, and all about her."And after that?"

"And after that?"

"After that! After that! How do I know what after that! exclaimed Sir Norman, rather fiercely. "Omiston, what do you mean?"

Ormiston laughed.

"And after that you'll marry her, I sup-

pose!" Perhaps I may, it she will have me. And

"Pernaps a may, it does what if I do?"
"Oh, nothing. Only it struck me you may be saving another man's wife"
"That's true!" said Sir Norman in a subdued tone, "and if such should unhapsuly be the case, nothing will remain but to live in hopes that he may be carried off by the plague."
"Pray heaven that we may not be carried

he may be carried on by the plague."

"Pray heaven that we may not be carried off by it outselves!" said Ormisbon, with a slight shudder. "I shall dream of nothing but that herrible plague put for a week. If it were not for La Alasque, I would not stay another; it this neathatricken city."

not for La Masque, I would not stay another bour in this pest-stricken city."

"Here we are," was Sir Norman's rather inapposite answer, as they entered Piccadilly, and stopped before a large and handsome house, whose gloomy portal was faintly illuminated by a large lamp.

"Here, my man, just carry the

He unlocked the door as he spoke, and led the way across a long hall to a sleeping chamber, elegantly fixed up. The man placed the body on the bed and departed, while Sir Norman, on the bed and departed, while Sir Norman, spizing a hand-bell, rang a peal that brought a staid-looking housekeeper to the scene directly. Seeing a lady, young and beautiful, in bridal robes, lying apparently dead on her young master's bed at that hour of the night, the discreet matron, over whose virtuous head if ty years and a snow-white cap had passed, started back with a slight acream. back with a slight scream.

"Gracious me, Sir Norman! What on earth is the mauning of this?"

"My dear Mrs. Preston," becan Sir Norman blandly, "this young lady is ill of the plague,

But all further explanation was cut short by a horrified shriek from the old lady, and a precipitate rush from the room. Down stairs she filew, informing the other servants as she went, between her screams, and when Sir Norman, in a violent rage, went in search of her five minutes after, he found not only the kutchen, but the whole house deserted.

"Well," said Ormiston, as Sir Norman strode back, looking fiery hot and savagely angrey.

estly indeed.

"Cau you tell me, my friend," began the closked unknown, "what has become of the people residing in yonder house?"

The watchman held his lamp up to the face of the interlocutor—a handsome face by the way, what could be seen of it—and indulged himself in a long survey.

"Well, they have all fled, every man and woman of them, the—" Sir Norman ground out something not quite proper, behind his moustache. "I shall have to go for the doctor. moustache. "I shall have to go for the doctor myself. Doctor Forbes is a friend of mine, and lives near; and you," looking at him rather doubtfully, "would you mind staying here, less she should recover consciousness before I

return?"
"To tell you the truth," said Ormiston, with charming frankness, "I should. The lady is extremely beautiful, I must own; but she looks uncomfortably corpse-like at this present moment I do not wish to die of the plague, either, until I see La Masque once more; and so if it is all the same to you. my dear friend. I so if it is all the same to you, my dear friend, I will have the greatest pleasure in stepping round with you to the doctor's."

Sir Norman, though he did not much approve of this, could not very well object, and the two sallied forth together. Walking a short distance sallied forth together. Walking a short distance up Piccadilly, they struck off into a bye street, and soon reached the house that they were in search of. Sir Norman knocked loudly at the door, which was opened by the doctor himself. Briefly and rapidly Sir Norman informed how and where his services were required; and the doctor being always provided with averathing pressure for such were required; and the document always provided with overything necessary for such cases, set out with him immediately. Fifteen minutes after leaving his cwn house, Sir Norman was back there sgain, and standing in his own chamber. But a simultaneous exclamation of amazement and consternation broke from

of smazement and consternation or order from him and Orniston, as on entering the room they found the bed empty, and the lady gene!

A dead pause followed, during which the three looked blankly at the bed, and then at each other. The scene, no doubt, would have been lulicrous enough to a third porty; but neither of our trio could see anything whatever to laugh as. Ocmiston was the first to speak. 'What in Heaven's name has happened!" he

wonderingly exclaimed.
"Some one has been here," said Sir Norman burning very pale, "and carried her off while

we were gone"
"Let us search the house," said the doctor "you should have locked your deor, Sir Norman; but it may not be too late yet."

Acting on the hint, Sir Norman seized the

lamp burning on the table, and started on the search. His two friends followed him, and "The highest, the lowest, the loveliest spot,

They searched for the lady, and found her No, though there was not the slightest trace

of robbers or intruders, neither was there the slightest trace of the beautiful plague-patient. Everything in the house was precisely as it clways was, but the silver shining vision was gone.

CHAPTER III.

THE COURT PAGE.

The search was given over at last in despair and the doctor took his but and disappeared. Sir Norman and Ormiston stopped in the lower hall and looked at each other in mute

amaze.
"What can it all mean?" said Ormiston, appealing more to society at large than to his bewi'dered companion.
"I haven't the faintest idea," said Sir Nor.

man, distractedly; "only I am pretty certain if I don't find her. I shall do something so desperate that the plague will be a trifle compared

"It seems almost impossible that she can have been carried off - doesn't it?"
"If she has!" exclaimed Sir Norman, "and I

"It she has!" exclamed Sir Norman, "and I find out the abductor, he won't have a whole bone in his body two minutes after."

"And yet more impossible than she can have gone off herself," pursued Ormiston, with the air of one entering upon an abstruse subject, and taking no head whatever of his companion's

marginal notes.
"Gone off herself! Is the man orazy?" inquired Sir Norman, with a stare. "Fifteen minutes before we left her dead, or in a dead swoon, which is all the same in Greek, and yet he talks of her getting up and going off herself!" In fact, the only way to get at the bottom

of the mystery," said Ormiston, "is to go in search of her. Sleeping, I suppose, is out of the question,

"Of course it is! I shall never sleep again till I find her !" They passed out, and Sir Norman this time They passed out, and Sir Norman this time took the precaution of turning the key, thereby fulfilling the adage of locking the stable door when the ateed was stolen. The night had grown darker and hotter; and as they walked along, the clock of Sir Paul's tolled nine.

"And now, where shall we go?" inquired Sir Norman, as they rapidly hurried on.

"I should recommend visiting the house we then the there, there a"

S.r Norman shuddered.

"Heaven forfend she should be there! It is the most mysterious thing ever I heard

"What do you think now of La Marque's prediction—dare you doubt still?"
"Ormiston, I don't know what to think. It

"I can's tell you—I am fairly bewildered. If we don't find the lady at her own house, I have half a mind to apply to your friend, La Masque, somin."

again. The wisest thing you could do, my dear fellow. If any one knows your unfortu-nate beloved's whereabouts, it is La Masque, depend upon it."

"That's settled then; and now, don't talk,

for conversation at this smart pace I don't

Ormiston, like the amiable, obedient young man that he was, instantly held his tongue, and they strode along as a breathless pace. There was an unusual concourse of men abroad that night, watching the gloomy face of the sky, and waiting the hour of mid-night to kindle the myriad of fires; and as the two tall, dark figures went rapidly by, all sup-posed it to be a case of life or death. In the eyes of one of the party, perhaps it was; and neither halted till they came once more in sight of the house, whence a short time previously they had carried the death-cold bride. A row of lamps over the door portals shed a yellow, uncertain light around, while the lights of barges and wherries were sown like stars along the river.

"There is the house," cried Ormiston, and both paused to take breath; "and I am about at the last grasp. I wonder if your pretty mis-tress would feel grateful if she knew what I have come through to night for her sweet

"There are no lights," said Sir Norman glancing anxiously up at the darkened front of the house; "even the link before the door is un-lit. Surely she cannot be there."

it. Surely she cannot be there."

"That remains to be seen, though I'm very doubtful about it myself. Ah! who have we

The door of the house in question opened as he spoke, and a figure—a man's figure, wearing a slouched hat and long, dark cloak, came a slouched hat and long, dark cloak, came slowly out. He stopped before the house and looked at it long and earneatly; and, by the twinkling light of the lamps, the friends saw enough of him toknow that he was young and distinguished looking.

"I should not wonder in the least if that were the bridegroom," whispered Ormston maliciouely.

Sir Norman turned pale with jealousy, and laid his hand on his sword, with a quick and natural impulse to make the bride a widow forthwith Impulse to make the bride a widow forthwith But he checked the desire for an instant as the brigandish-looking gentleman, after a prolonged stare at the premises, stepped up to the watchman who had given them their information as hower two before and emissions. information at. h ur or two before, and who was atill at his post. The friends could not be seen, but they could hear, and they did so very earnestly indeed.

what could be seen of 12—and indulged himself in a long survey.

"West!" said the gentleman, impatiently, "have you no tongue, fellow? Where are they, I say?"

"Blessed if I know," said the watchman. "I wasn't set her to keep guard over them, was I? It looks like it, though," said the man in parenthesis: "for this makes twice to-night I've have a wated overtions about it."

thesis: "for this makes twice to night I've been asked questions about it."
"Ah!" said the gent!eman, with a slight start "Who asked you before, pray?"
"Two young gentlemen; lords, I expect, by their dress. Somebody ran acreaming out of the house, and they wanted to know what was

wrong "
"W-ll?" said the stranger, breathlessly, "and

then?"
"And then, as I couldn's tell them, they went
"And then, as I couldn's tell them, they went in to see for themselves, and shortly after came out with a body wrapped in a sheet, which they put in a past-cart going by, and had it buried, I suppose, with the rest in the plague pit."

The stranger fairly staggered back, and caught at a pillar near for support. For nearly ten minutes he stood perfectly motionless, and then, without a word, started up and walked rapidly away.

The friends looked at him curiously till he was

out of sight. "So she is not there," said Ormiston; "and our mysterious friend in the cloak is as much at a loss as we are ourselves. Where shall we go

next-to La Masque or the pest-house?'
"To La Masque—I hate the idea of the pestbouse."
"She may be there, nevertheless; and under

present circumstances, it is the best place for "Don't talk of it!" said Sir Norman, impa-

tiently. I do not and will not believe she is there. If the sorceress shows her to me in the caldron again, I verily believe I shall jump in

"And I verily believe we will not find La Macque at home. She wanders through the streets at all hours, but particularly affects the

night.' "We shall try, however. Come along!" The house of the sorcress was but a short distance from that of Sir Norman's plague stricken lady-love's; and shod with a sort of seven-league boots, they soon reached it. Like

the other, it was all dark and deserted. "This is the house," said Ormiston, looking at it doubtfully, "but where is La Masque?" "Here!" said a cilvery voice at his elbow; and turning round, they and a tall, sleuder figure, cloaked, ho ded and masked. "Surely

you two do not want me again to-night?" Both gentlemen doffed their plumed hats,

and simultaneously bowed.
"Fortune favors us," said Sir Norman

"Yes, madam, it is even so; once again to night

"Yes, madam, it is even so; once again to night we would tax your skill."

"Well, what do you wish to know?"

"Madam, we are in the street."

"Sir, I am aware of that. Pray proceed.'

"Will you not have the goodness to permit us to enter?" said Sir Norman, inclined to feel offended. "How can you tell us what we wish

to know here ?" That is my secret," said the sweet voice. "Probably Sir Norman Kingsley wishes to know something of the fair lady I showed him

"Madam, you've guessed it. It is for that purpose I have sought you now."
"Then you have seen her already!"
"I have" some time ago?

"And love her?"

"And love her?"
"With all my heart!"
"A rapid flame," said the musical voice, in a tone that had just a thought of sarcaem, "for one of whose very existence you did not dream

wo hours ago.
"Madame La Masque," said Sir Norman, flushed and haughty, "love is not a question of

time."

"Sir Norman Kingeley," said the lady, somewhat sadly, "I am aware of that. Tell me what you wish to know, and if it be in my power you shall know it."

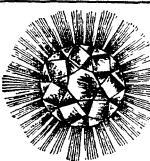
"A thousand thanks! Tell me, then, is she whom I seek living or dead?"

"She is alive."

"She has the placue?" said Sir Norman.

" She has the plague ?" said Sir Norman. "I know it."

"Will she recover?" (To bs Continued.)



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THE WANDERERS POEM.

What song is well sung not of sorrow? What triumph well won without pain?
What virtue shall be and not borrow What battle well won without blood? What good shall earth see without evil In garnered as chaff with the good ?

Lo! the cross set in Rocks by the Roman And nourished by blood of the lamb,
And watered by tears of the women,
Has flourished, has spread like a palm.
And put forth, in the frosts and far regions Of snows in the North, and South sands, Where never the tramps of his legions
Was heard, or reached forth his red han is.

Be thankful; the price and the payment, The birth, the privations and scorn, And the cross, and the parting of raiment, Are finished. The star brought us morn : Look starward; stand far and unearthy, Free souled as a banner unfurled.

Be worthy, O brother, be worthy!

For a God was the price of the world.

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

An Indian man carried an egg in his pocket until the chicken was hatched. There is a dog at Saymour, Ind., who will look at a clock and put his paw on the exact

hour as marked en a card. A physician of Missouri announces that he

will not take a fimale patient unless he can order the custome as well as the medicine. It is cald that there are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the gollien hair that can be purchased in the next fivo y cara

Sami, the Italian faster, who claims to possess an effxir which renders food unneceseary, has just finished a fast of thirty days at

mother in law, Mrs. Casperwich, and brought about a very complex state of things. He thus hecomes stepfather to his former wife. He was formerly the son of the present wife; being the sen, he becomes the brother of the old lady's daughter (bis former wife), and also a father-in-law to himself.

During the summer following a Japanese wedding in New York a servant in gorgeous livery appeared, carrying a kettle. It had two spouts, and the bride and groom knelt and drank simultaneously, each from a spout. The bride then lifted her veil. Her father thereupon came forward and presented the groom with a gift, and the groom's father did likewise with the bride.

Panages through the telephone? Tols question is learnedly treated in the Eudes Religiouses, published by the Jessitz in Paris. Fither Berardi, of Facuza, in his Praxis Confessariorum, has answered in the aflicma-

Father Eichbach, of the French Seminary at Rome, combate this theory in so far as sine are concerned, though he admits the validity of such a confession for the ramoval of censures. According to Father Eschbach, the promounte in the words Exo to obsolve, designates a person present just as the hoc refers to a thing present in the sacrament of the altar. Then the custom of the Church, which, according to Lugo, is a sure rule to go by, is opposed to confession by telephone ; and, lastly, the Council of Trent has declared the Sacrament of Penance to be a tribunal: Ante hoc tribunal tanquam rece sitie (sees. xiv., o. 2). Accordingly, as St. Alphoneus de Ligouri says in his "Treatise on Penance," a proximity of at farthest twenty paces between penilent and priest is necessary for the

validity of the absolution. Father Eschbach's argument have appeared so conclusive to Father Berardi that the latter has signified his retractation of the theory that the Sterement of Penance can be administered through the telephone.

PRIZE QUESTIONS FOR THE MULTI-TUDES.

Is the lineago of the coafish aristocracy a firm line? Which end of the city street is the block-

head? Why do people complain that it is a cold day when they have been subjected to sum-

mary treatment? When one is cowed does he become as timid

as a calf? Is buttermilk the product of the goat? Does the dying dog fancier always struggle

to keep pup? Did the Iberia go down because deprived of her storn necessity?

Why do they call the Anarchists "the eds." when universal dissatisfaction inrada. variably breeds the blues?

Is the period the inobriate of the punctuation family because it is the full stop?

Is the salcon where Old Crow is sold necessarily a crow-bar? If the crow is a caucus, what kind of a cues is the crocus?

If Thomas Carlyle was eccentric and Dickens was a crank, what was Lever? Does crabbed age walk backward? And when crabbed age and youth try to live together, is their lack of harmony due to

a superabundance of devilled-crabbed age? If the moon is responsible for the tide, who keeps track of the sailors' knots? WHAT BROUGHT JEWS TO EGYPT.

AN INTERESTING TALE DESCRIBED BY AN EMI-

NENT ECYPTOLOGIST.

The presence of large numbers of Semites in ancient Egypt has always been a puzzls to historians, and what first led to their migrating from Mesopotamia to the land of the pharaohs has never hitherto been made clear. Quite recently, however, the British Museum Catholics. This has prompted the cry for the remarked the lively fica.

has become possessed of a number of cunel form tablets which throw considerable light on the subject. Early in the present year a number of these tablets were offered for sale in Calro. They had been dug up from the grave of a royal scribe of Amenophis III. and IV. of the eighteenth dynasty which had given up its records, and, not only records, but seals and papyri of great historical and artistic value. Some went to the Boulak Museum, some to Berlin, others to private persons and eighty-one have found their way to the British Museum. These persons and eighty-one have found their way to the British Museum. These last have now been arranged and catalogued by Mr. Budge, the well-known Egyptologis', whose investigations have brought to light a most interesting chapter in the history of ancient Egypt. Not only do the tables explain the historical crux mentioned above, but they introduce us to the family life of the early kings. They picture to us the splenders of the royal palaces; they enable us to assist 19321. early kings. They picture to us the splenders of the royal palaces; they enable us to assist at the betrothal of kings' daughters and to follow the kings to their hunting grounds.

Most of the tablets are letters addressed to Amenophis III., and some are from Tush-

ratta, king of Mesopotemia. Amenophis III. was a mighty hunter, and once on a shooting trip into acceptamia after big game he, like a king in a fairy tele, met and loved Ti, the daughter of Tash ratts. They were married in due time and Ti went down into Egypt with 317 of her principal ladies. This brought a heat of their Semitic countrymen along, who found in Egypt a good field for their business capactheir Semitic countrymen along, who found [3539, 14057, 14476, 22287, 22337, 23351, in Egypt a good field for their business capacities, and gradually, like the modern Jews [32021, 32252, 32342, 32409, 32437, 32864] in Ruesia, got possession of the lands and 32954, 34195, 35355, 42023, 42065, 43165, goods of their hosts. The influence of the Semitic Queen is attested by the very fact 55839, 4203, 42065, 43165, 43240 43566, 44028, 44182, 45183, 45503, 55309, 55515, 55819, 56128 56667, 56675, 56789, 57296 63972, 64189, 64266, 64290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 66290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 66290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 64290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 64290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 64290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 64290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 64290, 64694, 64990, 6499 who followed her countrymen doubtless held their own. But at last came the nineteenth dynasty and the Pharach "who knew not Joseph." Then they were set to brick making and pyramid building, till the outbreak

which led to the Red Sea triumph.

Mr. Budge of the British Museum has translated three of the lettere. Ose is from Tushratta to Amenophis. After many complimentary salutations be proposes to his son-in law that they should continue the arrangement made by their fathers for pasturing doublehumped camels, and in this way he leads up to the main purport of his epistle. He says that Manle, his great nephew, is ambitious to marry the daughter of the King of Egypt, and he pleads that Manle might be allowed to go down to Egypt to we have to be a second to be a s woo in person. The alliance would, he considers, be a bond of union between the two countries, and he adds, as though by an afterthought, that the gold which Amenc-phis appears to have asked for should be sen! Can a priest administer the Sacrament of gold." After this meaning internolation has presumably on a like occasion. He then enlarges on the wealth of the kingdom, where 'gold is like dust which cannot be counted and he adds an inventary of presents which he is sending, articles of gold, inlay and harness and thirty onnuchs .- | Pall Mall

> A PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC SERVICE. The problem of demestic service in America would be solved if the women in America would treat their hired girls in the same sidered by the latter blase class of people as a manner that men treat their hired help. It wery frequently happens that a merchant retains his salesman in his employ for a long which must characterize a cultivated society tains his salesman in his employ for a long

term of years. A banker is not changing his bookkeeper or cashier every thros months. The lady of the middle class thinks nothing of entertain ing her hu band's bookkeeper at dinner and, if the young man is gentle and worthy, she would not ceriously object to him as an escort to her daughter to the opera. But she would not think of thus entertaining the young woman who does her housework falthfully, and she would feel outraged beyond measure

if her son should pay her social attention. flow wide a social distinction is thus drawn between the bired woman and the

complishments so desirale in a good housekeeper, and whose competent and intelligent would be the joy of her employer, shrinks from an occupation which bars the donra of society against her and represses every worthy ambition.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

CATHOLICS AND BOULANGISM.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RELATIONS OF FRENCH POLITICS TO THE CHURCH. of a strong Boulangist tings which appeared

their was an additional reason for combating Boulangiem, because it was aided by the Clericals, and for combating the Clericals, because they were the friends of Boulangism. To put an end to these ridiculous interpretations the Moniteur has thought it advisable to state that its correspondent's views have no value other than that intrinsically their own, and are not prompted by "authority." There not being any distinctively Catholic party, as such, the Right of the Chamber is oredited with representing the opinions of the French Catholics, and to a great extent does represent those opinions. The policy of the Right is accordingly regarded as the policy of the Catholics. The spectacle is now

of the German Centre party.-Liverpool Catholic Times.

LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. OFFICIAL LIST OF THE WINNING NUMBERS Following is the official list of the winning numbers in Father Labelle's Lottery of Colonization for the month of November, which has just taken place in the presence of Rev. Mesers, Bonin and Lapaime.

One real estate, valued at \$5,000-No. 87639. One real estate, valued at \$2,000-No.

19509. One real catate, valued at \$1,000-No.

Resl estates, valued at \$500-Nos. 28575, 29718, 37072, 57911. R-al estatos, valued at \$300 - Nos. 7215, 18634, 24297, 57712, 78465, 81451, 91038, 96142, 97760, 99864.

51580.

Drawing-room suites at \$200-2861, 23485 51345, 59433, 63153, 76212 79334, 93896, 8479, 25420, 52477, 59580, 64150, 76279 81414, 96609, 11085, 27137, 52508, 66757,

68909, 77569, 83369, 97930, 15127, 27762, 53741, 61079, 73674, 78122.

DRAWING ROOM SUITES AT \$100 — 1201, Drawing Room Suites at \$100 —1201, 12469, 28065, 39129, 54972, 63963, 78274, 91457, 5177, 12627, 28155, 39868, 55335, 65154, 80439, 91905, 5465, 13262, 28670, 44582, 56899, 71083, 80949, 92974, 7367, 15245, 31727, 44591, 58219, 72856, 81732, 95545, 7868, 16716, 31839, 46640, 58762, 75352, 82452, 86437, 8464, 18527, 33969, 48430, 63278, 75453, 83691, 98673, 9465, 20586, 38320, 51082, 63377, 76587, 83921, 99168, 10124, 25266, 38758, 52205 99168, 10124, 25266, 38758, 52205. Gold watches at \$50-393, 14477, 26791,

03581, 05080, 0727! 07304, 07441, 07559, 08720, 69765, 11699, 16445, 17274, 17545, 19884, 20080 21206, 21398, 21743, 22100, 30254, 30296, 30594, 30845, 30850 30922, 31050, 31083, 31430, 38603, 38892, 39846, 40196, 40321, 41009, 41256, 41549, 41665, 48356, 48994, 50469, 51641, 52592, 52691, 53869, 54096, 55117, 60739, 60820, 60868, 61051, 61089, 61513, 61809, 62352, 62610, 71496, 71944, 73598, 73637, 74347, 76055. 76611, 76825, 77549, 88361, 88386, 89422, 89761, 96399, 90405, 90739, 91462, 91634, 11562, 11533, 12069, 13144, 13193, 13470, 64290, 64694, 65942, 66947, 69345, 69515, 79692 80091, 80757, 82374, 82581, 83294, 83484, 83948, 84192, 92489 92575, 91962, 95068, 95325, 95537, 96389, 97327, 99586, 8.1ver Watches at \$10.—Number 87639 having drawn capital prize \$5,000, all Meleta

ending by 39 asve drawn each a \$10 watch. Toilet Sets at \$5 .- Number 19509 having drawn second capital priz \$2,000, all tickets ending by 09 have drawn each a tollet cet

WHY CATHOLIC GIRLS MAKE THE

BEST WIVES. The reason why Catholic girls-or rather those who have been trained in the profession of the Holy Roman Oatholic Paith-make, as rule, the best wives are obvious, and cannot have failed to attract the observation of all unprejudiced persons who study the characteristic

qualities of women in general. Primarily, must be considered the early home training and Christian educational influences of phis appears to have asked for should be sen! the average Catholic girl, which are such as are for at once, together with "large gold jets, eminently designed to fit her for development, intellectual, moral and social, into honorable

incident upon changes of fortune or as ociations.

There is a native modesty and refinement of

demeanor invariably manifest in a Catholic gir

who obeys the teachings of her faith and the wise counsels of a good religious mother or father.
Perchance, to the credit, rather than disparagment of this girl, it must be admitted that she is betimes more prone to bashfulness and timidsty when thrown in the society of worldly men, than are most of the forward, experienced

emale habitues of ultra-fashionable society. Such embarragement of manner may be con lady of the period; however, the Catholic girl need never lear losing any desirable prestige by reason of her tendency to blushes of modesty or the natural difficence of trustful young girlhoot at which no respectable man or woman can justifiably mock or make thereof a consistent

butt of ridicule.

The Catholic girl, if she aims for lofty social distinction at all, accumplishes her purpose through safe and proper ladylike actions, avoidance of unnecessary and promiscuous accorda-tions requiring compromising late hours, or indulgance in the various farhiomable dissipa-tions of the period, which prove, in their im-

moderate indulgence, a fatal moral pitfall for any young woman. hired man!

Is it to be wondered at that the refined and his rapid, worldly living may be, when selecting sensitive gentlewoman, who by birth and the circumstances of life possesses the very according woman.

The secucible man of today no matter what his rapid, worldly living may be, when selecting a wife does not care to do so from a set of circumstances of life possesses the very according woman. pleasure in slavish devotion to the silly eccentricities of Fashion, in promenading the streets and public thoroughfares than in the perpetuation of home comforts or interest in Competit

> Hence, it is, that he can only find his ideal wife in the properly reared Catholic girl whose tender, dignified presence and peculiar general fitness for the loftiest fulfillment of all that is perfect, good and noble in a wife is fully as-sured,—N. Y. Union.

HINTS FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Paintings done on cathedral glass and set in bamboo frames, form charming fire-herens. One screen is of opal glass, the top of the Anti-Boulangist Radicals have been on panels is just tinted with delicate blue, and deavoring to make capital out of some letters sprays of wild roses and honeyauckles clamber over the softly toned background, whilst lately in the Moniteur de Rome. The Pope poppies and airy dandellon puffs spring up has taken up the General, declared the Radi- from the foot. A cheval screen is ornamentcal and other journals of the same creed, and | ed with fullings of Liberty silk, then comes forthwith pointed out to their readers that narrow shelf, then a glass panel painted with their was an additional reason for combating lilac and at the top a second shelf. The newest things for walls are the crossed battledores painted with flowers.

Pots and vases bearing designs of ferns look particularly well when painted in shades of green on pale brown ground, or on ground work of silver gray. A fire screen for summer use decorated with chrysanthemums arranged in a terra cotta pot, is done in pastels. A mandolin pocket is lined with pink and finished with pink ribbone, whilst over the face of it are trailing blackberries.

A high old time-The ancient clock in a church steeple.

The duck of a bonnet often makes a goose

organization of a Catholic party on the Rues | SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT CHILDREN. The Esthonian mother attaches a bit of

asafectida to the child's neck. A sufficient preventive for all Irish babe

is a belt made of woman's hear. A small bit of red ribb m all the Rou-

manian infant requires to scure it from barm. Garlie, salt, bread and steak are first pu in the cradle of a new horn chili in Holland

Scotch mothers say if the chill takes a spoon in the left hand first, at will disays be nalucky. In some parts of Scotland and Germany,

an open Bible left with the child will effectually keep off the fairles. Two babies must not, according to mothers

in many lands, be allowed to embrace, as one or both will become nute.

In Lower Britteny some fearful and tor-rilying object will take the infant's place unless a cloth is thrown over the coulde. Perhaps the most widespread belief conceraing children is that about the empty

cradle, which must, on no account, be rocked. In Germany, as well as in Scotland, some

article of the father's wardrobe is thrown over the new born child, so that it will grow strong. In modern Greece the mother, before putting the child in its cradle, turns three times around before the tire, while sleging her

avorite song, to ward away the spirits In Danmark salt, bread and iron are placed in the cradle, and it is thought necessary in Scotland to put iron in the had with the

mother, that she may be protested also. The Turks load the child with amplets a soon as it is born, and a small bit of mud, well steeped in a jar of hot water, propared

by provious charms, is stuck on its forehead. It is thought unsafe, in Sweden, for any one to per between the fire and the nursing babe. No water should be brought into the room late in the day, without fire thrown into it.

The Sycdish mother puts a book under the head of the new born infant, that it may be quick at reading, and puts money into the tirst bath, to guarantee its possession in the fature.

In Mischan, France, a new born chill must not be left in bed with its mother or it will die. If the mether hears it cry, as if f am a dictioner, it has disappeared, and will never be reen again, Among Voiges peasants, children born at new morn have their tengues better hung

than others, while these born at the last quarter have less tengue, but reason better. A daughter him during the confingmeen is alwaye presocious. In Spain, the child's from he so ept with a price tee, it ugh, a key is hung up b fore the bung about its mick. A corne neekbree that

has been thejed in the hoper and font is qually effi actour. In lower Brittany, on the blith of a child, neighboring wemen at once take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints, and rub its head with eil "to soider the cranium bones." It is then supped up in a tight bundle and its lip: molitered with brandy to "make it a full

MATHEMATICAL CURIOSITIES.

SINGULAR THINGS THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED

BY PROPRES. The Datroit Free Press says:-A very curious number is 142,857, which multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, gives the same figures in the same order, beginning at a different point, but if multiplied by seven gives all nines. Multiplied by one it equals 142,857, multiplied by two equals 285,714, multiplied by three equals 428,571, multiplied by four equals 571,428, multiplied by five equals 714, meneticular, moral and social, into honorable womanhood.

The properly trained Catholic girl always maintains a feminine dignity which cannot be assailed by worldly temptations, lessened by increasing years, nor the varying circumstances in the last and you have 1,142,856.

Then add the first figure to the last and you have 1,142,857, the original number, the figures 295, multipled by six equals 857,142, multiexactly the same as at the start. Another

mathematical wonder is the following:-It is discovered that the multiplication of 988654321 by 45 gives 44, 44, 44, 44, 44, 45. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 by 45, we get a result equally curious -5, 555, 555, 505. If we take 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures of 45, take 51 as the multiplier, 6, 666, 666, 606. Return-log to the multiplicand, 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1, and taking 54 as the multiplier again, we get 53, 333, 333, 34-all 3's except the first and last figures, which together read 54-the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand, and 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26, 666, 666, 667-all 6's except the first and last figures, which together read 27, the multiplier. Now, interchanging the order of the figures 27, and using 72 as the multiplier, and 987654321 as the mul iplicand, we get a product of 71, 111, 111, 112, all I's except the first and last figurer, which read together 72-the multi-

PROFIT SHARING. Among the great profit-sharing establishments in France are the Bon Morche, the immense shop in Paris, with a capital attack of nearly \$4,000,000 and about 2,000 employes; the paper mills of M. Laroche-Joubert, with a capital of nearly \$900,000; the fundries of M. Godien, at Chiag and Lacken, analysis of 1400 worksman and nearry \$5000,000; the Leandries of M. Godian, at Guise and Lacken, employing 1,400 workmen and providing them with homes in an immense of A. Chaux et Cie, which prints the official railroad time tables of France; the campany of the Sucz Canal and the Paris and Orlenes Railroad miliab heavaily nearly \$17,000,000. the sums paid to workmen as charts of profits to ite 15,000 employed. Up to June, 1885, the sums paid to workmen as charts of profits by these firms and twenty-six others amounted to about \$18,000,000. Some small firms in Paris report favorably of their experiments in sharing

profits.
M. Mason, book dealer, shares profits with M. Mason, book dealer, shares profits with twenty employer, and lately doubted the share allowed them. M. Mozet, a mason, has forty participants. Dr. Morganstern, manufacturer of sheets of tin in Furth, Bavaria, is successful with nineteen. M. Gaste, profit-sharing lithographer of Paris, states that the workmen save one third of the profits raid them by the income to the constitution of the profits raid them by the constitution. one third of the profits paid them by their more careful use of lithographic stones. On the profit sharing farm of Herr Bohn, in Brandenburg, Prussia, only one bushel of fodder is need ed where three were wastafully used before. An author in Paris remarked to the messenger who brought him proof sheets from the Chaux establishment that the slips came in the same envelope every time. The reply was, "You see, sir, we have a share in the profits."

AN APPEAL FOR KEHOE.

A PETITION TO HAVE HIS SENTENCE COMMUTED. A petition has been sent to the Governor-General praining for a commutation of sentence in the case of Jack Kehoe, who was found guilty of the murder of Mr. J. Donnelly. It is alleged that Kehoe is insane and has been iris alleged that kenoe is insane and has been in the case are also explain. The details of the case are also explain well as the physicians opinion of the concludes by asking the Gosenhot Change the present sentence and the cused be placed in the Longue Point where he will no longer be

rmost Reliable society.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1888

SKIM MILK COCHRANE has been elected to the House of Commons in East Peterboro. His return is only another victory for the Gerrymander.

FRANCE appears to be in a sad state. A weak government, surrounded and assailed on all sides by irriconcilable factions : conspiracy, fraud, demagogism rampant everywhere, it would seem that a strong hand is needed to preserve the Republic from destruction.

THE bank statement for October, just is aned as a supplement to the Canada Gazatte, shows the total authorized capital of chartered banks in the Dominion to be \$75,779, 99. Subscribed capital \$62,250,049. Capital paid up \$60 232,776.31. Reserve Fund \$18,-\$90,565. Notes in circulation \$36,246,775.11, Total liabilities \$175,506,058.

AMERICAN workingmen are just now en eying an experience of protectionism any. thing but gratifying to them. Since the election of Mr. Harrison wages have been cut down in nearly all lines of manufacture, large establishments have closed down right and left, and thousands have been thrown out of employment all over the country.

THE estimated expenses of the Times in Putting its case before the Parnell commission is \$21,000 per day, and it is said that its total bill, by the time the trial is ended, will run upwards of one million pounds sterling. We confess to a feeling of great satisfaction n considering these figures, and we would be still more pleased were the costs to bankrupt the thundering forger.

THE total Presidential vote in the United tates was 352,062 in 1824; 1,410,772 in 860; 4,676,853 in 1860; 9,219,947 in 1880 and 10,056,447 in 1884. It is altogether probable that the total vote this year has increased to nearly 11,000,000 These figures, indicating the growth of the country, are almost bewildering. Since 1860 the population has more than doubled.

AFTER having been reduced to beggary at home by their landlords, the Scotch crofters are to be skinned by the land sharks of Canada. The money voted by the B:itish Parliament appears to be regarded as legitimate plunder, and when the several boodlers get their pull out of it, the poor crofters will have mighty little wherewith to commence tife in Canada.

THE Parnell Commission is fizzling away as it was a put-up job between the judges, the Government and the Times to ruin the Nationalists with costs. After all the positiveness with which the charges were made the failure of the prosecution to come to a direct leave shows there is really no case against Mr. Parnell or the National League. The whole thing has degenerated into a farce nd is treated with derision by the independpress all over the world.

We are not surprised that the reasons given recently in these columns for the growth of the annexation sentiment in Canada should have attracted attention in the United States. Our Tory Government is wholly responsible for the widespread discontent now existing, as its stupid, wicked trade policy is accountable for the exodus of our people. The Boston Republic has caught the right idea in saying :- "Toryism in Canada is doing precisely the same sort of work it is accomplishing in England. Masquerading under the plea of 'Unionism,' it is essentially a party of disunion, and it is doing more than any other power could to disgust Canadiane."

THE smug imbedility of the Salisbury Ministry appears to United Ireland as a burlesque. "The great Council of the nation. which might have Mr. Gladstone as its leader, is led by Smith. Take ten shopkeepers from Cheapside and nine at least of the

by smooth falsehoods, and place her des. of the Tory party. tinies once more in the hands of her greatest statesman."

ONTARIO secular journalism is not given to polemics as a rule, but it is rather curious to see a Toronto paper answering Catholic doctrine, as expounded by a French contemporary of this city, with a quotation from Protestantism. But it seems that a French tub to the whale. Canadian missionary is much needed at Toronto.

THE attitude of the two parties towards the Northwest. The Mackenzie government, in constituting the territories, prohibited the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the whole Northwest for all time. When the Tories came into office they established the permit system. in which Mr. Dwedney drove a roaring trade. Now they have adopted the licensing system, which practically amounts to free trade in whiskey for Tory touters. This is the party the Prohibition Witness supports at election time, and opposes when it can do them no

MR. MARTIN of Manitoba is now at Ottawa Supreme Court. He has fairly met and confounded his traducers but the villians still pursue him. All the trouble has been caused by Sir John Macdonald's double dealing. When he yielded the right to build the R. R. V. Railway, he purposely neglected to implement the agreement by the necessary Order In Council and thereby deprived the province of the benefit of railway competition for a year. The result is immense loss, expense and irritation for all except the concern which appears to own and run Sir John and his of patriotism are all smothered in the colonial government.

THE land purchase bill now before the British parliament is simply a scheme to make English taxpayers pay the losses of Irish landlords. Mr. Parnell has, in the debate reported elsewhere, explained the principal objections to the bill, which leaves the burn- | getting out of the country as fast as they can ing question of arrears of rent untouched. The greatest objection to it, however, is its underlying principle of State Socialism. It contemplates compelling the people of Great Britain at large to contribute to the enrichment of a class who have been a curse to the countr and who, personally and from an economical point of view, are deserving of no consideration whatever. This bill contains great prominence and have extracted a vast those very features which Tories and Unionists alike condemned in Mr. Gladstone's former scheme of land purchase. But now these parties support it, showing that there is something else than a desire to settle the question at the bottom of the Coercionists' pelicy.

dedication of the monument to Crispus At- Canada to the same profession in the States tucks in Boston, is, in our estimation, the best of his poetical productions. This tribute | lugged in the political question he was guilty of Irlsh genius to a negro, the first man whose blood was shed in the cause of American liberty, shows in the purest and brightest addressed. light the brotherhood that exists among those who unite men of all races in resistance to tyranny. The poem is replete with striking passages. Here is one of great force and

Patrician, Aristocrat, Tory-whatever his age or To the people's rights and liberties, a trator ever the

same. The natural crowd is a mob to him, their prayers vulgar rhyme;

The freeman's speech is sedition, and the patriot's deed a crime;

Wherever the race, the law, the land,—whatever the

time or throne, The Tory is always a traitor to every class but his

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at the Noncoonformist banquet, in which he prated in his usual supercilious manner about placing the minority in Ireland at the mercy of their "hereditary enemies," has been refuted in advance by the Protestant Home Rulers of Ireland. It was also anticipated by Mr. Gladstone in his late speech a Birmingham, wherein he said :-

At the close of the last century the Protestants and Catholics in Ireland joined hands, but Tory wire-pullers made it their business to introduce, mainly through Orange lodges, religious animosity and intoletance between them. In conclusion, he asked what the dissidents could look for except speedy extinction. Could they reasonably expect Irishmen. under the present favorable circumstances, to change opinions that had been held for seven centuries? Why persist in such a hopeless battle, now that Ireland was fighting, not with threats of separation or Fenianism, but with confidence in a powerful party whose in all Canadian affairs. But were irrevocable decision she knew was supported by the affection of England. It would be better to promote and consolidate the affortion that was ready to burst from every Irlah

THE ALTERNATIVES.

heart and voice.

Dospite the encouragement given it by the special organ of the government and the active propaganda carried on by leading Ontario and Maritime provinces Tories the Imperial Federation fad makes no headway in Canada.

The miseries and imbecilities of Downing street rule are not forgotten, and we do not believe any respectable number of our people could be found willing to permanently annex this country to the European system, vote to on will be as intelligent, as elequent, and as burden themselves with taxes to support for that, because it is right and natural. communities as the leader of the English foreign wars and make their country a prosof Commons. England will not long pective battle field and recruiting ground for his Government of dullards and the tyrannies of the old world. Opposed to right well the dullards and bigots Imperial Federation in Canada are the whole rejutation in the policy of the Tory Govern-

of 1886, when she suffered herself to be duped | Canadian population, and one half or more creating a hostile tariff against England and from every point of the compass. From the Trish majority have to contend against England and close of the revolution till now her conduct.

In reality the scheme is merely a Tory dodge to counteract, as far as possible, the growing tendency of our people towards American union. Sir Jonn Macdenald has given it countenance on the sly and puts forward his tools to work it up, but he knows perfectly well that it is all moonshine, that it never can be brought into the region of prac-John Stuart Mill, in which a preference for tical politics. He encourages it simply behell is expressed rather than subjection to a cause he thinks it will keep the people dividorm of worship not sanctioned by the in- ed, and knowing the stolid character of those tellect. There is a society, we believe, fer who form the backbone of the Tory party he the "conversor" of French Canadians to plays the old sailor's game of throwing a

Everybody who has given any intelligent consideration to this question has come to the same conclusion as that stated by Rev. Mr. Dewart in his letter in the Empire of Thurs-Temperance cause is well defined in the day last, namely, there are three alternatives open to the people of Canada-Imperial Federation, Independence, Annexation.

The first, for reasons already stated, is not worth discussing. The Tory party, as a party, dare not adopt it as a part of its platernment would go down so fast that the Tories of the American revolution. It no one could see it fall till it was emashed beyond hope of reconstruction. There only remains Independence or Annexation. Of the two the first is the more preferable, but either one or other must follow the coming collapse of the Macdonaldite incubus. Quite possibly the time may be at hand when new party lines will be formed on the divio fight the case of the province before the sions of Independence versus Annexation. Sir John has already declared his preference for the latter, but, perhaps, like Mr. Blake on Imperial Federation, he may have changed his mind.

> Meantime the organs have got the cue to contend for the indefinite continuation of the existing state of affairs. The colonial status suits them admirably so long as they are in possession of the treasury and can boodle to their hearts' content. The pride of nationality, the stirrings of ambition, the aspirations Tory heart by place and pelf. And there are alleged newspapers in Canada whose consciences can be lulled to oblivion by a government advertisement. Nevertheless the conviction is general throughout the country that the present state of things cannot last much longer. The system is breaking down of its own weight, and thousands of our people are in order to be at a safe distance when the

Dr. Beers, of this city, has been thrust into notoriety by a speech he made before the American Dantal Association at its recent meeting. Tory newspapers have given him amount of comfort from what was, at best, a very poor performance, conceived in a

TORY LOYALTY.

crash comes.

wrong spirit and remarkable mainly for execrable bad taste. The annexation sentiment, which produced the outburst, was not in the remotest way connected with the idea of annexation of this country to the United States. It was simply John Boyle O'Reilly's poem, read at the the annexation of the Dental profession in of a sclecism that must have astonished and disgusted the American gentlemen whom he

> But where the Doctor made himself particularly ridiculous and impertinent was in presuming to speak as a representative Canadian, and put forward his antiquated Tory notions as the true expression of the feelings of the people of this country towards their neighbors in the United States. The present generation of Canadians as a whole entertain none of that animosity which the U. E. Loyal ists imported to Canada when they left their country for their country's good. That feeling has all but died out and is only cherished by a few hide-bound Tories whose prejudices of education have dwarfed their manhood and randered them incapable of rising to the status of independent citizens of a free country. Subserviency runs in their blood and they no more represent the live Canadians of to-day than the fossil Hypparion represents the last

> winner of the Darby. The Canadian idea of the present time is not founded on the mean hope and expectation of perpetuating conditions of colonial stagnation into permanency. It is one of progress to the full fruition of national independence hand in hand with the great republic to which it is allied by the common ties of blood, and united in a common destiny. Canadians whose future is bound up with the prosperity of the country recognize that, so long as it is connected with a European power, it is subject to the vississitudes of European wars and politics. Therefore its position must be precarious, and this lack of stability acts as a constantly depressing force this country in alliance with the United States, the one thing it needs-stabilitywould be at once secured, and it would bound forward on the path of progress at a rate equal to the States along its borders. To this it must come in the long run.

It may seem very chivalrous to some people to prate about loyalty, but the true idea walty is Canada first. Englishmen never dream of questioning how the policy of their Government may be regarded by Canadians. Their first and last thought is for their own country. When they do condescend to consider the colonies they do so solely from the point of self interest and with the one view as to how they may he made of use to England. Nobody blaims them Then why should Canadians not do the same As a matter of fact they do, and all the mouthings of such loyalists as Dr. Bears finds

for Canadians,"

Now, as in 1849, your Tory is the most abject of loyalists till he is deprived of the power to run the government machine and fatten on the spoil. Deprived of these and he becomes the worst of insurrectionists, incendiaries and rebels. The better instructed of American dentists are doubtless awars of this peculiar characteristic of the Canadian Tory, and, had they read the names attached to the agnexation manifesto of 1849, they would have found among them "J. C. Beers," and would have smiled with derision at the convulsive exhibition made before them by the later bearer of the name.

TO FREEMEN THREATS ARE IM-POTENT.

—Cicero. Unadulterated fossil Toryism has bloomed out in all its autodeluvian ugliness in the organ created by Sir John Macdonald with money squeezed from the monopolists and the combines. In the Empire of last Monday form, for if it did Sir John Macdonald's Gov. | an article appeared instinct with the spirit of was written in defence of a previous deliverance in the same columns which declared that " there may come a time in Canada, as there " came a time in the United States, when the "man who attempts to pull down the flig

will be shot in his tracks."

his own argument. There is no parallel between Canada as it is now, and the United in the present condition of the Canadian provinces and the condition of the thirteen colonies on the eve of the revolution. There Tories in Canada now, who talked loudly with a result which all the world well knows.

gard the Tories then? How do they regard can freedom by their countrymen? Is not destinies. The other day one of the sapient the United States? Do they not appear in) of one of the tudor kings of England should American Revolution. That was done long improved upon it by threatening to shoot ago by their own hands in characters of somebody down in his tracks! flame and blood. Removed to Canada and But the letter which has tickled our fancy of American liberty.

Precisely in the same way and with the same abuse of language, the him :-Tories of Canada speak through their organ at Toronto that the Tories of America spoke hailing from the Emerald Isle, and I wish to a hundred years ago, when the colonies raised about a strange of the country that the flag of independence and invited assist- tingent of "True Blues may be counted on ance from France to drive the minions of Eng. from the North of Ireland at least, and lish tyranny from their soil. Listen to the thanks to Sir John Macdonald and his Gov voice from the grave of American Toryism arnment, the C. P. R. brings us within a speaking through the Empire :- "The people said) of British India, where I believe we backed to hang every traitor, repel every with the Empire as of old." But when the Empire loyalists of America went to the people to carry out their threats, the people

" ohased them down the road, Only stopping to are and load."

Is the organ at Toronto auxious to have threats of murder and bloodshed towards indulge in it ridiculous.

All men who hope for a permanent and

happy solution of existing difficulties hold that any attempt to create and maintain Imperialism on this continent must end in dis- the old country around me, and hope to see astrous tailure. The people of Canada have no love for it, and the United States would be false to their fundamental principles, recreant to the highest duty, were they to permit the Tory bantling of English Imperalism | not start a moment too soon. I like its style, in Canada to grow into a national enemy and rival along their borders, ready whenever opportunity offers to strike a blow at American liberty. The measure of freedom we enjoy was not bestowed by England. It was assumed in spite of her, and only after successive rebellions had taught her that she could not withhold it any longer. The little faction imbued with notions of Tory supremacy is not Canada, nor is it composed of Canadians. True Canadians belong to the here and the now, not to the over there and the long ago. The people of this continent are one people and their union, in spite of Tory influences, is not only a necessity but a certainty. That these views are held to be correct by American public men is well known and that practical direction will be given them before long is fully expected. Speaking at Washington the other day Senator Ingalis said :--

The intrusion of England in the policies of this continent is an intelerable impertinence. It is dictated by deliberate hostility to the United States. It is a studied affront which our people understand and will ultimately resent. Talk as we may about kindred blood, and the language of Milton and Shakerpeare there is not an American who does not fee instinctively that England is the only enemy we have among the nations, and sooner or lator we shall be compelled by self-respect, if not for self-preservation, to obliterate every vestige of British power from this homisphere. There is no alternative. The guns of Halifax and Vancouver are pointed at us. The Canadian Pacific railroad, built by England's subsidies, makes our northern frontier more vninerable than our seaceast. Great Britain, jealous of our supremacy, is inexorably opposed to our territorial expansion toward the pole and the equator. Her circumvallation is complete. e is longing to retrieve the error | body of the Liberal party, the entire French ment which has managed to retain power by Her navy stations and fortresses menace us ravings of such fanatics we can see what the written has been thundered from pulpit

rateing the Know-Nothing ory of " Canada | close of the revolution till now her conduct toward us has bean characterized by trechery, duplicity, and insult in peace, and by brutal ferceity in war. Left to the operation he go out in the morning and shoo of social, industrial, and commercial forces, Papisher his joy would be complete. Canada would irresistible gravitate into the American Union. The nitimate coalition is

> The war talk of the Senator is about on par with the shooting down threats of the Emph e. There is no question of war-only a strong movement in the minds of Canadians and Americans towards a permanent understanding. But as one of the leaders of the party, which has just carried the election of President and secured a majority in both houses of the national legislature on the distinct anti-English ory, Senator Ingalis voices the sentiments and foreshadows the policy of the Republic. Our Tories may howl, but everybody knows that their mouthings about "loyalty" and "the old flag" are dictated far less by love for the English connection than by the desire to keep these provinces in bondage to themselves, that under the benign sway of Sir John Macdonald they may go on plundering the country and robbing the people in the future as they have in the past.

SANDY ROWDIES.

If the Toronto Empire cannot be said to fill long-felt want it does the next best thing The writer appears to be unaware that in | in letting the general public have a glimpse at drawing this historical parallel he destroyed a certain class of minds whose lucubrations have hitherto been confined to the obscurity of the Orange Sentinel and kindred publications. States as they were on the eve of the civil Letters appear in its columns from day to day war. But there is almost an exact parellel teeming with the most un-Canadian sentiments. Always bitter, sometimes violent, generally stupid, they reveal to us the presence of importations of a kind that were Tories in the colonies then, as there are our country has no use for, and could very well do without. Old world about "shooting down the rebels in their bigotries and projudices have long ceased to tracks." And they did take to shooting, disturb the more intelligent of our native population who have enjoyed the advantages But how did the people of the colonics re. | cf education and travel. It is different with the new comers. They have changed their them now? How does history regard them? climate but not their minds, and write as if Were they not treated as enemies to Ameri. I they owned the country and controlled its their memory still execrated by the people of intruders suggested that an absolute statute history as the miserable tools of a cruel, be invoked to punish annexationists and tyrannical government? It is not necessary commercial unionists for treason, and the to draw a picture here of the Tories of the Empire actually endorsed the suggestion and

after a lapse of a century, the spirit which the most is from a person who signs himself animated them shows up again in all its 'Tnomas Ward, late of Sandy Row,' Belpristine ferocity, bloodthirstiness and hatred fast." A more brilliant specimen of the unfeathered bipeds produced by that notorious iccality could not be desired. Listen to

I am a little over a year in this country, should a struggle arise a very large conmassurable distance" (as Mr. Gladstone of Canada will be found when the day could raise a few battalions, and most likely comes strong enough and sufficiently find our Australian brethern alive to their wisest newspapers. But should it pass undules, as they have already proved before to heeded another time will come when the selbe. One word more. When I read of an fish exploiters of the earnings of others will invader and maintain Canada's connection aspirant to the Presidency of the United States being hand and glove with Egan, the runaway Tressurer of the Irish Fenians, the mere possibility of such a bloated upstart. a notorious enemy of Great Britain, becoming President of Canada—just fancy our sterling, sound and honorable Canadian merchants, manufacturers and professional gentlemen history repeated that it should indulge in doing homage to that Baal in the White House! What could Canadians expect but to be as hewers of wood and drawers of Canadians who desire the freedom and pros- water? I believe there is a custom of Ameriperity of their country? Such extravagant can ladies deeming it a high honor to be ranting is an invitation to disorder. But it kissed by the President. I wonder how our loyal Canadian ladies would frightens nobody and only makes those who like this "Judas" business? No, sir. Canada for the Canadians, I say. I came here to become a Canadian, and that I'll be If I wanted to be a subject of the States I would have gone there. So far I have got a living here, and I rejoice to see so much of yet more and more of the same. The closer Canada draws towards her mother the better for herself, and it is well that the old lady is so hale and hearty, and has so good an "Overseer" just now. Mr. Editor, the Empire did and I trust it may flourish and ever sustain loyalty, truth and righteousness, which exalteth a nation,

There's a Flannel-Month for you and no mistake! Before he has put in his second Cana dian winter, which is proverbial for the Changes it works in the constitution of the immigrant, he steps to the front to tell our people that, should they presume to "struggle," a contingent of "True Blues," from the north of Ireland, may be relied on to make short work of them. He also threatens to swamp them with an army from India and the | which ought to have the active support of all "brethern" from Australia, forces which, "thanks to Sir John Macdonald and the C. P. R.," are within "measurable distance," so as to be on hand to out Canadian throats when required. Then, as if to emphasise his imbecile ravings still more, he sings out " Canada for Canadians I say !"

Such lanacy would be beneath notice, were is not fer the prominence given it by the personal organ of Sir John Macdonald. We are not surprised, for we have long known that and bad liquor demoralize the poor quicksentiments very like his are instinctive in the ly and completely, while lack of com-Tory heart and form the moving principle of | fort, the depression of cheerless surroundings, the party led by Sir John Macdonald. "Thomas Ward, late of Sandy Row, Belfast," is also deserving of attention, inasmuch as he represents an element which has worked untold misery in Ireland. At home he was enslaved by bigotry and and we devoutly hope that the present efforts prejudice to a foreign yoke and prefered to of our temperance people will succeed in have his native land governed in the interest | working up popular feeling to the extent of of England rather than in her own. In compelling the constituted authorities to take Canada he is incapable of realizing his own action in the direction of reform. As the degradation and would reduce this country to evil is great, the effort to overcome it must the same abject condition to which he, and be great. such as he, have reduced Ireland. By the About all that can be said, or sung,

Doubtless it would delight his loyal hear see Canada governed as Ireland is, and co he go out in the morning and shoot we can tell "Thomas Ward, late of Sa Row, Belfast," that neither Sandy Rowd battalions from India, nor brethren to Australia will frighten Cauadians from de just as they please with their country, p should there be so unlikely a contingency an invasion to cource our people, the invade come from where they might, would ge reception that would settle the loyalty or tion for all time.

After our Sandy Rowdy has been in Cana while longer he will learn that Canadi know their own business and how to atte to it. Also that they are a singularly le headed, open-syed, wide-awake, ke scented, practical-minded people, who ke what is good for them and a resure to do Among other things he should make a note is. that this climate is not conducive to health or longevity of cranks.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

It is gratifying to find the pulpit awake ing to a sense of the social evils of the time A Presbyterian Minister at Toronto, Rev. W A. Hunter, preached a sermon last Sunday which he alluded to the "hideous contrast exhibited in the churches between the file and squalor and meanness of the hovels of th poor and the mansions of the rich." He bad bis hearers "think of wealthy and professed! Christian men living in fine houses and ∞ lecting rents from houses 'not fit for mongre to live in,' of combinations to starve the por and enrich the rich, of employers carin nothing for the physical or spiritual welfare those who work for them."

Then he struck at the great cause of the evils in these ringing words :- "The Govern ment of to-day wrenches the hard earnings o the poor to build up wealthy corporations gives away neonceivably large tracts of land to enable millionaires to dwell in marble mansions, or winks at rings and jobberies whereby the few rob the many and call it shrewd. Those who plunder a caravan ar called banditti, whilst those who form a combination and seize the oasis and monopolise the necessaries of life call themselves simply shrewd, but they get the plunder just th

Thus from the Presbyterian pulpit we have an eloquent endorsation of all THE Post has charged against the Government of Sir John Macdonald. Words like these ought to rouse the public conscience to a sense of the demoralization and degradation produced by a corrupt and vicious Government. Surely, as Mr. Hunter said, "It is time for the pulpits to speak out against the sin of accumulating wealth through superior cunning, or grasping greed, or close-fisted selfishness, or base unscrupulousness, and call things by their right names. It is time for the people to demand that the few who derive benefit from the increase of population should return something to the people in the way of compensation (recognition."

The warning comes well from the pulpt and lends weight to the words of the best and wisest newspapers. But should it pass unnot be implored but compelled to do justice, How this will be done Mr. Hunter intimated : "As water and light," he said, "are indispensable to cleanliness and health and purity, they should be furnished free to all. And as by the increased price of land the poor are driven to the suburbs, why should they not enjoy the luxury of riding to their work without charge, and more especially as our street car tracks monopolize the best portions of our best streets? All this means increased taxation? Yes, and let those who derive the benefit of the increase in population pay the taxes—i.e., let the tax be on the ground and let all exemptions of the ground from taxation be abolished. The income tax has ceased, since men have learned the art of lying, to be fair and just, and should be abolished."

Sermons like this are needed to reuse Dives from his luxurious lethargy, and the more we have of them the better. Let our Law and Order philanthropists study it and learn to seek the root of the vice, misery and crime that perplex them. The cruelty, selfishness and abuse of wealth, joined with misgovernment, are the sources of the evils they would overcome. If they would succeed they must strike and kill the root.

THE TEMPERANCE URUSADE.

The movement new going on in this city for the suppression of the liquor traffic is one good citizens. The number of drinking places is altogether out of proportion to the population, and, sad to say, the poorer the neighborhood the more numerous these places are. This fact, however, is no indication that the poor drink more than the wellto-do. Their restricted means compels them to go to the saloons when the betteroff go to their own sideboards of to the club. Coarse, scanty food the precariousness of the means of existence drive men and women, too, to the litter of drunkenness. Any organized effort to arrest this fearful torrent of destruction must have our strongest sympathy and best assistance.

The same with the same of the

platform and press against the evil of drink. Still the traffic flourishes, and flourishes most In these countries which claim to be the most Ohristian and civilized, giving emphasis to the old distich-

s where 'er there is a house of prayer The Gavil has a chapel near."

An inexhaustable theme or the eloquence of the patriotic Briton is the civilizing and Christianizing mission of the Anglo-Saxon race, and, if we accept the civilization of England as an ideal worthy of exwe cannot withhold aptensien, proval. But as there are two Englands in politics, there are also two Englands in morals. Not unfrequently the same ship which carries the missionary and his bibles to convert the heathen conveys a cargo of rum to the same destination, and the merchant who subscribes to support the one calculates his prefits on the other. We would not be surprised, indeed, were the discovery made that the distinguished advocates of the temperance cause were helpers of the drink traffic in their other character of dealers in money.

Thus, if we will look beneath the surface of lies burrowing like a canker-worm at the root of all philanthropic endeaver. . Business is business," said the Rev. Mr. Hincks, in his trace the ramifications of this huge hypocrisy? In this crusade against the liquor traffic are cause, appland its orators, pray for the conversion of drunkards, draw their dividends from the banks, and never dream, good souls, that these same dividends may be their share of the tribute vice and misery pays through the traffic in drink, filtered through commerce, for the preservation of their respectability !

There is more in this liquor question, we can assure our temperance friends, than they have yet discovered. There are things connected with it, too, which the most earnest and honest of them dare not assail. But we would not discourage them. Our desire is to carry the torch in advance that they may see into the dark places of the strange labyrinth they have entered. Perhaps the thought we are striving to express may suggest to workers in the cause of temperance that they, as physicians of the body, have done and are doing every day, are dealing with the symptons not with the sctual disease that sillicts humanity about them. True to-day. as it was some forty years ago, when Carlyle wrote :- "The saddest condition of human affairs, what ancient prophets denounced as the Throne of iniquity, where men 'decree Injustice by Law;" all this, with its thousandfold outer miseries, is still but a symptom; all this points to a far sadder disease which lies invisible within! In new dialectwhatever modified interpretation we may put upon it, the same must be said as in old: "God's judgments are abroad in the world; and it would much behave many of us to know well that the essential fact lies there and not elsewhere."

But the politician tells us "Her Majesty's Government must be carried on," and the Political-Economist assures us of the infallibility of the great "law of supply and de-Practical men these, and putting ment. What more plain to them than that. money being required for government, and the passion for drink being stronger than these of love and hunger, the drinkers should pay the bill. And they have paid the bill with a vengeance. Since Confederation the Government has taken one hundred millions of dollars, round numbers, in revenue from those who drink in Canada. At the same time thousands have made fortunes by manufacturing and retailing liquor. These are the big facts that appal the men who heve to find ways and means to parry on government. How can they surrender this revenue, knowing, too, as they must, that if they attack the traffic to abolish it, the traffic will resist, and, as happened betore, abolish them? Besides the secret of making atrong waters is an open one, and as Byron said :-

" Man being reasonable, must get drunk: The best of life is but intoxication."

But let the good work proceed. If temperance people can make the manufacture of liquor as disreputable as the drankenness which it creates they will secure a powerfually, But, if they would entirely overcome the evil, they must oure the disease of which it is the symptom. So long as there are fortunes to be made out of the manufacture and ale of liquor, the curse it brings will remain o long as hypocrisy reigns and those who make such fortunes are exalted to high places, there will be no reform. Meantime we see a more sober race slowly evolving, but are the sleek, noiseless vices of it less terrible than the boisterous misdoings of the drinkers? Our conclusion is that every man can form a Prohibition party of one, and he is a fool if he does not.

THE CANADIAN INCUBUS.

The following melancholy reflections on Thankegiving Day are taken from the New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Chronicle :--

A few days ago, while waiting in a car at for the western bound train to pass, a little girl was heard to say, "I call that the lonesome train, because it takes so many people away from home." She was right. It does country, controls the Federal govtake them away; and it is a lonesome answr is frequently given:—"Oh! because the frequently given:—"Oh! because their roving habits." The answer is not their roving habits." The answer at all, People who receive sufficient reward for their labors in their own country do not, as a continue very justly and wisely to keep us thing in our national life—or at least in our provincial life—or at least in ou

should be citizens of another country. Hardly an individual that stands up to-day, within the wide domain of our provinces, but cherishes a sad r collection in his, or her, heart of the los of a sister or a brother, of a friend or a lover, who has turned away from the old home. The mother in the home on the old farm may prepare the thanksgiving dinner, but she prepares for naughtbecause her beloved are not there to partake of it. The theme is a sad one, the thoughts of which cannot help jarring in on what and government now dominant in Canada. It should be the kappiest and most jayous day will make no concessions to Canadian Tory. of the year. When Thanksgiving day is over, a searching examination ought to be held by each one of us into our social and economical system of order and government with the view of solving, if possible, the problem of Why our people do not dwell in their own land.

Thus the old story of the Maritime Provinces bleeding to death is repeated from time to time. We have shown recently how the same drain of population is going on from Quebec and Ontario. If the country is Hence the exodus from the rural districts. It would be the end of her as a great power. "inst as scalping is scalping." But who can problem propounded by the Chronicle. THE will submit to a great deal, even to the loss many good, pious women, who work for the fuller treatment. For the sake of brevity, time. Foolish bravado will not save however, we will sum them ap :-

- 1.—Colonial stagnation.
- 2.-Sir John Macdonald's bad government.
- 3. -Increase of public debt.
- 4 -Excessive taxation.
- 5 .- Better wages and cheaper living in the United States. 6.-Greater opportunities and higher re-

wards for industry in the United States. 7.-Diminution of public burdens in the United States and increase of public burdens | till after a terrible and disastrous experience.

n Canada. 8.—Depression in trade through the failure of the National Policy.

9. - Inability of the Government to redeem its promises to the farmers.

10.-Isolation from American markets by

- an enforced restriction. 11.-Macdonaldism.
- 12 .- John Bullism. 13 .- Torylam,

Here we have a baker's dozen of reasons. almost any one of which is sufficient to make district, parich, township, city, town, village, a man of sense and enterprise shake the dust | island lake and river in the eight Provinces of of the Dominion from his feet and leave a the Dominion. A volume will be devoted to

miseries and misfortunes. But is there no cure for the evils; no way by which we can keep our people at home and preserve our country from ruln? The Toronto Mail points out one way. The conditions which preduced the annexation movement of 1849 were identical, it believes, in their general features, with those prevailing at present. A cure for the discontent of that time was found by Lord Elgin in the treaty of reciprocity with the United States-3 treaty that would, we may fairly presume, have continued to the present day, had not Canadian Tories excited the anger and distheir heads together they give us govern- | gust of the American people by their espousal of the cause of slavery. Thus, to the conduct of our Tories in the past, and to their bad government, in past and present, is owing all the troubles and misfortunes of our necple. Therefore, we hold that the only way to restore prosperity is to get rid of Tory influences and Tory government.

The Mail quotes from a minute in Council, submitted by Sir John Macdonald to the British government, dated February 19th, 1865, when he sought a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, to prove its contention that reciprocity would now have the effect of overcoming the prevailing discontent. Let us take the quotation as we find it :-

"It would be impossible," save this doou ment, which no doubt expressed the delibe: ate conviction of the Government of the day, " to express in figures, with any approach to accuracy, the extent to which the facilities of commercial intercourse created by the "Reciprocity Treaty have contributed to the wealth and prosperity of this province."
Nor," it was added, "is the subject entirely devoid of political significance;" for " under the beneficient operation of the system of self-government," which Canada had attaincombined with the advantages seemred by the Reciprocity Treaty of an unrestricted commerce with our nearest neighbors in the natural production of the two countries. all agitation for organic changes has caned-all dissatisfaction with the existing political relations of the province has wholly disappeared." Sir John and his colleagues went on to urge the Imperial authorities to do their best to secure the renewal of the treaty, and dwelt upon "the connec-" tion which is usually found to exist between "the material prosperity and the political "contentment of a people" as affording a should, if possible, be prolonged in the interests of Canada.

While we agree generally with the views here expressed, we must frankly confess that we have no faith in reciprocity as a nermanent cars for the evils afflicting Canada. Times and circumstances have changed. The right. Dominion has come into existence since 1865. A policy of open rivalry and barely concealed rallway station in a neighboring village enmity has been adopted by the Tory party of Canada towards the United States, which, unfortunately for th ernment. The United States have awaksight. But, why do they go? Why do they not dwell in the land of their birth; the land which the Lord their slating the growth of Torylsm in Canada their fathers? The by allowing it to share in American progress,

blessings received, so many of our brethern rid of the Macdonaldite-Tory iccubus there the Holy Ghost," published some years ago in would be an immediate change in American sentiment towards us.

> The Republican party will shortly come into power and will come to stay for many years. The creation of half a dozen new States will perpetuate its domination in the government. That party is thoroughly, righteonsly imbued with distrust of the party ism. On the contrary, it will vigorously, determinedly, and with wisdom, set about its annihilation. For Republicans do not forget how Canadian Tories acted during the war of the rebellion, and they are well aware that the animating spirit of our Tories is hatred of the United States, and their most cherished hope the destruction of American liberty, power and prestige.

In the face of these correctly stated conditions we have abandoned all hope of obtainas prosperous as the Ministerial press preing reciprocity of trade with the United article makes twenty closely printed pages.

States. We expect, as we deserve, sovere our people? In a few manufacturing centres retaliation. At the same time we are our people? In a few manufacturing centres retaliation. At the same time we are where production is stimulated and the com- quite convinced that England will not bines have full sway to impose their own risk a rupture with the United States appearances, we may see that commercialism prices on consumers, there is an apparent by upholding the contentions of our Governprosperity, but the backbone of the country, ment. In fact England, as she is situated, the farming classes, are not prosperous. dare not go to war with the Republic. It letter to the Anti-Poverty Society of Toronto, is not very difficult to find an answer to the She has all she can do to watch Russia, and Post gave the answer in comprehensive terms of Canada, rather than plunge into war with the other day, but the subject demands the East and West at the same our sinking state. We must look the situation square in the face. Doing so, we see no alternative but to come to terms with the United States as speedily and the best way we can. If we would secure lasting peace, share in the prosperity of the continent, get rid of the burdens that oppress time to do so. The meeting then stood ad us, and keep our people at home, there is but | journed to Suaday, Dec. 9:h. one line of conduct to pursue, and the first step of it is to get rid of Sir John Macdonald and the Tory government. If we do not, the same end will be reached eventually, but not in :-

A GREAT WORK.

Mr. John Lovell, the veteran publisher of this cley, has issued the Prospectus of his "Gazetteer and History" of the Dominion. When completed it will form nine volumes. possibly eleven. The plan of this great work, which Mr. Lovell designs as a monumental completion of his long career as a publisher, will contain a concise history of every county, country cursed with such an accumulation of each province, with maps corrected to date of Jas. Carroll, jun.... publication, illustrations, views, etc. A carefully compiled general history of each Province will form the introduction to each volume. The succeeding portion will be encyclopedic in the amount of accurate information it will present regarding every locality mentioned. It will combine the features of the ordinary Gazetteer with those of an historical and a statistical work. Every point of interest for scenery or historic association the population, the prevailing industries, the manufactures, business features, banks, churches. convents. colleges, schools, charinas been swept by fire. Nearly all the business ties, newspapers, etc., will be laid fully and accurately before the inquirer.

A work of such magnitude will of course involve an enormous amount of labor and expensa, but Mr. Lovell has been encouraged to undertake it by the general favor the project has met with from leading citizens in all parts of the Dominion. Along with the Prospec uwe have received a copy of the man of the Dominion, issued as a sample of the style of the maps to be contained in the volumes. It is complete and accurate in all latest known details. We trust Mr. Lovell will receive the lic in carrying to completion what may truly be called a national work, and that the pecuniary reward may be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

THE Toronto Globe has the following ob. servations regarding a subject recently discussed in these columns :-

The Montreal Post raises a rather interesting question of ethics when it says that a journalist who was willing to use his pen for or against a cause would be called mercenary, while a lawyer practically does the same thing every day and is honored. The honor-able lawyer, of course, is limited by some bounds. He must not advocate any cause which is manifestly tounded on fraud; he must not misstate the facts or the law. He may. however, without incurring discredit, plead the cause of a man who is relying on a law which is grossly unjust and oppressive. In the majority of cases he is willing to take the side of the party who consults him first; so that the conduct of A may in a certain case win his approbation or his honest wrath, according to whether A or B happens to engage him. Now supposing a journalist to be bound by the same rules as the lawyer; special and particular reason why reciprocity that he must not advocate a cause which is positively diegraceful; that he must not mirtake facts or the arguments of an antagonist; it would seem as if, within those limits, he is just as well justified in taking up either side of a case for hire as the lawyer is, and may shift his advocacy from one party to the other without dishonor. This, of course, assumes the lawyer's code to be founded on

LITERARY REVIEW.

SPECIAL DEVOTION TO THE HOLY GHOST .- A manuel for the use of seminaries, priests, religious and the Christian people, by the Very Rev. Dr. Obto Zurdetti, V.G., with a letter of introduction by Right Rev. John Keane, D.D., Bishop of Richmond. Milwankee: Hoffman Bros., printers to the Holy Apostolic See, 1888.

In this beautiful little volume we have, as it were, a monument of exalted piety. The author says in his modest preface that the book "aims

London, seem to him inadequate to fully answer the urgent demand of a substantial, practical, comprehensive manuel of this devotion. His was this: To gather into one volume as far as possible, all that could and should possible, all that could and should be said of this devotion and to give into the hands of the devout "servants of the Holy Ghost," inside and outside of the seminaries a little counsellor imparting a devotional and making L'evotion instructive. the author has succeed. I in his design is proved by the imprimateur of Ar. bhishop Heiss of Milwankee and the introduction from the gifted Waters and the introduction from the green Bishop Keane, the principal of the American Catholic University. A recommendation from usia therefore superfluous, but we have great pleasure in drawing the attention of our Catho-

10 readers to so meritorious a work. DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December is a very interesting number as a whole. Peter McCorry leads off with an article on the Swedes and the "pure teachings of Luther."
Then there is a Strange Dresm. The next article is Protestant Upinion on the School Question But the great article of the number is Cirdinal Manning on "The Church its Uwn Witness," which is almitted to be one of the on the Poor's day in New England. Shake-speare in Purvatory, by the editor of London Punch, will well repay perusal. In all, there are thirty articles besides twenty pages of events of the month. The eleventh year commences in January. A good time to subscribe. \$2 a year.

Sample copies from Address Divisions of the property of the subscribe of the subscribe. \$2 a year. Sample copies free. Address, Donalice's Maga

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A well attended meeting of the members and collectors of the above Fund was held Cunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. H. J. Cloren in the chair. After subscriptions to the amount of \$27 had been handed in, a discussion arose as to the advisabillity of adjourning for a fortnight to enable the collectors and societies to augment their lists. The secretary stated that there were one or two societies in the city who so far had done nothing to increase the Fund, and by adjourning for a fortnight would give them

John McDonough, St 00, in the St. Gabriel's Branch list of subscriptions published, should read, James McDonough, \$1.00. The following subscriptions were handed

Hugh Callaghau	\$1	00	F.
H.R. Lemienx	1	00	W
Jno. Larrigan (proviously acknowl-			t
edgeà)	อี	00	1
COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN.			3
J. D. Paraeli	5	00	а
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Mrs. These Searns	1	00	7
Mrs. J. T. Davie	1	00	(-
Mre. Jas. Gallagher	1	00	6
Mrs, F. Drumm	1	00	80
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E. Gibbone	1		a
P. Farrell	- 1	00	, ,

0 50 Thomas Lovell..... RESIDENTS OF ST. GABRIEL AND POINT ST CHARLES. Previously acknowledged....... 300 00 Father T. Fahy (Dandee)..... 5 00

COLLECTED BY T. ROWLEY, ST. LYNE OF DUNDEE. D. E. Denneen..... \$2 00 James Weich..... T. Rowley..... 1 60

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

CITY REDUCED TO ASHES FOR WANT OF PROPER FIRE APPARATUS - NAMES OF THE LOSERS.

The fire was discovered at 4 u m. in D. O. J. I Khartoum Emin was sent to act as chief medical Fruitt's drug store. This building was in the heart of the town, and from the first it was a hopoless case. The bucket and ladder briga to did all in their power, but their efforts proved fruitless. The town was not provided with fire apporatus, and a message was sent to Saiis-

bury for its department.

A strong wind sent the flumes from one building to another. From the drug store the fire spread to a carriage factory, to the post-effice, and then to the following stores, all being des'roye!: Townsend & Stevens' store, a general merchandire store, a confectionery store; the large brick block occupied by A. H. Morrill, boots and shoes; Lloyd, Dryden & Blain's drug store; E. G. Polk & Co., clothing; the millinery hearty co-operation and patronage of the pub. store of Miss Mathews; Smuller & Parides, merchandise store; Stevens & Mathews, dry goods; Veasey & Bevins, general merchandise. Ou the north side of the street the fire struck Blaine & King's, general merchandise; Capt. Hosted's spore and a dwelling of Mrs. Dekay. Next the bardware store of W. H. & A. B. Davis, and a large millinery store of Mrs. Payre, the brick block of W. M. Dickenson &

Son, E. Fontaine's drug store and another hard-The hotels, the Clark house and the Parker house were then burned. The store of Mrs. Schoolfeld, M. Stevenson's residence, Alfred Townsend's residence, J. Clark's residence and a number of other houses; King's livery stables, a carriage factory, the printing offices of The Times, The Record, The Gazette and The Pen-insular Ledger were burned. This leaves the

own without a newspaper. At midnight the fire was under control. The entire business portion of the town is gone; only two stores remain. On the outskirts of the town the sight is one of great confusion. Loads of gind are lying around in disorder. The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad people sent a train with fifty men to fight the

Pocomoke City is in the southern part of Worcester county on the Pocomoke river, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Lay.

THE OLD FLAG ARGUMENT. (Toronto Globe.)

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell was in Toronto on Friday, ostensibly to inspect the Custom house, but really, it is said, to instruct The Empire in Sir John's art of political controversy. organ has, as the report goes, occasionally herrified the Premier by solemnly endeavoring to set forth arguments for the doctrine that ruin comes of buying cheap and selling dear. "There must be no such argument,"
Mr. Bowell is runored to have said
to The Empire stalf. "That dectrine
ought to be treated as a sacred article of faith. It will never, never do to assume for a moment that Restrictionism needs any foundation in reason. We can't explain, therefore we shouldn't try to explain, why the people would be worse off if they sold what they produce at high rates and bought their necessaries at low prices. "Tis a mystery. Discuss it not. The faithful will take its verity for granted. To encourage them in the orthodox Restrictionist belief is the true function of the Empire. And that encouragement may be given in the simplest of ways. When the wicked Grits represent that the farmers would be better off for the abolition of the United States duty on

value of all the cattle of Canada, answer only The meteo: flag of Eugland shall yet terrific burn. If your apponents ask why sugar should be taxed for the benefit of Mr. Drummond and other magnates of our glorious party, reply that the flag is 'an old thing that bears the marks of the battle and the breeze.' If any audacious Grit wants to pull down the tax on British woollen, call him a traitor, and remark that 'he dare not touch the oli flag with a heatile hand,' fer if he does he shall be shot down in his tracks.' When any Liberal wonders what the prop's have obtained for the \$15,000,000 guaranteed, say nothing except the nobody must suppose 'the spirit of the heroes who have shed their blood for it in every quarquarter of the world has died out.' In this way you can dispose of any argument against our policy and defend any jub of Mr. Pops. Keep a few dozen 'old tlag' phrases standing in cype constantly. Stick 'em into every article. Apropos of mything or nothing, say the selling out of the old flag is comething that cannot be done, neither will any traitor hand be permitted to haul it down.' Protest that the Liberals are 'huckstering spirits who, in their sordid eag ruess to make money, would take the old flag to the pawnbroker's shop or to the old ragman, and observe that 'they would be scal-tered like leaves of the autumn' in trying on anything of the kind. When the exactions of our doar, good Combinesters are deplored, redeal with the arguments of his wicked opponents. Give em Old Flag, Old Flag, Old Flag, and still again Old Flag. In that way you commit us to nothing, you edify the faithful. and in time you may cause the people to forget our former cry of If Protectionism is incon-sistent with British connection, so much the

worse for British connection. "
Whether Mr. Bowell actually did come up to instruct The Empire in that way we cannot say, but it is certain that the organ's leading article of Saturday was written on those lines. It was a "singler and astronry" production.

EMIN PASHA.

NOT AN EGYPTIAN OR AN ARAB, BUT A YOUNG GERMAN SURGEON

From the Quiver.

To many it will be a surprise to hear that Emin Pasha is not, after all, a native Egyptian, or Copt, or an Arab, or a negro princelet, out a young German surgeon of very delicate plant sique, with thy, sentince manner and a court and peculiarly made to be ring. Educard Schmitzer (to adopted the mane of Emin, "the had the land one," on justing the Egyptian service) was been at a party little town of Openh, in the Prussian province of Slesia, on March 25, 1840. He was the con of Ludwig Schnitz rand Laulina, his wife.

The family were all Profestants, and scenn's a good position among the merchant classes of the district, which is tun in for its industrial activity. In 1812 the Schmitz is removed from Oppeln to Neisse, where Enrick its not still re-side. After a course of study at the gymnasium (or public school) of Neisse, young Schnitzer was sent to attend the legtures of the medical professors of the famous university of Breslau. He com-pleted his medical education in the hospitals and surgical classes at Berlin and graduated in 1864. As a boy he had developed a de-cided taste for the study of natural history and books of travel; and his friends were not at all surprised to find that he had made up his mind on taking his degree, to proceed to Turkey, with a view to obtaining employment under the Government of the Sultan. He was appointed on his arrival in Syria to the post of surgeon on the staff of Ismail Hakke Pasha and served for some time in Antivari and at Scueari; but on the death of the Pasha, in 1872, Schnitz r went to Constantinople and resigned his com-mission, and returned home to Neisse, where he occupied his leisure for some months in the further pursuit of his favorable study of natural history. In 1876 he reached what proved to be the turn-

ing point in his career. Wearied by the inactivity of his life at Neisse, he made his way to Cairo and offered his services to the Egyptian Government. Taking the cognomen of Emin, and with the rank of effendi, he became up officer of the Khedive, and was ordered to join the staff of the Governor General of the Sondan, who had his headquarters as Khartoum. From officer of the equato, ial province, the southernmost limit of Egyptian conquest on the Nile, of which region Gen. Gordon was then Govern a. The bero of Kharloum was able as ency to see the value of the young German doctor, and to appreciate those pocular aifts of character and int-liect which distinguished him and rendered him worthy of his confidence and esteem.

Gordon found him invaluable as a diplomist, and sent him from time to time on tours of inejection through the more remote and ansettled districts of the province. He also employed him on several impersant missions to neighbor-ing tribes and kingless and selected him as his becond in command when he himself visited Uganda, the White Nile, and the populous shores of the Albert Nyanza. In 1877 Emin carried ont a successful mission to Kabrego, the trouble King of Unyoro; and in 1879 he went again to Uganda to arrange the terms of a new treaty of amity and friendship with Mtess, the great semi-Arab potentate of Ugrnda. It is said that Emin was the only white man whom Missa was ever really afraid of offending.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

ORILLIA, Nov. 26 .- A very sad drowning accident happened here yesterday whereby Miss Kate Rook lost her life. Miss Rook lives about six miles out of here un the lake shore and wished to come in to church yesterday. Wm. McPhee was also coming to town and pro he undertook to draw her on a hand sleigh When about a mile and a half from town they struck a thin sheet of ice which broke and they went through. They were unable to get out and Miss Rook soon rank, and Mr. McPhee was just about gone when he was discovered by Messre J. Blair and E. Lloyd, who pulled him out and took him to Mr. Lehman's house about a quarter of a mile distant. It took them over an hour to bring him around and he then told there was a young lady with him. Search was made and her body was found during the night. This is the second death by drowning which has happened in the neighborhood within a month.

A HORRIBLE ORIME.

LONDON, Nov. 25.- 4 murder has occurred at Gravoron, South Russis, which is one of a series resembling in many respects the Whitechapal butcheries, except that in connection therewith there is a vein of superstition not yet revealed in the motives actuating the London fiend. The corpse of young peasant girl was found in the woods, several parts of the body having been removed and apparently destroyed. A day or two after the discovery two peasants were arrested for burglary. The dead girl's handkerchief was found in their room. The cul-prits confessed to having murdered the girl, and stated in extenuation of their crime that appointed to enquire into the circumstances of they had slain her in order to procure fat with the incident. which to make a candle, believing that the burn-ing of a candle made from the fat of a human body would secure them immunity from detection. This is a common superstition among the inhabitants of Southern Russia, who believe that the possession of a human hand or finger, or a candle made from human fat, is a perfect safeguard from detection of crime.

PARNELL'S MESSAGE

All of his Sympathizers Requested Redouble their Efforts.

The Necessity for a Subteription of Mo Money Daily Illustrated-The Tlanes People Determined to Imporcrish the Parnellite Party if They Can.

[Special by Cable to THE POST

LONDON, Nev. 27.-The financ ya Parnell fight is what is giving him the mo trouble, and it is quite serious. So serious indeed, that a proposition has been made by some members to have cheaper counsel atten to the ordinary portions of the case, letting Sir Charles Russell come in at important crises. The Commission stretches along seemingly interminably, and one reason for this is that intends to exhaust the means of the Parnel party, which are known to be limited. Ind ed. it is surmised that the Times relied upon the inability of the Parnellites to raise funds to meet the case when it started the movement and the fact than they were able to start, aleast, was a great emprise and disappointmen to the Times people. They knew Pacnell was dependent upon popular approval and suppor for funds, while its own resources were immease Still the Times is beginning to feel the pressure itself, as its expenditures are calculated to have reached already \$100,003. Tidings from Americ are not as assuring as would be wished. Som money is being raised, but not as much as wa expected in view of provious contributions. The message of Parnell and his houtenands is that all sympathizers redouble their efforts to raise that ands to the required amount.

ITS CHEEK IS COLOSSAL.

THE TOWES NAMES PARLIAMENT TO PAY ITS TRIA ENPENDES - HOME RULERS JAD WITH TAGE

Lowers, New 26 -The report which obtain educe in you continued y and was generally pre-valency on by that the Covernment serivalency of log that the Covernment seriously contemplated asking parliament for a special grant to indomnify the Times for deep new to which it has been subsected virtually the inquiry before the Press to consistent, and the outlay yet a pointed by reason of these processings, has raised a tremindous how to observe and the first strength of the Processing and the Times itself, as well as the Standard and other Times itself, as well as the

Standard and other Tory payers, invelighed against the collection of a fund in America and Great Britain for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Parnellites in connection with the inquiry, but it is not apparent that there is any disposition on the part of those papers to discourage a draft upon the Imperial exchanger for the benefit of themselves or the policical party they uphold.

Perhaps the report is not based upon any serious intention to ask for the grant mentioned, but the best information obtainable is to the effect that the rumer is well founded, and that at the proper time a man sufficiently lost to all sense of decency and fairness to make the proposal in the House will be found. In view of the remarkable exhibitions of partisan bias to which the justices composing the commission. have treated the public, the Government effron-tery in asking the country to pay the expenses of private individuals in defeading themselves against charges of calumniating persons with whom they disagreed politically would neither be surprising nor out of keeping with every

stage of the proceedings thus far.

It is hardly necessary to say, however, that
the discussion of a motion of the character indicated in the House of Commons would precipitate a delate whose ramifications would embrace matters decidedly unpleasant for many members of the Government to have raked up, and the resolution of Mr. Gladatone to absent himself from the House during the remainder of the session would unquestionably be rescinded.

The Parnellites are on the qui vive for the motion, and would welcome the opportunity which is introduction would afford to manufacture party capital and pay off old sores.

CARRYING IT TOO FAR. AN EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CAUSES AN ENGURY IN THE DESTINE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.-This evening the House of Commons went into committee, and the de bate on the Land Purchase bill was resumed. Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment to the effect that no money be advanced for the pr chase of more than one holding if such holds were rated at not less than \$20 yearly. I urged that the adoption of his motion was a ceasary in order to provide for a useful distri tion of the parliamentary grant. There ought to be husbanded and used as facpossible to establish a genuine peasant.

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Parnell. This w his first appearance in the house since his sick ness, and when he rose to reask he was loudly cheered. He contended that Mr. Parnell's amendment, if adopted, would interfere with the smooth working of the plan of sale. The men who had various holdings were, as a rule, the flower of the tenantry. They were shrifty, energetic farmers who saved money for the purpose of land investment. It would be unwise to exclude these men from the benefit of the act. Besides, it was a great convenience to both the landlords and the tenants when an estate was

sold as a whole.

Mr. Caston contended that unless the amendment was accepted a new class of small land-lords would be created, giving trouble in the

At this point David Sheeby, member for South Galway, a Nationalist, stopped the de-bate, appealing to the chairmain on a question of privilege. He stated that he was leaving the house when an attendant handed him what appeared to be an ordinary visitor's card. Upor going into the lobby a constable from Irelane served him with a summons under the Coerciot act. He moved to report progress in order to give the house an opportunity to discuss this audacious breach of privilege.

Mr. Balfour deplored the incident and did no

knr. Danour deplored the incluent and did no know under what authority it had happened. He entirely disapproved of such measures occurring within the precincts of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir William Vernon Harcourt held the Garden was the such as the court held the Garden was the such as the

vernment responsible for the instructions which had been given the constable serving the summone. The dignity of the House was affected by it, and an enquiry was, there fore, necessary.

Mr. Balfour disclaimed responsibility for the act and stated that he would give an emphatic pledge that so far as the Irish executive was concerned the incident would not occur again. John Morley proposed that a committee be

Mr. Smith consented and a committee was Mr. Smith consensed and a conflates was appointed, including Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Sir Charles Russel, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Timothy Healy, Home Secretary Matthew Mr. Goschen, Mr. Madden, Sir Edward Clark and Sir Matthew Ridley. A vote was the taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment and it was

Dr. HARVEY

For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use.

When thirgs don't go to suit you, And the world seems upside down, Don's waste your time in fretting, But drive away that frown; Since life is oft perplexing, Tis much the wisest plan,

And am'le whene'er you can. Why should you dread the morrow, And thus despoil to-day? For when you borrow trouble You always have to pay; It is a good old maxim, Which should be often preached, Don't cross the bridge before you Until the bridge is reached.

To bear all trials bravely

You might be spared much sighing, If you would keep in mind The thought that good and evil Are always here combined; There must be something wanting, And though you roll in wealth, You may miss from your casket That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy You may have an empty purse, (And earth has many trials Which I consider worse;) But whether joy or sorrow Fill up your mortal apan, 'Twill make your pathway brighter, To smile whene'er you can.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

he Attorney-General refuses to allow the Counsel for Parnell to see a Mysterious Missive-The Debate on the Ashbourne Act.

London, Nov. 23.—The examination of witnesses was resumed before the Parnell Commission t -day.

Farmer Culloly, of Castleisland, county Kerry, testified that because he had served notices on tenants in 1882, two men visited him and one of them struck him with a spade and the other shot him in the leg. The leg had to be amputated. He was afterwards boycotted. On cross-examination he said the quarters of the nearest branch of the League was eix miles distant from his farm. He considered that the rents throughout Kerry were too high. He cenied that the two men who attacked him were relatives of a servant girl whom he had wronged.

Constable McCarthy testified that he searched the bonse of a man named McMahon, who was treasurer of ... branch of the league, and found a number of papers.

A letter was here produced and handed to the clerk to be marked for the purpose of identification, but was not put in evidence. Sir Charles Russell asked to see the letter. Attorney-General Webster objected, saying that counsel was not entitled to see it

until it was read. Sir Charles Russell maintained that he was entitled to see it on its way to the witness.

He said there was no such thing as marking documents behind counsels' back. Justice Hannen observed that it was the usual custom to allow the opposing couasel to see documents in order that they may say

whether they object to them or not. The Attorney-General said he would persist in his refusal to allow Sir Charles Russell to see the document unless the court ruled otherwise.

There was a short consultation between the judges, and Justice Hannen said the court were of opinion that it was a matter of The Attorney-General adhered to his re-

fusal, remarking that there were reasons why Sir Charles Russell should not see the letter until it was put in as evidence.

TRYING TO BLAME THE LEAGUE,

amined, all of whom attributed outrages in bottom. (Renewed cheers.)
that county to the instigation of the league.
Mr. Smith, in defending the Government A laborer named Williams testified that he had been fired at by a captain of Moonlighterr, and said that a placard had been posted in various places offering £500 to any one who would shoot him and his employer who had taken an evicted farm. Oc cross-examination, however, none of the witnesses sucthe outrages they had referred to. Sir Charles voting.

Wr. Gladstone took dinner with a friend to the outrages they had referred to the Kerry with a friend to the contrages they had referred to the outrages th Sentinel denouncing outrages.

Lydia Curtain was next called and describ-

ed the boycetting of her family and the murder of her father.

Counsel for the Parnellites read a circular issued by the League denouncing the treat ment of the Curtains.

Near the hour of adjournment, Mr. Reid, in the absence of Sir Charles Russell, appealed to the opposing counsel to bulk the outrages to which they wished to refer and to cease giving such evidence in detail. The enquiry threatened to last long enough to uin anybody if the present methods were continued.

Sir Henry James declared that the Times was equally anxious to limit time and expen-Justice Hancen said there must be an

earnest effort to shorten the work of the commission. He considered that there had been already enough detail of outrages and other branches of the enquiry ought to be proceeded

THE ASHBOURNE ACT DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, this ovening, the rule requiring the acjournment at midnight was suspended in order that the debate on the land purchase bill extending the operations of the Ashbourne act should proceed until a division was reached.

John Dillion said he thought the time had come to take a broad view of the Ashbourne act and show the British taxpayer what advances might be asked and the nature of the security of them He hoped the dobate had resulted in waking up the taxpayer to the imminence of the danger of finding them. selves committed to a scheme of langiors purchase without due guarantee. It was astonishing to hear the Tories apeal with fever about the creation of a peasant proprietary, at the same time charging the peasants with trying to frustrate the measure which was directed to that end. Among the first princlples of the Lasgue stood peasant proprietary. The League aimed at procuring such alteration in the law as would enable every occupier of the land to become an owner. He said that he had formerly spoken in favor of the Ashbourne act, but it was when no coercion existed. With coercion the act was assisting the landlords to raise the price of land while it was breaking up the combination of the tenants. He must warn father. the English people that the day migh ome when the national programms would notude the repudiation of liabilities under the act. This position had been forced upon the Irish people at the point of the bayonet. Hear, hear.) Mr. Gosohen had tried to how that there was adequate security for advances, because the terms of purchase inoluded both the landlords' and the tenants' interest. The truth was that in hundreds of

prices at which it was proposed to purchase. Hear, hear.) It was absurd to say that the existence of arrears was not used to raise the price of land, and it was equally untrue to deny that coercion tended to raise the price by crushing the power of the tenants to com-bine. The Government were trying to reduce the tenants to the unprotected position held by them in 1879. Such a course was cruel, dastardly, mean. It might inflict more misery upon the people, but they were wedded to liberty and were prepared to make sacri-fices to achieve it. (Cheers.)

GLADSTONE'S MOTION REJECTED.

Lord George Hamilton (Conservative), assailed the Parnellites as opposing the bill because they were conscious that it would enable the people to forsake the league yoke. The landlords' yoke might be heavy, but it was nothing compared to the tyranny of the league. Mr. Gladetone's amendment was rejected by 330 to 246. The motion to introduce the bill was agreed to.

Before the vote on Mr. Gladstone's amendment, Major Saunderson (Conservative) said that Mr. Gladstone excelled in making the best of a bad cause and in skating on thin ice. The members below the gangway knew that this bill was most popular in Ireland. It was hardly fair in Mr. Gladstone to advocate the relief of arrears without telling them that those arrears had occurred since the passage of the act of 1882, which act Mr. Gladstone pronounced the final settlement of

the land question.

Lord Hartington said he thought Mr. Dillon's argument was not very cegent against the bill, but was very cogent in favor of coeroion, because he not only conicased but boasted that the value of land had been reduced from twenty to fifteen years purchase by a combination which rendered it impossible for a tenant with cafety to take a vacant

farm.
Mr. Dillon denied that he used the words " with safety." Lord Hartington retorted that nebody ever

followed Mr. D.llon without receiving a contradiction. Mr. Dillon hotly protosted.

Lord Hartington, amid great excitement, resumed his speech. He said he had not intended to make any imputation, but Mr. Dillon insisted upon exactness in reproducing his arguments, which would be difficult to at-He proceeded to argue that Mr. tain. D.llon's language justified everything that the Government had been forced to do in order to uphold the law in Ireland. The land purchase and arrears questions were quite dietinct. The rejection of the bill would not facilitate dealing with arrears, the necessity for which, he thought, was much overrated The Government never refused to deal with the arrears question. The delay a one from the difficulty in deciding as to how to deal with the subject. The Ashbourne act had been a most successful experiment. Why abandon it now? The experience thus gained without loss would be invaluable when Parliament embarked on a more ambitious scheme of land purchase.

MORLEY DEFENDS DILLON.

Mr. Morley made a spirited defence of Mr. Dillon against the remarks of Lord Harting. ton. He said that Mr. Dillon's character stood as high as that of any other member of the House. As far as the taking of vacant farms was concerned, Mr. Dillion relied upon the creation of an espirit du corps among the tenants, not upon intimidation. Mr. Morley fully supported Mr. Gladstone's contention that the arrears question was more urgent than the Ashbourne bill, which, he said, ought to be postponed. He quoted articles from the Birmingham Gazatte to show hat the Chamberlain party considered the extension of the Ashbourne act as dangerous as Mr. Gladstone's scheme. Yet they preferred to support it rather than to injure the position of the Government, and this is the party that stumps the country saying that a great moral gulf divides us. (Cheers.) Yes, Other witnesses from Kerry were then exel it is a great gulf and your morality lies at the

> against the charge of a breach of faith, reminded the house that he in July last inform. ed them that this bill would be introduced at the autumn session.

> The second reading was fixed for Thursday. The Unionists voted solidly with the Government. Two Gladstonians voted against the amendment, and two others abstained from

night, and met Wm. O'Brien.

HARRINGTON FINED.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION ADJUDGE HIM GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Raking up some old Crimes in Kerry to further prolong the Enquiry-Parnellites dissatisfied with the Asbourne Bill Debate.

LONDON, November 21-At the meeting of the Parnell commission to day Mr. Raid, counsel for Edward Harrington, stated that Mr. Harrington did not choose to adopt the course he had advised in relation to the article abusing the commission which had appeared in Harrington's paper, the Kerry Sentingl. Therefore ho (Reid) was not in a position to say snything. Justice Hanna asked Mr. Harrington if he had may being to say. Mr. Harrington replied that he had no statement to make, except that he would accept responsibility for what appeared in his paper. The judges relied and Mr. Harrington conversed unconcernedly with his brother Timothy until their return. In ten minutes the judges re appeared, and Julge Hannen said he regretted that Mr. Herrington had refused to adopt Mr. Reld's nivice. It would be wasting words to indigate how acrious was the contempt of court of which his paper had been guilty. It was necessary that the authority of the courts should be maintained, and, therefore, such things must be stopped. He then fined Mr. Harrington five hundred pounds.

The taking of testimony was then resumed. George Curtin gave the details of the murder of his father. After the murder the Curtin family were boycotted and their male pervants were compelled to leave their service. On cross-examination Curtin testified that he was a member of the league when it was first organized. His father was vice-president of a branch. Witness had no reason to believe that the league was implicated in the orimes against his family. Various branches of the league had denounced the murder of his

Miss Fitzmaurice, another witness, deposed that in June, 1887, a letter signed by a man named Dowling, secretary of a branch of the League, was received by her father, request-Ing him to attend a meeting. Her lather day not go. After this the people's demeanor towards her father changed and he obtained pelice protection. Witness gave in detail the pelice protection. Witness gave in detail the males and delicate persons who are naturated and delicated and delicat ing him to attend a meeting. Her father did father while he was on his way to attend the cases the land commission had reported that Listowell fair in January, On cross-examthe landlords' and tenants' interests together ination witness stated that her father and 80.

which her tather resided, and the people sided with her uncle. She knew the League had been suppressed in county Kerry.

Counsel for the Parnellites here read an article published in the Kerry Sentinel, cordemning the murder of Fitzmaurice and re gretting that the league had been suppressed and the beneficial effects which arese from the organization had been lost.

THE PARNELLITES DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.-The Parnellites are discontented with the manner in which the debate on the Ashbourne Extension Bill is conducted. They declare that the bill is not fought with sufficient spirit and tenseity, and that the attitude of the Liberal leader is wanting in heatility. Mr. Parnell, respond-ing to the desires of his party, has decided to fight every stage of the bill. In the House of Commons, this afternoon,

Mr. Madden, solicitor-general for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill. Mr. Labouchere moved that the bill be rejected. He complained of the undue haste with which the measure was being pressed forward, and said there was an obvious desirs on the part of the Government to prevent the country from considering their proposals on the question of land purchase. He denied that Parliament had obtained at the last election any authority to legislate upon this question, the immense importance of which requires the special senction of the country. As the bill stood it was a gross injustice upon the British taxpayer. Besides that, it was injurious to Ireland, as it would encourage a gigantic system of absenteeism. Until a Home Rule measure was carried, nothing

ought to be done towards land purchase. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Liberal, warned the house that if it assented to the bill it would not be able to stop further grants, and It would soon be called upon and compelled to advance millions. Among the dangers of the Ashbourne act not the least was that it committed the British taxpayer to a system of landlord purchase which gave no good security for advances and which left the tenant in a position to repudiate if bad years rendered him unable to pay his instalments. On motion of Mr. Parnell the debate was adjourned.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatiem, neuralgia, sore throat, influentions and congestions. For all these and other rainful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

A SCIENTIST'S DELUSION.

I once asked Prof. Tyndall how he accounted for the spiritualistic belief of a cortain eminent man of science. He replied : "That man's intellect it a lcom. Give him his facts, he will vigorously weave them, but his discrimination as to what are facts is faulty, and he will sometimes weave rotten along with sound threads into his west.' Not long after a female medium-a favorite with these spirit scientists-was detected by two gentlemen of the British Museum. While the spirit was walking about the room under a dim light she was clutched by one. and the other, striking a powerful light, revealed the form of the medium-supposed to be securely bound with sealed knots in a cabinet. The facts were certified in the Times. They were admitted. But the scientific man whose judgment Dr. Tyndall questioned wrote a letter to the Times maintaining that the spirit, not being able to materialize that evening, had that evening utilized the medium's body without that medium's consciousness or knowledge. What wise spirits! To select for this exceptional performance the particular evening when two scientists were present with apparatus for bringing their medium into disgrace! Yet such was the degree to which emotional en-thusiasm could amother the brain which, simultaneously with Darwin, discovered the law of evolution !-[M. D. Conway in the Chicago Open Court.

WILL BE FULLY MET.

Indications of Dyspepela, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach. or a Choking or Grawing sensation at the pit of the atomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has, cured the worst cases on record.

THE DOMINION REVENUE AND EX-PENSES.

The statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month of October, just issued, shows that while the church ceremony performed by the priest, the revenue continues to increase the expenditure and a gratifying surplus is the result. For cake, sweetmeats are provided and distributthe first four months of the fiscal year the ed with lavish hands. revenue has been as follows :-

	Customs	S S,352,108
i	Excise	2,312,74
į	Post Office	626 37
	Public works, including railways	1 350,53
	Miscellaneous	307, 29
	-	
ŀ	Tatal	212 949 05.
i	Expenditure	9,255 01:
	Expenditure	9,255,01: 3,694,04:

same period last year of \$1,246 103, and decrease in expenditure of \$124 110. The increases in revenue are :- Customs, \$703, 305; excise, \$484,470; public works, including indiways, \$297 900. The decreases are— Post office, \$59,787; miscellaneous, \$179,785.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little change of ercaping colds, coughs, sore throat and iong troubles. The best safe-guard is to heep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints.

"My objection to bables," said an old bachelor. "is that they are so insufferably childish."

BACKACHE IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY relieved by wearing one of Caster's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be tree from pain. Price 25 cents.

A good hotel keeper is a man that one can always put up with.

Holloway's Pills .- The Great Need .- The blood is the life, and on its purity our health aswell as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluied from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-ex-cited sction, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the bedy. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous con-stitutions. These pills dislodge all obstrucally weak, or have from some cause become

A domestic broil usually makes a very unwould not afford sufficient security for the uncle had disagreed respecting the farm on satisfactory meal.

IRISH COAL.

Although Ireland does not possess the wealth of coal possessed by Great Britian there is no reason that the extraction and utilization of the coal she does possess should be neglected. Very few persons are aware that there are 76 collieries in Ireland—9 in be but seven months' of labor, or at least Ulster, 7 in Connaught, 31 in Leinster, and 29 a year months' nay for twelve months' labor; in Munater, of which only a small proportion for in seven months when these factories run are being worked. One of the best of these is the Kilkenny and Castlecomer coalfield, an irregul- y ova basin, running south-west that they give to their operatives the option from Carlow nearly to Cashel, and roughly of seven months labor, at fair prices for the described as occupying the elevated table land between the Nore and the Barrow. The Royal Commission appointed by the present Government soon of er taking office investigated, among other Irish industries, the mining of the coal-fields in the counties Kilkenny and Queen's, and they arrived at the conclusion that the industry was placed at a great disadvantage by want of sufficient railway communication with the colliery district, and they expressed surprise that a wealthy body like the Great Southern and Western Rail way Company had not established a council tion with their lne, seeing that it runs within seven miles of the mines. Since these communications were made with the company by the colliery proprietors, but no practical step

has been initiated by the latter.

There are at Cloncen six shafts, which give employment to about 500 hands. At one colliery wages to the amount of £300 a fortnight is paid, and owing to the want of fac ilities for sending the coal to market, the number of working days is reduced to four a week. The hours of labor are from seven to five, and the average daily wages 3s. 711. If the demand were in proportion, double the present number of hands could be employed six days in the week. The amount of coal is practically inhexhaustible, it having been the practice hitherto to work only the highest seams out of a great number.

The Irish coal, as far as quality is con cerned is well able to compete with the Webb. There is in Cloneen a stock of 20,-000 tons lying at the pit's mouth, deteriorating for want of a market. The coal is an thracite. It is solely the cost of transpor tation that deprives it of a good market. Similiarly with respect to the quarries in the neighborhood of Ballingarry. These facts speak trumpet tongued in favor of opening up the districts by means of railway communication. If such a state of affairs existed in England a rail way of seven or eight miles would be ready for traffic in a month. There capital is forthcoming for every useful and often for useless enterprises. But Ireland has been so draiged by over taxation, by the exportation of absentee rents and of the best of the rent producers, and of the brain and muscle of the country that it is the hardest thing in the world to get the most insigni ficant progress made in self-development Moreover, the individuals and corporations who do possess what remains of the capital of the country are fossils, without enterprise, and animated with a hatred and suspicion of the people among whom they live. the difficulty in pushing forward any Irish en-terprise, however useful. We are hampered by a hostile garrison who, while endeavering to grab everything good or worth having, have at the same time the short-sight-dness to kill the goose with the golden egg. Evidently the only remedy for this anomalous state of affairs is the taking the management of our resources out of the hands of those who botch our affairs in London and place it in the hands of those really interested in the welfare of the country. - Dublin Freeman.

COLONEL C. S WOOD'S LUCK Colone! Charles S. Wood, the tall and handsome manager of the Eutaw House, is in great luck. He is wealther to-day by the sum of \$5,000 than he was a week ago. He bought one twentieth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lettery. He put it in his pocket and was notified that the ticket, of which he held a fraction—it was No. 73,946—had drawn on October 9 the \$100,000. The colonel was not slow in communicating with a certified check for his share of the wealth. namely, \$5,000.—Bultimore [Md.] Herald, Opt 24. On Dec. 18th occurs the Mammonth Drawing in which the First Capital Prize is \$600 000. All information to be had by applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans La.

ITALIAN MARRIAGES.

BRIDES EXPECTED TO FURNISH ALL THEIR HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Italian sweethearts are at marriage tied in double knot, for, not content with the law compels them to be married by the mayor is being held down below last year's figures, at the council chamber. Instead of wedding

The Italian lover has always an eye to the main chance. Before venturing upon any marriage proposal the lover makes it his ousiness to find out what dowry is likely to I be settled on the bride, and should it not come up to his expectations at once, transfers his affections elsewhere. The question of dowry is discussed, and the amount bargained for, much in the same way as the shopkeepers haggle over their wares; and the unfortunate girl who has no money in her own right, or upon whom her narents can afford to make no settlement stands but a sorry chance of securing a husband, and accepts the inevitable with a calmnas worthy of a better cause.

The bride in Italy is always supposed to furnish all the household linea for her establishment; not to be able to do so is a matter of disgrace. The number of articles included in her trousseau is enormous, and each one must be numbered by dezens This is an excellent rule as far as the husband is concerned, for it frees him from any anxiety for years on account of the state o his wife's wardrobe; but on the other hand the poor are often unable to scrape together the clothes which the unwritten rule of society demands from them, and in many cases marriages are postponed from year to year until the necessary amount is provided.

THERE ARE MANY FORMS OF NERVOUS DEbility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Born to blush unseen-The young lady of African parentage.

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

"This is a net gain," as the spider said when he caught the fly.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Donn, writes—"Some time ago I got a Bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor

TARIFF AND WAGES.

In the November Forum Hop. W. C. P Breckenridge discusses this question in dispassionate way. He says that as things stand now no fair man will deny that in all the great " protected" industries there can seven months' pay for twelve months' labor at their full capacity, they turn out twelve months' supply for the market they have, so labor, to secure twelve month's living, or let them work the whole twelve months, but only at such rates as would in the aggregate

amount to seven months' pay.

A protective tariff does not, and in the nature of the case cannot fix the wages of labor. Labor, like all commodities, will under the operation of supply and demand command its worth in the market where it is for sale; and all that legislation can possibly accomplish is to interfere with the natura operation of this law, and so far as it does this only harm can ensue. Canada, the United States, and Mexico have protective tariffs, but the price of labor is not uniform in any section of the continent; it differs in every Province of Canada, in almost every State of the United States, and in the various parts of Mexico.

BATHING AND RUBBING. DRESS.

Tepid water is preferable for every season of the year. Milk baths have been in favor from time immemorial with ladies, and nothing is better than a caily hot bath of milk. Mme. Talieh was among the historical women who bathed in milk, to which she added crushed strawberries to give it an agreeable perfume. I have also heard of an old lady of eighty, who retained a girlish complexion like cream and roses by always washing in the juice of crushed strawberries and nothing else. But we can, fortunately, keep our skins healthy and fair without resorting to these extreme measures.

For a full length bath a bag of bran will soften
the water and make the skin deliciously smooth
and fair; but let me here remark that no bath is perfect in its results without the long and brisk friction of hands or a coarse towel afterward. Friction not only stimulates circulation, but it makes the flesh firm and polished like Parian marble. It is sometimes astonishing to see the change in an ugly skin by friction and any lady who wishes to possess a healthy body, firm to the touch and fair to the eye, with the elasticity of you'h well prolonged into age, must give willingly of her strength to the daily task of rubbing the body thoroughly.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testi fy to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis covery and Dyspoptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Costipation, Dyep-peia, impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine. it has accomplished remarkable cures.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN PAYS THEM A GREAT COMPLIMENT.

The educational advantages conferred on the Catholic youth of Ireland by the establishment in their midst of the schools carried on by the Christian Brothers can scarcely be over-estimated. Had O'Connell performed no other service for his country than the foundation of these most excellent educa-tional institutions, he would have been amply entitled to the gratitude of every generation of his countrymen since the inauguration of the schools. It did not need the results of the intermediate examinations to demonstrate the good work the Christian Brothers were effecting, but undoubtedly these keen scholastic com-petitions have brought more prominently and unmistakably before the public the beneficial outcome of their arduous and self-denying exertions. At 1 o'clock on Sunday, Oct. 21, an exceptionally interesting ceremony was performed by the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Thomas Sexton, M.P., in the Christian Brothers'schools, North Richmond street, being the distribution of the prizes won by the pupils at the last inter-mediate examinations. It is almost needless to say the epacious room in which the cemony took place was crowded to its fullest capacity, whilst on the dais were reveral members of the corporation and of Parliament, besides a large number of clergymen. After the pr.zes had been handed to their well deserved. pr.29s had been handed to their well deserving recipients, His Lordship spoke at considerable length, highly culcg zed the Christian Brothers' schools, and especially adverting to the efficiency attained by the North Richmond street establishment under the judicious management of Brother Swan. The proceedings were pleasantly diversified with vocal and instrumental music—in the former of which Mr. Ludwig was heard to advantage, and earned a warm and liberal meed of applause.

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: _"I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have over used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c , and is worthy of the greatest

THE POPE AND ROME.

ROME. November 22 .- The Asservatore Romano states that it is unable to either confirm or deny the report that the Pope is to leave Rome in the event of war. It thinks, however, that he would leave, though regret-fully, if the Italian Government further contracted the iron circle that confines him, and deprived him of all freedom in respect to his acts and communications with the Catholic world, or if His Holiness had reason to consider that Rome was no longer a scoure residence, either from a material or personal stand point.

Pleasant as syrup-nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

SUPPORT YOUR PRESS. In a recent letter to the editor of the New

Orleans Morning Star, Archbishop Janssens gives this sterling opinion as to the duty of Catholics to support the Catholic press: "This press is a most powerful engine for good or for evil. This is fully and energetigood or for evil. It is in the party and energeti-cally acknowledged by our Holy Father the Pope, and by all thinking mer. The secular press, in general, in this country, is not wilfully inimical to the Church, but as a matter of course it deals with religion only incidentally, and, therefore, Catholic papers, edited in true Catholic spirit, are simply a necessity of the day; to correct misstate-ments, to contradict falsehoods, to acquaint the people with Catholic news of the whole world, to develop and sustain the burning Catholic questions of the day, and to enlighter the faithful regarding the Church, its organization and doctrines. The Catholic paper ought to be a welcome visitor to every Catho lic fireside, and when carefully read by the members of the family it is bound to do a vast amount of good. The English tongue is beginning to be the language of at least all the young, and it should be the duty of every Catholic to make himself acquainted with all the questions, not merely regarding the wel-fare of the country, but also in the interest of religion."

The latest out-The boy who is "kept after ohool,"

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the Patronage of the REV. FATRER

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quabec, 30 Vic. Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quabec. The 18.h Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1888, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

TICKETS, \$1.00. Offers are made to 11 winners to pay their prizes ash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
Winners' names no: published unless specially unless appealing the prize authorized.

uthorized. Drawings on the Third Wedn's day of every month. wings on the Large West Specific County County.

S. E. LEFEBURF, Secretary.

Offices: 13 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.



WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

MORRISVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 85.
REV. FATHER KOENIG:—Within the last six years, I had good opportunity to observe the excellent results from your medicine for the cure of nervous diseases—I refer to the case M. Mechon, a boy of fourteen years of age. He was so helpless, that he had to be fed like a baby, and acted like a maniac. he hid himself when strangers came to his house, he laughed or cried, like an idiot, for half an hour at a time. He was considered by the physicians and other persons to be insane—but I, thinking it to be a nervous disease, advised the use of your medicine, and about six bottles cured him entirely—now he is at work on the railroad.

Another cure of this kind was that of a hoy ten years of age, Tom Mahoney from Clarksdale in this county. This boy was so nervous, that it was necessary to hold him fast, when he was brought to me, and now he is entirely well after taking eight bottles of your medicine.

Minnie Falls, daughter of Mr. J. Falls, one of my parishers, was so affected of St. Vinus dance, that her arm, and legs were so uncontrollable that she would scratch holes in her dress within a few days. Eight bottles of your medicine cured her entirely, and is now on the eve of getting married.

A little girl ten years of age the daughter of Mr. Wucherpfennig, belonging to my church, had very severe nervous attack, and many physicians falled to cure her. Upon my advice she took two bottles of your medicine and was entirely cured, is well and healthy to-day.

Another person with falling sickness is Joe Bertmann in this city. He had the first attack in a college at Teutopolis, Ill., eight years ago, which repeated themselves in short intervals until he took some of your medicine. Since four months he has not had any attack and feels perfectly well, but upon my advice is still taking some of your medicine. Since four months he has not had any attack and feels perfectly well, but upon my advice is still taking some of your medicine. After all my experience

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from

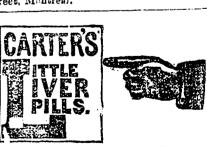
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the ERIE MEDICINERCO., CHICAGO. Agen's: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Uniter Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent coround 12-26cow



languages; 24 illustrations. To young & men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 Randolph St., Chicago, III. 68 Randolph St., Chicago, III.

STOPPED FREE Marrell us success.
Innag Porton Bottored.
DN. RIKE'S CHEAT
NOT RESERVED IN CONTROL
for all Brain & Nerve Affections, Fillipiles, etc. Invalidate it taken as
directed. No Fils after first day's me.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
proving any \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. End names, P. O. and express address of afficted to De. KLINE, 931 Arch et., whiladelphia, I'a. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMATETING FRAUDS For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame



CURE

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

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-

able in so many ways that they will not be willing 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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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Afte on Sco

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 28 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

Small Pill Small Dog - Small Prince

There! little girl; don't ory! Tosy have broken your slate, I know; And the glad, wild ways Oi your school girl days Are things of the long ago; But life and love will soon come

There! tittle girl; don't ory ! There little girl; don't cry?
They have broken your heart, I know; And the raintow gleams Of your youthful dreams

Are things of the long ago; But Heaven holds all for which you a gh. There! little girl; don't cry! -[Detroit Free Press.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION. EDWARD BLAKE REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE

IN THE MOVEMENT, The following correspondence, which exhins itself, has been published in the monto Glube :

MR. SWAYZIE'S LETTER. INGERSOLL, Oat., November 15, 1888. 100. Edward Blake, Q.C., Toronto :

DEAR SIR,-At the last meeting of the pears of the limbertal Federation agree in Canada a resolution was passed resisting me, as secretary of the branch, to die to you and ascertain if you could come mach in Ingereoil is made up of members of oth political partier, and they are unanisons in requesting you to come. The pope of our town and the surrounding disjects are meatly Liberals, and if we should to ne of the leading Conservatives to come. tone of the leading Conservatives to come tone of the leading Conservatives to come sey will, to a great extent, remain alocf om our lecture. And, again, as you were defirst public man in Canada to speak in your of the movement, which is conducted rour of the mon-party lines, we think that a sech from you at the present juncture juid by very opportune. Personally, I am the uninion that the action of the overnment, in establishing a protective rill, has to a great extent killed the move-

aron m.y strength in au opposite direction he movement in Canada has assumed the hape (i. Customs Union between the BENJ. E. SWAYZIE, Ingeraoll.

gent; but yet, when I see that the general

endency of the Toronto Young Liberals is

marda i dependence er Aunexation, I must

TORONTO, Nov. 16, 1888. DEAR SIR, -I am honored by your letter of sterday inviting me to speak at Ingerioll Belog s present unable to take an active

MR. BLAKE'S REPLY.

art in political affairs, I have been obliged decline kind proposals from several quarm to discuss public questions. But were it otherwise I could not properly mept an invitation from a branch of the

kis true that many years ago I indulged hope that the Canadian people might be sinced to interest themselves more deeply in Marquis of Lorne, left Edinburgh on Satur-sir national future, and that there might day afternoon for Alnwick. t be time to create a feeling in favor of Imial Federation.

I felt that the difficulties were even then prmous; that the drift was adverse; and at del ava were dangerous. My suggestion was thought to be made too

It was, perhaps, even then too late. At any rate it was coldly received, and we

Inmy poor opinion the drift has continued 1886. dverse; and, spart from this, very much is occurred, here and elsowhere, tending to onvert difficulties into impossibilities n obliged to decline requests to identify seelf with the recent movement, both for the reason given and also that I had not, ther as a Canadian or as a citzen of the apire, any sympathy with some of the views

mere of the movement. for example, to omit the other fundamenquestions, I do not think it either desirble or pussible to restrict the importation of be food of the masses of England, even bugh they might at once raise rents and des horo.

minently brought forward by chief sup-

Yet I rejpiced that the question had at last, overer late, been taken up by men of influ-see; I felt that discussion might be useful,

at, looking at the course of avouts, I feel seel free, and perhaps even bound, now to y thet I cannot participate in this move-ant on any lines which I have seen so far adjected.

Yours faithfully. EDWARD BLAKE. Benj. E. Swayzle, Esq., Ingersoll.

ONE GOOD POINT Out of the many possessed by Burdook Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From fyles to Nov. 10.)

The Glasgow University Court has sanc-load the appointment of Mr. William Mac-Lennan, M. B., C. M., as assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica.

Mr. Munroe Ferguson, M. P., addressed a meeting of fishermen at Newhaven, chiefly usubjects relating to the fisheries and re-cived a vote of confidence.

The first grant of land under the Crofters At has been made by a final order of the hland of Sanday, Orkney.

At a meeting of Iriehmen held in Dundee Molution was passed pledging those present to do all in their power to assist Mr. Parnell and his associates in their present struggle. The treasurer of the Paisley Royal Victoria Eye Infirmary has received a donation of £50 from the Peter Brough Trustees and one of 210 from the Paisley Provident Oo operative

The return of the numbers, nationalities, and destinations of the passengers that left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during the month ended 31st Outober, 1888,

After the meeting in Edinburgh, a letter on Scottish Home Rule was received from Mr. Michael Davitt, which he intended should have been read at the meeting. Home Rule for Ireland was a good thing, but Home Rule for Ireland was a good thing, but Home Rule ill round was better—better for Ireland, too; of railway and bridges.

because the moment the common sense of the thing dawned upon the popular mind, Ire-land's claim to a system of national self-rule would become irresistible.

At a public meeting at Innerleithen on Sat-urday evening speeches were delivered by linseed oil. Mr. A. L. Brown, M.P., and Mr. Carew, M.P. for North Kildare. The member for the Border Burgha discussed the Tweed Fishery Acts.

A domestic servant named Margaret Dickson, 16 years of agr, was drowned through falling into the Forth and Ciyde Canal at Dalderse, near Falkirk. It is supposed that she had fallen into the water while in the act of filling the pail.

Mr. Hugh M'Callum, a native of Scotland, who has been engaged in the real estate business at Winter Park, Fla., for several years, recently committed suicide there by hanging. He was much respected in the community, and his sad death caused great regret among all classes.

The following inventories of personal estates have been recorded in the Commissary Court books at Hamilton during Outober: Elizabeth Stark or Lundie, Laurel Bank, Uddington, wife of John Lundie, pawnbroker, Glasgow, £32,849 10: 31; James Brown M'Culloch, Dechmont Lodge, Bothwell, £18,-930 19a 2d.

Information was received in Inverness on Monday afternoon of the murder in Mexico of Mr. Colin M'Lennan, contractor, a native of Inverness. Mr. M'Lennan was engaged in constructing a new railway near the town of Saltello, and was on his way home to the camp, about two or three miles from the town, when he was shot down by an Italian workman and killed

A good many farmers in the Stonehaven

recorded in the Court books of the Commissariat of Ayrebire during the month of October last were those of Mrs. Jane Thomson or Andersor, wife of Mr. Jas. Andersor, accountant, Kilmarnock, £7352 12s 41; John Hood, residing at Greenbank Ville, Midton Road, Ayr, £11,269 19s 6d; Peter Connor, farmer at Drumdow, in the parish of Stair, £8917 2: 10d.

The Murtly estates, consisting of Murtly Castle, Grantully Castle, Roballiom, &..., with the grounds belonging to or connected therewith, and extending to something like 34,000 acres, now in possession at Sir A. Douglas Stewart, Bart., have been cold, subject to approval of the court. The purchaser te Mr. John Stowart Kennedy, of New York. Mr. Kennedy is a Scoteman by birth, who has long been resident in New York, where he was for many years actively and successfully engaged as a banker, mostly connected with railroad outerprises, and from which he retired some years ago.

On Saturday the Princess Louise inspected a series of sketches, submitted at the desire of Her Royal Highness by Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, architect, for the reconstruction of the old Cistercian chapel at Innishall Island, Loch Awe, with regard to which the Princess is taking a personal interest. Her Highness approved of one of the series of sketches, and drawings are now to be prepared and submitted to her in pursuance of the object in view. The Princess, accompanied by the

Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, B.A., who has been elected to the vacant fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, is a son of the Rev. J. Marshall Lang, D.D., of the Barony Parish, and is a graduate of the Glasgow University. He was a scholar of Ballol College, Oxford, and graduated with second class honours in Littern Humaniores in 1885, and first-class in Modern History in 1886. He was president of the Oxford Union in

RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMA-TISM.

Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ills Johnston, of Cornell, Out., of that complaint, and she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never falled to give satisfaction.

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME.

Application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway from the city of O:tawa, or some point on the strever late, been taken up by men of inflato; I felt that discussion might be useful,
ad, perhaps, even fruitful; and I decided
that if I could not help, I would not for a
though any anything that might by possibility
the slightest hurt.

Thave therefore remained silent, hitherto;
Thave therefore remained silent, hitherto; on the River St. Lawrence, at or near said village of Morrisburgh, to be called the Ottawa, Morrisburgh and New York Railway and Bridge Company, with power to construct a bridge across the said river to some point in the State of New York, to connect with a projected line or lines of railway, in the said State of New York, with power also to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the Ottawa R ver, at or near the City of Otta-wa, to some point in the Province of Quebec, as well for the said railways as for ordinary carriage and traffin purposes, with power to collect such tolls on said bridge on such ordi-Bitters is that it may be taken at an collect such tolls on said bridge on such the year, and by either young or old. In collect such tolls on said bridge on such this way the three busy B's are always at nary carriages and passenger traffic thereon, at the rates not exceeding the following:— Foot passengers, each way, two cents; rider with horse or mule, each way five cents; lose animals, per head, except sheep, pigs and spring colts following the mare, five cents, each way; sheep and pigs, per head, each way, two cents; each carriage, waggon, buggy, sleigh, cutter, or other vehicle drawn by one animal, ten cents, each way; each carriage, waggon, buggy, sleigh, cutter, or other vehicle drawn by two or more animals, each way, fifteen cents—the above rates to

include the bons fide loads of each vehicle. The height of the arches across the St. Lawrence canal and river to be not less than sixty feet above high water. The interval between the abutments or piers across the Commissioners for enlargement of holdings to between the abutments or piers across the main channel of the St. Lawrence river to be the whole width of the said channel, or not less than three hundred and fifty feet, the intervals between the abutments or piers on each side of the channel to be not less than

we hundred feet. The height of the arches of the bridge across the Ottawa river to be not less than thirty feet above high water, and the inter-val between the abutments or piers to be not less than two hundred feet, or the arches of the said bridges to be of such height above high water, the intervals between the abutments or piers to be such, and the tolls to be collected to be such as may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor General ingives the following figures:—English, 16,583; Council; with power also to amalgamate with, and obtain running powers over any with, and obtain running powers over any line or lines of railway and bridges within or

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Use flour profusely to extinguish the flames from kerosene.

Grained wood should be washed in cold tes, and then, after being wiped dry, rubbed with

To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a pinch of salt; do not have one particle of the yolk with the whites, or they will not froth

Bent whalebone can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

Dry paths tend to comfort outside the house and cleanliness within.

A faded carpet will get a somewhat new instre by putting a half-tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin of water and keeping the broom wet with it while sweeping.

To keep lamp chimneys from breaking put s cloth in the bottom of a large pan, fill the latter with cold water, and place the new chimney in it; cover the pan and let its contents toll one hour, then take from fire and let the chimney remain in the water until it is cold.

A wineglass of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

Tough beef is made tender by laying a few minutes in vinegar water, or put a spoonful of vinegar into the water in which fowls or meats are boiling, and it will make them

The following often acts satisfactorily in removing cli ink stains from polished mahogany and cherry .- Add a very few drops of nitre to a teaspoonful of water, dip a feather into this mixture and touch the ink

To rise the pile of plush or velvet, Jampen on the wrong side with clean coid water, then hold tight across the face of a hot iron and rub up the crushed spot with a clean, stiff brush.

Sprains are among the most severe accidents to which we are liable. When a joint is sprained swelling comes on gradually. In dislocation the swelling and loss of motion of the joint happens immediately after the accident. A sprained limb should be kept perfeetly quiet. To prevent inflammation use poultices of wormwood, hops or tansy.

A REASONABLE HOPE

Is one that is based on previous knowledge or exparience, therefore those who use B.B.B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, show it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

Who boils his pot with chips makes his broth smell of amoke.



Cures Chronic Constipations

Costi eness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and

Brapepala de Indizestina, Billeus Affortions, Hondache. Hearthurn, Acidity of the Stemach, Rhenmatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Serve & Beblitty, Sausen, or Vomiting, &c. Component from the Morning Lunding the course of the acrossible to the trate, deed not obtained. Names of acts without griping, lightering in the officers, and itself erits and said officers, as In High Lorent Large bottley, 45 coars, such

1 (24 Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in val bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Camprell, in red ink across the face of the label, Brease of imitations, efuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.





for Infants and Children.

and the second s

"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 digestion.

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Without injurious medication.

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

LORD AND LADY STANLEY AT RI-DEAU STREET CONVENT, OTTAWA.

TO SERVICE TO

Rideau street convent was en fete last Mon-day afternoon, the occasion being the first visit there of His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Stanley. The proceedings took place in the handsome music hall in connection with the institution and were of a private nature. Everything passed off delightfully. His Excellency was received by the Mother Superior, her staff of devoted sisters and the pupils, nearly three hundred in number.

feather into this mixture and touch the ink spots with it. When the stain disappears rub the spot at once with a rag wet with clear water, then dry and polish. This is to prevent a white mark coming in place of the stain.

To rise the pile of plush or velvet, Jampen on the wrong side with clear point water then Anthem. After the presentation of addresses His Excellency delivered an eloquent reply, in which he spoke of the good work done by old Notre Dame. The English address read as follows:

To their Excellencies Lord and Lady Stanley: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIES,-Warm and loyal have been the greetings Your Excellences have received since your arrival in this land, which we trust will not always seen to you a strange land. We ber Your Excellencies believe that this easily ruled portion of your subjects, we, the pupils of this institution, are glad to-day to have the honor of loying before Your Excellencies. Excellencies their fealty. As representatives of our liege lydy, H.r Majesty the Queen, we how before you in respectful homage Personally, as Lord and Lady Stanley, we gratefully acknowledge the honor Your Excellencies have conferred upon us by this visit, and we are happy to offer you our thanks for the scholarship model you chose to bestow as your illustrious predecessors have done. We beg you to believe that very eager indeed are the sepirants after the much coveted prize, we raise our hearts to the Almighty that He may bless your administration with peace and pros-perity. We trust that when your Excellencies return to your English home the remembrance of your sojourn in Canada will not be unmingled with pleasure. These assurances and hopes you will consider as most heartfelt on the part of whose name it is my privilege to offer these words of gratitude and hearty welcome.

At the conclusion of the programme the vice-

regal party inspected the institution.

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 speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Luog Affections, also a positive and radical ours for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a detire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this cipe, In G rmon, French or Loglish full directions for preparing and using. Sent by meil by addressing with stemp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rechester, N. V. S-13 cow.

FRANCE TO THE REAR.

H .1:

POTSTICE THEEATENED BY THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE SOME SET BACKS IN THE ORIENT-EVEN CHINA MAKES PICULIAR CONCESSIONS TO ITALY.

LONDON Nov. 27 .- European politicians are becoming more juzzled than ever at the possible comblications of the Triple Alliance. The advantages which Austria and Italy will reap from it become more obvious every day, and it is cer-tain that Germany is satisfied with the situa-tion. Italy is relieved from the fear which she has always felt of France, and in the exultation of her deliverance has made claims which would have seemed presumptuous some years ago.

The wine inspired spaeches of the Italian general who proclaimed that henceforth there was to be no thoroughfare across the Alps testifies to the national feeling, but military critics place little dependence upon the morals of the Italian soldiers.

Italian soldiers.

It is a point worth remarking that, so far off as China, the force of the Central Alliance has made itself felt. The Celestial Government has yielded the point that in future the Italian missionaries, who are engaged in the benevolent, but seemingly frutless, task of converting the heathen in that country, shall have for their safeguards passports in the name of their town and country instead of that of France, as hereand country, instead of that of France, as here-

tofore.

The shrewd rulers over the destinies of China must have become convinced of the increased importance of Italy before changing the traditional policy of the Conservative Empire in such a suggestive manner.

France has always by diplomacy and force

of arms endeavored to impress upon Eastern nations an idea of her importance among European Powers, and although reverses have be-fallen her in her attempts lately, she will not relinquish her idea for any slight considerations.

M. Goblet faced the free thinking element boldly in the Chamber of Deputies, when he urged the importance of maintaining friendly urged the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the Vatican, for the purpose of keeping up the virtual protectorate, which France has for a century exercised in the East Exactly what returns it yields in a practical way the French must be considered the best judges of, but they have clung to their policy at the cost of no insignificant amount of lives and money. It will be galling to national pride to have their supremacy in the Orient interfered with, but the attacks upon the Budget have

with, but the attacks upon the Budget have shown it to be very likely that economy will contweigh sentiment for the future, and the financial outlook of France is one demanding serious consideration. DEAFNESS CURED. A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book

on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be oured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street, Montreal.

It is a queer coincidence that dates and numerals are both natives of Arabia. It is said of one fashionable young man that he never paid anything but a compliment.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Sline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marrelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline. 931 Arch St., Phila-, Pa. Dinacett

SEVEN RULLS FOR PERFECTION. Seven is the perfect number, and if the fol-owing seven rules are faithfully observed they would do something toward making a perfect

Before thou openest thy mouth think. First-What thou shall speak. Second—Why thou shouldst speak it.
Third—To whom thou are about to speak. Fourth-Concerning whom or what thou as

Fifth—What will result therefrom. Sixth—What benefit it can produce. Seventh-Who may be listening.

An act to amend-Sawing on a button. The coming man-The man for his rent.

WANTED.

Two TEACHERS, by Roman Catholic S. S. Board, Belleville, Ontario. Male head master, holding 1st or 2ad class certificate, and female assistant holding 2nd or 3rd. Applicant to furnish testimenials and state salary by Decem ber 1st. Duties to commence January 1st, 1889

M. D. LYNCH, Sec. Tres. R. C. S. S. Beard,



FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

GRATEFUL-COMFCRTING.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a caroful application of the fine 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 overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood cut a preparly neuristed frame." — Civil Service Carefte."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in Packet a to Grouns, labelled thus;

JAMES EPPS & CO., Hom copathic Chemists,

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz, NIND BRD to cage birds and preserves them in health. Let, by mail, Sold by dringsists. Directions free. Bird Food Co., 600 N.33 St., Phila., P.A. 13-4,eow

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

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

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



HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Kark Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully. yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMAC KIDNEYS&BOWELS

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling Absocsses, P ics, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has neve been known to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s. and 88s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratic, at the above address daily, between the hours of 1 nd 4, or by letter. Carlotte and a series of the s

Allan Line.



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

MAILS. 1868—Winter Arrangements—1889

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Doubled-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 practiced experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on Tons.

Acadian 931 Capt. F. McGrath. Assyrian 3970 Capt. John Bentley. Austrian 2458 Assyrian 3970
Austrian 2458
Buenos Ayrosan 4006
Candadian 2906
Candadian 2278
Capt. J. Scott.
Carthaginian 4214
Caspian 2728
Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian 3724
Circareian 3724
Circareian 3724
Circareian 3613
Libertian 2997
Lucerne 1925
Manitoban 2977
Capt. Dun'op.
Monte Viden 3500
Nestorian 2689
New Youndland 919
Norweglan 3523
Nova Scotian 3305
Parisian 5359
Parisian 5359
Parisian 5359
Phenician 2425
Capt. Buth W. H. Smith, RNR
Peruvian 3038
Capt. C. E. Leftenber.
Phoenician 2425
Capt. Buth W. H. Smith, RNR
Pomeranian 4361
Prussian 3639
Capt. Capt. D. J. James.
Polynesian 3983
Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phoenician 2425
Capt. Buth W. H. Smith, RNR
Pomeranian 4361
Prussian 3639
Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian 3639
Capt. Joen Park.
Siberian 3088
Capt. John Park.
Siberian 3088
Capt. R. P. Moore.
Waldensian 2250
Capt. Whyte.
The Steam rs of the LIVERPOOL MAIL
LINE saling from Liverpol en 7HI USS-

The Steam is of the LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, from Parliand on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS calling at Lough Flaviers are income from Ireland and Mails and Passaness to and from Ireland and Scotland Lind, are installed to be descateled FROM HALIFAN:

Polynesian Saturd y, Dec. 1 Saturatian Saturday, Dec. 15 Pari-ian Saturday, Dec. 23 Saturday Dec. 23 Saturday Jan. 12 At TWO o clock P.M., or an the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERFOOL VIA

Polynesian Thursday, Nov. 29
Sarmatian Thursday, Dec. 13
Parisian Thursday, Dec. 27
Sardinian Thursday, Jan. 10
At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

HALIFAN:

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Hallfax: Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.
Retes of Passage from Montreal via Portland:
Cabin, \$57.50; \$72.50 and \$92.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer-

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE .- The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to

be despatched from Halifax : l'eruvian ... Monday, Dcc. 24 Caspian ... Monday, Jan. 7 Nova Scotian......Monday, Jan. 21 Rates of passage between Halifar and St. Johns-Cabin, \$20; Intermediate \$15.00; Steer-

age, \$6 00. GLASGOW LINE. - During the sesson of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly from GI: gow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows from Boston:

Carthermian, ..., Albert Dec. 3 Siberian. About Dec. 17
The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be desputched from Philadelphia to Glasgow. From Philadelphia:

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to Liverpool and Glasgew, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Boston Portland or Halifax.—Connections by the Inter-colonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Haliax and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trun and by the Central Vermont and Grand Tran-Railways (National Despatch), and by the Box ton and Albany, New York Central and Grand Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), vir Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Com-pany. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained pany. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named railways. For Freight, Passage or other irformation, apply to John M. Currie, A. Guaid Orleans, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmite & Co. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg: James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf No. 8, Bremen; Coharley & Makolm, Belfast; James Scott & Oo., Queenstown: Allan Broc. & Co., 103 Leadenhall street, E.C., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Olyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers. James atreet, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; C. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hall; D. Battersby, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James atreet, or A. B. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James street.

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BAKING POY

CA BLE TELEGRAMS.

y Reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST,

Lo: Don, Nov. 20.—The next few days will rith as events of more than ordinary importance in the current parliamentary history of the current parliamentary history of the current parliamentary history of the current parliamentary data on the cur nmons there will be a vigorous debate on the ruellite proposal to extend the scope of the A ruelitie proposal to extend the scope of the shourne Act. At Berlin the session of the schebag will be opened with a speech from the lew Emperor. In the French Chamber of Deputies the question of supply is likely to give rise to a heated discussion, even if the extraordinary course of the committee of revision is not made the subject of inquiry. The Ashbourne Act, passel in 1835, appropriated \$25,000,000 radvances to the Irish tenants who might dere to purchase their holdings upon certain

re to purchase their than teams who might dere to purchase their holdings upon certain pecified conditions. So favorable to the land-ords are the e conditions that it is estimated has the Duke of Abercorn alone would gain 1,259,000 by the sale of his Irish estates upon uch terms. It is not, therefore, hard to undertand why the Torles have now determined to dd \$25,000,000 to the sum available for the urposes of the statute above mentioned. Glad ton, however, will offer an amendment provid-ag for the extinction or the material reduction of the arrears which press so heavily on the great majority of Irish tenants. This amendment is expected to be so drawn as to invite the aupport of some Liberal-Unionists, but that such defections will be numerous enough to seriously weaken the normal government majority is scarcely hoped for. The debate, nevertheless, will have the good effect of forcing the Home Hule question once more into the foreground and of bringing home to English people the fact that the British parliament, so long as the Unionists control it, will apply no remedies to the grievances of Ireland, except such as are approved of, if not concocted, by the landlord party.

The speech of young Kaiser William the Second to the Reichstag will be examined with anxiety by his subjects, who already groan under the German military system because there have been lately premonitions of renewed demands for army appropriations. The semicfficial German press seems to be working up a war scare like that which preceded the last request for a supplemental grant. It is pointed out for instance that King Milan's situation at Belgrade is so precarious that Austria may at any moment be forced to interpose for the maintenance of order in Servia. Such a step it is added would certainly provoke a counter des monstration on Russia's part against Bulgaria. To aid in overcoming the reluctance of the German people to submit to further fiscal exactions, stress is laid upon the recent concentration of Russia's forces on her southwestern frontier and the withdrawal of two divisions from the army caucus, is described as an indication that understanding has been reached between the Czar and Sultan. The probability that a new Russian loan will be taken is also used to ditional outlay on the means for national defence seems to be taken for granted, owing to the extreme weakness aroused by the Opposition, composed of so-called new German Liberal. and Socialists. It is not quite certain, however, the Clericals will be found tractable on this oc casion, for Ultramontane journals are showing signs of serious discontent, and Herr Windorst's visit to the Vatican can scarcely bode Il to Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Henry Labouchere says: be feeling with regard to the action of the arnell commission is growing stronger every ty, and to judge by observations which have lien from the president, Sir James Hannen, it ould seem the commissioners themselves are beginning to perceive they have fallen into the trap laid for them by the Attorney-General in his double capacity as the Times' advocate and member of the Tory Government. At present every species of outrage, whether true or false, is being put in, the excuse being that the Attor-ney-General will connect tham with the Nationalists' speeches. The connection, however, can only consist in this, that the speeches were made and the outrages took place. Whether one was and the outrages took place. Whether one was the result of the other is and must be a matter of opinion, but if an opinion is to be formed on the cause of the outrages, it is clear it will be obligatory on the defendants to how that there were other causes which, ir espective of speeches might have led to the same result. It will, therefore, be necessary for them to produce all the victims of eviction and excessive rents. Excessive rents, followed by evictions, are, it will be contended by many, sufficient cause if rethe outrages. Where then is this going to

Count Herbert V n Bismarck is abourdly des cribed as perhaps the most rising man of the day in the field of European state craft. So far is this from being the case that I hear from a person, who is behind the scenes at Berlin, that Count Herbert's days at the foreign office are numbered, and that on the retirement of Prince Bismarck, which is certainly to take place next spring; he will be practically shelved by being destratched to London as ambassador. The fact is, Count Herbert, instead of being a man of great political talent, is simply nothing beyond a manly, agreeable German, with a great father. to guide him. The most rising of all European politicians is Count Von Waldersee, who will be defacto ruler of the German Empire in conjunction with the Kaiser before another year has passed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.-Up to four o'clock this norning nothing has transpired to show that new Whitechapel horror has occurred. andoners have heard of newspaper made geneale, and after the strange experience yesterday iwill be hard to deny that there are also news-aper-made murders. For an hour or two yes-erday Londen was encouraged to believe that the Whitechapel miscresut had added one more to ais list. For an hour or two more it was told he failed in the fatal stroke by a bair's breadth, but that the woman lay at the point of death. Then slowly London was allowed as best it could in the race of extras and frantic correspondents to obtain possession of the plan fact that a man and a woman had wrangled in a ommon lodging house, and the man had infig)

"ht wound in the moman's ed a sing twound in the woman's throat and she on his face. The half dreamen woman raised the slarm and the man was pursued but escaped, though the shole affair happened in the morning in one of the most densely populated districts of London, and though the was a hue and cry at his heels. For a time everyone ballieved the murderer had a last been caught in the act. For all that the supposed migrerant and cry at h is heels. For a time everyone halleved the murderer had a least been caught in the act. For all that whe supposed microscape got cl ar away. The scene of the adventure was: a the hear, of the neighborhood which all un interacted to be under partol night and day by vigils ace committee and by representatives a number room in the common lodging house and order. The supposed murderer left an upper room in the common lodging house passed through the kitchen which was full of lodgers—most or all of them men—ran into the street with some of the men after him, and was a little pressed for time that he was able to turn and strike one of his pursuers on the face before he finally vanished. Nothing happened to him; no indiguant citizen tripped him up, and above all, no policeman barred his way. It is idle to say he was not the man whom every body wants to catch. The really interesting in cident of the day is another letter from "Jack the Ripper," dated Portsmouth. Here it is:—Dear Boss.—It is no good for you to look for me in London because I am not there. Don's trouble yourself about me till I return, which will not be very long. I like the work too well to leave it long. Oh that was such a jolly job the last one! I had plenty of time to do it properly. The next lot I mean to do with a vengence, and cut of their headed and arms. Yours, "Jack the Ripper," The letter is in the Name and the such the Ripper," The letter is in the Name and the such that it is a man with a black mustacke, ha ha! ha! When I have done another you can catch me. So good by dear boss till I return. Yours, "Jack the Ripper," The letter is in the Name handwriting as the one received just before Mary Kellv was murdered.

The L'eutenat-Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Board of Examiners of Quebeo (Catholic section)—The Rev. Mr. F. Faguay, P.P., curste, intered of the late Rev. E. Bonneau; the Rev. Mr. T. J. Rouleau, Mary Kelly was murdered.

LONDON, Nov. 24.-The speeches of Parnell and Churchill on the Ashbourne Act, evidently made most interesting contributions to the debate. They virtually extorted from Goschen the declaration that the government would not hereafter ask for further extension of the act, and the declaration that the arrests question must and the admission that the arrears question must speedily be dealt with. There was also a curious indication of future political combinations in

indication of future political combinations in Lord Randolph's deferential and friendly attitude towards the Irish leader.

The striking feature of Patnell's speech was the conservative and upright ground on which he based his first objection to the Government's proposal. He warned the Ministry that, whereas, as the Imperial exchequer would have incurred no risk by his own plan for creating a present represent the tunpeasant proprietary, there was danger that un-der the changed political conditions the debt due under the Ashbourne Act might not be

This was not a threat, but simply a statement Up to middle life most people are careless of self-evident truth that the state could not regarding their physical condition, hence

Löndon, Nov. 20 .- It is stated in semiofficial circles that as England's representation at Washington is second to none in importance, it ough's to be made a position commanding the very best and most practiced ability in the service of the Foreign Office.

SACKVILLE'S SUCCESSOR.

P.P., ourate, instead of the late Rev. E. Bonneau; the Rev. Mr. T. J. Rouleau, principal of the Normal School Laval, instead of Bishop L. N. Begin.

Board of Examiners of Bedford (Catholic

section)-The Rev. Mr. J. E. Bernard, P.P. of Waterlor, instead of the Rev. Mr. A. St. Louis who has left the locality.

Board of Examiners of Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean-Dr. Geo. A. Roberval, instead of the late Mr. Elie St. Hilaire, M.P.P.

A LIST OF HEALTH SUGGESTIONS.

The hot pastry and ice drinks of this country have much to do with the thinness of its psople.

Disordered digestion in adults is often the outcome of being compelled or induced to eat rich food in childhood.

Ahlidren Cryfor Pitcher's Castorial backed by public opinion. So far was Parnell their days curtailed. The time to pay strict

backed by public opinion. So far was Parnell from wishing to baraes the Government for any partizan purpose that he off-red to enlist public opinion in Ireland in its behalf by himself suppring the extension of the Ashburne Act, proviled the Miristers would couple with it an effective measure for the extinction or reduction of arrears. That such a supplement was indis-pensable if the welfare of the tenants was made pensable if the welfare of the tenants was made clear by a demonstration that the occupant was transformed into a proprietor by the act, the act could not, if left to struggle under the accumulations of arrears, hope to raimburse the Government its advances. Parnell's speech was the speech of a statesman.

The lesser Tories who have been snarling at the Irish Chief, must have been startled by the respect with which he was treated by Churchill.

The ex-Chancellor of the Exchanger manifestly conceded the force of Parnell's argument that relief from arrears would have to be a condition of the payment of government rents. He agreed with him that the security for the reimbursement of advance was inadequate.

ment of advance was inadequate.

This debate upon the Ashbourne Extension
Bill, although it will fail to defaut the measure,
has proved three things; first, that the Gladstonians and Parnellites have, under no circumstances, anything to hope for from the socalled dissident Liberals; secondly, the only
chance of moderation and decency in the treatment of Ireland by the Unionist coalition lies in
the influence served by Churchill and his folment of Ireland by the Unionist coalition lies in the influence exerted by Churchill and his followers; lastly, Lord Randolph, knowing he at least has a political future, is less blind than most of the Unionists to the contingencies of the next general election, and would like to lay advance foundations for a possible compromise motion of the chest and enfeables the function of the chest and enfeables t the next general election, and would like to lay presses the vital organs, interrupts the free advance foundations for a possible compromise motion of the chest and enfeebles the funcwith the Parn-llites, such as raised his party to power. While others are burning their ships he s quietly building a bridge

LONDON, Nov. 26 -The Paris police are making extraordinary preparations to preserve order on the occasion of the Boulangist display new Russian loan will be taken is also used to excite misgivings, and although not much is publicly said about the incessant preparations for the contingency of war which are going on in France, the fact is relied upon that the influence of the German tax-payers that the Reichstag will respond to the appeal for an additional outlay on the means for national defence seems to be taken for granted, owing to

Although there is nothing particularly significant in this, a row is expected to grow out of it, as will probably be the case when the Radi cals meet on December 2ad at the Tomb of

There is a fast growing belief that Boulangerem and Bonapartism are identical and this conviction is causing a dangerous tension, not only in political parties and groups, but in circles which have hitherto held themselves aloof from politics. The chief danger lies in the fact that, in spite of the efforts of his enemies to belittle him, Boulanger has steadily grown in popularity, and now numbers among his adherents men who six months ago were foremost in denouncing him: and it is now plainly apparent that he has distanced Jules Ferry, who is really Boulanger's only political rival, all others being out of the race.

Scares in connection with the Whitechapel murders continue and increase daily. A lady travelling in a suburban train, Saturday, was frightened into fits by a man carrying a black bag, who attempted to enter the compartment she occupied while the train was in motion, and she occupied while the train was in history, and nothing can convince her that she was not confronted by "Jack the Ripper. In North Lindon, Saturday night a lady's hair was severed from her head while she slept, and a note was found on her pillow reading: "This is just to found on her pillow reading: "This is just to show that I am about." This lady, too, believes that she was visited by the Whitecapel fiend and none other.
Assistant Commissioner Mours will, without

doubt, succeed to the chief commissionership made vacant by the resignation of Charles Warren, but his lameness prevents him from mounting a house, a circumstance inducing the Queen's opposition to his appointment, as her majesty insists that the chief commissioner of the metropolitan police shall ride on horse-back on state occasions.

RELIFE FOR EMIN DELAYED. Bealin, November 24 .- At a meeting of the Colonial company vesterday, Dr. Peters moved that the Emin Relief Expedition be delayed un-til German authority in East Africa is restored Lieutenat Wissman, in opposing the motion declared that it would take at least a year to restore German authority and that even then the proposed expedition would be unable to tra-verse the reballing districts. He was prepared, he said, to make an immediate attempt with a small expedition to reach Emin Pascha by auother route. On this route he could obtain car-riers and the rebellion would not interfere with the expedition. He added "Emin Pascha can-not wait long. He would meanwhile lose his important position or the English would be com-pelled again to take pity on our countryman, As for myself I would no longer be able to join an enterprise trumpeted so loudly and now abandoned because no other object can be at-tained at the same time." After a long disattention to the bodily health is during the vigorous portion of life.

It is quite a common practice to dose infants with teas, oils and sweetened waters when any real or imaginary ill is upon them. In some cases it is necessary to re-enforce the natural supply of nourichment, but where possible, nature's fount should be relied on chiefly.

For those who hurry to and from their

meals soup is recommended as a preparatory agent for the reception of solid food. For a man to hurriedly rush to his meals and gulp down meat, vegetable and ple, without a short pause of rest for the stomach, is nearly akin to suicide.

Toasting bread destroys the yeast germs and converts the starch into a soluble substance which is incapable of fermentation. Dry toast will not sour the stomach nor produce any discomfort, and, is, therefore, more agreeable to a weak digestion than any other

A stooping position maintained for any length of time tends more to undermine the health than is supposed. An erect position should be observed, whether sitting, stand-ing or lying. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with tions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system.

A DEN OF HORRORS.

New YORK, Nov. 12.—The Herald states that the King's County Insane asylum is a veritable den of horrors. The asylum, including four auxiliary buildings, was constructed to accommodate 1,041 persons. It has now over one thousand six hundred persons crowded and huddled togethe. The wards are overcrowded and the hallways are full. The building is in need of many necessary repairs. The plumbing is defective, and misery is written on every side. One hundred and twenty women and sixty-six men are penned up in the basement and cellar, the walls of which are wet with moisture and slime The writer says the scenes of misery he witnessed in the institution baffle description.

"A little knowledge" is indeed a "dangerour thing"-at least it very often tends to possessor ridiculous. The following conversation among some river boatmen is sample--No. 1 .-- That was an awful cold christmas, now, I tell you. The river was frozen tight, and the thermometer went down twenty degrees below Unito. No. 2-Below which? No. 1—Below Cairo, you timber-head. Den't you know what that means? Seems to me the school you went was a onehorse affair, anyhow. No. 2—It don't mean anything; there's no such thing. No. 1-I Cairo, it must be pretty cold ; so they say so You pretend to know? Why, you simple funderhead, you've got the wrong word en tirely. No. 1-What is it, then? No. 2-Why, so many degrees below Nero, of course. I don's knew what it means; but 1 know that's what they say when it's dreadful cold. that 'f I didn't quite catch the word, it prob bly was twenty degrees below Cicero.

The story is unseasonable, but it may be old. It was Christmas time, and Johnny's father, to punish him, told him he would send word to Santa Claus not to bring him anything. The small boy was rather broken up for a while, but presently he was seen hard at work writing what looked like a letter"What are you doing?" his father asked,
"I'm writing to Santa Claus, papa." "It
ien't any use. I'll tell him not to bring you
anything." Then the small boy brought over his letter—"Dear Santy Clas,—You nednt bring anything to mee this yere. I have bin a verrry badd booy. But pless bring mi good pappa a box of cigars an a wooly horse withe a long tale, an a drumm, an a horne, an a horn. an a wagin, and a bigg box of canndy, and annythin else you can think ov."

Snakspeare was slightly mixed in his "Seven Ages." It is the whining school-boy whom the maternal eye has detected in some flagrant act of disobedience that shifts into the elippered pantaloon. -[Puck.

When a St. Louis paper wishes to say something nice of the enterprise of the rivality on Lake Michigan, it ref ra, of course, to cussion it was resolved that a relief expedition something nice of the enter be attempted as soon or possible by the nearest route. The relief fund now amounts to \$80,000. Ohicago's unparalleled feat.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE YOU NASAL CATARRE ?

THE CHAIN AND PADLOCK IN COURT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24,-The examination of Charles T. Parsons, the Northampton white-slave broker, came up in the Holyoke Police Court, this morning, on a werrant charging him with illegally detaining Vincent Zibrienjotis. A second count in the warrant charge of the property of the warrant charge of the property of the warrant charge of t the warrant charges simple assault. The court room was thronged with spectators. A look of contempt was upon nearly every face in the crowded room when Parsons entered at 11.15 o'clock. As the accused and his couses, Lawyer Brocks, of springfield, marched in they were preceded by an efficer bearing the ex-chain and red padlock with which the starving Polender was chained to Parsons' waggon, and the clinking of the chain as it was thrown upon the table sent up a suggestive murmur of disapprobation from the spectators. An interpreter was awern and the Polish victim was placed on the stand.

He testified that he first met Parsons in New York the first of last May and scoompanied him to the Northampton farm and was put out to work for a farmer. Remaining there a few months he came book to Northampton and was taken in charge by Parsons. He testified that Parsons chained him into the waggon before they left, with the assistance of an interpreter, and on the road to Holvoke stopped at several places to sell him. He was thinly clad, had no stockings on, and the chain was wound twice

around his bare ankles.

Parsons testified that he was going to send the Pole to New York from Springfield, and chained him in the waggon so he would not escape. His testimony was given in a shame faced manner that carried little weight with

When Almoner Judd was telling how he found the slave shivering with cold so violently that he shook the waggon, and how he placed a blanket from his own waggon around the poor fellow's shoulders, the pent-up feel lage of the crowd gave way and a roar of applause shook the room, which so displeased the Judge that the court room was cleared of

spectators.

The public feeling against Parsons is so bitter at Holyoke that could the people get at him a coat of tar and leathers or a lynching would inevitably result. Fearing some demonstration the police were out in force, and Parsons was brought in and taken out of the room by a side door, thus avoiding a demonstration. Judge Pearson held the accused in \$2 000 ball for the Grand Jury, which he gave, his wife and son becoming surety.

The charge of arresting and illegally de-

taining a man without right or warrant is a very serious one, the minimum penalty being two years in jail and \$1,000 fine. The judge can impose a penalty of ten years and a fine of \$5,000 if he sees it. Parson's property will be attached in a civil case in behalf of the Pole.

When Daby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Cast ris, When she became bies, she olong to C .foria, Wen she had Children, she gave then. Instoria.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market rules dull, and sales that are being made are known to be at reduced prices. City strong bakers' has declined to \$6.25 delivered, owing it is said to the C.P.R. offerings from Keewstin. We quote prices nominal in the absence of business to any

extra, \$2.70 to \$2.75; city strong bakers' (140 lb sacks), \$0.10 to \$6.25.

OATMEAL, &c.—Stocks are still scarce, with business reported at \$2.40 for standard and \$2.55 for granulated in bags. In barrels of din ary standard is quoted at \$5 and granulated at \$5.25. Boiled oats at \$5.40 per bbl. Cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags.

Bran, &c.—Bran firm at \$17 to \$17.50 per top and shows in fair number \$1.00.

ton, and shorts in fair supply at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Moullie \$25 to \$27 per ton.

WHEAT.—The market is purely nominal in the absence of business transactions, and we quote No. 1 hard (new), \$1.28 to \$1.30; No. 2 hard (new), \$1.26 to \$1.28; No. 1 Northern,

CORN .- Quiet and steady at 53c in band. PEAS.-Market quiet and easy at 75c to 76c

per 66 lbs. affoat. OATS .- The roads having improved, deliveries are increasing and prices are easier, with sales reported at 37c to 374c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—Malting barley has been sold at 75c to 78c for choice. Lower Canada fair to

good qualities, 63c to 73c. Feed 60c to 65c. BUCKWHEAT.—Quiet at 55c to 60c. A car load sold at 53c in the country.

MALT.—We quote No. 1 Montreal malt, \$1

SEEDS.—The market is quiet but steady, timothy seed at \$2 pp \$2.50 per bush, and red clover at \$6 per bushel or 10c per pound.

GENERAL MARKETS.

MOLASSES, &c .- The sale of 50 puns of Barba does is reported at 37½c, which shows an easier market, and we quote 37½c to 393. Sugar in quiet and unchanged.

FISH OILS.—The market for cod oil is firmer.

the sale of about 50 bbls of Newfoundland being reported at 30c. We quote Newfoundland 30c to 40c. Gaspe 38c to 39c, and Halifax 36c to 37c. Steam refined seal oil is quiet but steady, at 47c to 47c. Cod liver oil 60c to 70c. CANNED FIBE.—Lobsters are very scarce and firm at \$5.80 to \$6, and mackerel are steady at about the same range.

EPICKLED FISH—Under a good enquiry several good sized lots of Labrador herring have been made at \$5.37½ to \$5.40, but \$5.40 is said to be the lowest figure at which further lots would be sold. An active demand has set in for green cod with a good volume of business at \$5 for No 1. Large drait, \$5 50. Dry cod has also sold well at \$4.75 per quintal. Sea trout, \$10 to \$11 per bbl. Salmon, \$12 to \$13 per bbl. for British Columbia.

OYSTERS—Under reduced supplies the market is firm, sales of choice hand picked Narrows being reported at \$4 in round lots, and common at \$2.75 to \$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORE, LARD, &c. - The market is quiet, but steady for pork, sales of short out clear having been wade at \$20 and Western at \$18.35. Lard meets with fair sale at 11c to 111c per lb for Western in pails Smoked meats are steady at former quotations with a fair volume of business at quotations Can. short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 60 60; Chicago short cut clear, per bri, \$20.00 to \$20 50; Mess pork, western, per bri, \$18.25 to \$18.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 11c to 114c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 18½c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com, refuted, per lb, 5½c to

DRESSED Hogs.—Receipts are increasing, but the favorable change in the weather has stimulated the demand, and prices are fully 25c per 100 lbs. higher than those of a week ago, sales of light averages having transpired at \$7.25 to \$100, and heavy averages at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Use Dr. James three preparations of East India Hemp; they will prevent the Catarrh entering the bronchial tubes or lungs, thereby warding off Consumption, and keep the disease located intil positively cured. Put yourself fully under the influence of these remedies, and as sure as the sun shines upon you a complete cure will be made of that loathsome disease.

N.B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A sample bottle will satisfy the most skeptical, and will



Boys and Girls," "Mother's Department," "Efficuence," Decoration, "etc. Every lady is delighted with this chrapper. We desire to at once deuble its already mamme culation, and in order to introduce it into thousands of paper. We desire to at once double its already mammoth circuiation, and in order to introduce it into tousands of homes
where it is not already known. we now make the following oxtraordinary offer: Upon receipt of only Twenty-five Centa
(postage stamps, alloer or postal nots), we will send The Ludles'
World for Three Months, and we will also send to each
subserther. Free and post-paid, our new Christmas Hox,
containing all the following valuable and suspit holiday pressus:
A Package of Fine Assorted Ciristmas Carls, beautiful imported
goods, varanted to give satisfaction; 25 Perforated Stamping
Patterus, finest quality, on parchment, with which ladies may
do their own stamping, for embrodiery, etc.; 1 Perfume Sachet,
to be placed in bursan drawer, handkerchief box, or elsewhereelegant and durable; 1 Ladies' Specie Pocket Purse of fine
strained teather, with nicket clasp and trimmings; 1 Copy "The
Common-sense Cook Book," containing a large and valuable colsection of cooking and other recipes; 1 Copy "How to Bs Your
Own Doctor," a valuable book, telling how to cure all common
silments by simple home remedies; 1 Firs Imported Japaneses
Handkerchief, 1 Ladies' Glove Buttoner, 1 White Bone Crochet
Hook, 1 Fine Button Hook and 1 Ladies' Coller Button. Remember, we send the Christmas Hox, containing all the above,
also our paper three months, for only 25 cents; for aubscriptions and five Christmas Boxes will be sent for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded. We refer to any publisher
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S. H. MOOHE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York

Packers here are not buying, although we hear of sales in the West for account of Toronto

BUTTER-Finest table butter, is scarce but buyers do not want to pay more than 24c to 25c in small lots and 23c in round lots. A few in small lots and 23c in round lots. A few choice single tubs of creamery have been placed at 25c to 26c, but it is difficult to exceed the inside rate. Western is in small supply, but is not asked for to any extent. We quote prices here as follows:—Oreamery, finest, 24c to 25c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 18½c to 21c; Richmond, 15c to 17c; Renfrew, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 20c to 21c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16c to 17c. ROLL EUTTER—Rolls are coming in a little more freely, nice fresh qualities showing excel-

more freely, nice fresh qualities showing excel-let value at 19c to 20c. CHEESE—Large sales have been made in this market at prices ranging from 93c to 103c for medium to fine qualities, up to 11c to 113c for finest. The Liverpool cable has advanced 4s during the week, but private cables from Liverpool report actual sales of finest Septembers at
56s to 57s, and in London, 57s to 58c has been
realized. Finest September, white, 11c to 11½c;
finest September, colored, 11 to 00; finest late
August, 10c½ to 00; fine, 0 to 10c; medium, 0
to 9½c: inferior, 8 to 8½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market holds steady under a fair local and export enquiry, sales of limed being reported at 18½c to 19c, held fresh at 20c, and strictly new laid at 25c; but the latter are very

BEANS—A carload of white mediums was sold at \$1.80, and a half car at \$1.85. Smaller lots are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.10.

GAME.—Partridge continues scarce, and sales

have been made at 50c to 55c per brace. Venison saddles have sold at 12c per lb. No car-Casses in yet.
Honey.—Extracted in tins at 10c to 12c, and Hops.—Market quiet at 20c to 28c for new

Canadian, and 7c to 14s for old.

HAY.—Market easier for pressed and lower at \$12 to \$14.00 per ton as to quality.

Breswax.—Market steady at 25c to 28c per ASHES.-Market energat \$4.15 to \$4.30 for

firsts, and \$3 75 for seconds,

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—The market is active, but prices are low under heavy receipts at \$1.50 to \$1.85 tn oar lots. EVAPORATED APPLES-Market quiet at 8c to

Sic per lb. DRIED APPLES -Steady at 5c to 6c per lb.

DRIED APPLES—Steady at 5c to 6c per 1b.
GRAPES—Malaga, \$4 to \$1.50 per keg.
ORANGES—\$4 50 to \$5 50 per bbl for Jamaica,
and \$3 25 to \$4 for Florida in boxes.
LEMONS—Malaga are at \$2 50 to \$3, and
Messina at \$3 50 to \$4 50.
CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod berries, \$6 50 to \$7
per bbl, and in bushel crates, \$2 to \$2 50.
ONIONS—Spanish onions steady at 75c to 85c
per crate: red and vallow native stock \$1 50 to

per crate: red and yellow native stock \$1 50 to \$2 per bbl. POTATORS-Several carloads of Ontario pota-

toes have been offered in this market during the past few days, sales of which have taken place at 50c to 55c per bag of 90 lbs. Prices are said to be a little firmer at the above close, with sales of small jubbing lots at 65c to 75c per bag as to quality.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT. The receipts of horses for week ending November 24th, 1888, were as follows: 124 horses; left over from previous week, 41; total for week, 175; shipped during week, 98; sales for week, 18; left for city, 18; on hand for sale and shipment, 4S. The horse trade at these stables this week has been rather better than that of last. A num ber of American buyers have been in and have taken away a number of horses at fair prices. Mr. Atkins sold to W. H. Taylor, of Parkhill, Ont., a thoroughbred Clydesdale stallion, a fine animal, named Star King O'Muir. He is a rising three years old and was got by Oliver Twist out of a Topsman dam and cost \$1,200.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET BEPORT. The receipts of live stock for week ending

November 24th, 1888, were as follows:—1,277 cattle, 2,485 sheep, 190 hogs and 21 calves; left over from previous week, 180 cattle, 200 sheep over from previous week, 180 casus, 220 sneep and 5 hogs; total for week, 1,457 castis, 2,635 sheep, 190 hogs and 24 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,384 cattle, 1,843 sheep, 190 hogs and 24 calva; on hand for sale and export, 73 cattle, and 792 sheep; and 192 sheep; 1805 sattle, 1 103 sheep. sale and export, 75 cattle, and 792 sheep; receipts last week, 1,595 cattle, 1,103 sheep, 381 hogs and 22 calves; total exports during week, 549 cattle and 626 sheep; total exports for previous week, 1,846 cattle and 1,049 sheep.

The market for export stock was good for the cattle thickness the latter of the cattle and 1,049 sheep.

choice cattle, this being the last week of open navigation via St. Lawrence. Butcher cattle were in good demand and better prices ruled. Sheep were plentiful and brought good prices. Hogs

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Don't miss the bargains going on at S. Cars. ley's in dress goods

A large assortment of men's lined lamb buck-kin gloves just received at S. Caraley's.

Unbrellas made to order on very short notice at S. Caraley's.

LADIES' KID GLOVES! PRICE LIST!

45c.

Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves.

Ladies' 4 button "Jolette."

75c. Ladies' 4-stud or butto's embroidered back,

\$1.10.

Ladies' 4-button Brahans.

\$1.25.

Ladies' 4 clasp Kid Gloves, heavy embroid-\$1.40.

Ladies' 4-button, superior qualities. \$1.45.

Ladies' 4 button "Jubilee," embroidered

The above gloves are all from choice tkins. soft and pliable, and will be found perfect fitting. Best workmanship in black and colors,

75c UNDRESSED KID GLOVES 75c UNDRESSED KID GLOVES 75c A special Line of Undressed Kid Gloves with embroidered backs at 75c.

FOR EVENING WEAR. FOR EVENING WEAR.

Just to hand a choice stock of Kid and Silk Gloves for evening wear in all the leading S. CARSLEY.

WINTER GLOVES.

Ladies' Lined KID GLOVES, from 75c. Ladies' Lined KID GLOVES from 75c. Ladies' Lined KID GLOVES, from 75c.

Ladica' Lined KID MITTS, from 75c. Ladica' Lined KID MITTS, from 75c. Ladica' Lined KID MITTS, from 75c. A large assortment of Lined Kid Gloves and Mitte, with Plain and Fancy Lining, Fur Tops, from 75c.

Children's Lined KID GLOVES. Children's Lined KID MITIS Children's Lined KID GLOVES

Special attention paid to Children's Gloves. Ladies will find a large assortment to selectfrom at low prices. S. CARSLEY,

WOOLLEN GLOVES.

Ladies CASHMERE GLOVES, from 18c Ladies CASHMERE GLOVES, from 18c Ladies' Fancy KNITTED GLOVES, 40c Ladies' Fancy KNITTED GLOVES, 40c

Ladies' HAND-KNITTED MITTS, from 50c Ladies' HAND-KNITTED MITTS, from 50c Boys' Warm WOOLLEN GLOVES, from 20c Boys' Warm WOOLLEN GLOVES, from 20c

Boys' Strong RINGWOOD GLOVES, 30c Boys' Strong RINGWOOD GLOVES, 30c The stock of Woollen Gloves will be found

me extra good bargains. S. CARSLEY. Great bargains at S. Carsley's in men's and

boys' overcoatings, all makes and weights, in meltons, beavers, naps, thick diagonats and fancy tweeds. The largest selection ever shown .- Post.

FAILLE RIBBONS—SATIN EDGE FAILLE RIBBONS—SATIN EDGE FAILLE RIBBONS—SATIN EDGE

A large assortment of Ribbons, all the most fashionable colors, in all widths and best qualities, at very reasonable prices, just put in stock. This is the best selection ever offered.

S. CARSLEY.

BUTTONS BUTTONS BUTTONS BUTTONS BUTTONS BUTTONS

A large lot of Job Buttons, in Ivory, suitable for Snow-shoe Costumes. A large lot of Metal Buttons in all styles and colors, selling very

For all kinds of Dress and Mantle Fancy Buttons the right place to go to is S. CARSLEY.

S. Carsley is now showing a very large assortment of fancy colored nets, fancy colored tulles, beautiful black and colored lace flouncings, for evening wear, at very low prices. Ladies should not mis this great cheap sale of lace goods now

FUR MUFF SATCHELS FUR MUFF SATCHELS FUR MUFF SATCHELS

"Ladies bear in mind," don't purchase before seeing what is offered in Muff Satchels, in all kinds of fashionable fur.

A beautiful selection to choose from. Prices ow in all qualities. S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS LADIES' COLLARS AND OUFFS Ladies' Linen Collars from 4 cents each up to 25 cents. A large variety to choose from.

S. CARSLEY. LADIES' BLACK SILK HOSE

Great Bargains are now offered in Silk

Hosiery. New Goods. Special good value. S. CARSLEY. OLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST

Should be kept by every store. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1760, 1771, 1773,1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

MONTRBAL, 28th November, 1888.

OARSLEYS OOLUMN.

Children Cry.for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castorial and the second