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# THE POPE.

The Visible Representative of the Divine Personality of the Church.

THE DUTY OWED BY TRUE CATHOLICS TO THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

The question of the liberty and independence of the Sovereign Pontifits one of moment to the Catholics of every nation, for to the faithful of every land the Boly Father stands in loco parentis, and to him they are bound by ties as strong—nay, stronger even—than those which units them to their own prelacy. It is on this account that to the Catholics of Ireland, as well as to the Catholics of all ether countries, the assaults which are being made by the revolutionary and infidel politicians of Italy are of serious importance and of deep interest, and it is, therefore, right that some consideration should be given to the position which the Sovereign Pontiff eccupies towards us, as well as to the relative duty which we, in common with all other Catholics, owe him.

The Church has a personality of her own which, in an interior sense, is the august personality of her Divine Founder and Master, but it is necessary that this sublime personality should be visibly represented on earth in order that the world may be able to realize in visible and tangible action that which she is in the supernatural and invisible order. As

Dr. Brownson, THE GREAT AMERICAN CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHER, has well said: "Being external as well as in nas well satu: Deing external as well as in ternal, visible as well as invisible, body as well as soul, without the Pope the Church would and could have no visible centre of unity. The Church, regarded as the visible Christian order, would not be an organism, would be only a collection of members without a body, without any bond of corporal unity, and the truth which lives in the Church, and the authority which derives from the indwelling Christ, the Holy Ghost, or the Spirit of Truth, would have no visible organ through which it could teach and govern the

Church as one body."

This is the true Catholic doctrine. It is as impossible to imagine the Church, in any true sense, existing without the Pope as to suppose that any man can remain a Catholic while he denies the supremacy and authority of the Holy Father. All Catholics believe and know that the Church had its origin in the hands of our Saviour, and further, that to the last the date of safagnarding the last. it He left the duty of safeguarding the immutable laws of morality and justice. So long as the conflict between right and wrong endures -and it will last until the world ceases to exist-so long as the old and, on earth, unending contest continues between man's spiritual interests and material temptations, so long will it be necessary that there be amongst men one being whose prerogative it shall be to point out the way for those who have been born into and who are content to remain within the true Church-who realize that God, in His infinite mercy and leving care for His children, has left them one to whom they may safely look fer guidance in every difficulty, in every danger, and in every trial.

AS DE. BROWNSON HAS DECLARED, and here let us say that we deliberately select for quotation the words of one who was not a priest, one who was only a learned and Oatholic layman, and who was, turther, a loyal citizen of the great American Republic, one who was devoted to the sustainment of its democratic and popular system of government, but who wrote: "The very conception of the Church as the visible continuation or representation of the Incarnation on earth, necessarily implies the Pope as the visible representation of the Divine porsonality of the Church, the visible centre and focus of her authority, from which all radiates through the whole body, imparting light and life to all the members in the visible order, corresponding to the light and life of the invisible." For these reasons, as well as for others, the absolute freedom and the maintenance and enforcement of the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff are essential to the life and verity of Catholic faith, dectrine, and morals.

We are, of course, aware how very often ignorant er malicious men have sought to misrepresent Catholic belief upon this point. Their misrepresentations have at divers periods taken different forms. Sometimes they have whispered in the ears of regal and imperial tyrants, and incited these despots to anger and persecution against those whom they falsely pretended to think could not be loyal subjects to a local ruler in things wordly and secular, because in things divine, supernatural and apportaining to the conscience they paid loyalty to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Again they have, in other lands, riotously and blatantly stirred up the ignorant and unthinking masses to revolt against the Sovereign Pontiff, on the false plea that he was hostile to the national liberties and the material interests of the people. The first of these things has been attempted, within recent years, in Germany; the second is still being done in Italy. Some of the men who have thus acted may have sinned in ignorance, or in the blinding madness of a great fanaticism, but they spoke falsehoods each and all of them, falsehoods which

ASATAN COINED FOR THEIR LIPS TO SPEAK. Itils a tremendous untruth to assert that the Church or the Pontiff has ever encouraged disloyalty on the part of Catholics, in secular matters, 20 earthly rulers. It is true that, over and fover again, the Sovereign Pontifis the added oppressed and personted Catholic peoples to defend their religious freedom. gladly helped our own forefathers, sent Italian gold and Spanish swords to aid them in their fight for consolence take, as they would again aid us to morrow if diremetances were similar; but it is united that this was faultaining disloyalty at the state of t

the rightful freedom of the peoples. They have sustained and vindicated both. They have carefully defined the limits of both They have set the immortal seal of their august approval upon the assertion of the principles of national and democratic freedom, just as they have, equally wisely, recognized that, in some cases, the union and fusion of nations and races and the prevalence of aristocratic theories of government may be equally beneficial to the communities concerned. The Popes leave their children as absolute freedom in this respect as they leave them in the conduct of the ordinary affairs of their daily life; but in the one case, as in the other, they in-sist that the freedom must be exercised sub-ject to the divine and natural law of justice, and without injury to the persons or rightful possessions of others, and always bearing in mind the divine precept that we are to de unto our neighbor as we would that he should do unto us.

Now, these things being so, we come to the

question of the DUTY OWED BY TRUE CATHOLICS TO THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

and how his Uatholic children in every land can help him. Ws, at all events, know that resistance to the Vicar of Christ, speaking and acting as the Head of the Church, can never, under any circumstances, be lawful. There no possible centingency which would render any such resistance anything but unlawful and un-Catholic. The men who assail or decry the words or actions of the Sovereign Pontiff in his capacity as supreme ruler of the Church ipso facto deny his position as Viesr of Jesus Christ, deny the divine origin and Inspiration of the Church, and do that which is as un Catholic as it is sinful.

In this connection we have further to recolect that our present Holy Father, as well as his predecessors, has repeatedly laid down the proposition that the territorial independence of the Holy See is essential to the maintenance of the dignity and freedom of the successors of St. Peter, that it is essential to the interests of the Universal Church, and that the present position of the Sovereign Pontiff, his residence surrounded by Piedmontese bayonsts, his clergy subjected to iniquitous legislation, is incompatible with these things, as it is opposed to all right and ustice. The united hierarchies of the world, neluding our own, which has ever, through all centuries, clang with inviolable fidelity to the See of St. Peter, have endorsed and reiterated this solemn declaration. There is no room for doubt as to the Catholic doctrine upon this point; the only question is as to how far Catholics throughout the world can discharge the duty which such a doctrine unquestionably imposes on them. It is folly to suppose that mere wordy lamentation or expostulation suffices to discharge this duty. We speak now not merely to our own country. men, but to our

PRIENDS AND READERS IN OTHER LANDS as well, when we say that, knowing what the authoritative teaching of the Pontiff and the Church on this point is, it is our bounden and most solemn duty to manfully resolve to exert ourselves to the utmost limits of our power to secure the speedy and splendid vindication of that teaching. There is nothing impossible in this. After all, as we said but recently, Catholics are stronger than the Freemasons and the Atheists, if we will but join hands in the work before us. What a noble sight it would be to witness the Catholics of Germany, of France, of Spain, of Ireland, of America, demanding the restoration of Papal independence. In this way, truly, Ireland would again take her place among the nations, while a great step would have been taken towards the securing of European peace. There is nothing impossible in this. If the Catholic manhood of the Continent, hearing arms as they do, were only earnest in sustaining such a work as this, one week would find missives from every Christian power on Signor Crispi's table, warning him and his master to depart without delay from the Eternal City. This is the duty of the heur for the Cathelia peoples; Irlehmen will be no laggards in discharging their share of it.

GLADSTONE ON WASHINGTON.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. : When I first read in detail the life of Wash. ington, I was profoundly impressed with the moral elevation and greatness of his character, and I found myself at a loss to name among the statesmen of any age or country, many-possibly any-who could be his rival. In saying this I mean no disparagement to the class of politicians—the men of my own craft and cloth—whom, in my own land and own experience, I have found no less worthy than other men of love and admiration. could name among them those who seem to me to come near even to him. But I will shut out the last half century from the comparison, and I will say that if, among all the pedestals supplied by history for public charnoters of extraordinary nobility and purity, I saw one higher than all the rest, and if I were required at a coment's notice to name the fittest occupant of it, I think my choice, of any time during the last forty-five years, would have lighted, upon Washington.

BOYS, LOOK UPWARD.

We wish to see more of Catholic young men we wish to see more of Carnolic young men get into the spheres of useful life. There has always been a kind of timidity about our young men and a kind of modest humility or rather humbleness about their parents that have kept em in prosaic drudgery and made them the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those more "cheaky" and less deserving. Near-ly all our Oatholic young men have tact and many of them have natural ability, so the only element in which they are deficient is ambition. Let more of them look to the law, to journalism to medcine and to the many special spheres con-nected with the rapidly increasing commerce of our great country. We want more learned laymen in this country. If you will, we want more prominent Catholics. Notiprominent because of their success in politics, but men of genuine respectability. The "political Catholic" has never been a credit to the Church, but as negative here.

apparent success which is of usually short du ration, dazzles the superficial and some of them attribute his success to his religious indifference. Herein we see how he mileads many and occasions their eternal ruin. Let our young men avoid such deceiving guides, but, let them not be content to stand shabbily in the background in free America, where pluck, talent and energy must ever win richest rewards,

# A PATRIOT PRIEST FROM FAR

DONEGAL.

An Interview with Father McFadden. Father McFadden, the priest of Gweedore,

is now on his way back to Ireland, after a very successful series of meetings in and about London and in Lancashire. Father McFadden is a typical Celt, and he has been welcomed with enthusiasm by typical English audiences wherever he has spoken. Father McFadden has found during his stay here, what but three years ago would have seemed incredible to an Irishman, that the fact of having been in gael in the cause of Ireland is a passport to the sympathies of an Euglish audience. Father McFadden has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Pall Mail Guzette, with the following results:-

ALL ABOUT CONGESTED GWEEDORE, "So you want to know," said Father Mc-Fadden, "all about the parish of Gweedore, of which I am the priest? In the far northwestern corner of Ireland Imagine seventyfour square miles of bog, and mountain land rising in the highest points 2,400 ft, above the sea level, and dipping down to the seacoast. Fight upon this land 964 Catholic families and some ten Protestants. Of these 964 families, there are only eight rated on a valuation of more than £4 a year. Unly eight, therefore, of the whole 964 have votes for the Board of Guardians; that may give you some idea of the poverty of the parish. The average rent paid by each head of a family is about 30s. a year, the average holding about two to three acres of arable land and about twelve acres of mountain and bog, with rights of turbary. Before the franchise was revised there was not one of all the tenants who had a vote for a Parliamentary election. Now, thanks to the last Reform Bill, there are 800 Parliamentary voters in my parish. They are, in the words of Mr. Justice O'Hagan, an honest, industrious and veracions peeple, who ske out a livelihood as best they can by supplementing the scanty pro-duce of an unkindly soil by the sarnings of their young men, who go as migratory laborers in Scotland and the north of England, and by the wages of their children who go out to service sometimes as young as eight years of age. The youngsters may be seen in Dorry marketflock live simply enough, chiefly on potatoes of the law has come home to the people to and Indian meal, with an occasional egg. such an extent as never before, and their sense Their fowls are the chief source from which they derive their little luxuries and necessaries of life. There are very few cows; it is a sheep-grazing country. There are very few goats, and for the most part milk is scarce."

THE LANDLORD'S IMPROVEMENTS. "This is your flock, Father McFadden. What about the landlords who shear your

sheep ? "That is a long story, which dates back from the year 1838, when the Hills bought up some six estates of smaller landlords, and set shout their so-called improvements. first and most important improvement, from the landlord a point of view, was appropriation of 12,000 acres of mountain land over which the peasants had had grazing rights from time immemorial, and in 1854 Scotch shepherds were brought, in to rent the mountains of the improving landlord. The second great improvement was the doubling of the rent all round. In 1854 the agricultural rent yielded £500 a year, including rent of a small estate purchased subsequently; in 1884 the agent admitted that it had been increased to £1,100. The third improvement was the squaring of the holdings; they had formerly been held in rundale; they were consolidated and each tenant was compelled to build a house on his new holding; therefore, instead of being grouped altogether as of old, the new houses are straggled along either side of a long road. The change entailed great expense udon the tenants. Fourthly, he built a hotel, a barracke, and several othe houses, from which he receives a substantial return in rent and profit."

" How far has the Land Act benefited your

people?" "It has not benefited them anything approaching to what would have been the case f the Healy clause had been given full effect to. The average rent of the land, as the tenants received it from their landlords before they reclaimed the bog and cultivated the hills, was about 11d. an acre. Every penny beyond the original 11d. represents value created by tenants' own improvements.'

HOW THE LAND ACT HAS WORKED. "What reductions have there been since

von went to Gweedore ?' "That was in 1873; in 1871 I succeeded in getting 121 per cent, for two years; in 1884 we went into the Land Court, and the first Commission reduced the rent 36 per cent., but there was such an outery against this on the part of the landlords that the Commission was reconstituted (in other words, packed in the landlords' interest) and the secend batch of tenants only received 28 per cent. reduction. We succeeded, however, in getting back grazing rights over 9,000 acres of moun-tain which had been taken from us thirty years before, but landlord Hill lodged 194 appeals out of 272 cases; that discouraged the tenants, and frightened them from going into the Court. Other landlords did very "What did you do?"

pustaining dislocates were survey. He is seldom intelligent its often distance of them. The the notices received from Roman Catholics; Very thoughtful of you have only 12s, the better for same Providence that inspires the good resolution of them. The the notices received from Roman Catholics; Very thoughtful of you have only 12s, the better for same Providence that inspires the good resolution will give all the case of Toronto, might jem wine you have observed as in the case of Tor

penses in taking the rents into the Land Court by charging each tenant 12s, 6d. You can form some idea of the intense poverty of my flock when I tell you I have only received the money from 150 of them, while 270 have not yet been able to pay it. They would pay me before they would pay anyone else, and they simply cannot do it."

HOW THE GOOD PRIEST FREDS HIS PROPLE.
"I suppose great sums of money must be distributed by the Poor Law in order to keep your people alive?"

"Great sums of money, sir?" said Father McFadden. "Would you believe it that for the last eight years in the Union of Dun-fanaghy, which includes three thousand families of the poorest description, in Gweedore, its poorest part, there has not been £5 per annum distributed in Poor Law relief? The reason for that is that the Board of Guardians is entirely elected and controlled by the landlords. There is not a man in my parish who has sufficient ratable qualification to sit upon the Board of Guardians, hence we have had periods of distress the whole of the starving population has to be maintained by charitable relief."

"But who distributes that relief?" "I do," said Father McFadden.

"And where do you got the money from?" "I get the money from all parts of the civilized world; I appeal for the distressed cottlers of Gweedere, and the money comes rolling in from Ireland, and England, and Scotland, and France, and America, and Australia, and in fact from all parts of the

"And how much have you raised for them within the last eight years?" "Not a penny less than £8,000, all of

which has gone in order to keep these people alive for the benefit of the landlords. The simple fact is that if it had not been for the charity of the sympathizers, the landlords would not have been able to get their rente; and so far from regarding me as their enemy. they ought to regard me as the very man who stood befween them and destruction. £1,000 a year have I distributed to these people That is an average of a pound a head for each of the families in my parish, and as they had to pay 30s. each, it is 75 per cont. of the reat that has been paid them-paid away to keep body and soul together."
"Do you mean to tell me that the landlords

continue to collect rent from a population that has absolutely to be fed by charity to

keep it out of the grave ?" "It is no other thing that they do," said he 'and the money is taken out of the people by threats of evictions and ejectments, and ter-rorism—terrorism which culminated in sonding me to goal merely for a speech which I made, urging the people to combine together to resist the exaction of a rent which could place on fair-days waiting to be hired by the only be paid by contributions from abroad. farmers of the fat lands, almost as if they The net result of it all is that the law has were cattle waiting for the purchaser. My been brought into contempt, for the injustice of the injustice of the law has been aggravated by the unfairness of its adminstration, the highhanded manner in which the law, bad as it is, has been strained in order to crush the people."

A SLOOMY OUTLOOK. "Now," sald our representative, "what

about the future ?" "The immediate future," said Father McFadden, " is very dark ; the crop of potatoes this year has not been one quarter of what it was last year, and last year the people were in such dire straits that the money which I naid in discharge of the arrears has not yet been fully paid back to me; 150 families have not been able to repay me for the money I handed over to the landlord. No law, no coerosive adminstration, could bring greater pressure to bear upon these people than that which is exercised by my influence, but 150 families can pay nothing even to me The partial failure of the potatoe crop has brought my flock once more within measurable distance of starvation. The Poor Law, which Mr. Balfour says will suffice for their relief, is particularly a dead letter, and what is to be done? As for the Ashbourne Act, the prospect of its extension tends to keep rent up; landlords think that they will be able to sell on the old rack rental, so they refuse to reduce their rents even when they admit they are to high; tenants unable to pay the reduced rent fall into arrears; twelve months' arrears enable them to be processed, and then they are at the mercy of the landlord, and can be compelled to purchase almost on the landlord's terms. Bargains thus made under duress will not be regarded as binding, nor would it be possible for the tenants to pay the instalments of purchase money calculated on a rack-rent

basis."
"I should mention," said Father McFadden in departing, "that the situation is aggra-vated by the denial of turbary rights on the Island of Innishofin. The court decided that tenants were to have their rights of turbary as heretofore; the landlord contends that their rights cease when they fall into arrears with their rent; the tenants contend that without turf that they cannot live, and at the present moment their turf is denied them. Pickets of police take the names and threaten with preseontion every man who outs a sod of turf. The situation, therefore, is strained, and I am affaid we shall have trouble."

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

This is the season for good resolutions, when men—and women, too—turn over a new leaf with the new year. It is the custom, and a good custom it is, even though few keep the resolutions in all their integrity. The mere fact that a person resolves to do better and live better for the coming year shows that "the mere! still voice of conveyence" has not leat its small, still voice of conscience" has not lost its power and eloquence. The death of the old year and the birth of the new afford food for wholesome thought, and give a good basis on which to build the best of good resolutions.

Some moralist has said that hell is payed with

What did you de?"

I found it necessary to undertake a general defence of the tenants' interests, and I
succeeded in bringing the bulk of the Commissioners down from Dublin to hear the
good resolutions but the good man merely used
that exceptionally strong figure of speech to
show the darger of relasping sgain and again
into the same faults. It is no easy task to keep
good resolutions, and no one should be
good resolutions and no one should be
that the landlord was only 12s, the better loss same Providence that inspires the good resolu-

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Are the Amendments to the Separate Schools Law Unjust to Protestants ?

(From the Hamilton Ont., Times.) For reason best known to itself the Hamilton Spectator is republishing the articles on the Separate Schools question by which it vainly endeavered to secure the defeat of Col. Gibson at the last Ontario election. If our contemporary has any other motive than "pure cussedness," its design must be to drive all the Uatholics of Hamilton out of the Tory party, and then to appeal to the Protestant majority to support the Tory party as the Protestant party. This is rather ungrateful conduct towards the Catholics Tories who have stuck to their party through thick and thin, but the motto of the Tory heads just now is that the National Policy must be preserved at all hazards, and Catholic Tories probably remember Napoleon's remarks when the dead and ounded were falling about him : " One " cannot make an omelet without brasking "some eggs." Sir John Modonald would just as lief ride the Protestant horse as the N. P. mule, provided office for himself is the goal.

We confess that we do not like the subject. We think Protestants and Catholics ought, as Catholics, to divide on political grounds ithout regard to their respective religions. We think it a pity that all the Catholica should be forced to attach themselves to one political party, for religious prejudic is easily awakened, and the very fact that all Catholics are on one side will be enough to make many Protestants take their places on the other side, even if by so doing they help to fasten upon themselves and their countrymen a victors fiscal policy and a burdensome public debt. Dealing with such a subject as this, in the way it doss, the Spectator can do a great deal of mischief, through it really has no oasc. The Separate Schools are not a creation of the Reform party, and the party cannot get rid of them if it would. Mr. Mowat has said publicly within the last few years :

"I have no responsibility for the existence of Separate Schools, and none for any part of the law relating to them as it stood at the time of passing the B. N. A. Act. I should always have preferred to see the children of Protestants and Roman Catholics educated in Public Schools; but the contest which for many mears the late Honorable George Brown waged with great vigor, and with the aid of both Reformers and Conservatives, to bring about that happy state of things, was unsuccessful; and in 1863 a new Separate School Bill was passed by the Parliament of Canada in spite of all opposition."

Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, said in his last published address to his constituents: "The maintenance of the Separate to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizans under the Constitution. Some may regrat that the necessity for its introduction existed, "but it is nevertheless the duty of the Gov-'ernment honestly to administer it, and make it as efficient as possible, to the end that it may properly perform the functions " for which it is designed."

Both sides thus agree that the Separate Schools are in Ontario to stay. Both sides in the Legislature agreed to the passage of all the amendments to the law, about which the Spectator now works Itself into hysterics. On this latter point let us quote from Mr. Mowat: "Those who desired the amendments knew that they had to satisfy the five Protestant members of the Government, as well as the sixth member who is a Roman Catholic, that the amendments were reasonable : and and we had further to satisfy ourselves. as also they well knew, that the Protestants in the Assembly and throughout the Pro-'vince would regard the amendments as 'reasonable and proper, " " We had 'no threat, and no promise, from any quarter, to affect our judgment or our action. "The educational matters were first considered by the Minister of Education, and were afterwards by him brough before the Council, and whatever was thereupon done was go done "because on consideration and inquiry " it seemed right, and such as the Protesten sentiment of the country would ceneur in. "opposed in the House or in the country at the time. \* \* \* The single fact that "most of the enactments now objected to were passed many years ago, and were never objected to until now, must make plain to most men that the present cry is a pretence and without any justification.

The Spectator finds fault with the amendments passed in 1877 and 1879, by which the assessor, lostead of the blerk, was empowered and give us the energy to be and to do whatto note who were, and who were not, prima facie, supporters of Separate Schools. The ollowing is part of the law of 1863:

Every person paying rates, whether as pro-prietor or tenant, who by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and supporter of a Separate School situated in the said municipality, or in a municipality If they whose lives are in accordance with the contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from higher law are not free, happy and fearless men the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools and Common School libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Common School purposes within the city, town, incorporated village or section in which he resides, for the current year, and every subsequent year thereafter while he continues a supporter of a Separate School, and such notice shall not be required

to ascertain that all who had given the notice were supporting the Separate Schools; and after ascertaining these facts he had to make upon the roll the necessary entries with refernoe to all entitled to exemption. The clerk's duty was thus a tedious one, and probably was never performed without mistakes. He might by mistake enter Protestants as sup-porters of Separate Schools; he might leave some Separate School supporters to be treated au supporting Public Schools; and some of the notices he received might on various grounds be wrong. But the law made no provision for correcting errors, whether of the clerk or in the notices. This was contrary to the analogy of all other cases; and the defect was corrected as far as seemed practicable by two Acts—one passed in 1877 and the other in 1879, under the advice of the late Minister of Education, the Honorable Mr. Crooks. These Acts substituted the Assessor for the Clerk, and gave the right of appeal to the Court of Revision and County Judge."

Surely the amendment, which provided means for the correction of errors, was necessary. Mr. Crooks said in the House, in explaining the purpose of the enactment :

"There has been no change in the principle on which Separate Schools are based, namely, the permission or option which each Roman Catholic has to become a supporter of a Sepa-rate School or not. His being a Catholic is merely prima facie evidence on which the assessor could place his name among the supporters of the Separate School, but he cannot do so if the Roman Catholic ratepayer instructs him to the contrary; and in that case, not being a supporter of a Separate School, to would be lible to Public School rates and entitled to seed his children to the Public School. The law permits each Roman Catholle ratepayer his individual option in supporting the Separate School, and provides the proper machinery for having this to settled that he must pay a school rate for one or the other,"

These extracts make it clear that the amendments to the Separate School law, of which the Spectator makes daily compleint, involve no injustice to Protestants, but rather previde a cure for lujustice possible under the law of 1863. But our contemporary is wont to complain that Roman Catholics, who prefer to support the Public Schools, are put under a disability. Mr. Mowat said on this point:
"One pretended objection which the nePopery journals make is that the change is

against the interest and wishes of the Roman Catholic laity, and particularly of Roman Catholic parents. If this is so some of these Roman Catholics might be expected to tell us so by private communication, if not by a public memorial \* \* I have occasionally heard of a Roman Catholic expressing his regret that there were Separate Schools; but from what I have heard from Roman Catholic parents and other laymen, I should say that, where these schools are established their wish is to have them as afficient as posnible, and to have whatever legislation is peeded to make them so."

In concluding his remarks on this branch of the subject Mr. Movat said :
"It appears that mistakes are sometimes

made by an assessor by marking a Protestant as a supporter of Separate School, but it is a fact to be noted that all assessors whose mistakes of this kind have come to light were Protestants. Assessors make other mistakes, but all their mistakes can be corrected; while the clerk, in whose hands the matter lay before our amendments, was liable to make like mistakes, and when he made them there was no provision for their correction.

We must apologize to readers of the Times for threshing out so much old straw, but the evident determination of the Spectator to keep the Separate School question before the public, and its apparent adoption of the motto that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," make our reference to the subject necessary. The Tory organ, either independently or under somebody's instruction, is bent upon mischief, and is willing to have some of its political friends counted among the victims of its incendlary policy.

RELATION OF RELIGION TO HEALTH. No man or people can excel, or even he normal, without the thought of his or its Maker. The more constantly we have Him sufficiently That we were correct in our interpretation of this sentiment is manifest from the facilities and one of the amendments having been sentence to this standard can in no way be attained. expect by frequent recourse, so to speak, to headquarrers. The family that, in truth and sincerity, daily kneel about their hearthstone before the Supreme, and study His words, will not be likely to go far astray from His requirements. The bousehold that habitually before eating, without pretenss, turn their above, are simply performing a beneficial, as well as the most appropriate and natural, action. Our food and drink sustains our lives, ever we are and affect. They make us, as we we may say. For what, then, is it more natural for us to give thanks to the Giver of all than for

There exists a feeling among many that too strict an adherence to the forms of religion terds sorior an solerence to the forms of religion terds, to make us stiff, solemn and priggish. These paople, if the truth is told, are not over friendly to those whom they style, as a term of reproachs "pious." Surely this feeling must be a mistake. higher law are not free, happy and fearless man and woman, who can be? A happiness and a manner of living and thinking that shrinks from being habitually laid before the Almighty. we may rest assured, are not in the best sense health. True religion is not a killioy, but make joy, nor can there be too much of it.—Hall's Journal of Health.

"Why, Mrs. Hashhouse, you surprise me; School, and such notice shall not be to be renewed annually.

Mr. Mowat says the practical working of this section in the Act of 1863 was this:

"After the assessment rolls had been revised and corrected for all other purposes, the clerk, in order to make out the roll for the absence of the roll for the collection. The collection of t never saw wine en your table before. Is it

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Chap. 38, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

The 18th Monthly, Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1889, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

Offices are made to 11 winners to pay their prices cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
Wilmers' names not published unless specially authorized.

authorized.
Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. S. E. LEFEBYRE, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

### Notice of Application to Erect Municipalities.

To detach from the city of Montreal all the territory bounded to the south by the Lachine Canal, to the east, by a line which, starting from the Lachine Canal, and passing by the middle of Canning street, extends itself by the centre of Edge Hill Avenus till Dorchester street, to the north by the middle of Dorchester street, from Edge Hill Avenue, till the west limits of the city of Montreal, to the west by the limits of the said city, and to annex it to the municipality of Sainte Cunegonde, in the County of Hochelaga, for school purposes. County of Hochelaga, for school purposes.

GEDEON OUIMET. Superintendent.

### NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Queber Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Dental Assocation of the Province of Quebec. St. Pierre, Globensky, & Poirier

Solicitors for Applicants. ber 7th 1888. 136-26 Montreal, December 7th 1888.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 262.

DAME MARIE M. VALLIQUETTE, Plaintiff,

ALOYS M. HULEK, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 21st November, 1889.

T. C. DE LORIMIER,

[D19.26,J2,9,16] Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1828.

The Third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. PRESERT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Malhiot. Dame Justine Delphine Danscreau, of the City and District of Montroal, widow of the late the Honorable Louis Adelard Senecal, in his lifetime of the same place, senator, Figintia,

Charles Ovide Perreault, of the City and District of Montreal, advocate, gontleman, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, 3rd December, 1888. 133-10, law A. B. LONGPRE, Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—The testamentary executors and administrators of the estate left by the late Hoa. Jean Louis Beaudry, to the children issue of his marriage with Darae Therese Vallee, his wife, by his solemn will of Dec. 29, 1881, and by his codicil of Sept. 14, 1895. Ant. O. Brousseau, notary, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quobec, at its next session, for a hill to enlarge their powers and attributes in order to have the entire execution of the said will, and to see to the replacing of one another in case of death—on payment of the actual debts by arrangement with the parties interested. Finally, in order to authorize them to sell or transfer all or any part of the immoveables of the said estate upon notice being given the family duly called together.

together.

ROUER ROY,
J. C. AUGER.
HERCULE BEAUDRY,
and administ rators of the
cetate of the late Hon. J. L. Beaudry.

20-6

WE WISH TO EMPLOY A RELIABLE MAN IN your county. No experience required; permanent position for three years. Salary increased each year. Light, easy, gentoe business. Money advanced for salary, advanced for large transfer and the form of the content of the form of the form



FREEMAN'S 

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children on Adults.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



NO DUTY OF CHURCH BRILE.

In all the world OPIUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Stephens there is but one OPIUM Remedy never fulls, and on June cure for the distribution of other treatment over cure. D We have cured more than 10,000 cases. No other treatment ever cured one case. No PAY TILL OURED ORemember fulls, and write to the J. W. Y. Co., Lobanoz, Ohio.

HEALTH FOR ALE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

ts Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthms. For Glandular Swelling. Abscesses, Pies, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi-cine yander throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice cratis, at the above address ally, between the hours of 1 ad 4, or by letter, sutherity ever them was much more despetted a new dwalf himself. It was a more ways of leaving a room than through mend it to everybody.

PAY AS YOU GO.

[BY IVY GREEN.]

If you pay as you go, then you never will owe-Is a maxim as old as the hills: And if heeded in time, you will cherish the rhyme. And never be croubled with bills.

There is nothing in life that has caused such

strife
As a bill, when unable to pay;
While the honor they cost, and the friends
that's been lost Is enough 'pon my word to dismay.

Ask a loan of a friend who has money to lend And soon how his friendship will gool; You can well be afraid, if the payment's de-

That he'll think you a knave and a fool,

Then pay as you go and you never will owe, Nor fear either bailiff or dun; For a man out of debt, need not worry nor fret, Nor away from his creditors run.

# LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

3." They told me he was your husband," insinusted Sir Norman, unutterably repelled. "Did they?" she said with a cold sneer he is, too-at least as far as church and state can make him; but I am no more his wife at heart than I am Satan's. Truly of the two I should pre'er the latter, for then I should be wedded to something grand—a fallen angel; as it is, I have the honor to be wife of a devil who never was an angel!"

At this shooking statement Sir Norman looked helplessly round, as if for relief; and Miranda, after a moment's silence broke into

another mirthless laugh.

'Of all the pictures of ugliness you ever saw or heard of, Sir Norman Kingsley, do tell me if there ever was one of them half so repulsive or disgusting as that thing?" "Really," said Sir Norman, in a subdued

tone, "he is not the most prepossessing little man in the world; but madame, you do look and speak in a manner quite dreadful. Do let me prevail on you to calm yourself, and tell me your story, as you promised. "Calm myself!" repeated the gentle lady, in a tone half snappish, half harsh, "do you

think I am made of iron, to tell you my story and calm? I hate him! I hate him! I would kill him if I could; and if you, Sir Norman, are half the man I take you to be, you will rid the world of the horrible menster before morning dawns!"

"My dear lady, you seem to forget that the case is reversed, and that he is going to rid the world of me," said Sir Norman with

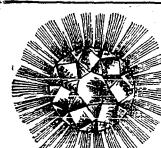
a sigh. "No, not if you do as I tell you; and when I have told you how much gause I have to abhor him, you will agree with me that killing him will be no murder! Oh, it there is one above who rules this world, and will udge us all, why, why does He permit such none ors to live?"

"Because He is more merciful than his creatures," replied Sir Norman, with calm reverence, "though His avenging hand is heavy on this doomed city. But, madame, time is on the wing, and the headsman will be here before your story is told."

"Ah, that story! How am I to tell it, I wonder, two words will comprise it all—sin and misery-misery and sin! For, buried alive here, as I am-buried alive, as I've always been-I know that both words mean: they have been branded on heart and brain in letters of fire. And that horrible monstresity is the cause of all; that loathsome, misshapen, hideous abortion has banned and cursed my whole lite! He is my first recollection. As far back as I can look through the dim haze of childhood's years, that horrible face, that gnarled and twisted trunk, hose devilish eyes glare at me like the eyes and tage of a wild beast. As memory grows stronger and more wivid, I can see that same face still-the dwarf! the dwarf! the dwarf! -Satan's true representative on earth, darkening and blighting every passing year. I do and it did. He promised me freedom—it I not know where we lived, but I imagine it to married him, I might go out into the great have been one of the villest and lowest dens | unknown world fetterless and free; and I, O! in London, though the rooms I occupied were, for that matter, decent and orderly enough. Those rooms the daylight never entered, the after my prison door were opened; no, I was windows were boarded up within, and fastened by shutters without, so that of the world beyond I was as ignorant as a child of two hours old. I saw but two human faces, his -she seemed to hate him too much even to pronounce his name—" and his housekeeper's, a creature almost as vile as himself, and who | probably be the last thing you will hear when is now a servant here; and with this precious pair to guard me I grew up to be fifteen years old. My outer life consisted of eating, sleeping, reading—for the wretch taught me to read—playing with my dogs and birds, and listening to old Margery's stories. But there was an inward life, fierce and strong, as it was rank and morbid, lived and brooded over alone, when Margery and her master fancied me sleeping in idiotic content. How were they to know that the creature they had reared and made ever had a thought of her own—ever wondered who she was, where she came from, what she was destined to be, and what lay in the great world beyond? The crooked little monster made a great mistake in teaching me to read; he should have known that books sow seeds that grow up and flourish tall and green, till they become giants in strength. I knew enough to be certain there was a bright and glad world without, from which they shut me in and debarred me; and I knew enough to hate them both for it, with | thing I am to-day." a strong and heartfelt hatred, only second to what I feel now."

She stopped for a moment, and fixed her dark, gloomy eyes on the swarming floor, and shook off, without a shudder, the hideous things that crawled over her rich dress. She had soarcely looked at Sir Norman since she began to speak, but he had done enough look-LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS from the handsome, darkening face. He diving tone, energy and vigor to these great thought how strangely like her story was to and I found, when too late, that I had bart "A dagger!" he exclaimed, with a shud-Leoline's—both shu in and isolated from the ered myself, soul and body, for an empty enter world. Verily, destiny seemed to have promise. The only difference was, that I saw fates wonderfully together, for their lives were as much the same as their faces. Miranda having shook off her crawling acquaint-ances, watched them glancing along the foul

floor in the darkness, and went moodily on. "It was three years ago when I was fifteen years old, as I told you, that a great change took place in my life. Up to that time that miserable dwarf was what people would call my guardian, and did not trouble me much with his heavenly company. He was a great deal from our house, sometimes absent for weeks together; and I remember I used to envy the freedom with which he came and went far more than I ever wondered where he the first, the reinging belle and queen. spent his precious time. I did not know then that he belonged to the honorable profession of highwaymen, with variations of coining when travelers were few and money scarce. He was then, and is still, at the head of a fermidable gang, over whom he wields most desperate authority—as perhaps you have noticed during the brief and pleasant period



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than his," said Sir Norman in all sincerity, feeling called upon to give the—well, I'd rather not report the word, which is generally spelled with a d and a dash--his due. "No thanks to him for that! He would

make me a slave now, as he did then, if he dared, but he has found that, poor, trodden "It quiet turned my brain at firs worm as I was, I had life enough left to turn and sting,

"Which you do with a vengeance! Oh: you're a Tartar !" remarked Sir Norman to "The saints forefend that Leoline himself. should be like you in temper, as she is in history and face; for if she is, my life promises to be a pleasant one.' "This rascally crew of cut-throats, whom

his villanious highness headed," said Mirands were an almost immence number then, being divided in three hodies-London out-nurses Hounglow Heath highwaymen, and assistant coiners, but all owning him for their lord and master. He told me all this himself, one day when, in an after dinner and most gracious mood, he made a boasting display of his wealth and greatness; he told me I was growing up very pretty indeed, and that I was shortly to be raised to the honor and dignity and bliss of being his wife. "I fancy I must have had a very vague

idea of what that one small word meant, and was besides in an unusually contented and peaceful state of mind, or I should, undoubtely, have raised one of his cut-glass decanters and smashed in his head with it. I know how I should receive such an assertion from him now, but I think I took it then with resignation he must have found mighty edifying; and when he went on to tell me that all this richness and greatness were to be shared by me when that celeatial time came think I rather liked the idea than otherwise.

The horrible creature seemed to have woke up that day, for the first time, and all of a sudden, to a conviction that I was in a fair way to become a woman, and rather a handsome one, and that he had better make sure of me before any incident interfered to take me from him, full of this laudable notion, he became a daily visitor of mine from thenceforth and made the discovery, simultaneously with myself, that the oftener he came the less favor he found in my eight. I had, before, tactitly disliked him, and shrank with a natural re-pulsion from his dreadful ugliness; but now, from negative dislike, I grew to positive hate.

The utter leathing and abhorrence I have had tor him ever since, began then-I graw dimly and intuitively conscious of what he would make me, and shrank from my fate with a vague horror not to be told in words. I became strong in my fearful dread of it. I told him I detested, abhorred, loathed, hated him; that he might keep his riches, greatness, and ungainly self for those who wanted him; they

were temptations to weak to move me. "Of course there was raving, and storming threating, terrible looks and denunciations, was obstinate still. Then as a dernier resort fool that I was I consented. Not that my object was to stay with him one instant longer not quiet so besotted as that -once out, and the little demon might look for me with last year's partridges. Of course those demoniac eyes read my heart like an open book; and when I pronounced the fatal 'yes,' he laughed in that delightful way of his own, which will you lay your head under the axe.

"I don't know who the clergyman who married us was; but he was a clergyman; there can be no doubt about that. It was three days after, and for the first time in my fifteen years of life, I stood in sunshine, and daylight, and open air. We drove to the gathedral-for it was in St. Paul's the sacrilege was committed. I never could have walked there, I was so stunned, and giddy, I was led up before the clergyman, with much of those gleaming eyes sat a devil. the air, I suppose of one walking in her sleep. certainty, but evidently not daring to refuse. Margery and one of his gang were our only attendants, and there in God's temple, the deed was done, and I was made the miserable

The suppressed passion, rising and throbblike a white flame in her face and eyes, made her stop for a moment, breathing hard, Looking up she met Sir Norman's gaze, and as if there was something in its quiet, pitying ing? How can I help you?" tendernoss that mesmerized her into oalm, she steadily and rapidly went on.

"I awoke to a new life after that; but not more new faces ; for the dwarf began to bring his cenfederates and subordinates to the house and would have me dressed up and displayed to them, with a demoniac pride that revolted me beyond everything else, as if I were a painted puppet or an overgrown wax doll, Most of the precious orew of scoundrels had wives of their own and these began to be brought with them of an evening; and then what with dancing, and music, and cards, and feasting, we had quiet a carnival of it

till morning.
"I liked this part of the business excession vely well at first, and I was flattered and fooled to the top of my bent, and made, from was more policy in that than admiration, I fancy; for the dwarf was all-powerful among them and dreaded accordingly, and I was the dwarf's pet and plaything, and all powerful with him. The hideaous creature had a most bideous passion for me then, and I could wind him round my finger as easy as Delilah and Samson; and by his command and their universal paraent the mimicry of royalty was be-

queer whim; but that crooked slug was always taken such odd notions into his head which nobody there dared laugh at. The band was bound together by a terrible oath, women and all; but they had to take anoth.

"It quiet turned my brain at first; and my eyes were so dazzled by the pitful glistening of the pageant the sham splendor of the sham court, and the halfmocking, half serious homage paid me, that I could see nothing beyond the shining surface, and the blackness and corruption and horror within, were altogether lost upon me. This feeling increased when, as months and months went by, there were added to the mock peers of the Midnight Court, real nobles from that of Charles. 1 did not know then that they were rulned gamesters, vicious profligates and desperate broken-down roués, who would have gone to pandemonium itself, nightly, for the mad license and lawless excesses they could indulge in here to their heart's content. But I got tired of it all, after a time: my eyes began slowly to open, and my heart—at least, what little of that article I ever had—turned sick with horror within me at what I had done. The awful things I saw, the learful deeds that were perpetrated, would cardle your very blood with horror, were I to relate them. You have seen a specimen yourself, in the cold-blooded murder of that wretch half an hour ago; and his is not the only life crying for vengeance on these men. The slightest violation of their oath was punished, and the doom of traitors and informers was instant death, whether male or female. The sham trials and executions always took place in presence of the whole court, to strike a salutary terror into h m, and never occurred but once a week, waen the whole band regularly met. My power continued undiminished; for they knew either the dwarf or I must be supreme; and though the queen was bad, the prince was worse. The said prince would willingly have pulled me down from my eminence, and have mounted it himself; but that he was

would follow." "Were you living here or in London then?" inquired Sir Norman, taking an advantage of a pause, employed by Miranda in

probably restrained by a feeling that law-

makers should not be law-breakers, and that

if he set the example there would be no end

to the insubordination and rebellion that

shaking off the crawling beetles.
"Oh, in London! We did not come here until the outbreak of the plague—that frightened them, especially the female por-tion, and they held a scared meeting, and resolved that we should take up our quarters somewhere else. This place being old and ruined, and deserted, and with all sorts of evil rumors hanging about it, was hit upon; and secretly, by night, these mouldering old vaults were fitted up, and the goods and here I, too, was brought by night under the dwarf's own eye; for he well knew I would he tried another bribe—the glorious one of liberty, the one he new would conquer me, from him. And here I have been ever since, from him. And here I have been ever since, have risked a thousand plagues to escape and here the weekly revels are still held, and may for years to come, unless something is

done to-night to prevent it. "The night before these weekly anniver saries they all gather; but during the rest of the time I am alone with Margery and the dwarf, and have learned more secrets about this place than they dream of. For the rest, there is little need of explanation—the dwarf and his crew have industriously circulated the rumor that it is haunted; and some of those white figures you saw with me, and who, by the way, are the daughters of these robbers, have been shown on the broken battlements, as if to put the fact beyond doubt,

"Now, Sir Norman, that is all-you have heard my whole history as far as I know it; and nothing remains but to tell you what you must see yourself, that I am mad for revenge, and must have it, and you must help me!" Her eyes were shining with the fierce red

fire he had seen in them before, and the white and bewildered. I never thought of the face wore a look so deadly and diabolical that, marriage—I could think of nothing but the with all its beauty, it was absolutely repulbright, crashing, sunshiny world without, till sive. He took a step frem her-for in each

"You must help me!" she persisted. He was a very young man, I remember, and "You-you, Sir Norman! For many a day looked from the dwarf to me, and from me to I have been waiting for a chance like this, the dwarf, in a great state of fear and un and until new I have waited in vain. Alone, I want physical strength to kill him, and I dare not trust any one else. No one was ever cast among as before as you have been; and now, condemned to die, you must be desperate, and desperate men will do desperate thinge. Fate, Destiny, Providence-whatever you like-has thrown you in my way, and help me you must and shall!"
"Madame, madame! what are you say-

She held up in the pale ray of the lamp,

something she drew from the folds of her

der, and a recoil. "Madame, are you talking of murder ?"
"I told you !" she said, through her closed

teeth, and with her eyes flaming like fire, "that ridding the earth of that fiend incarnate would be a good deed, and no murder! I would do it myself if I could take him off his guard; but he never is that with me; and The nose frequently becomes clogged and then my arm is not strong enough to reach should be relieved by the insertion of a his black heart through all that mass of camel's hair brush dipped in vasaline. The brawn, and blood, and muscle. No, Sir Norman. Doom has allotted it to you-obey, and I swear to you, you shall go free; refuse

-and in ten minutes your head will roll under the executioner's axe!" "Better that than the freedom you offer ! Madame, I cannot murder!"

"Coward!" she passionately cried; "you fear to do it, and yet you have but a life to lose, and that is lost to you now !" Sir Norman raised his head; and even in from entering it. the darkness she saw the haughty flush that orimsoned his face.

"I fear no man living; but, madame, I fear One who is higher than man!"

the door, and I can lead you up behind the tapestry to where he is standing, and you can stab him through the back, and escape with me ! Quick, quick, there is no time to

lose !"
"I cannot do it!" he said, resolutely,
drawing back and folding his arms. "In abort, I will not do it !"

. ! To be continued. !

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Sweep and dust once a week the room which do not daily receive this attention. To remove tar from the hands, rub with the ontside of fresh orange or lemon peel and wipe dry immediately.

To clean ernaments of alabaster dissolve borax in boiling water and apply with a cloth or soft brush; rinse carefully and dry

in the sun. When papering a room, at small apartment can be made to appear large by being cover-ed with a paper of subdued color without

any particular design. It is a good plan to keep a quantity of sifted flour in the pantry, ready for the making of biscuits, cak or pis, so as to be prepared if they are wanted in a hurry, as in case of company coming and remaining to a

If your sewing machine needs cleaning oil all the bearings with kerosene, used freely. Run your machine fast for a few minutes unthreaded, then wipe off clean; oil with machine oil, and you will be surprised to see bow easily it will run and how clean it will look.

WHEN CANADA IS LARGEST.

IT INCREASES ITS TERRITORY IN WINTER AND SHOULD THEN BE ANNEXED.

"If you fellers want to annex Canada," said a fur clad traveller from Manitoba to an interested crowd the other day, "you wanter accomplish the augmentation in the winter. That had the same effect in increasing the area of the country as if the diameter of the earth were increased by thirty feet. Canada is about 3,000 miles in length from east to west. The fifteen feet of snow, as a simple calculation shows, increased the width by about twelve

The difference from the northtren to the southern, boundary of the Dominion is about 1 500 miles. Making the same calculation as before it is found that the snow increases that distance by six feet. By an easy calculation it appears that these increases augment the total area of the country by some thing over six square miles. The mathematicians who listened to the strangers discourse are still pondering over the atranger's figures. His haste prevented them from being quite exact but they have the effect of making one think. -New York Telegram.

CARE OF FEVER PATIENTS.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF AN EXPERIENCED

PHYSICIAN TO TRAINED NURSES Dr. W. M. Gibson, in a talk to a school of nurses at Utics, says the Herald of that place, said:—The generally accepted definition of the word "fever" is a rapid elevation or the natural temperature of the body-981 degrees Fahrenheit. We have in the human system organs which are termed vitals—namely, the heart, lungs, liver, spleer and stomach, which are governed by the nervous system. Tissues cannot remain for any length of time in an absolutely healthy condition without throwing off the old material and taking up fresh It is the breaking down of the tissues and the attempt to repair, continually going on in the human system, that forms the chief centre of animal heat. Fever may result from two causes. First, there may be an over-production of heat in the system; and, secondly, the system may be incapable of throwing it off. Fever robs the body of the fat and degenerates the organs. The heart probably suffers the worst. It is a muscular organ and is soon weakened and broken down, and in most fevers there is a great

danger of death resulting from heart failure. Fevers are infectional diseases which are caused by the introduction into the human system of a vegetable germ which effects a psculiar poison to the nerve systems. All levers are attended by a rise of bodily temperature, which is one of the most important symptoms you have to deal with, Temperatures over 102 degrees Fabrenheit are dangerous, from 99 to 1011 degrees not dangerous. Extra high temperatures are those raging from 105 to 108 degrees, and fatal temparatures are those raging from 107 to 110 degrees. The proper time for registering a patient's temperature is before the hours of eight o'clock A. M., and eleven o'clock P.M. The thermometer should be placed under the arm, taking care that there is no cloth between the mercural part of the instrument and the skin, or in the mouth. The instrument should always be carefully washed before and after using. The temperature of a child shows a great variation, the least thing affecting them. In moving a fever patient, if a child, great care should be exercised to keep it as quiet as possible. In elderly persons very trifling causes will depress the

temperature.
Nurses should be very careful about what they allow convalescent typhold patients to The disease is frequently accompanied by ulceration of the bowels, and by the introduction into the stomach of certain kinds of estables a rupture of an intestine is liable to occur, which is surely fatal. If you observe a sudden change in the temperature send for a physician immediately, as the chances are that there is a hemorrhage or a complication is approaching. Also report to the physician if there is any change noticed after medicine is administered. The skin should be kept clean in all cases. Nurses should not hegitate to bathe their patients is they deem it necessary I have put patients in a bath and placed cakes of ice about them to cool them down. It did no harm, and I should not heritate to do it again. In bathing a fever patient it is better to wash a small portion of the body at a time and then wipe it thoroughly dry, and then proceed until the whole surface is bathed. Bed sores should be guarded against.

relief for these sores can be tound by making a bag and filling it with some soft substance and wrapping it about the afflicted parts. In nursing typhold fever patients the eyes should be kept free from all accumulations. mouth and tongue need much attention. The coating which forms on the latter should be removed by a tooth brush dipped in a solution of a teaspoonful of borax, a tablespoonful of glycerine and a cup of rain water. The gums and teeth may be kept clean by the use of a small linen cloth. So long as the room in which a typhold patient is confined is kept well clesned, there is very little danger of a person contracting the disease

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house "But you will die if you refuse; and I re-peat, again and sgain, there is no risk. These have used it in my family for croup, sore of your acquaintance."

These have used it in my family for group, sore Really, madame, it struck me that your gun, and I was made mistress and severeign guards will not set you out; but there are throat, and a lat set.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, In-

> ziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

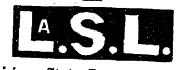
ebriety, Sleeplessness, Diz-

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allowing all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve field. It is persectly narmless and lowes no represent effects.

Our Familiaes for sufference of nervous diseases our Familiaes for sufference of nervous diseases out free or warrantes; and book nations can also obtain this medicine present charge from the This remedy has seen prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kneals, of bost Warns, inc., for the base to, years, and is now prepared under his direction

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

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Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie ta Nat'i Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank

A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Rush. CARL KOHN, Pres. Enion National Bank. CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 15, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.......\$300,000 garb 

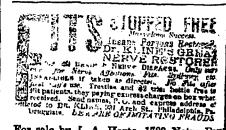
APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES. 989 Prizes of \$100 are......\$ 98,900 999 Prizes of 100 are...............\$ 98,900 3,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800 Nore.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes.

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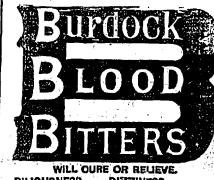
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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes be GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANK of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights at recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beward all initiations or anonymous schemes. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest pat or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dan street, Montreal.



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

DIZZINESS, DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEARING ACCOITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising for disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMAN BOWELS OF BLOOD 7. MILRUIN \_ CO., Prozenotors, Torons

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The public accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1888 were issued January 1st.
They show that the debt increased during the year from \$273,187,626 to \$284,513,841, m increase of nearly eleven millions and a half. The net debt increased from \$227,314,-775 in 1887 to \$234,513,358 on 30th June

The receipts from customs and excise taxes declined from \$29,587,001 to \$28,177,413, a reduction of about \$510,600. The receipts from other sources show an increase of neary \$700,000, so that the total rev. nue for 1888 is \$153,470 in excess of that of the pre-

ceeding year. The total expenditure increased from \$35, 657,680 to \$36,718,490. There being an augmentation in the cost of nearly every

branch of the public service.

The total receipts from Dominion lands, in 1888, amounted to \$,217083, and the expenditure for surveys, management, etc., reached \$319,595, leaving a deficit of \$102,513, on

lands account. Inds account.

The deficit for the year is \$810,031, exclusive of about six millions of dollars charged to capital on account of public works and subsidies to railway companies. An attempt has been made to make the deficit appear small by charging large payments properly chargeable to ordinary expenditure to income. The ordinary expenditure for the year in creased by \$1,060,814, and while the receipts from customs and excise declined in 1888, the cost in collecting these revenues in

The annual charge on account of the public debt for interest, sinking fund, etc., increased from \$11,663,623 in 1887 to \$12,105,981 in

The expenditure for Civil Government shows an increase of \$47,000 and the aggregate of superanuation allowance has increased from \$202,285 to \$212,478, while receipts on account of superanuation only show an increase of \$367.

The Civil Government contingencies amounted to \$237,124 during last year.

The total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway in 1887-88 amounted to \$1,912,783, and the working expenses reached \$3,276,441, leaving a deficit of \$863,043, compared with a deficit of \$232,105 in the preceding

The Prince Edward Island Railway earned \$158,363, and the cost of operation was \$229.639, leaving a deficit of \$71,276, against a deficit of \$48,934 in 1887.
Mr. Audette, Registrar of the Exchequer

Court, has finished taxing the bill of costs in the Ayer case. The total amount of costs, which the Government has to pay, is \$4,930, of which \$1,300 are for counsel fees.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oll," writes D. Kavanagh. postmaster, of Umfraville, "having used it for soreness of the threat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal

INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS CATHOLIC PAPERS.

The celebrated Jesuit Father, Rev. T. A. Hughes, like thousands of other earnest and thoughtful Catholics, is impressed with the indifference and neglect manifested by the ligious press and the zealous workers who for principle's sake expend their life and talents in the unappreciated labors of Catholic journalism. He says: "It really seems as if we lost continuously tastes and harmen die for sale, several rooms being lined with them great mass of Catholics toward their own rewe lost gentlemanly tastes and human discrimination as soon as we come to reading. And Catholic editors and writers must be looked upon as oddities or hobbylats if they offer to make a selection out of the mass of garbage during the week and supply the Catholic population will let every editor notion of supplying a Christian family with wholesome matter! Much better and more enlightened to let the drainage of a big Babylon filter into every pure home, and percolate through every room, and mount y capillary attraction even to the nursery ! Money can buy anything in this nether world, and what it cheaper than fiction, or readier at hand than lies? If the world wants them, they will come at a beck, as a hunter has but to whistle and up troops his pack. But what if the world not only wants them, but is ready to pay for them, and Catholice, too, clamor for them? Why, they swarm like locusts in a plague, or like the yielding and irresistible air, with a pest all about its wings. And who can fight against the air? You breathe it and succumb. And not only the feeble and little ones breathe it and succumb, but whole scores of hearty-honest Catholic men are ready to help in purifying your atmosphere, lo! not a fraction of them, scarcely a score of strudy editors and writers are seen to survive the cold breath of negelot and to reach the coveted stage of maturity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- A requent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloways Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the peration of the Pille, must infallibly effect These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Cintment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will peadily relax all stiffness and prevent any ermanent contraction.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills : they are very small; he bad effect; all troubles frem torpid liver are relieved by their use. . .

EFFECIS OF PETROLEUM ON THE RODA.

A German physician has recently issued eport of his observations on the effect of petroleum on the human body. The facts on which his conclusions are based have been athered during extensive travels in the merican petroleum districts. He found that skin disease was very prevelant among the orkmen who were employed at the wells, id on closer examination he concluded that he disease attacked those who were engaged with the heavier and more inflammable oils. Numerous cases were discovered of large puantities of potroleum having been swallewd, with the result of violent affections of the tomach, kidneys and nervous system. In one case where a glassful of petroleum having peen drunk, the greatest difficulty was exng asleep, an eventually which is depocially atal in such instances. Symptoms of poison-ng could also be traced after a lengthened

abject was in a pad state of health.

THE TWO WORKERS

Two workers in one field Toiled on from day to day; Both had the same hard labor Both had the same small pay : With the same blue sky above, The same green earth below; One heart was full of joy, The other full of woe.

One leaped up with the light, With the soaring of the lark, One felt it ever night, For his soul was ever dark. One heart was hard as stone, One heart was blithe and gay, One worked with many a groan, One whistled all the day.

One had a flower clad cot Beside a merry mill; Wife and children at the spot Made it deater, sweeter still. One a wretched hovel had. Full of discord, dirt and din; No wonder he seemed mad; Wife and children starved within.

Still they worked in the same field, Toiled on from day to day; Both had the same hard labor, Both had the same hard pay. But they worked not with one will; The reason let me tell: Lo! the one drank at the still, But the other at the well.

### SPICY BITS

Progress of Practical Science-Events That Mark the World's Rapid Strides.

CHECKS FOR LARGE SUMS.

The sale of Savernake by the Marquis of Allesbury to Sir Edward Guinness is the biggest transaction in real property in England since the sale of Northumberland House. Savernake has gone for £700,000; the check given by the Board of Works for Northumberland House was for £750,000. Even this was surpassed in 1887, when the Manchester Ship Canal Company purchased the canal and property of the Bridgewater Navigation Company. The sum agreed upon was £1,-710,000, and for this a check was written dated August 3 of that year on Mesers. Glyn, Mills & Co., and signed by Sir Joseph C. Lee and Mr. John R. Bythell, two of the direc-tors, and countersigned by Mr. A. H. Whitworth, the secretary of the Ship Canal Comp-

GREAT BRITAIN'S TOY SUPPLIES. Great Britain gots about £600,000 worth of foreign toys every year. Now, as it is reckoned that there are rather more than fifteen millions of children in the United Kingdom fifteen years old and under, it follows that the outlay for foreign toys is not much mere than ninepence a child. Most of articles come from Germany, which sends to British dealers toys of the value of £320,000 a year. Holland is second with £125,000 worth; France follows with £90,000 worth while Belgium is a fairly good fourth with £70,000 worth. Considering how clever the Americans are, it is singular that the United States supply only £8,000 worth of these joys of the children's heart. Yankee inventors do not care to waste their smartness on the trivial toy.

DESTRUCTION OF BUTTERFLIES. A writer calls attention to a shameful ex ample of wanton destruction of beautifu insects. Large quantities of butterflies are collected in England for the purpose of arbutterfly pictures.

ed among the hoatanical curiosities of New pected. Cathelic family with that which is whole Granada. Its sap, called chanci by the some only. And a quarter of a million of natives, who employ it in its natural state, has all the properties of ordinary ink, but marve rather than foster his preposterous does not corrode steel pens. It also offers great resistance to chemical action. From s reddish tint when first used it speedily turns into a beautiful black. It is contemplated to acclimatize this plant in Europe.

> WEATHER PLANT FORECASTS. The British Consul-General in Vienna has been instructed by the U.S. Foreign Office to requested Professor Novak to furnish him with information about his famous weather plant, The Committee of the Jubilee Exhibition which lately closed has promised Professor Novak a certificate to the effect that the weather forecasts made by his plants were correct in ninety-six cases out of 100.

> THE USE OF EUPHORBIA RUBBER. The gem known as euphorbia rubber, though for some time past occasionally appearing in the market, and which has seemed likely to baffle the skill of manufacturers in making satisfactory use of it, is now being employed advantageously in certain combinations; that is, a method has been discovered which renders the gum available for mixing with various knds of India rubber, say to the ex-tent of about fifty per cent. Thus a peice of vulcanized rubber containing fifty per cent of the suphorbia gum has been tested for some time in an exposed position on a roof, and it was found to have kept it in a better condition than a similarly exposed place of ordinary pure vulcanized rubber, and mixed with gutta perchait prevents the latter from becoming brittle. Washers made with thirty per cent of this substance and vulcanized rubber are found to stand well and to satisfactorily retain their elasticity.

HOW TO PRENENT SORE FEET.

Dr. Alexander Zoroastroff, of Belostok, emphatically recommends to millstary men, aportsmen &c., a grease for boots which is said to completely prevent sore feet, and so protect pedestrians from the whole train of familiar affections caused by that minor accident. The cintment is made of four parts ot lard, four parts of olive oil and one part of caontchono (raw rubber), which are melted together on a slow fire. Having molsened the sole of the boot with water the inventor warms the boot in a stove or before a fire and then smears it over with the compound. The boot is said to become soft, pilable, shining, waterproof and even mere dureable.

IT IS A FACT. That some tradesmen only give fifteen ounces to the pound because it is a weigh they have. That marriage must be favorable to longevity, because you seldom find a spinster more than thirty. That very few actors are able to play Shylock, because it is a most difficult thing to "do" a Jew. That, if you don't take care of No. 1 you will seen have 0 to take care of. That those folks who quarrel with their bread and butter may some day be obliged to eat their words. That members of the corps de ballet are sometimes very for getful of their fathers and mothers, but they are always very fond of their grand pas, That it is not every fellow who can laugh in eriod of inhalation of the vapor, but the his sleeve when he is out-at-slbow, That, althe sea always tide-y..

### CUROSITIES OF LANGUAGE.

Some of the prettiest secrets and ourlosities of language come to us from abroad. How does the word flasoo, Italian for flask, happen to failure? Becasue the Italian glass blower, trying to make a plate of glass, fails, and throwing the glowing mass back into the furnace, he Blows a common bottle, or "flasco;" it is a flask—and a failure.

Why is a wicker covered jug called a demijohn? Because it comes from the Persian glass blowing town of Damaghan.

One definition of slang is that it is low seemething vulgar; something to be avoided. But that is not all; it is a working dislect; language is a smock frock; a condensation, the beef jelly of speech. Bret Harte and John Hry have made it poetical. What should we do without the homely "passed in his checks?" It brings the tears to our eyes in Jem Bludsoe. How could we give up "Wiggles," that equisitie symphony played on the jewsharp and the hones?

The merit of good slang is that it touches the pendulum between a smile and a tear. Our mother tongue is a great bond even when we put it to misuse: a familiar misuse. freighted with domestic intimacy, with the everyday epithete and homely laughter.

Slang may be primitive, but not necessary vulgar. It may arise from a mistake, but it conveys an idea, if it as humor-especially American humor—it is not bad. As, for instance, we get from the negroes a phrase for success, "He takes the cake," or "He is on the roof," applied to a conceited success, which is admirable. Our language is rich in a rollicking swagger of strange words, and of perhaps sometimes effective bad grammar.

MODERN INSTANCES. American slang has a strong local flavor, as Do you catch on ?"—from a habit Americans have of running after railroad trains and "He gets there," also from the railroad. They also talk of the "star border," and the "star love match," evidently from the flag- "You'll get left," is a railroad smile; and a real estate "boom," and Harrison is "booming" come from the noise of a blizzard or of a cannonball booming through the air. "He won hauds down" is at once from the police reverso also from the fact that a prize fighter drops his hands when beaten. "Painting the town red" is from "Coriolanus." It is also found in England in old Melton days. Puck had some lines last spring as follows:

I'm a gray hawk that's crested. I am. I'm a blizzard that's tested I am And when I swoop down, I'm the boss of the town, I'm a daisy, a dellar I am.

There is slang in every word almost. Boss" is from the old Dutch bass—a master. A drunken man is said to be "loaded for

bear," a very heavy charge, and if a man has murderous intent he is "jumping on your As in the old sample of American humor, of a man who was so tall he had to go up a ladder to shave himself, all American humor is full of exaggeration. English slang is brutal, as "it is all rot."

Like other dialects, slang increases its store of words by formation at home and adoption from abroad. Looking at it philologically, we must admit that English, already a most copious language, is in a freely grow-ing state and capable of adding to itself by almost any process found in any language of

the whole world, old or new. The abbreviation or contraction of words (a most affective agent in the development of words) is seen at its best in slang. "Cab," trom cabriolet, "bus," from omnibus, and "mob," from mobile, the fiery, crowd, a mob,

were originally slang foundations.

Slang is delicious in the mouth of a very story of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was asked by a lady to say something beautiful about her piazza. "Well," said the ready

ETCETERAS. Other phrases might be mentioned which have a real meaning. Thus, "the devil to pay and no pitch hot," comes from a cortain seam in a vessel which the sailors call the "devil," and which they have to. From its awkardness to calk occurs the phrase.

"Boxing the compass," comes from the Spanish boxear, to turn round. "A cook and bull story," a term now applied to any rambling tale, illustrates the contempt felt by the learned for the ancient beast fables, which were the delight of mankind in the lower grades of civilization through the Middle Ages. Many words of this class, had not their origin been noted down would have remained in the language a undecipherable mysteries. But we cannot find the etymology of everything—[M. E. W. Sherwood, in Boston Traveller.

# How is ir

That when I tell a person I am exceedingly obliged to him, he should immediately exclaim, "No, no, net at all?" How is it-that my aristocratic consin invariably sees some thing so attractive in an oppositie direction, when we meet in places of public fashionable resort? How is it—That all the tall splendid fellows you ever knew were sure to get what Byron hated—dumpy women? How is it— Tnat all the chatty, cheerful, pretty girls you ever knew were sure to marry the ugliest fellows or the greatest muffs of their acquaintance? How is it-That I can never cough or blow my nose, or yawn in the church without half a dozen following my example? How is it—That mountain lands should be considered cold, seeing that in general they are clad with furze? How is it-That some ladies in the drawing-room can never find anything more refined to talk about than their servants in the kitchen? How is it-That because I happen to be hale and hearty-looking, I should be congratulated by all my friends on being in the enjoyment of rade health? How is it—That people who "would scorn to rob you of a farthing," think nothing of depriving you of an umbrella or a book? How is it—That certain authors, who never used an impious expression in their lives, should yet invariably be recognized under the title of profane writers ! How is it -That any person can possibly be so stupid as not to see the point of each of these jokes?

MICROBES DESTROYED BY SMOKE It has been demonstrated by experiments conducted by Dr. Vincenzo Tessarini, of the University of Pisa, that the fumes of tobacco moke are a capital disinfectant. He found that micro-organisms in various stages of cul-ture were by it entirely destroyed or retarded in growth. Among the micrebes exposed to the test were those which are supposed to propagate Asiatic cholers and typhoid fever. Thus it seems that something can be said in favor of the tobacco habit after all. The experiments also showed that elgarette smoke stunted the growth of the microbes and less-ened their virulence, but failed to kill them as did the fumes from a cigar or pipe. This ne doubt accounts for the continual existance of the dude.

It always bothers a Frenchman who is learning English to read one day that a murder has been committed and the next day that the murderer has been committed.

TREASURE IN HEAVEN.

Every coin of earthly treasure We have lavished upon earth For our simple worldly pleasure, May be reckoned something worth, For the spending was not losing,
Though the purchase was but small;
It has perished with the using,
We have had it—that is all!

All the gold we leave behind us When we turn to dust again-Though our avarioe may blind us— We have gathered quite in vain; Since we neither can direct it.

By the winds of fortune tossed, Nor in other worlds expect it— What we hoarded we have lost.

But each merciful oblation-Seeds of pity wisely sown— What we gave in self-negation We may safely call our own, For the treasure freely given Is the treasure that we heard Since the angels keep in heaven What was lent unto our Lord?

### THE NEW YEAR.

BY EMMA HOWARD WIGHT. Hoary old Time, with his wrinkled handes has gathered in another year to swell the record of the past. Another year with its sorrows and pleasures, its joys and wees, its good and its evil, gone forever. Happy or miserable, well-spent or ill-spent, thrown into the scales of our good angel, or selzed with ern Pennsylvania there have been several diabolical delight by our bad, it is registered "shakes."

which have gone to make up our earthly existence. To the young, it goes by almost annoticed and unlamented, but the old watch its dying throes with sad hearts because so few are left them. And yet before the sun goes down on the last day of this New Year, many of the young and happy who so joyously welcomed its coming, may see its end only in eternity. For each year, as it runs its allotted course, enaps the thrade of many a life, not only the wern-out thread of old age, but the strong, vigorous one of youth. Nor does it pause to choose the good who are ripe heaven. or the ead and weary who are ready and willing to lay down their! lifes' burden, but more frequently cuts off the wicked in their sins and the happy to whom life is so dear. Its winter and summer suns will rise and set over new-made graves, its winter snow will cover some, its spring flowers bloom over others. Some lives it will claim when the earth is cold, and black, and dreary; others when it is warm, and bright and "None can tell what a year may bring

forth." No; for it guards its secrets carefully. We know how it finds us when it is born of its dark mother, midnight, but we do not know how it will leave us at the dark bour of its death. It may find us happy, it may leave us broken-hearted; we may see beginning, we may never see its end. Ah what poor, helpless creatures we are when we dare not claim one short, fleeting year. Nay, a month, a week even a day of that year, when we cannot tell what its days and weeks and months may do for us. Friends wish us a "Happy New Year," but those wishes are not always fulfilled; for the new born year brings a store of sorrows, as well as joys, and a large share may be for us; and loth as we are to except it, rebellious as we may be at its infliction, we are, nevertheless, powerless to avoid it. But we have one free, untrammeled choice-that is to spend the new year worthily or unworthly. It rests with us alone whether we can congradulate our selves or its close, that has not been wasted, but turned to good account; that when it is laid bare, at the last day, before the eyes of the world, we refined person, and they tell a very good will not blush for it, or tremble for it before the eyes of our Judge, or to look back over its misspent weeks and months in vain for one redeeming action, to know it has left INK SUPPLIED BY NATTRE.

A natural ink plant has just been discoverthe full element of wit in it that was unexmisery—that each recorded moment of it And it is gone forever; we could not purchase with our lives one wasted or sinful moment It was ours once to use for good or evil, but it is ours no longer. Time, the greedy, the relentless, has anatched it from us ; its story is told and done, but its record stands forever on high. \* We may forget the years, as they are num.

bered with the past; forget the joys and evil we'did in them; but there is One who never forgets. who holds the record of every year of every human life; and, perhaps, when the new year is born looks over many a record of the old with that same grief which wrang His heart upon the cross for He sees the ful fillment of that sad truth which He read upon the scroll of all the ages, when in His last agony, that His sufferings and His death would be in vain for many of those He died to save. "New year!" Will it, indeed, be a new year for those who have wasted so many entered upon with new resolutions, the beginning of a new life? For who can say it. may not be be his last on earth ?- the last to atone for many sinful and profitiess, though he may have won wealth, fame, and honor, "for what doth if profit a man if he gain the

whole world and lose his own soul?" One year spent in simple virtue, in the performance of duty, will profit a man more for eternity than a dozen years spent in the honer and applause of the world. A long eulogy on a tombstone does not prove that the soul of him who lies beneath is in heaven; so a man may have years of honor, of osten-tatious good works to look back upon but not one of them may have found favor in the sight of heaven. Few, indeed, can say when the new year is born, that they have no regrets for the way the old was spent, that with light hearts and clear concience they can welcome the "New Year."-Catholic

## THE LITTLE GIRL'S APOLGY.

A little girl who had a foolish habit of plainspeaking was taken to the sewing circle with her mother. On entering the room, after exchanging greetings with several matrons of her acquaintance, Miss Truthful walked up to another lady, and in the confident tone of one who gives utterance to a self-evident fact, she said, loudly enough for everyone to hear: "Why, Mrs. Handley, how homely you

While the victim was hiding her confusion as best she might, and the rest were trying hard to conceal their amusement, the young lady herself was hastlly taken from the room. Once in the hall, she was dealt with somewhat severely and made to feel the enormity of her unintentional rudeness. Then she wa taken back to apologize.

Walking straight up to Mrs. Handley, while all the ladies held their breath to listen, she said, with trembling tones and with the tears still upon her cheeks. "Mrs. Handley, I'm sorry you're so home

ly."-Youth's Companion,

Colonel Kentuck: Dr. Highfee says I've water on the lungs, Mrs. Col. Kentuck: Why, Colonel, he must be mistaken, I've never seen you drink water in all my life.

their aven and the one aven their clothes,

cuted by the home firms have been for 3,000 tons of forgings. The industry is, therefore, unprofitable, and as \$2,500,000 worth of machinery has been laid down to meet the anticipated requirements of the Government in Sheffield alone, a great deal of disappoint ment and loss has been experienced. promised, however, that \$300,000 worth of contracts will be put out next year.

### Fifteen Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and Cured of Consumption.

Mesers. Oraddock & Co., Gentlemen : Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Fills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION, some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is in that the thing for him. Respectfully

it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky. What is the difference between two sleepy young ladies and one wideswake one, scated polynomial ladies and one wideswake one, scated near one another in church? The two close & Co., Proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

\$2.50 per bottle or three bottles for \$6.50.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they have one another in church? The two close & Co., Proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Address Dr. Nicholson. 30. St. John Street. \$2.50 per bottle or three bottles for \$6.50.

大道: "我们是我们的人们的,我看到我们就要就是<sup>你</sup>

condition of practical success.

WAR AND LITERATURE.

FAME TO DAILY STUDY.

Wellington, at the close of his last great

campaign, confessed to a unior staff officer his personal obligation to daily study. It was Frederick the Great who said that

war is a science in superior men, an art for

ordinary men and a trade for ignorant men.
Marshal Turenne, the greatest of those sol-

diers of the age of Louis XIV., thought that the art of war was learned more from books

than upon battlefields, and his great talents

The Archduke Charles, who first showed

be beaten, formed his reputation as a strate.

war, having previously served in three campaigns.—Philadelphia Call.

NATURE'S OIL SUPPLY.

A Pittsburg natural gas expert has made

the calculation that each day 600,000,000

cubic feet of natural gas are drawn from the earth for use in that city. This amount

weighs over 12,000,000 pounds, of which

8,000,000 pounds are carbon. He is of the

opinion that, with the withdrawl of so much

material, something will give way. Already

since the development of natural gas in West-

A SEVERE ATTACK.

since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a

severe blilous attack; I could not eat for

several days, and was unable to work. One

bottle cured me." John M. Richards, sr.,

Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B.B.B.

AN EMPRESS WIDOWS DRESS.

The mourning worn by the Empress Fred-

erich, widow of the late German Emperor,

is thus described :- The gown is a long, plain

one, covered entirley by crape, and only re-lieved by two long bands of white lawn from

the neck of the gown in front to the feet. The

widow's cap is black and worn in a stiff point

which comes low down on the forehead, to

which is fastened a long black veil, falling almost to the feet behind. The three princes.

ses wear the same deep veil and cap without

the white bands, which are a distinctive

widow's dress. Since the arrival of Empress

Friedrich on a visit to her mother, Queen

Victoria, the mourning worn by the royal family and household is in accordance with

German customs. Where white crape caps

have been worn hitherto by some ladies, black

caps are now the fashion, the only person

adhering to the English white cap being the

WUMEN'S SOCIETIES.

The forty-eight national societies of women

in America have a direct membership of

500,000. The largest is the Woman's Christian

Temperance Union, with a membership of

210,000. Then follows the missionary. the

peace, the sufferage organizations and philan-

thropic and educational societies. Twelve of these national organizations have joined with

the national council, which was formed to

unite all the women societies of the nation

into one great and and powerful league.

Some of its practical work will be the securing

of women appointees on school boards, upon

the different boards intrusted with the care of

public justitutions for the defective. della-

quent and dependent classes. Also, the ad-

VIOLETS,

used about the house for the wedding deco-

rations were violets. The cost of the display

was fabulous. Great bunches of maiden-hair

ferns are also used for bridesmaids. Fashion-

able women are using violet perfume and no

In 1853 the late Pious IX, re-established

the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland. Since that time 415 new churches have been erected

and 134 others have been enlarged or reno-

vated; 134 charitable institutions have been

founded, which relieve 14,000 poor persons.

The number of Catholics in Holland is now

about 1,600,000, being about one third, or

perhaps slightly over a third of the whole

population. In the Catholic schools there are about 165,000 children.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years I suffered with my throat

and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I

doctored four years and had advice from three

doctors; they said I would have to undergo

an operation. I tried B.B.B. instead. One

bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Ruglan,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR FOREIGN FIRMS.

English steel manufacturers are complain

ing of the action of the English Government

in giving the contracts for the emply of war materials to foreign corporations. During the

the last three years the only contracto exe-

other, and with reason for the odor is de-

organizations.

Kempie.

Ont.

leta. At a race

mission to local, county, State and national

"I never felt better in my life than I have

were the truit of the despest study.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. GÉRAT GENERALS WRO ATTRIBUTE THEIR review of the work of the past Napoleon laid it down as a special rule that SEASON. professional study in some form is the first

Double-Tracking on this Great Commercial Artery—Amounts so lar Constructed— Important Connections Made and New Territory Opened Up-Passenger and Freight Facilities and Receipts.

### (Toronto Empire.)

While the more recently constructed railways in the Canadian Dominion have been with commendable energy, extending their milesge, perfecting their several systems, the generals of Europe that Napoleon could and making necessary connections with the other great continental and local roads, gist upon emerging from his study; where he it is exceedingly satisfactory for Canadians had spent many months pursuing the theory of to realize that the men at the head of the Grand Trunk company have succeeded during the past twelve months in not only keeping that great corporation up to the position which it long since attained as one of the most extensive and important railroads in America, but have made such considerable additions to their tracks that will still enable the Grand Trunk railway of Canada to keep abreast of the keenest competition with which it has to contend. The prosperity of the road under review has at all times been a very fair indication of the prosperity attending the great extent of territory through which the line runs, and consequently anything that is here presented relative to the progress of the Grand Trunk company cannot be other than a reflection of the improved condition of the country in which we live.

> DOUBLE TRACKING. Since the extension of the system into Ohicago the most important feature to be noted in connection with this road is the doubling of the main line between Montreal and the West. Those who have passed from east to west over the Grand Trunk at any time during the past two years could not but have remarked the constantly increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic between the commercial centres of Quebec and Ontario, and consequently the people of both provinces have been loud and outspoken in their appreclation of the policy of increased facilities which was decided upon by the company's

directors some time ago. The work of double-tracking the main line between Montreal and Toronto has been vigorously proceeded with, and the following portions have been completed, viz: Ste. Anne's to Dorval, 10 miles.

Coteau to Cornwall, 291 miles. Mallerytown to Lansdowne, 191 miles. Belleville to Sidney, 5½ miles-Making a total of 644 miles constructed during the season, the undermentioned portions of which are now actually in operation

viz: Between Lansdowne and Gananoque Junction.

Between Brockville and Lyn. Between Belleville and Sidney Between Brownsville and east end of Cotraquetation.

Between Montreal and Point Claire. IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

There have also been completed during the year two very important connections, viz: The United States & Canadian railway, and the Beauharnois Junction railway. They are practically extensions of the Montreal & Champlain railway, and their importance cannot be adequately appreciated except by those who carefully study the Grand Trunk, and not only per se, but in its relation with other American companies. The United States & Canadian railway is twenty-three miles long and forms a connecting link be-tween Fort Covington (the furthest point reached by the Champlain road) and the Violets are the prevailing flower in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg rond at fashionable world now. White violets are Massens Springs, and will give the Grand succeeding lilies of the valley for bridal boquets | Trunk access to the immense trade of New and bridesmaids carry dark blue Parma York state generally and the important cities Ogdensburg, etc., besides securing an alternative route to New York and Boston by the Rome & Watertown and the Ontario & Westorn and its West shore connection. St. Lawrence county, through which the

road rung, is about the most fertile and productive of any in the state, and the owners of land, the farmers and the last lents coner by How often dost thou hear these reports: have leng desired to have an outles to desired Such a man is slain, another is drowned, a real for the large quantities of butter, caeese high place; this man died eating, and that man playing! One perished by fire, another by the award another of the award another of the award another of the second extension o

by the sword, another of the plague, another Junction railway—has not the same strategiwas slain by thieves. Thus death is at the cal value as that by way of Fort Covington, end of all, and man's life suddenly passeth away like a shadow. Be thou, therefore, in realiness, and so lead the life that death may never take thee unprepared.—Thomas L. runs from St. Martine-a point on the Champlain Junction railway-through Beauting nois and St. Timothee to Valleyfield, a

tance of twenty miles.

Beauharnols, which has hit been without any railway communication an old and important town on the sout. ... de of the St. Lawrence, which, in addition to a considerable amount of manufacturing and trading business done there, is by its attractive situation on that river also a favorite summer resort.

St. Timothee is a thriving village about half way between Beauharnois and Valleyfield. The latter is an important town containing a number of cotton mills, paper mills and other industries, which create a considerable flow of business in and out of the place.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The different reports from all the line go to show that a gradual improvement has taken place in the rolling stock, which seems to be greatly appreciated by the public. During the first half year ending June, 1888, there was an increase of 26,762, or 1,02 per cent., in the number of passengers carried, compared with the June half year of 1887, and an increase of receipts from passengers of £2,777, or 52 per cont. The gross receipts from passongers trains were increased during the same length of time by £43,699. The failure in last year's crops in parts of Ontario and the west naturally produced a depressing effect upon the freight traffic returns of the June half year, compared with the first term of 1887.

EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

The following are the total earnings for the present half-year, including week ending December 8, 1888:-Week's average. Passenger trains-

\$ 3 298,033 1888..... 3,265,214 1587...... 3,282,328 3,440,548 142,515 17,114 Week's Freight trains Gross average. receipts: Tons. Tons. \$ 1888..... 3 489 542 5,831,334 9,129,367 1887..... 3,493,140 5,986,608 9,427,156

Dec.... 3,598 155,274 297,789 DEAFNESS CURED

Montreal. 100

AND VATHOLIC JHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 9, 1889

### FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

Among British governing classes there is a section which appears determined to again assert English supremacy over the Soudan. It is almost needless to say that this section is composed or controlled by those holders of Egyptian bonds, who fancy they see in the lucrative trade of that region a means for recovering the usurous interest on their some i divided the Persian dominions immediately what dubious investments. As usual, a philanthropic motive is not wanting to excuse the true object of aggression, and of all things the suppression of the slave trade is the most likely to touch the sentimental side of the British public. But the torrible experience of the army sent to relieve Khartoum should warn these people of the folly of attempting the subjugation of the Arab children of the desert.

In one of Mr. Gladstone's addresses to the electors of Midlothian occurs the fellowing passage concerning the defeat of the British army by the Soudan Arabs :-

"Our mistakes in the Soudan I cannot now state in detail. The task belongs to history. Our responsibility for them cannot be questioned. Yet its character ought not to be misapprehended. In such a task miscarriages were inevitable. They are the proper and certain consequence of undertakings that war aguinst nature, and that lie beyond the scone of human means and of rational and prudent human action and the first suthors of these undertakings are the real makers of the mis-

This declaration by the ex-Premier has prompted many stinging rejoinders, all of which were based on the political aspects of the question at issue. There is, however, another view of a war undertaken for the cubjugation of Arabs, which we will as briefly as possible unfold.

It may appear singular to some persons. but we are willing to appeal to history from the point at which we propose to start down to the present time, in proof of the irrefragible correctness of our argument. The author of the book of Genesis has recorded a predic tion relating to the posterity of Ishmael Which so profound a scholar and consistent a Christian as Mr. Gladstone should not have overleaked. Chapter xvi. contains the prophecy to which we refer. We there read v. 11, 12.: " And the Angel of the Lord said "unto her (Hagar) : Behold ! thou art with "child and shalt hear a son, and shalt call " his name Ishmael; because the Lord hath " heard thy affliction. And he will be a wild "man; his hand will be against every " man, and every man's hand against him; " and shall dwell in the presence of all his " brathren."

The Hebrew words translated "a wild expresses the nature of that animal. It was free?" (Job xxxix. 5.) i.e., who at the original constitution of things formed the ass exactly this sense answers to the genius and disposition of the descendents of Ishmael, and also how the prophecy has been fulfilled that he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren, will, we think, be made clear by in constant wars with neighboring nations, what follows. Perhaps it would be in place ospecially the Jews, the Arabs remained lated in the testament "hand" signifies, urged that Pompey was able to do with figuratively, power or empire, force or dom. Roman arms what no previous commander inion, and is so translated in several parts of could achieve. It is asserted that he marched the Old Scriptures. Thus, according to the on Petra and compelled Aretas, King of prediction vouchsafed to Hagar, Ichmaels Arabia, to accept terms of peace. Pompey posterity, to the remotest period of time, were to be wild men, living in a state of hostility with their neighbors, opposing and return through the desert he was only rescued baffling the efforts of all other nations to from destruction by Hyrcanus and Antipater, thoroughly subjugated by any foreign power, but to maintain their independence forever. To prove that this prophecy has been literally afterwards worsted by the Arabs in his retreat | treasury of the womens' Siraglio, by way of fulfilled is the object of this article. The first empire of which we have any

record is that of Egypt, which seems to have Secostris. Now, if, according to Sir Isaac same Shishak, or Sesao, it does not appear the account of the nations that formed his army when he undertook an expedition against Jerusalem, there is no mention of Sesostris subdued Arabia before he mounted the throne of Egypt. This same author. by assuring us that Sesostris found himself Pelusium in order to secure Egypt from the this nation of robbers, because, Diodorus country, when he projected an expedition have been dependent on them than on the it. This stock is sold at a discount to a too says (the British expedition will bear him against it. Flatterers of his time are credited Turkish Sultan. out), they had wells digged at proper dig. with the assertion that he subdued the tances in their dry and barren country known Indians. Yet, it does not appear from history which we observe no change in the relations stock. This is "boomed" in that way and

the most part died of thirst or were consumed by the fatigues which they were obliged to anstain.

Diodorus Siculus is doubtless open to the reproach of self-contradiction, but the above passage is as true to-day as when it was written. Nevertheless, we must add that the water difficulty here mentioned was afterwards successfully overcome by Pompey, Trajan and Severus; yet, none of those conquerors could extirpate or subdue the If paid strictly in advance...... 1.00 descendents of Ishmael. Continuing down the stream of time, we find that when Egypt fell under the Ethiopians, after the drowning of Sefac's successor in the Nile, and Zerab, the Ethiopian, advanced against Asa, King of Judah, with 300 charlots and 1,600,000 men, no Araba served in the expedition From that time till Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, put a period to the Kingdom of Israel, there is no record of the Ishmaelites having been subdued. Nor is there a whisper of their ever having been subject to Assyria or Babylon. And Herodotus distinctly asserte that Arabia did not belong to any of the satraples into which Darius Hystaspis after his accession. But, in order to throw the fullest light on this curious subject, let us quote Herodotus : "The son of Hystaspis "was declared King, and all the people of "Asla submitted to his government except "the Arabs, who, though they had been "overcome by Cyrus and afterwards by Cambyses, were never reduced by the Pergians to the condition of subjects, but were accounted their friends, and opened "them a passage into Egypt. This, without "the assistance and permission of the Arabs. | years. "would have been utterly impracticable," And, again: "The fifth satrapy compre-"hended all the countries situated between " the city of Posideum, built in the mountains of Cilicia and Syria by Amphilochus, the son of Amphiarous, and Egypt, excepting " from any tribute."

> Thus we find the Arabs not only free but actually able to open or close the passage of Persian conquerors into Egypt. We may dismiss in passing as wholly exploded that passage in the historian just quoted which describes Sennacherib as King of Arabia as Assyria was then a part of the Arabian from time immemorial, and as they are living Empire. For Herodotus tells himself that Sen. | still, nacherib's army was composed of Arabiane, not Assyrians. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated, however, that the Egyptian priests gave Herodotus their own version of the destruction of Sennacherib, transposing the scane from Judgea after he had defeated Tirhakaha Klag of Ethiopia. This branch of our inquiry would not be complete without reference to the express statement by Xenophon that Cyrus conquered the Arabs. Such con. quest was impossible, for how could Cyrus conquer the whole nation of Ishmaelite Araba in his direct march from Sardie to Babylon? He could not have done so without taking Petra, and yet Xenophon nowhere mentions that wonderful city. The Arabs mentioned by him may have been some wandering tribe roaming about the confines of Syria.

Thence onward the Arbas remained indeparations were proceeding. The vastness of Alexander's army and the number of his ship man" ought to be sendered " a free and engaged for this enterprise attest the formsavage man." The Hebrew word translated | Idable power of the Arabs at that time. They in our version into "wild" is used frequently alone of all neighboring nations had so little siveness and independence. And, although O'Brien to the Gospel of Christ." Those who to signify the wild Arabian ass and sufficiently apprehension of his might that they sent no Turks and Arabs professed the same faith, are cognizant of the manner in which the ambassadors to him, nor took the least notice little love has ever been lost between them. absolutely free and unconfined, and would of him. Exactly as they treat the British to. True to his Ishmaelite instincts, the Arab from the reports, based on eaves dropping never submit to the bridle. Hence the Deity day. That any successor of Alexander should asks Job: "Who sends out the wild ass rule Arabia when his expedition never marched against Arabia is absurd. The disaster that befel Demetrius in his attack on of such a nature as not to endure the bridle Petra is well known; likewise the severe and submit to be man's beast of burden? How | punishment inflicted on Antigonus for attempting to collect bitumen on the Dead Sea, is well known.

Continuing our researches down to the Christian era, we find that, although engaged however, performed this feat with the assist. ance of Agbarus, an Arab Emir. But on his though Pompey did get to Petra he was conquest, bearing the legend, Arabia, August,

writers have said on the subject can be brought to infer no more than this. Neither in the time of Severus nor in any subsequent the provinces of the Roman Empire. From the days of Severus to the overthrow of of the Araba. Aurelian, though he made many conquests in the east, is not shown by any historian to have made any remarkable Mesopotamia, a Roman province, without foreign power whatever. Again in 1748 the obstruction. We also knew that Julian and Grand Emir, at the heed of a numerous army some of his successors paid pensions to the of Arabs, invested Bagdad in order to force Saracens that they might always have a body | the Sultan of Turkey to confer on one of his of troops on foot for the service of the Romans. But when this pension was withmation in which they were held as soldiers. Subsequently Constantinople itself was saved from destruction by the Goths, when Mavia, Queen of the Saracens, forced them to retire. Thenceforward until the rise of Mohammed, who was himself an Arab, this wonderful people maintained their freedom, frequently against tremenduous odds, but always with success. The empire founded by the Prophet in the year 631 A. D. continued above 300

This brings our review down to the middle of the 10th century. But the dissolution of the Saracen Empire did not destroy Arabian independence. It rather increased it by permitting wider liberty than was possible under the control ci the Caliphs. But the bulk of only the Arabian territories, which are free | Ishmael's descendents were, and are to this day, the Bedoweens who inhabited the desert and uncultivated parts of Arabia. From thence they spread into Africa at a very early date and took possession of the Soudan country, both desert and fertile. Even in the days of the Saracen Caliphs these African Arabs were a free people, living under the well as Assyria, unless indeed we admit that government of their Emirs, as they had done

> in this sketch, which necessarily covers a vest period of time, we have not referred to such instances as the destruction of the army of Cambyses, or the many futile attempts of the Sultans of Egypt to establish their authority over the Arabs of the Soudan. As the Tory market demands. When the truth in the case of the recent invasion of that is not suitable these correspondents draw conatry by the British, all ended in the retreat, defeat or annihilation of the in-

Selim Khan, ninth Emperor or Sultan of the Turks, overthrew the Mamluke Empire in Egypt, but he did not conquer Arabia, nor penetrate into the Soudan, which was no way affected by the change of Government on the lower Nile. Turkish historians, like nese "conquered" people laid waste whole would plunder the Turk with the same in | that coze cut from the staff of one of the incident that took place in the year of the Hejra 1105 gives a curious illustration of this. assembled a body of treops with which he plundered a Turkish caravan going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Not content with this, he to that city, but, being touched with reverence for the place, he soon retired into the defeated and dispersed it.

of our position. It is stated on the authority is conformable to the truth, but also by the of Demetrius Cantemir that the Bedowsens desire to advance your interests. Our affecinhabiting the deaerts between Damascus, tion for you does not suffer us to allow the Bagdad and Mecca frequently infested the cause for which Ireland is struggling to be road to Messa and rendered it dangerous to the pilgrims who went to visit Mohammed, which could fairly be brought in reproach enclave them. That is, they were never to be the latter prevailing upon Arctas to negotiate tomb. The Ottoman Sultans, therefore, after against it. In order to specially manifest our a new treaty of peace. This shows that Selim I., conqueror of Egypt, paid them affection we send you a number of gifts which yearly 40,000 crowns in gold out of the are specially blessed. through the desert. The fact that Arabia bounty, under the name of surre. This sum Petra was was not reduced to the form of a they pretended to pay the Arabs for securing Roman province by Pompey settles this the roads and fountains, though they did it been established by Ammon and his son point. Following the course of time, we find in reality because they could not otherwise the Arabs aggressively independent, though remove these troublesome enemies from the States and at the same time the stock of old Newton, we take Secostris to have been the | enduring occasional reverses, till long after path of the Hadjis. But the money not roads declined in value to the extent of over Titus had taken Jerusalem and overthrown having been sent for several years, Emir Mo- \$100,000,000. These two facts make a seemfrom Scripture that in his time the Arabs | the Jewish kingdom. In the reign of Trajan | hammed, with his tribe, inclosed the pilgrims | ing paradox. If the railroad business is as were dependent on the Egyptians. For, in | it is asserted that Arabia was subjugated by | in a narrow place and forced them to surren- unprofitable as the managers claim, who is it Aulus Cornelius Polma. Coins still in exist- der for want of water. Selim Gierai, Khan that furnishes the money to build the new ence were struck to commemorate this alleged of Tartary, being one of these pilgrims, they lines? The truth is that the railroad busicompelled him by the Arabian Rai to carry Ishmaelites or Arabs. Still, it must be ad. Provincia. Arab. Adquis. The statement their complaints to the Sultan and procure actual investment is considered. That is how mitted that Diodorus Siculus asserts that and the coins, however, were no more than the continuance of the usual bounty; and so it comes that 30,000 miles of new track have evidences of the exuberance of Roman brag they dismissed him upon his parole. Upon been built in three years. The greater part and boast in the days of Trajan, for the same his arrival at Constantinople he never ceased however, destroys the value of his statement | prince also had it recorded, and confirmed the | to importune the Ottoman Court till the | sion of lines which claim to be getting rates record with coins, also still to be seen, bear- arrears of the surre were sent to the Arabs, too low to afford a profit. And yet they go obliged to draw a line from Heliopolis to ing the inscription Ind. P.R. India Pro. P.R. | which done, they for some time remained By these the Romans inflated their vanity quiet. Hence it appears that in the year of mile of new road contracted for is bonded for incursions of the Arabs and Syrians. Again and undoubtedly intended to intimate either the Hejira 1105, and even from the reign of more than its actual cost, and then an equal we are told by this historian that it was ex. | that Trajan had actually conquered India or. | Selim I., the Turks paid a sort of tribute to | or greater amount of stock is issued repretremely difficult either to attack or subdue at least, imagined himself master of that those Arabs, and consequently seem rather to senting nothing excepting the cost of printing

were. They were then formed of different than the investment. When there is legislaperiod do we find Arabia mentioned among clans, or tribes, each obeying the orders of its tion to stop the lesue of bonds and stocks, great Shirkh, and every encampment those of its particular Shelk. The Shelk of the Palmyra by Aurelian, the Romans kept clear | Beni Soliman seemed to be the most powerful of all, and had a great influence over all the rest. But, however divided the Araba might appear, they were all united together in a achievament in Arabia. But Arab independ- sort of league. From thence we may conclude ence is proved later by the fact that in the that they were at that time far from owning reign of Constantine the Saracens ravaged themselves subject to the Turk or any other friends the Pashalik of that city.

Coming down to our own times, the experidrawn they went over to the Persians; a fact lence of European travellers and British which prove their freedom and the high esti- soldiers confirms every particular of our contention. To-day the Arabs live as they have rlways lived, unconquered and unconquerable. And this paper has tolerably well proved the futility of any attempt to establish foreign denomination in the Soudan or any country which the Arabs have made their own. From the death of their great ancestor Ishmael to to the present time "their hand has been against every man, and every man's hand against them." None of those formidable empires celebrated in ancient history, none of these puissant monarchies, of which we meet such pompous descriptions in writers of later date, nor any of the nations that now exist, could ever deprive the Arabs of their inde-

Since writing the above the cable deepatches have announced the withdrawal of the British troops from Snakim, the wisest thing Saliebury could do. And so the descendents of Hagar defy the English as they defied every alleged empire that attempted to conquer them.

### THE POPE AND IRELAND.

Rome for English Tory papers. The correct- cause. ners of the views we then expressed has been confirmed. The invention of strange and startling utterances and attributing them to the Pope is simply an effort to supply what | OCEAN .- J. W. Gould at Aldrich Court. 4 apon their imaginations for their facts. The refutation follows in regular course, but still they go on inventing just the same. The statement which his Holiness was reported to have made to Archbishop Kirby with reference to the Irish people was authoritatively branded in a telegram to Archbishop Walsh as "an impudent fabrication."

As the Liverpool Catholic Times says, any quently find the value of these exaggerations dence to indulge in such extraordinary expendent. Alexander the Great meditated the exposed in the course of their narratives. pressions. Lee XIII. is too conscious of the reduction of Arabia, but died while his pre. Thus, in one roign we read of the conquest of devotion of the Irish priests and people to the the Arabs, and in the next we are told how | Holy See and to his sacred person to doubt the fidelity of their sentiments, much less to provinces belonging to the conquerors; and, assert that "the people of Ireland are dis-In fact, asserted again their unsuodued aggres- obedient, and prefer the gospel of Dillon and London telegrams from Rome are concected difference that he would a Christian, An Roman papers are well able to judge of the amount of reliance to be placed upon them.

But the best retutation is that contained in Emir Mohammed, a prince of the Arabs, the message from the Pôpe, read from the pulpit by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, on New Year's day, His Holiness wrote:-"We have always held in special affection afterwards advanced to Mecca and laid siege the Catholics of Ireland, who have been long sorely tried by many afflictions, and have cherished them with a love which is more desert. A powerful Turkish force was sent intense because of their marvellous fortitude here to observe that the Hebrew word trans. powerful and independent. But it may be against him, but the Emir, by a stratagem, and their hereditary attachment to their re. ligion. In the counsel we have given from The incident above related furnishes a time to time and in our recent decree we were curious but emphatic proof of the correctness moved not only by the consideration of what weakened by the introduction of anything

### RAILWAY POLITICS.

During 1888 there were 7,120 miles of main track of new railways built in the United ness is very profitable, if the return on the of this new mileage is the result of the extenon building more road. On an average every confiding public, and the money frequently Passing over intervening time, during used to pay a dividend on other watered

he did not. So that, notwithstanding the notably M. de la Merville, a Frenchman, and kind of swindling has been carried on to an "Ireland's Golden Noon," with its fine 14th pompous legends on Trajan's ceins, it is Dr. Shaw, an Englishman, that the Turks enormous extent in America, and a few men pompous legends on Trajan's ceins, it is Dr. Shaw, an Englishman, that the Turks enormous extent in America, and a new men still continued to pay tribute for right of way have made colossal fortunes by it, while many thousands have invested in such stock only to the Arabia proper. Certainly there is to the Arabia. Furthermore, it is related by thousands have invested in such stock only to Vincent—is a remarkably real, almost photono record of Aulus Cornelius Polma having Dr. Poccoke, whose authority will not be meet with great less. If only the actual cost

a rule they are paying a fair return on more parents and children alike. excepting as the representatives of money actually invested, the greatest evil which we able to resume the interesting Life lately pubsuffer from will have been corrected.

The truth is this-if railway men would attend to business and not undertake to run liance." A series of articles of popular theogovernments they would be wiser than they logy on "The Promises of the Sacred Heart" attend to business and not undertake to run are. Long ago, when the first railway in Canada was projected, between this city and Kingston, Isaac Buchanan said :- "Henceforth the politics of Canada are railways." He was right.

REGRET is generally felt and expressed at the result of the Laprairie election trial, whereby Hon, Jas. McShane was disqualified. His loss will be felt most by the poor people, especially in Montreal, for he was ever their friend, ready and willing on all occasions to help them. At most his action in Laprairie was a indiscreation and, being against the law, he has to suffer the penalty. But, perhaps, after all, the result will be beneficial and enable him to devote himself to other duties than those of public life, where his usefulness will be as great and as worthy ef record as it has been in the sphere of public life from which he retires. A generous wholesould Irishman has again, in the case of Mr. McShane, been hunted down by Tory ene-

MR. PATRICK EGAN received the following cablegram dated Dublin December 31st:-DUBLIN, December 31, 1888.

To Patrick Egan: Statement that relations between Parnell and myself are totally ruptured in consequence of O'Shea's evidence, and that I am likely at an early day to lead revolt against Parnell is lying effort of slanderers after s vear of lies.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

This is only another illustration of the fact that a large part of the work that falls to the On a recent occasion we had to remark | Irish leaders is contradicting and disproving | make it a real boon and a help to farmers; upon the fabrications of correspondents at the lies set affect by enemies of the great

### LITERARY REVIEW.

Broadway Court, New York.

The Christmas number of this monthly beare promise on its face of great improvements for the incoming year. The covers are gems of ilthographic art. The portraits as well as the minor illustrations are always the best of their kind. It contains much informatien for the use of seamen and others interested in nautical matters,

ONCE A WEEK, P. F. Collier, Nos. 104 to 110 Attorney street, New York

Collier's Once a Week may best be describ ed in its own terms as containing fiction, fact, Roman flatterers, were prone to magnify the one who has the least knowledge of the Pope's sensation, wit, humor, news. It is just now achievements of their generals. We free character is aware that he has too much pru. bringing out portraits of the belies of society contained in Ward MacAllister's "Four Hundred." Most of the well known American writers contribute to it. In the department of correspondence some noveltles are introduced in the shape of phrenological and at descriptions of persons writing for information on these points. The poetry is in some instances quite above the average.

Paris Illustre, International News Co.,

The issue for December 22, of Parls Illustré conculsion of "Mademoiselle de Bardelys," The chief illustrations are a colored one on the front page after a water color drawing by E. Grivaz, the title of which is "Il faut qu'ane porte soit ouverte-ou fermée." There are some tiny gems of drawings by Madeleine Lemaire, illustrating M. Ludorie Halevy's now celebrated "L'Abté Constantin," with accompanying descriptive letter-press by Gaston Jollivet. A page of small tinted drawings illustrating the same subject, also by Madame Lemaire, comes in near the end. These drawing are charming in their minute. ness and delicacy of tinting. "Mademolaelle de Bardelys" comes in for a grand finale in a full page exquistely colored drawing by Marchetti, the subject being the reconciliation scene between the redoubtable heroine of the story and the lover, to whom her bravery has restered his patrimony. "The Pilots" from a painting by J. Gavi Melchers, is true to life in every respect. The countenances of the old salts, their attitude, occupations and surroundings seem drawn from nature. "Gulliver at Brobdignag" is the double page supplement, from a painting by Amiele Adan, which accompanies the present number.

THE AVE MARIA .- The present monthly part of The Ave Maria concludes the volume The last is certainly not the least; on the contrary, this is one of the strongest numbers of the year. It includes five weekly issues. and is embellished with a representation of the Immaculate Conception, very artistic in design and slegantly printed on enamelled paper. The contents are pleasantly varied and there is a bountiful supply of seasonable articles in prose and verse. The sketches and short stories this month a re especially bright. In the Youth's Department we find some very creditable poetry, along with an unusual number of stories and sketches, all love. eminently readable and stimulating.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART for the New Year announces its final installation in city offices (at 114 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.). It puts this iorward as " a guarantee that it has come to take its permanent place among the magazines of the The January number, enlarged country.' and with an increased space devoted to illustration, would seem to argue as much.

The Frontispiece-according to a specialty of this magazine-reproduces, from a recent painter, a charming domestic scene, "Christ Child's Come!"

The first instalment is given of a richly illustrated article—"A Flight into Egypt". on "the blessed tree which, tradition says, gave shelter to the Holy Family on their arrival in Egypt." The other illustrated The other illustrated article, ovidently by some travelled American lady, deals with "Two Meek Saints' Tombs," at Annecy in Savoy. Of the two poems, also, each beautifully illuminated: "The Favorite

graphic, delineation of the struggle and fall captured Petra. Some towns or ports on the questioned, that so late as the year 1739 the of the roads were considered they could in of a young man in hopefess search after emcoast may have been taken. All that Roman Arabs of Arabia Petræs resembled in many nearly every instance pay fair dividends. In respects the old "Arabes Scemitæ," or fact, in paying the interest on their bonds, as of devotion, is an important instruction fer sad truth of the story, apart from its lesson

A biographical sketch is given of "The American Knight of St. Sylvaster" (Col. Garesohé, killed at Murfreenboro, 1862), by one whose fifty years of experience well en lished by the hero's son.

"The Reader" reviews the Church, at home and abroad, and the "Evangelical Albegun; the "General Intention" treats of the coming centenary of the French Revolu-tion; and besides the usual devotional articles, there is an interesting and detailed account of "The Present State of the Universal Lesgue" of the Sacred Heart, of which the 29 Messengers, lesusd in 14 languages through the world, are the official organs.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, January, 1889. New York, No. 3 East Fourteenth street.

The initial New Year number of this standard Review comes richly freighted with articles by leading writers on the popular topics of the times. An article by Erastus Wiman, entitled "The Greater Half of the Continent," will be particularly interesting to Canadians, as it gives a good idea of the maginitude and resources of the Dominion. The other articles are "Naval Wars of the Future," by Admiral Porter; "The Stage and Society," by Mary Anderson; "Letters to Prominent Persons," by Arthur Richmond; "Wit and Humor-Old and New," by Edmund Kirke; "Is Yellow Fever Contageous?" by John B. Hamilton ; "A Captain's Work," by Capt. C. W. Kinnedy; "The Next National Reform," by Allan Thorndike Rice; 'Two New York States," by Lucian Sanial : "Robert Elamere's Mental struggles"; by a number of writers, including Mr. Gladstone. The usual amount of short monograms complete a most attractive and instructive

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. 751 Broadway. New York

With 1889 commences the forty-eighth volume of the American Agriculturist, a journal devoted to the Farm, Garden and House. hold. It is ably managed in all its departments, and treats of rural matters in a scientific manner, and has only to be glanced at to become popular. The many practical hints given on farming and horticultural topics and the woman's department, edited by experienced writers, will make it equally degired by farmers wives and daughters. It contains about 38 pages of closely printed original reading matter, and is published at the autonishingly low price of \$1.50 per annum, or single numbers for 15 cts.

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Co. Lowell, Mass., U.S.

With the new year comes this ever welcome little magazine, bright and newsy as ever. It leads off this month with an article on "How Men Propose;" "Merry Belle," a short story; "Old Year's Night," a poem; "Smith's Widow;" "A New Year Greeting," poetry; "What is the New Year?" a poem of unusual merit; "The Withered Hand," "Old neual merit; "Ine witnered Hand, "Old Time Elequence," "My Babe," "A Cat's Intelligence," with the latest intelligence con-cerning matters dramatic, domestic, politic, juvenile, literary and humorous; "Answers to Correspondents" and Advertiser's Miscellany, just as interesting reading as any other portion. While the tone of this little favorite is exceptionally high and pure, there is none at the price that excel it in interest.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ, International News Co., New York.

The issue for December 29 of this periodical has on opening page a prettily designed water color, by Geoffroy, entitled "Good Year;" also a speaking likeness of Queen Christina of Spain and the Infant King Alfonso XIII.; "Excursion in Norway," from a painting by Smith-Hald; a portrait of besides the usual Paris Gossip. a new seria, a lady heading "A Parisienne Life," pre-Jene Rousset,' by Etienne Carjat, and thell samably that of the heroine of the story; the prettiest calendar yet, in delicately shaded tints for the opening month of the New Year; a two page drawing, by Lunel, "New Year's Gifts;" a charming portrait, in colors, of the boy violinist Gautherin, by J. V. Verdier; the conclusion of "Jean Rousset," by Etiene Carsjat; and "Caught," a series of humorous drawings," by Louis Wain,

> THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. S. G. E. Des. barats & Son., Montreal.

This is a very full number, pictorially coneidered. The list of engravings are large, containing portraits of some of the most prominent members of the M. A. A. A. and their different places of meeting; also illustrations of the Toronto Cance Club, "At the Etoblooke River" and "An Aiter Dinner Rest;" "Ready for a Walk, and Full Speed," by Sargent,

CHARIOT RACE FROM BEN-HUR.

A realistic representation beautifully angraved upon a handrome 1889 calendar, by John A. Lowell & Co., Boston, can be procured by sending six cents in stemps to P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C., B. & Q. R., R., Colcago. Ill.

SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

No less than 7,572 persons sought a volumtary death in France last year. Of this number 2,168 are attributed to mental afflictions of different kinds, 975 to domestic troubles, 800 to drunkenness, 483 to poverty, 305 to pecuniary difficulties, 202 to the desire to avoid imprisonment, 100 to the loss of employment, 80 to the fear of exposure, 56 to the loss of relatives, 25 to the dread of military service and 227 to jealousy and crossing in

The Riforms has published an interview with Mr. Gladstone, in which he repudiated the idea that Ireland under Home Rule would become a mere papal instrument. In sup-port of his belief he instanced the fact that the Irish had chosen Protestants as their political leaders, beginning with Mr. Parnell. In regard to the papal question his views had not changed. He considered the possession of temporal power by the Pope as incompatible with the unity and liberty of Italy. But the person of the Pope was very near his heart, and he desired to see him surrounded with all the respect which prestige guarantees for his authority.

At the New Year's reception held by the Emperor William, Count Von Moltke advanced to the Emperor and expressed the good wishes of the army. In reply, the Em-peror said: "The occasion upon which you are first assembled around me will be special only to themselves. Thus, if any body of that he ever undertook such an expedition, between Turks and Arabs, we find in the reforeigners invaded or pursued them, they for On the contrary, it is an established fact that ports of travellers of the 18th century,

the future sorrow of the purchasers. This beginning to appear in the secondar magazines; fidelity you displayed toward my father."

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

January, let. Emperor William, replying to a congratuheary deputation predicted peace during

Quite a large number of Socialists were prested to-day for circulating inflammatory and seditions pamphiets.

Several Arab women who were engaged in pathering firewood outside of Suakim have plen captured and carried off. The cavalary patrolling the ground back of Suakim captured everal Arab prisoners to-day.

General Boulanger was entertained at a harquet with a select party of friends by Deputy Laguerre. M. Paul de Roulede pre-Manted him with a silver mounted cane, and he was pelted with complimentary speechs from all sides. It is now believed that Benlanger is sure to win the vacant seat for

Mr. Gladstone telegraphs from Naples as follows: "The Tablet's version of my letter to the Marquis de Riso touching the position of the Pope is untrustworthy. The statement that I recommend international abitration upon the Roman question is incorrect under the present circumstances.

January 2nd. It is reported that Oeman Digna has 1,000

men and five guns at Handoup. It is reported from St. Petersburg that several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the aliged plot between railway officials and Nihilists, the object of which was the wrecking of the Czar's train.

In his address yesterday the German Emperor refrained from special reference to the political situation. At the reception to the oreign ambassadors, however, he his reported s having expressed his desire for the coninuance of cordial relations.

At the instance of the leading German authorities in criminal law eminent legal men of nearly all countries have agreed to form all international societie with the object of the practical improvement of criminal The agreement awaits the adherance of only English and American lawyers, the the reasons for whose hesitation are unknown

January 4th.

A syndicate in the silk trade has been formed, composed of some of the largest silk irms in London and Lyons, France.

It is reported from Dublin that Mr. William O'Brien has been arrested for his speech at French Park on Sunday, when he evaded the police. His friends in London disbelieve the report, and have received no such informa-

The Journal de St. Petersburg, referring to the speeches of King Humbert of Italy and Herr Von Tiezs, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in which they predicted that peace would prevail during the coming year, declares that every nation sincerely wishes that the events of 1889 will verify their favourable auguries. January, 5th.

In 1888, 96,000 Germans emigrated from the fatherland, chiefly to America, as against 97,000 in 1887.

On Saturday Mr. Gladstone visited Pompeli on a vessel lent by the municipal authorities of Naples.

It is generally believed at Cairo that the mysterious white Pacha is Henry M. Stanley, not Emin Pacha. The Governor of Algeria has ordered the

explusion from the country of two editors of a Spanish paper published at Oran. The King of Netherlands is in a moribund condition. His chronic malady is worse. He

takes nourishment with difficulty. A passenger train was blown from the rails

near Flume, Hungary, on Saturday, during a violent storm. Three persons were killed and many injured.

rks for the purpose of o fourtoen millio increasing the artillery strength of the army. So many Berliners went to the Opera house

on Friday to see a dress rehearsal of a play relating to the first Hohenzolern elector of Brandenburg that the authorities directed a change in the plot on the ground that it reflected on the royal family.

The Board of Trade emigration returns for the past year just completed show a remarkable steadiness, the total oxodus being 280,-068, compared with 281,487 in 1887. There is a marked decline in emigration to the States and Australia, the former having decreased 5,566 and the latter 2,961. Emigration to Canada increased 3,000.

The marriage of the Hon. Edward Stanley, son of the Governor General of Canada, to Lady Alice Montague, daughter of the Duke of Manchester, occured in the Guards' chapel yesterday. The Prince of Wales and family, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and an aristocratic company were present. The rector of Hatfield, who is a son of the Marquis of Saliebury, officiated. Beautiful presents were received from Queen Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, and other personages.

One of Osman Digna's lieutenants has deserted his leader and has arrived here. He reports that the rebels are enraged with Osman Digna for seizing their effects and their wives, he giving as his reason for such a course that the rebels chewed tobacco, which is contrary to the percept laid down by the Mandi. He also reports that 2,000 derviehes at Handoub are equabiling with Osman Digna concerning the evacuation of the place, a majority of the dervishes being desirous of retiring from the town. The deserter declares that Emin Bey has been captured and that he is a prisoner at Khartoum where he is well treated by his captors.

London, January 5 .- It was publicy stated to-day that Sir George Baden Powell, M. P. for Liverpool, will shortly proceed to Ottawa and Washington as plenipotentiary on behalf of the British Government in the fisheries question. Sir George Powell is, no doubt, an authority on the question, having made a careful study of the dispute on the spot in 1882, and published elaborate reports through the Times. He possibly intends to renew this study, but in the best informed circles there is no reason to suppose that the British Government will make any move until the new president is installed. Even then they are certainly not likely to appoint Sir George Powell as intermediary.

January 7th.

Latest reports from Lewis show that distress is probably as acute among the crofters Patatoes and other crops are alas ever. ready exhausted and in many districts the people are en the brink of stervation. These reports will probably lead the Government to persist in state-aided emigration to Manitoba.

The recent action of the Quebec Legislature on behalf of the Jesuits has attracted attention in Protestant circles in England, and the current issue of the monthly letter of the Protestant Alliance is entirely devoted to the Mercier's legislation is strongly denounced telegram that unless ne mer she miners before and Principal MacVicar's protests commended, acven c'clock work would cease. The mines i they dare, have given some cutting comments leating and drinking, I can't help money be. | equal that of too long a walk

the absolute control of education into the hands of Ultramontane ecclesiastics.

> CANADIAN. January 3rd.

The Labor Commission will meet in Ottawa on January 9th to prepare the report for Par-The corporation of the city of Three Rivers

has just sold \$75,000 of its indebtedness at 104, realizing \$78,100. The write for the Federal election in the County of Joliette have been issued. Nominations will takes place on tue 8th and voting

the 15th January. The town council of Levis has adopted a resolution supporting the demand of the Quebec City Council and Board of Trade for a faster transatlantic mail service.

Mr. Batoche, the founder of the celebrated settlement of that name on the Saskatchewan, where he keeps a large store, was in Quebec for New Year's Day and made large purchases of goods from local markets.

Dr. Mallery, ex-M.P., who was defeated in the recent Dominion contest in East Northumberland, has been made registrar of the county by the Ontario Government. He is an 1872 graduate of McGill University.

The fate of the Third Party in the recent Cumberland election has had a dampening effect on the Third Party. Little has been hearp of it since the movement was started some months ago, and it stands a chance of dying of inanition if something is not done During 1886 the total number of failures in

Canada was 1,725, as against 1,815 last year and 1,186 in 1887. The new Minister of Finance will have to explain to the House the causes which lead to an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in the number of failures for 1888 over 1886. The liquidators in the Central Bank talk of

appealing against the decision of the Master-in-Ordinary, which reduced their claim from over \$50,000 down to about \$20,000. Public opinion is strongly with the Master, and the appeal will further injure the social and religious influence of the two chief liquidators.

Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, denies that there is any truth in the story that the Oriental Steamship Company have received the contract for the conveyance of the ocean

Mr. J. C. Bermingham, a Kingston Conservative, who has worked for his party for over thirty years, and who holds a letter from Sir Alexander Campbell urging him to go to Sir John's assistance, when the latter was contesting Kingston, tells a remarkable story about a reception he received when he called upon the Premier yesterday to ask for a small favor. Mr. Bermingham publishes in an evening paper a letter saying that, after he had stated his request, Sir John said three times: "I cannot do it," and, at length, "I will not do it." Mr. Bermingham then says: "I replied, 'This is hard after thirty years of faithful service to you and your narty; after losing time, money, labor and position. to be resused a three month's petty clerkship. At this Sir John broke out into an ungovernable passion; he stood up and exclaimed:
You cant force me, and I tell you I'll not do anything for you.' I replied then: 'I have to tell you that from this forth I'll do all I

can against you.'" What was his reply, think you? Chester-field-like, he said, in plain, unvarnished words, "You be damped." I replied, "I am much obliged. You have shown yourself a gentlemen and I hurl the rude words back into your face with renewed interest." This is Sir John, and I leave his language and his gratitude to be appreciated at their worth by

the people of Canada. The position of financial comptroller of the Post Office Department, formerly held by the late J. Cunninghman Stewart, has been abolished. Mr. Smithston, the accountant, it is understood, will perform the duties of that office. The system of finances inaugurated by the late Mr. Stewart will be main-It is asserted that a bill will be presented tained, as it is believed that a greater revenue in the Reichstag for a credit of from twelve than heretofore will accrue to the department. Mr. C. P. Lesneur has been appointed second assistant Post Office Inspector for the Ottawa

January 4th.

Hamilton is exercised over the departure of many G. T. R. employes to the company's works at Stratford.

Among the callers on Cardinal Taschereau on New Year's Day were Dean Norman and a number of other Protestant clergymen of

The Onebec Palace Hotel question is again on the tapis A meeting of all interested in it and favoring the choice of the site of the old Parliament Buildings has been called.

Two charges of drunkenness and one of falsehood have been preferred before the Conference authorities against the Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, Toronto. He has retained a lawyer for his defence.

Dr. Richardson, the Toronto gaol surgeon, flatly opposes the proposed inebriate asylum as an absurd scheme for preventing people from continuing this form of indulgence. The discussion will have the effect of promoting

Mr. W. J. Lavory, of St. Paul, Minn, re presenting St. Paul and Detroit capitalists, who have formed a company to build a railway from Causapscal to Gaspe Basin and to bore for petrcleum in the Gaspe Peninsula, has just left Quebec for New York, accompanied by Mr. C. Langelier, M.P., to prepare for starting operations.

The Lincoln pulp mill, a frame structure in which was made the coarser grades of paper, in connection with the Lincoln paper mill at Merrition, was burned to the ground at halfpost three o'clock this morning. The flames spread with such rapidity that the workmen barely escaped with their lives. Mr. John Boyle, a casual visitor, dropped into the mill about midnight and fell asleep on a finishing table. His charred and burned remains were found in the ruins this morning. The mill, which is a total loss, was valued with its contents at \$30,000. The insurance amounts to about \$9,500. A larger structure will be built in Merritton to take the place of the burned one, which was just within the St. Catharines line. 200

January th.

Petitions have been received asking for the repeal of the Scott Act in Frontenac Wellington and Peterborough countries.

L'Electeur, on Saturday published the list of Quebeckers who signed the annexation movement manifesto of 1849. Like the Montreallist, it contains a multitude who afterwards became very staunch Tories.

The Benchers of the Law Society have again postponed a decision in the law school project. The obstacle in the way is unwillingness to compell all students to attend the

society's lecture course. In Toronto. In an interview with reference to a lock-out in the Wellington colliery, owing to a demand for higher wages, the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir stated that a few miners made the demand for an increase in pay a fortnight ago, which was refused. On Wednesday he received a progress of Catholicity in Canada. Promier was refused. On Wednesday he received a progress was refused. On Wednesday he received a telegram that unless he met the miners before

East Wellington mines,

Four young French-Canadians, belonging to Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf, had a very narrow escape from being drowned while fishing for tommy-cods through the ice of the St. Lawrence off that place on Monday night last, the portion of the batture on which their fishing shanty was erected breaking away from the firm ice and being carried off by the waves. They were rescued with the greatest

AMERICAN. The National Convention of coloured Catholics, the first ever held in the United States, opened at Washington on New Year's

Day. Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon. Senator Sherman's annexation speech, which has been printed in pamphlet form, and sent out as a public document, has been received by parties in St. John, N.B., for distribution. The recipients, so far as can be learned, have refused to distribute it. The pamphlet is franked by Senator Evarte.

George E. Pray, a special policeman, was killed on Monday night at the house of John lug, and that mother a daughter of the Queen, B. Huckins, six miles out of Dover, N.H., has made him very unpopular, and he is likewhere he had gone to arrest Charles H. Tanner and take him to the insane asylum. In 1884 Tanner, who is forty years of age, was adjudged insane and sent to the Concord Asylum. Soon after John B. Huckins was appointed his guardian, and through Huckins' exertion Tanner was released from custody. Since then Tanner has led a quiet life up to a week ago when he became violent, and Huckins decided to send him back to Concord.

The celebration of the advent of the New Year in Brooklyn was unusually boisterous. Miss Elien Kiliduff, aged 23, of 118 Navy street, was shot in the leg while standing in her doorway. James Ryan, who was firing a revolver in the vicinity, was arrested. Wm. Dunlap shot and probably fatally wounded John Henry at 57 Nelson street during a quarrel caused by the fact that Henry was celebrating the occasion too noisily to suit Dunlap, who resides in and owns the building In which Henry rented apartments. There was a large number of minor shooting and stabbing affrays, as well as an unusual number of burglaries, fires and other unpleasant incidents during the night.

January 4th. The lumbermen in the North-West are breaking up their camps and giving up business for the winter. Their is no snow, and it is impossible to work.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, while leading a raid on a gambling house on Sixth avenue, New York, had his nose and eves badly injured by a burly negro who acted as sentinel at an inner door.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, doubts whether Mr-Cavener ever made statement attributed to him in a Chicago despatch. Mr. Arthur himself refused to say anything about the probability of a strike.

Hronek, the Anarchist, convicted of conspiring to assassinate Inspector Bonfield and Judges Garry and Grinnell, was refused a new trial to-day and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. A stay of sixty days was granted to allow the filing of a bill of exceptions.

Enquiries made from the "gentlemen" through whose medium the Murchison letter was first made public, elicited the fact that ex-Governor Sheldon was not the author of it and knew nothing of it previous to publication. It is stated positively that the name of the real writer of the letter has never yet been made known to the public in any of the numerous reports that have appeared on the subject.

It is believed that the murderers of Paymaster J. Brainard McClure and Hugh Flanagan, who were assassinated on the mountain near Wilkerbarre on October 19th last and robbed of \$12,000, are in the custody of Pinkerton detectives. It is known that one arrest was made on Thursday, and that the prisoner made a confession in which he implicated another nerson, and it is believed that a portion of the money has been recover-This prisoner is supposed to be " rednosed Mike," an Italian labourer who was employed on the railway that was being built near Wilkesbarre, on which McCiure was ompleyed as paymaster.

New York, January 6 .- The Electric Sugar refining company started in 1882 with a great flourfish, as inaugurating a revolution in mothods of sugar refining, has collapsed and hundreds of confiding shureholders both in England and the country now learn for the first time that the whole thing was a gigantic swindle. A cable from Liverpool says that the shares of the company, which on Mon-day were selling at £83, have failen to 30 shillings. Warrants have been issued there for the apprehension of Mrs. Friend and her step father, W. E. Howard, who was a director of the company and had charged of affairs at the factory in Brooklyn.

### irish.

JANUARY let. - The court has found J. D. Sheehan, M. P. for East Kerry, guilty of conspiracy. Mr. Sheehan has been liberated on conditions that he appear for trial when called upon, a physician certifying that imprisonment at the present time would endauger his life. Summonses have been served on Mr. Thomas Joseph Condon, M. P. for Tipperary, on a charge under the Crimes act.

Peasants in the vincity of Dunferaghy and Falcurragh, in county Donegal, have armed themselves, fortified their houses, destroyed bridges and blocked roads in readiness to resists evictions which will be attempted tomorrew. The troops of police on duty in the reigon march with difficulty, and the appearance of the district is that of a country where war is going on. A commissary waggon was lost while crossing a temporary bridge.

Mr. John Finucane, M. P. for Limerick, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for intimidating intending occupants of farms from which the tenants had been evicted.

January 7.

Mr. Parnell has delegated Maurice Healy, M.P., to collect in Munster all available evidence bearing on the investigations of the Royal Commission. Dr. Tanner and John O'Connor, members of Parliament, were served with summonses to appear before the Tipperary court to enswer oberges under the Crimes Act. Both tossed the summonses into the street. The say they will not attend court. It is stated that the evictions on the Vandeleur estate will soon be resumed.

GOING TO SEE GRANDMA.

KAISER WILHELM MAY HEAR SOME DISAGREE-ABLE CRITICISM FROM THE LONDON MOB.

LONDON, January 5 - Notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, there is little anticlpation of trouble in connection with the

perience of Quebec of the danger of placing notified they could find Mr. Dansmuir at his upon the latter's (fficiousness, and the result ing spant. Mr. R. (savage) : Come, I like Victoria office. Tqe trouble will probably will hardly be to lacrease German popularity that ! My friends ! Why, the great bulk of extend to the Vancouver Coal Company and among the Belgians.

The higher class of Belgians are, in language and affiliation, in sympathy with France, and the proletariat are, it might be said, medified Republicans. At present there are large orders placed in Belgian workshops for arms and machinery for France. Should there be a disturbance in trade a revolution might be created, and the merchants of Ghent and Liege have shown more than once what a power they are.

The Emperor's visit will undoubtedly pass off quietly, but it may lack estentation on the part of the people, who incline toward

The Emperor has a supreme and almost touching faith in the cignity that surrounds his royalty, but it is bound to receive a shock during his visit to England. Accustomed from childhood to be surrounded by disciplined servitors, and to be the subject of adulation, the free and easy greetings of a London crowd may prove a strange revelation to him. The impression in England that he has

ly to receive more than one reminder of it before he leaves the metropolis. A London mob does not choose its language. and the chances are that Wilhelm may hear some very homely and disagreeable remarks that will make his ears tingle and confirm his

treated his mother with a brutal lack of feel-

theories that too much liberty is a dangerous thing. The police may find it difficult to prevent the populace from giving a practical manifestation of their dislike to the Kaiser. They look forward to his coming with dread, and will feel great relief when the visit is safely over.

### TRANSPARENT TORY TRICK.

HOW THE ANNERATIONS RESOLUTIONS OFFERED TO CONGRESS WERE ENGINEERED.

WASHINGTON, January 5. - The efforts to promote a boom among our legislators here on the question of annexing Canada have fallen flat. I have talked with Mr. Butterworth on the subject, and he admits that he blundered in giving notice of an annexation resolution, as nothing will come of it. The Americans feel that they have territory enough and while the majority want the Customs restrictions between this country and the Dom inion abolished, few, excepting Canadian-Americans, care to discuss the subject of annexation. But I have accordance from friends of Mr. Blair and Mr. Butterworth that these gentlemen have been imposed upon by the American and Canadian high tariff, auvocates who hope to discredit the reciprocity mevement by making it appear that reciprocity is only a stepping stone to annexation. Mr. Butterworth now realizes that he was imposed upon, and Bisir his a crank who would readily be selected by the restrictionists to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Couversing with Senators Morriti, Prye, Dawes, and other leading New Englanders, I find them opposing commercial receprocity on the ground that it would give Canada all the commercial advantages of political union, and thus completely destroy the prospects of annexation. There is no doubt that the annex-ction resolutions, of which notice has been given in Congress, were concerted with the sole object of checking the reciprocity movement. It was first proposed that Senator Sherman should give notice of such resolutions but subsequently instructions came to the wire-pullers to rope in Mr. Butterworth, if possible, because of his advecacy of unrestricted reciprocity. As time goes on the "little game" will be completely disclosed.

### SLAUGHTER OF KHYBER PASS. THE FEARFUL MASSACRE OF 26,000 PERSON BY AFGHANS.

One of the most terrible, as it is also one of the most thrilling, tales that history has to tell is recalled by the announcement in the Scottish papers of Miss Edith Brydon's mar-riage in Inverness Cathedral. This lady's ger was the famous Dr. Brydon, of the Afghan massacre of January, 1812-the one survivor who, wounded and faint and weary. after a most perilous ride, reached Jellalahad to tell General Sale the pitcous story of what had taken place in the Khyber Pase, They were 16,000-or, counting women and chilcren, 26,000-who set out from Cabul on that ill-scarred journey, and he was the only one was had escaped. B-tween the dark crags of Jugdailak the murderous Aighans had their fill of blood. The death trap ran with the gore of soldiers, camp followers, women and children allke. Dr. Brydon alone евоареd.

### TRADES OF THE ABORIGINALS.

Mr. H. F. McLeod, of the Smithsonian Institute, said recently, in speaking of ancient American tools, that carpentry was the trade of aboriginal Americans. He said: The ndians and the mound builders had a very good idea of wood working. You will see even now some very pretty joining done by the Sloux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not like to try to better. The Aztecs knew how to make a very good and managoable glass, and their best cutting blades, swords, daggers and spears, saws, chisels and axes were made When the edges dulled they broke it from the end instead of sharpening it and got new cutting line. You can see a great deal of aboriginal carpentry still in use among the Mequit Indians in the United States. They know how to make ladders and swing their doors on hinges from the top, and they know how to mertise timber-knew how long before Columbus landed in America. The chisel they push rather than hammer and they work the beard up and down on a fixed saw rather than the saw on the board, but withal they get creditable results. The framework in the Pueblos is quite as honest as anything we have in America.

AFTER THE CHRITTMAS DINNER Sketch (Purely Imaginary, of course). Scene-A Drawing room. Mr. Robison, in his arm chair; Mrs. Robinson, in hers. They have just shut the door after the last guest. Mrs. R. (just seated): There—they are gone at last! Mr. R.: Yes; and I'm sure the whole thing has gone off most comfortably. Your arrangements, my dear, were really excellent. Mrs. R. (gratified): Its very pleasant to hear you say so, Fredrick. I'm sure the clever way you managed the conversation was simply marvellons. Mr. R.: I never tacted a better cocked fish in all my life. Mrs. R.: And what a hit you made with your Soudan anecdotes, especially your description of the enemy's retrenchment, Mr. R. (reprovingly); My dear Arabella ! In trenchment, you mean Mrs. R. (rettled): You said "retrenchment," at any rate, if you ment the other. Mr. R.: Nonsonse, Arabella, don't be absurd -I said nothing of the kind! Mrs. R. coming visit of the Emperor of Germany to (obstinate): I know you said "retrench-Belgium. Every precaution, however, has ment," then whatever you may say now. Mr. been taken. Secret agents from Berlin R. (angry): Retrenchment?—fiddlestick! have for some time been in communication. You know nothing whatever about it ment," then whatever you may say now. Mr.

and mothers and goodness knows who I Mrs. R. (hurt). My people, indeed I I'd have you know, Mr. Robison, my dear mamma and papa are not people! People, indeed-oh! (Begins to feel for her handkerchiefs). Mr. R. (despatched): Now, Arabella don't be fool | Mrs. R. (heart-broken) : Poor dear mamma ! Oh-oh-oh ! you unfeeling manyou hard-hearted menster ! (Bursts into tours, and rushes from the room. Robinson tears his hair and raves). [Perhaps you think they had a judicial separation, and all that sort of thing. Oh, no ! they were all right the next morning, quarrelled again the next day, made it up once more the day after, and have been doing protty much the same thing ever since.

> FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. THE TRUE FAITH. BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Oh, precious boon, bestowed on worthless man Oh, gift inestimable, birthright pure, The emination of a faultless plan Destined by One eternal, to secure Worthy attendants, worshippers devout,

To people heaven, surround His throne about. 11.

Yet, noble heritage, sad art thou burdened down, Alike by monarch's sneer and peasant's whim Vhile millions live, unheeding of the crown So easily gained, and yet to some so dim : Strange does it seem that all this wide world

o'er, Tby emblem rises high on every shore.

The subtle tempter, roaming night and day,
Allures thy children from thy kind embrace,
Leading them blind and farther yet astray, Degenerate offepring of a noble race; How long, oh precious gift, must this outrage Continue its accursed war to wage?

IV. Fierce did earth's tyrants strive in vain to

queuch Thy flame enkindled strong on Calvary's tree And from thy bleeding martyrs wildly wrench The life they longed to nobly yield for thee; The Catacombs and thousand kindred wrongs, Only, thy sons, to greater zeal prolongs.

And now thy cross surmounts on foreign shore Thousands of temples, purchased with the

Of priests devoted, who their terture bore : And busbancs staughtered while their noble WIVES Maintained in steadfast zeal, allegiance true, Shedding their blood likewise, as martyre, too.

Devoted 'sisters' struggling 'mid the scenes of

To save those poor unfortunates struck down With deadly wound and fierce, unsightly scar,
Nursed in their arms regardless of the frown
And slighting word, and curses that resound.
E'en on the field of death, from wretches all around.

VII. But now ' True Faith' shine forth thy brightest

ray, Illumine all the world with heavenly fires. Strike stubborn hearts with love and show th To life more pure, to resolution noble higher; Oh, gife of God, of Father and of Son,

And Holy Ghost, protect and strengthen every

Erockville, Jan. 4th, 1889.

### THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

PRESENTATION TO THE POPE OF THE PORTRAIN OF THEIR HOLY FOUNDER.

The Rome correspondent of the New York

Freeman's Journal says: Monday, 12tn inst., His Holiness received in private audience the Procurator-General of the Institute of the Christian Schools, with the Postulator of the Cause of Beatification of Blessed John Baptish be La Salle, who presented a large oil-pairing box? Oh, I say! Bother! Confound them representing their blessed founder, work of the artist Cesar Mariani. The scene is laid in a school house, with poor children : the foreshort tening of the beams, blackened by time, upheld by simple corbels, in the whimsical style of the sixteenth century, and the general coloring and scenic illusion, are so perfect as to convey to the beholder the effect of a room rather than of a mere canvass. Against the wall, to the left, in a high-backed chair, with aimple pediment, sits Blessed De La Salle, his features beaming, as it were, with the spirit of God, and as it saying to the little ones: "Come, children, give heed to Me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." in the act of explaining some point by means of the famillar gesticulation best suited to their infant minds. To his right stands a young religious, studying every motion and word of his beloved spiritual father, as it to the bimself on that said the second of fashion himself on that saintly model. well-filled benches, the varied types of scholars, the books tossed carelessly about, some lying open on the floor, the scattered papers, all comhine to render the scene complete, as a reality, while the grouping of the figures, the arrange ment of light and shades, and the conception of ment of light and shades, and the conception of the face of the blossed founder, irradiated with reflection of charity and of sacrefice, mark the painting with the stamp of the true perfection of art. The costly and elegant frame is worthy of the picture which the Holy Father greatly encomiated, and affectionately blessed the Institute and the artist. Recent statistics number the Brothers of the Christian Schools at 14,000, thus distributed: 10,000 in France, 500 in the French Colonies, and 3,5000 outside of France. Their pupils count over 315,000, or whom 220,000 are in France. England has six houses of the Christian Brothers, Austria seven, Belgium forty six, Spain eighteen, Italy forty six, Tunis two, Switzerland two, Egypt four een, Turkey twenty-three, China two, India roven. Madagascar, where the Brothers num-ber sixteen, has three schools, while recent bidings from Bishop Cazet, the Vicar-Apostolic. speak of new echools opened by them at Tan sparing. Canada has twenty seven schools, the United States sixty four, Ecuador nine, and Chili three.

### ASHAMED OF THEIR PARENTS.

The boy or girl who is ashamed of his or her parents because of their lack of education, cannot expect any of the blessings of this holy season. We pity the parents of such children, There is no sadder sight than that of an Irish father who has set his heart upon his children born in this country, who has sung at his work remembering that they wanted for nothing his labor could purchase; who has said in is heart they will be better than himself, every way nobler, than he could be in the land of his birth, and who discovers in his old age that he has spent his life in rearing up a fop, a liberbine, a Know-Nothing. Then, indeed, we see comething more horrific than King Lear, driven mad by the increasing the design of t ingrasitude of his daughters. For Lear only gave his children the crown, but this father gave them everything—his sweat and blood, his nights and days, his purse and heart, and all but life itself, of which, at last, their parricidal ingratitude deprives the miserable man. We Public Schools? say this is a tracedy to make angels weep over the false system of social life which makes such monsters. The man who is ashamed of his parents is really bereft of all true shame.

Many, too many, are the trials and tribulations to be encountered in this wicked with the Brussels police, who are extremely (pause)—unfortunally for me ! Mrs. R. lations to be encountered in this wicked zealous in their endeavors to prepare for the (stung): Fredrick, that taunt is unworthy of world; but, when one comes to think of it,

PARNELL WILL BE ROINED.

His Mother Deeds Him Her Property and Says Ho Needs Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- Mrs. Delia Parnell, who lectured here last night, says she has deeded over all her New Jersey property to her son Charles to aid him in his battle with the London Times. The Press contains an interview with her lu which she rays :

"Charles was repeatedly advised by some of the other leaders on the floor of the House of Commons not to appear before the commission, and if I had my way he never would have opened his mouth or eyent a dollar in furthering its investigation into the Times' charges that he was implicated in the Phenix Park murder. Ever since Charles took his seat on the floor of the House there has been a constant drain upon his resources, until now he is raduced to call upon his friends for assistance.

"In my letters to Charles I foreshawdowed to him the possibility of his being unable to carry on his work it he spent any time with the commission, and also that he should not pay any attention to whatever arose as a result of its sitting. His ambitton to clear himself of the fatso charges has cost him thousands of dollars and now I know, as he is more persistent than ever in his workings, money is wanted to help him out of the dilemma.

"The transfer of the property was recorded some months ago, and although at first Charles was unaware of what I had done he is now fully acquainted with the facts..and when it is necessary for him to do so he will draw on the property for funds. The old homestead is the only thing I possess in the world, and in my declining years I feel that it can be placed in no better hands toan those of my son. In it I intend to pass the remainder of my life, if possible, and at my death Charles can do as he pleases with it.

"My son has large interests in Ircland in the shape of farme and other magnifuctures, but the income from them is mainly given to the poor and his workmen, and what money he has to contributed by his American friends to help him pureue his labore in Partiament

for the benefit of the Islan." Mrs. Parnell said that she will endeavor toaid her son as far as possible in his fight against the commession, and will do all in her power to raise coursely money to carry himthrough. "He will need all an get," she " for when the commission is finished he will be a rulned man financiatry."

### GLEANINGS.

Most of up have heard of alligators tears; how many of nn, though, have ever seen whales blubber?

There once was an old woman who kissed a cow; at Christmas time, however, there are loss of young ladies who kissed calves. When a Jack tar has been journeying on

horeeback, it would not be quite zight to say that he rewed-now, would it? In the cold weather we most of us like to feel a "comforter" close to us, yet many would rather see than feel a lady's

Mrs. Brown: Now, just look at these flannels. If anything will shrink more from washing I'd like to know what it is." Mr. Brown. "A boy will, my dear." In like manner how hard to bear is any suspense, from whatever cause it may arise !

Can there really be, however, any species of suspense so hard to bear as that of hanging?
"Give me none of your jaw," as the apple apple-ly put it to the schoolboy. "Where there's a will there's a way," as the gentleman remarked when he cloped with the fair

legatoo. After the good Christmas dinner, de men, even the savage-breastedest of men, become like unto the melons on the dessert table-in that they, too, have ripened under glasses. Beauteons, truly be eauteous is Christmastide; 'tis a sweet season, when one's heart brimmeth over with peace, goodwill, and charity

A Tale of the "Twelfth Night"-Miss Ethol Maude (aged ten): "Oh, memma, dear, may I go to Mrs. Robinson's "Twelfth Night" party ?" Mamma. " No, dear, you are better at home here with me."-Miss Ethel Maude : "But you used to go to parties and balls once."

—Mamma: "Yes. my love, but now I'vo
seen the folly of them."—Miss Ethel Maude: But I want to see the folly of them, mam-

mu. dearest." When "professionals" take an outing, do they as a rule travel by stage coaches? Do "solid" people ever take the Hollow-ay train? Do wideawake people ever take a green bus? Would it look very conspicuous for a remarkably plain person to ride in a hanson cab? Do people who "know their way cut" ever find themselves in a trap? Are not females allowed to travel by the mail train? And if you have a disagreeable dog to transport from one part to another, should you not like a growler ?

# WANTED TO KNOW.

Whether it burts much when one is struck by a thought? Whether the roll of fame is. filling at the price? Whether some odd silver discovered in one's waistcost pocket can be properly described as "vested in-torests?" Whether the skinny spring chicken your poulterer sends you is a species of mocking bird? Whether, when a young fellow is sent to sea in order that he may sow his wild cate, he can be said to cast his bread. upon the waters? Whether a watch that is fitted with a second-hand, must therefore be a second-hand watch? Whether a neuralgic affection can be said to be spasmodic love? Whether a chimney-sweep likes his trade because it scots him? Whether quite the surest way to get on in life is to get old ? Whether a policeman's rounds may be corractly described as a Tour de force?" Whether, when fishermen die, they can be said to "take their hook?"

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. Peter Blake...... \$3.00 J. Gallagher..... 1.00

A small boy at one of the great public schools was called upon the other morning to explain why he was not in chapel, Having: failed to convey his meaning viva voce, hewas told to put it in writing-with this result:--"Dormitory was not woken this mornnot his fault since he need not waken the bay unless told." Ought not the Pall Mail Gazaste

Dr. MARVEY'S SOUTHERN

### WOMANS WORLD.

The Queen of Italy has been spending the last formight at Courmayeur, which is a favorise resort of Her Majesty. During her stay she distinguished herself as an Alpine sourist, making five considerable mountain two of her ladies and her chamberlain, with servants and gulder, Queen Margaret first ascended Mont Cramont, which is over 8,000 feet high, and the next day went up the Combal as far as the lake, which is at a height of nearly 5,750 feet. Two days later she made the ascent of Monte Saxe; a fatiguing climb of eight hours; the next day ascended Mont Chetiff, 9,500 feet high. The most serious expedition was the ascent of Mont Geant, which rises over 11,000 feet.

### A PLUCKY WOMAN.

A woman who was taken to the County Almshouse from Bellefontaine, Ohio, a few days ago, with her three children, escaped one night last week, and taking the wheelbarrow belonging to the institution loaded her bables into it and walked and wheeled them ten miles to herformer home. Her plack is so much admired that she will be assisted with work and pecuniary aid so that she will not be obliged to return.

### DECEIVED ABOUT COMPLEXIONS.

"Mam'selle Chic" says women should be more particular in choosing the colors which set off to best advantage what charms they possess, especially when they have passed the point which they rarely own, of thirty years. They all seem impressed with afailacious idea that a good complexion once a good com-plexion for ever. More particularly is this true of such women who possessed an unnausly good complexion in their youth.
Mam'selle remembers a case which illustrates this perfectly. A woman of some thirty odd summers and winters had a habit of recomending to every other woman, young or old, a certain cream for the skin, accompanying her recommendation with the following words:— 44 I tell you this because it has served so well for me. I may not have anything else, but certainly I have a good complexion." And she believed it, while her skin was yellow and blotchy and not smooth. Her contemporaries dld affirm that in her girlhood her skin was a marvel of waxen purity. And so we deceive ourselves, and go on wearing unbecoming GREEN FOR THE AUBURN HAIRED.

Green, which is as much in favor as yellow this winter, like the latter color and old rose, is very trying to elderly skins. It is becoming only to those who have hair of a redish tinge. If these auburn-haired women would confine themselves to greens and brownsbright, reddish browns-they would make pictures of themselves impossible to livel. A harmony in brown" is one Chicago girl called, and she finds enough changes in that

one color to make her attire anything but menotenous. ARTIST WOMEN OF BANK.

The Duchess d'Uzes, a French lady who may marry General Boulanger, signs her works of sculpture "Manuels," after a young fellow now dead, who made love to her in her early girlhood. She is not alone among French women of rank who are artists. The Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild counts among the most distinguished water color artists of the day. The Duchess de Luynes is equally famous, while the Princess Amedee de Broglie is good beth at porcelain painting and wood carving, and is, moreover, exceedingly skilful at embroidery and tapestry work. Among other adepts in needlework are the Princess Czarteryska, daughter of the Duke de Nemours.

BUSTLES FOR STOUT WOMEN.

The total disappearance of the bustle would be a misfortune to stout women, since a big bustle relieved their wideness of waist and afforded more support for ample skirts. Nevertheless, all women's clothes seem much as any one will acknowledge who takes careful notice of the apparent size of an actress in skirts and sees her soon after in masculine garb. What appeared in petticoats to be only medium plumpness, in trousers and tailcoat is increased in girth to absolute grossness. The same phenomenon may be observed among the bathers in watering places.

CLUBS FOR WOMEN.

A lady suggests that the seductiveness and freedom of club life may be a reason why bachelors cling with such tenacity to their freedom. "Indeed." she says, "many are heard to declare that they find it impossible to conceive why a man should want a home when he can live at his club in much more elegance and luxury for not more than half the expense.
"Why should not this be a case of tweedle-

dee and tweedle-dum? Would not the life of an unmarried woman, that poor specimen of ferlornity generally pitied as an old maid, be a thousand times more agreeable if she were a member of a club, whose club house was situated in the most fashionable lecality, where she could spend her hours in its luxurious parlors surrounded with every comfort, well trained servants ready and anxious to do her bidding, friends dropping in uncer-moniously, the best of cooking at her order, an elegant table d'hote served daily what it would cost for a beefsteak at a restaurant, a bedroom or two, well furnished, well heated. well cared for in every respect? Would it not be as ideally independent way for single women and widows to live as for bachelors and widowers; without the coldness attributed to the unprotected female in a hotel, or the opprobrium attached to a boarder in a boarding house, or the loneliness of living alone in one's house, or doubly alone amid half-hearted friends?

WOMAN IN MER ELEMENT.

The Princess of Wales was forty-four years old on the lat of December, but she does not look a day over thirty.

There is little hope that the Empress of Russia will recover from the nervous shock caused by the recent railroad accident. Mrs. Southworth has recently had the gold pens with which she wrote so many novels

made into two rings for her two children. General Boulanger's one idol in life is said

Sarah Bernhardt found Constantinople one of the most profitable places she had recently

visited. Her receipts there, it is said, will surpass those in Rio Janeiro a year ago. The gift of the women of Birmingham to Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain is to be a diamond star and necklace of exequisite pearls. Mr.

and Mrs. Chamberlain are now at Nice. A new role for women in London city is that of serving writs. A pretty young woman there is said to find doors open to her which to nearly every other Sheriff's officer are shut

fact. A Part Jane Hading almost had nervous prostra-

the wines in his plays. He says:—"I abhor never to have failed, would be a shorter road to the goal.—Unambers Journal.

such abominations, and I think that women's dress should fall in natural folds to the figure."

The state of the s

A Russian Princess, one of the greatest gamblers at Mente Carlo, appeared at the tables recently with a large rope, with which a murder had been committed, around her neck and a bull's horn under each arm. Notwithstanding these elaborate fetiches her luck was exceedingly bad.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson Oliphant, the novelist, better known simply as Mrs. Oliphant, is new sixty years of age. She makes her home in the town of Windsor, adjoining Queen Victoria's favorite palace. The fact that she is Scotch woman has made her quite a favorite of the Queen, who reads all her novels, and takes every occasion to praise their healthy moral tone.

Woman's sphere seems to be constantly enlarging. At Manistee, Mich., the hoop fac-tory employs women to feed the planers and de other light work of that nature, and finds that they do the work well; and at the dairy salt factories all the sacking and such work is done by girls, who work en plecework and earn about \$1 and \$1.25 a day, and seem to like the employment.

The American Hairdresser says the blonde cannot be done away with. Pre-eminently, the blonde is the beauty of civilization. She is among us, to stay as such, and she cannot be driven away. A brunette now and then may rise supreme over her by reason of wonderful loveliness, but we are speaking collectively. A woman can dress more effectively with blonde hair than with dark. It lights up better and is more youthful. A well-kept blonde has ten years advantage, in point of youthful looks, over the average brunette. Once in a lifetime or so there arises a miraculous brunette who completely surpasses her, but for steady, ordinary good looks that make no pretensions of great beauty, the bionde carries the palm. You cannot ex-punge her in favor of the brunette even in literature. In the novels turned out during the past year there have been 382 blondes to 100 brunettes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became him, she clung to C soria, Wites the had Children, the give then. astoris-

EUROPE'S CROWNED HEADS. AGES AND BEIGN OF THE GREAT MONARCHS OF

THE PERIOD. The present Emperor of Germany is William II. He is twenty-nine years of age. The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is

fifty-eight years of age and has worn the imperial crown for forty years.

The reigning Prince of Montenegro is Nicholas I., who is forty-seven years old, and has reigned for twenty-eight years. The King of Portngal, Luis I., is fifty years

old, and is a man of enterprise and progress. He has been for twenty years a king. The Emperor of Russia, Alexander III., is forty three years of age, and ascended the throno after the murder of his father, seven

yeare ago. The President of the French Republic, M. Carnot, is fifty-one years of age, and was elected to office in December last as successor to M. Gravy.

The Sovereign or Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is forty-six years old, and succeeded to the throne twelve years ago when | kers Statesman. the Sultan who preceded him was deposed.

The King of Servia, Milan I., is torty-four and was crowned only six years ago, but be-fore that he had held the throne for fourteen years by election as Prince Milan Obenovich

II., is in his sixtieth year, and has reigned for sixteen years. He is a fairly liberal monarch, and has favored some reforms

during his regin

The King of Roumania, Carol I., is forty nine years of age, and was proclaimed king only seven years ago, but for fourteen years before that time he had been chief of the Roumanians.

VARIOUS WAYS TO WOO SLEEP.

TRIAL, The most celebrated and perhaps the most efficacious method for procuring sleep that has been devised was originated by a Mr. Gardner, who, among other things, had remedies for many evils, such as for allaying thirst where no liquid element could be procured, for improving the eyesight by various ingeni-ously contrived glasses, and for appearing hunger. His sleeplessness, however-resulting from a severe spine injury in being thrown from a chaise—had been almost intolerable

for years, until he discovered a means, which never afterwards falled him, of communding eleep at will, The discovery caused some stir at the time, and many eminent persons adopted it and gave testimonials as to its officacy. Now, however, that it has dropped almost out of

existence, it may be a boon to have its formula reproduced. The sufferer who has wooed sleep in value is, according to Mr. Gardner, to lie on his right side, with his head comfortably placed on the pillow, having his neck straight so that respiration may not be impeded. The lips are then to be closed slightly and a rather full inspiration taken, breathing through the nostrile as much as pessible The full inspiration taken, the lungs are to be left to their own action.

Attention must now be fixed upon he respiration. The person must imagine that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continous stream, and at the instant he brings his mind to conceive this apart from ail other ideas consciousness leaves him-or a least so says the recipe-and he falls asleep. If his method does not once succeed, it is to be persevered in, and, if properly carried out, is be-lieved to be infallible. It is founded on the principle that monotony, or the influence on to be his mother. He spends every Sunday afternoon and evening with her, and if away always sends her a telegram.

| Application of the mind of a single idea, induces slumber; and, as such, is but another form of different methods which are familiar to a great many.

| Sir Thomas Brown found it a many.

Sir Thomas Brown found it a most offectual soporific to repeat some verses on which the well known Evening Hymn was founded, Rabelais tells of some monks who, when wakeful, resolutely set themselves to prayer, and who, before they had concleded half a dozen aves or paternosters, fell asleep. Franklin took his air-bath; Sir John Sinclair counted, while Sir John Rennie, when engaged on public works, never weat to sleep without previously having his hair combed at the back of his head with a fine-tooth comb and rubbed gently with the palm of the hand. Combing the hair, brushing the forehead with a nort shaving brush, or fanning, all are good as sleep-inducers, and might well be tried on tion in Kansas City. She was accosted by sleepless children, although perhaps the one of the citizens who spoke very good Spanish practice of getting babies to sleep by French. With Parisian politeness he invited rubbing the space between the cervical and her to buy a cerner lot. THE FASHIONS

Polonaises with diagonal fronts are still opular. Pale gold with pink is a favorite color

combination in evening toilets. Stylish belts are of mottled skarkskin, with buckles of carved ivory or silver.

Brocades are effectively blended with tulle a some handsome evening tellets. Cut-out gilt appliques are used to trim

andsome cloth dresses and opera cleaks. Some of the newest jet passementeries are relieved by intermixed heads of cut coral. Silk astrakhan is used as a berder upon many of the new tailor gowns and jackets.

Gold and colored enamelled dial plates are noted in some of the newest ladies' watches. Open-faced watches are now more popular with the ladies than the closed hunting case. Yellow and white is a color combination in high favor just now with English brides-

maid. Seal-plush garments are said to retain their original appearance much longer than genuine sesiskin.

Lizard green with punch-flame gray, and dark prune with powder gray, are effective color combinations.

Dainty ties of fine white bolting cloth, embroidered at the ends and tied loosely at the throat are very chic.
"La Tosca" sleeves are plaited at the

shoulders, and are narrowed down until they fit closely at the wrists. Punch flame, oxide, goura, Russian, Vesuvius, powder and thunder cloud are among

the newest gray shades. Young New York ladies are copying the sling sash worn by Miss Mary Andersou in the character of Perdita.

Black astrakhan gloves, with palm and fingers of leather, are comfortable, and not unbecoming to the hand. Watches for use when travelling are set in rather wide wristbands of sharkskin, fastened

with small silver buckles. Some of the sleeves of the present season are half open in the old style, with rich, flowing sleeves of lace inside.

Ladies who find the style becoming now

wear their dresses rather low at the neck, with turned-down linen collars. Children under five wear soft, flexible felt

in a variety of picturesque ways. Only very young girls now wear red dresses, and with these the hat, gloves, shoes, sashes, etc., should be black. Roman voilet, claret, Danube blue and

THE TWO VERY LUCKY MEN OF VANCOUVER.

silver gray were the colors noted in some

recently i nported French tailor gowns.

In last September M. C. Harell, a laborer, bought one-twentieth of ticket No. 46,755 in The Louisiana State Lottery, and that number drow the big \$300,000 prize on Oct. 9:h. J. C. Proebstel owns half of this ticket, which entitles him to \$150,000, which was deposited for collection with Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, at Portland, Oregon, and it was promptly paid by The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, and the money is now in Portland ready to be paid over upon proper receipt for it.—Vancouver [Wash. Ier.] Independent, Nov. 7.

SMILES FOR THE HURRIED.

Semething you can't see through :-- A glass eye. - Pittaburg Chronicle-Telegraph. If Utah comes into the Union she will pro-

bably be called the Matrimonial State.— Cincinnati Euquiry. Explorer Stanley seems to be a good deal

like a woman's pocket. Hard to find .- You-A little learning is a dangerous thing, and

accounts for many magazine articles.-Chicago One of the best reasons for marriage is that

it provides means of substance for a largenumhelpless men .- St Paul Globe. Somebody has invented a "walst attach-

ment," but the girls say the right arm will never go out of general use. -Rochester Post-

Montana lynchers hung a couple of stockings up on Christmas Eve, simply because they had a horse thief in them. —Philadelphia Ledger.

A wild steer on New York's Broadway is bad enough, but it doesn't compare in general demoralization with a wild steer on a Ver-AND THEY ARE ALL VERY EASY AND WORTH A mont toboggan slide. -Burlington Free Press,

The small boy whose unwise father has given him a drum and a tin horn for Christmas, somehow or other never seems to be the boy that breaks through the ice when he goes out skating .- Somervill Journal,

That is quite an excusable slip of the tongue which a young orator made at the Imperial Federation meeting the other evening. "She," he said, referring to Canada, "has completed her twenty-first year; she has attained to her manhood."—Toronto Globe,

Ehenezer Bascom (to country storekeeper)

-Wal, I see the Board of Trade is jest boom-

in' down t' Burlington.
Storekeeper—Board of Trade—huh! All the Board of Trade I want is a shingle t' keep

my 'caounts on. -Burlington Free Press.

## MIXED MARRIAGES.

The Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition has written to the bishops of the United States on the subject of mixed marriages contracted by Apostolic dispensation in this country and have propounded the following questions, which the blshops are asked to submit to the rectors of parishes in their dioceses ;-

First-What was the number of mixed marriages in your parish during the past ten

POSTB? Second-What was the number of marriages between Catholies and persons not baptized, by dispensation in the impediment of Dispari-

tatis Unitus? Third—In all these cases, were the promises required by the Church faithfully made?

## NO HEART.

What a thing it is for a man to have said of him that he has no heart! No heart! Then he is hardly a human being. He is like an oyster, a potate, a stick, a stone; like a lump of ice, only he is never in the melting mood. Such a man does not love his own race, nor even his best friends. His love for his own immediaate family is a sort of selfish feeling of possession. In reality he loves no one but himself, and that isn't love. And a woman without heart, can there be anything more abherrent? She seems only like a walking milliner's stand, vitalized wood to hang dresses upon. We have no fancy for human icicles; we like men of heart.

A Wisconsin man startles the world by marrying his mother-in-law. A Nebraska man jonrneyed to California in

order to see an old enemy executed. that he married because he was out of

work. Benjamin Harrison will be 55 years, 6 sun at sunset. In Taxas and Pac months and 14 days old when inaugerated however, it will end before sunset. Propident of the United States.

1889--TIME FLIES--1889

Interesting Facts Concerning "the Glad New Year"-What it will Bring Forth-Starting with a Total Eclipse and almost ending with one-Other Astronomical Events-Data Pertaining to the Christlan, Jewish and Mohammedan Calendars.

(N. Y. Telegram.)

1889 will be a most remarkable year in all parts of the world. In the matter of colipses, solar, lunar and political, it promises to break all previous re-

corda. The very first day of the year was ushered in by a total eclipse of the sun, visible in

California. And the year will practically wind up with another sellpre, as the sun will hide himself from South America and Africa on December 22, only nine days before Father Time brings 1890 on the stage.

WHAT 1889 REALLY MEANS.

The year 1889 is the latter part of the 5649th and the beginning of the 5650th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5650 of the Jewish Era commences on September 26, 1889, being the seventh year of the 298th cycle of nineteen years. The year 1889 answers to the 6602d of the Julian Period, to the 2742d from the foundation of Rome, to the 2645th year of the Olympiads, and to the 7397 8th of the Byzan. tine Era. The year 1307 of the Mohammedan Era commences on August 28, 1889; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on May 1, 1889.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA. The Christian era, which is used by Christian nations, is reckened from the birth of Carist, which, according to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, took place A. M. (in the year of the world) 4004; according to the hats with wide brime, which are caught up Samaritan text, A. M. 4700; and according to the Septuagint, A. M. 5872. The computation according to the Hebrew text is generally adopted in English literature. The birth of Christ is supposeed to have taken place about four years earlier than the period

assigned to it in the vulgar era. The computation by the Christian era first began to be used in the sixth century. The Roman or Julian year was followed, consisting of 365 days six hours, which exceeded the true time of the solar year by a little more than eleven minutes. This erroneous computation had, in the year 1582, occasioned a deviation of ten days from the true time, and in that year (1582) Pope Gregory introduced a reform into the calendar, by taking ten days from the month of October. The calendar thus reformed (called New Style) was imme-diately introduced into all Catholic countries. The reckoning according to the Julian year (called Old Style) continued to be used in England till the year 1752, when eleven days were omitted in September, the day after the 21 being accounted the 14th. The Greeks and Russians still use the Old Style.

CHURCH AND NATIONAL FESTIVALS. Circumcision of Christ......January 1 Sexagesima Sunday...... February 24 St. David's Day. March 1
Quinguagesima Sunday. March 3
Ash Wednesday March 6
Quadragesima Sunday. March 10 St. Patrick's Day ...... March 17 Palm Sunday ...... April 14 Good Friday ..... April 19 Easter ..... April 21 Ascension Day......May 30 Whit Sunday.....June 9
Trinity Sunday....June 16 Corpus Christi.....June 20 St. John Baptist. June 24
Sts. Peter and Paul. June 29
Dominion Day. July 1
St. Andrew's Day. November 30

| Advent                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Immaculate Conception,December 8        |  |  |  |  |  |
| mohammedan calendar, 1889.              |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year. Names of Months. Month Begins.    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306GomadJanuary 4, 1889.               |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306Latter GomandaFebruary 3, 1889.     |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306Rajab                               |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306Schaban                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306Ramadan May 2, 1889.                |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306. SchawalJune 1, 1889.              |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306DulkedahJune 30, 1889.              |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1306. DalhageeJuly 30, 1889.            |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1307. Mulharram August 28, 1889.        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1307. Saphar September 27, 1889.        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1307. Rabia October 26, 1889.           |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1307. Latter Rabis November 25, 1889.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1307ComadaDacember 24, 1889.            |  |  |  |  |  |
| JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1889.               |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5649. New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, &c. 1889 |  |  |  |  |  |

|   | Tebet 28Fast of TebetJanuary 1.         |
|---|---|
|   | Sebat 1New MoonJanuary 3.               |
| i | Adar 1 New Moon Feburary 2.             |
|   | Adar 14Little PurimFeburary 15.         |
|   | Veader 1. Little Purim March 4          |
| ۱ | Veader[11. Fast of Esther March 14,     |
|   | Veader 14. Purim March 17.              |
| Į | Nisan 1New MoonApril 2.                 |
|   | Nisan 15PassoverApril 16.               |
|   |   |
|   | Nisan 16PassoverApril 17.               |
| Ì | Yiar 1New MoonMay 2.                    |
| 1 | Yiar 14 Second Passover May 15.         |
|   | Yiar 1833 of the Homer May 19.          |
|   | Sivan 1New MoonMay 31.                  |
| Ì | Sivan 6SaboutJune 5.                    |
| Ì | Sivan 7SeboutJune 5.                    |
| 1 | TamuzlNew MoonJune 30.                  |
|   | Tamuz 17 Fast of Tamuz July 16.         |
|   | Ab 1 New Moon July 29.                  |
| ı | Ab 9 Fast of Ab August 6.               |
| 1 | Elul 1, New MoonAugust 28.              |
|   | 5650.                                   |
| i | Tierl 1 New Year September 27.          |
| 1 | Tieri 4 Fast of Guedallah September 29, |
| ı |   |
|   | Tieri 10KipurOatober 5.                 |

| An 9 range of An               | .August v.    |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Elul 1, New Moon               | . August 28.  |
| 5 <b>650.</b>                  | _             |
| Tierl 1New Year.               | September 27. |
| Tisri 4 Fast of Guedallah      | September 29  |
| Tieri 10Kipur                  | .October 5.   |
| Tisri 15Tabernaole             | October 10.   |
| Tieri 16Tabernacle             | October 11.   |
| Tiari 21 Hosana Raba           | October 16.   |
| Tirsi 22. Feast of the 8th Day | October 17.   |
| Tieri 23 Feast of the 8th Day  | October 18.   |
| Heavanl New Moon               | October 26.   |
| Kislev 1 New Moon              |               |
| Kielev 25 Hanuca               |               |
| Tebet 1New Moon                |               |

The year 5648 is an ordinary common year of 354 days. The year 5649 is an embelismic perfect year of 385 days.

THE YEARS ECLIPSES,

On January 1 there was a total collpse of the sun visible in that portion of California lying to the north of San Farnoisco. It was also be seen to the northeastward through Dakota and Montana and nearly to Hudson's An Englishman recently stated in court visible west of this city and Albany. In the state has been married because he was out of work.

Beginnin Harrison will be 55 years, 6 an at sunset. In Texas and Pacific S ater,

On January, 17 there will be a partial

The annular solipse of the sun will occur on Europe and Asia, and visible only in Southern Africa and the East Indies.

On July 12 a partial eclipse of the moon occurs. This will, however, unfortunately be invinsible in the United States. The closing eclipse of the year is that of the sun, which occurs on December 22 and will be total. It will only be visible in South

America and Africa, BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Capricornus and winter begins 1889, Decembr 1, nine A. M.; sun enters Aries and sping begins 1889, March 20, ten A. M.; sun enters Cancer and summer begins 1889, June 21, Six A. M.; sun enters Libra and autumn begins 1889, September 22, nine P. M.; sun enters Capricornus and winter begins 1889, December 21, three P. M. The sun will consequently be in the winter sign 89 days 1 hours; spring, 92 days 20 hours; summer, 93 days 15 hours; and autumn, 89 days 18 hours. The sun will be on the equator and going north March 20, ten A. M., his declination being 0 deg. 0 min. 0 sec. The sun will reach his greatest north declination June 21, six A. M, his declination being 23 deg. 27 min. 11 sec. The sun will be on the equator and going south September 22, nine P. M., his declination being 0 deg. 0 min. 0 sec. The sun will reach his greatest south declination December 21, three P. M., his declination being 23 deg. 27 min, 11 sec. The sun will be north of the equator (comprising the periods of spring and summer) 186 days Il hours, and south of the equator (comprising the periods of autumn and winter) 178 days 19 hours. The length of the year is 365 days 6 hours.

MORNING STARS.

Mercury, from February 14 to April 25 and from June 19 to August 7 and from October

15 to December 7. Venue, after April 30. Mars, after June 17. Jupiter, until March 27.

Saturn, after August 16. Uranus, until January 11 and after October

EVENING STARS. Mercury, until Feburary 14 and from April 25 to June 19 and from August 7 to October 15 and after December 7. Venus, until April 30.

Mars. until June 17. Jupiter, after March 27. Saturn, until August 16. Uranus, from January 11 to Octobor 15,

Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes-"She has been troubled Co., N. Y., writes—"She has been troubled for the County of Pontiac, at the Chapeau with Asthma for four years, had to sit up Village, is and shall be abolished from and night after night with it. She has taken two after the lat of January. perfectly cured. She strongly recommends to it, and wishes to act as agent among her allowed one year to mass without here. neighbors.

WRITING FAMOUS POEMS.

Gray's immortal "Elegy" occupied him for seven years.
Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis" in the shade of a grand old forest—a fitting place for such

a theme. Cowper wrote one of the drollest and quaintest English ballads "John Gilpin's Ride," when he was under one of those terrible fits of depression so common to him, General Lytie wrote, his beautiful com-

position, "Antony and Cleopatra," which begining, "I am dying, Egypt, dying" on the night before his death. He had a premonition that he was going to die the next day.

The noted poem, "The Fall of Niagara." was written by its author, J. G. C. Brainard, the children of a profile author, J. G. C. Brainard, the children of a profile author, J. G. C. Brainard, the children of a profile author, J. G. C. Brainard, and the children of a profile author, J. G. C. Brainard, and J. C. C. the editor of a small paper in Connecticut, in fifteen minutes. He wrote it under pressure

in response to a call for "more copy." "After the Ball," the little poem which has made the name of Nora Perry known in the world of letters, was jotted down on the back of an old letter, with no idea of the of DeSalaberry and Grandison, Terretonne : popularity it was to achieve in the pages of a noted magazine. noted magazine.

Thomas Moore, while writing "Lalla Rookh," spent so many months in reading up Greek and Persian works that he became an accomplished Oriental scholar, and people found it difficult to believe that its scenes Company," for the manufacture of India were not penned on the spot, instead of in a rubber goods.

retired dwelling in Darbyshire.
Poe first thought of "The Bells" when walking in the streets of Baltimore on a er part of whose time is passed at the desk, winter's night. He rang the bell of a lawyer's or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp house (a stranger to him), walked into the the stomach, weaken the muscles, and incur gentleman's library, shut bimself up, and the dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and next morning presented the lawyer with a safest medicinal resource in Northrop & copy of his celebrated poem.

The "Old Oaken Bucket" was first suggested to the author, Samuel Woodsworth, ed to Indigestion, Billousness, Constipation in a bar-room. A friend with whom he was drinking said that when they were boys the old oken bucket that hung in his father's well EXPECTED LITTLE LESS THAN THE was good enough for them to drink from. Woodsworth immediately went home and

wrote the famous poem,
"Old Grimes," that fimilar "little felicity" in verse which caught the popular fancy as back as 1860, was a sudden inspiration of the late Judge Albert G. Greene, of Providence, R.I., who found the first verse in a collection of old English ballads, and, enjoying its bumor, built up the remainder of the poem in the same conceit.

BEYOND DISPUTE.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

### LITTLE THINGS. Many of the influences now cast around

children are actually educating them to unhappiness: Particularly this is done by instilling a disproportionate care and anxiety about little things. Not only is the child admonished and reproved about hundreds of really trivial matters, thus raising them in his mind to the level of serious offences; he also sees these around him whom he respects and loves full of worry and disquiet about small annoyances; he hears them oriticising trifling mistakes or delinquencies in their neighbors, detailing petty grievances, com-plaining of little discomforts, craving all sorts of small luxuries, and be becomes accustomed to see them usually occupied with matters that ought to be treated as comparatively insignificant. This spirit is inevitably infused into his receptive mind, and thus the seed of selfishness, narrowness, cowardice, and unhappiness are effectually sown.

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

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS OLD SLAVE RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 31.—James H. Jones. colored, of this city, who was Mr. Jefferson Davis' body servant while the latter was A French doctor has discovered how to

eclipse of the moon, visible in this country letter some weeks ago, expressive of his high regard. Jones stated that he had not seen his former master since both were taken to June 28, which will be invisible in America, Fortress Monroe. Jones was captured with Mr. Davis in Georgia and made great efforts to secure his master's escape. Mr. Davis makes special mention of him in his history. Jones has made particular denial of the story that Davis was attired in woman's clothing when captured.

Since the war Jones has lived here. He is a Republican in politics and has for eighteen years been an alderman. His love for Mr. Davis amounts to devotion,

The following autograph letter came to-day from Mr. Davis, dated at Beauvoir, Miss., December 26:-

"I was very glad to receive your letter, with its assurance of kind remembrance, and it gave pleasure not only to me, but also to my daughter, whe was an infant when you last saw her. Mrs. Davis, you know, was always your particular friend. We have all rejoiced when we have heard of your honorable prosperity, and have felt that it was what was due to your integrity and fidelity. The many years that have come and gone since we parted have in no way diminished my regard for you and interest in your welfare. On Christmas Day I mailed to you the last photograph taken of me in order that you might see me as I now am.

"With the best wishes of myself, Mrs. Davis and my household, I am truly your friend.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS,"

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

QUEBEC OFFICIAL NEWS. EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS-PONTIAC CIR-

CUIT COURT-MUNICIPAL CHANGES. The appointment of Hon. L. F. R. Masson and Mr. Francis Langelier, Q.C., to the Council of Public Instruction is announced in the

Quebec Official Gazette. The following are appointed school trustees:—County of Beauharnois, St. Timothé, Mr. Julien Julien, instead of Mr. T. Polrier, deceased. County of Chateauguay, St. Philomene, Mr. Pierre Reid, instead of Mr. Antoine Mallette. County of Jacques Cartier, Lachine, Mr. Frank Fairman, instead of Mr. Joseph Tinning, deceased. County of St. Jean, St. Luc. Mesers. Cavid Wing and Wil-

liam Higgins, these gentlemen having been illegally elected on the 31st July. J. B. R. Dufresne is appointed a commissioner for the civil erection of parishes in the diocese of Montreal, instead of I, W. Sicotte, who has resigned.

It is ordered that the Circuit Court in and

allowed one year to pass without having a school either in their own municipality or

jointly with other trustees in a neighboring municipality, and have not put the school law in force, it is declared that the corperation of the dissenting school trustees of the school municipality of St. Antoine is dissolved. The village municipality of West Shefford is detached from the municipality of the township of Shefford, and shall form in the

future a separate municipality, under the name of "Municipality of the Village ef West Shefford." Application will be made to the Legisla. ture at its next session for an act to detach the township of Spaulding, Ditchfield, Louise and Weburn from the county and district of Beauce and to annex them to the District of Saint Francis for judicial purposes, and to the county and registry division of Compton for

municipal and registration purposes,

Mesers. Sixte Coupal, Alexander Bagsley, Felix Lauzon and Guillaume Barrette, are

H. Hogan, for self and others, gives notice that application will be made to the Legis. lature at the next session for an act to in-corporate "The Hochelaga India Rubber

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the great-Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapt-

EARTH. "What would my little boy like for Christmas?" asked a parent of his young hopeful

pair of rubber boots, a steam engine, a tebog-gan and a box of tools." "And does my little boy expect Santa Claus will bring all these things?"

"Oh," he replied, with a sigh, "I expect a fifty cent book, or a scarf or something."—

Elmira Gazette. Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for anether, when I recommended this valuable

## medicine with such happy results."

HOW IT HAPPENED. Managing Editor (glancing over the morning paper)—Good heavens, Smith? This scandal on the first page is fairly swarming with typographical errors. How did it

happen? Assistant Editor-I think, sir, the proof went to our lady proofreader, and she became so interested in the matter that she forgot to correct typographical errors. — Burlington Free Press.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion. give tone and vigor to the system.

The United States buys more from Japan than from any other foreign nation. Last year, nearly \$16,000,000 worth.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves'

Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age. Kansas expects to make her own sugar in

five years, and to have millions of pounds to s il ten years hence.

prisadent of the Confederacy, wrote him a remove tattoo marks from the human skin,

# FATHER LAMBERT'S CASE.

A Pelicy that Should Always be Followed When Troubles Arise:

Essential to the stability and well-being of the Catholic Church is the obedience accorded both by the clergy and laymen to ecclesiastical authority in not only its infallible exposition of dootrinal teachings, but also in its rulings in canonical regulations and discipline. "Order is Heaven's first law," hence when differences exist within the household of the faith the party exhorted to submit to authority should render obedience in the firm assurance that an appeal for justice will be always heard, carefully examined and decided on

after due deliberation. In the nature of things points of controversy will come up from time to time, and Rome recognizes and makes provision for such controversies by making, revising and amending canonical rules for the full guidance of prelates, pastors and people. It is safe to say, too, that they who yield chedience while differences are in abeyance, who do not held themselves aloof from the Church, or give scandal by covert and overt acts of insubordination, will not be tooks when the question of differences comes to be decided either by the local metropolitan synod or by Rome.

In the case of Father Lambert, deposed pastor of Waterloo, N.Y., the well-known author of "Notes on Ingersoll," shows that methods founded on conciliation, patience and Christian charity will always redound to the glory of the Church and the Interests of the individual.

The facts in the case of Father Lambert. the has been charged with giving expression to utterances contrary to canonical teachings, are these: Ordained originally for the Alton See, and for some time pastor of Cairo, he he left that city with reluctant consent of Bishop Junkers, to join the Paulists. After a year in that community he was compelled by ill-health to withdraw from it in 1868, about the time when Bishop McQuaid was sensecrated. Some time ago Father Lambert complained to the Propaganda of certain restrictions imposed on him on account of his having criticized certain articles written by the bishop but published without his name. After due time Father Lambert was notified that he had no justifiable grounds on which to make complaint, as he was not formally adopted into the Rochester See with the conacopsed into the Propagands, and, canonically speaking, was still a priest of the Aiton diocese. In giving him this notification Bishop McQuaid also debarred him from further exercising priestly functions in the Rochester diocese. Father Lambert immediately submitted to the episcopal jurisdiction, but at the same time entered an appeal and gave to the Propaganda as grounds: First, that in 1859, when he was ordained, it was not the general custom to require the oath of the mission, and he had taken no such eath; heace, no oath, no need of dispensation. Secondly, that the Propaganda cited a regulattion of 1873, while he had been adopted into the dlocase of Rochester in 1868, four years before the quoted regulation.

Throughout the whole proceedings no word of bitterhess on one side nor any display of harshness on the other was indulged in. Bishop and priest leave the final decision to Rome, confident that the case will there be fully considered and adjudicated on according to its morits.

A remarkable contrast is afforded in this instance to the scandal given, and the intemperate expressions of feeling indulged in, during the McGlynn centroversy. Father Lambert's position and talents made him more conspicuous than the late pastor of St. Stephens; but happly for himself and the community personal feeling was subordinate in his mind to his duty as a faithful son of the Church and a priest who would be a disseminator of error, or a violent assailant of those who differed with him,

# CATHOLIC INDIAN FAITH.

A True Incident of Boarder Life in New Mexico-

BY HON. A. L. MORRISON.

The power of Church is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of Court I attended in Albuquerque, New Mexico:

A young Pueblo Indian had killed a member of his tribe, and was on trial for the orime. The mother of the murdered boy was called to testify for the Government. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more weird and unearthly apperance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders, and the long, bare, lank arms and course hands told of many a and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair evil time, when it shall suddenly come upon struggled carelessly over her brow and almost them. hid the vivid gleams that fitfully darted from her deep set black eyes. The house was full finery, lounged stolidly around the door.

Don Jose Sens, the interpreter, rendered her evidence into American for the Court and jury. On being sworn, and she understood the obligation well, she refused to testify, although repeatedly urged to do so.

When asked fer her reason for refusing, she said that the Padre had instructed her to forgive all her snomies; that she forgave the prisoner and could not swear against him. On being assured that it was not a violation of her obligations as a Christian, and being ordered to testily by the Judge, she proceeded very reluctantly to do so. When she had very reluctantly to do so. When she had concluded she arose, and raising her long bony hands above her head, she exclaimed in a voice which was tremulous with emotion, "Juan, you killed my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and I do. I obey His will." As she stepped down from the stand, a dead silence reinged through the Court, and I could not help thinking that the good Padre, who sat among his Indian children, must have felt that his teaching had borne good fruit in the heart of that poor, bereaved Indian mother. Within a day or two of the above touching

event, a white mother stood in the same place testifying against the alleged slayer of her son. On the conclusion of her evidence she arose and horrified the people by launching a torrent of blasphemous curses at the unfortunate prisoner, who bent his head and bore the storm in silence.

# COURTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Our black," said Mrs. J. R. Reid, a native of New South Wales, "are different in type from the African. Their hairs stands up wiry and bushy, like that of the Circussian handcuffs taken externally. Sometimes it women in your dime museuoms. In the bush seems almost a mistake that the whipping they wear no clothe, but when they come in town the authorities compel them to be olad. The women object most strenuously to cloth ing. If you give a woman a gown she will seldom put but one arm in a sleeve, letting the garment hang from her shoulders and displaying one side of her bosom. The blacks find an abundance of food, and there is thus and learn to work. The country swarms with ironing as should suffice for much weighter | times a day. One Bottle of Burdock Blood Langaroo, walyarrhion an animals similar to

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCRER, M. D.,

"Castoria cures Colle, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation Kills worms, gives sleep, and proving the community of the I recommend it as superior to any prescription oma." H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Without injurious medication.

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as they dig them from the earth. They eat snakes of all kinds. The blacks are not prolific, a couple seldom having three children. The women, of course, are brutally abused by the males and kept in the most degraded state of servitude, When a black wants a wife he falls upon some young woman, chokes her so that she cannot cry out, and runs with her into the bush. There he must stay with her three or four mounths. He cannot return to his own tribe unill the expiration of this period. When he does take her back, if she

utters no complaint of hunger against himthat is, if she does not show that he has utterly falled to supply her with sufficent

worms, kangaroo meatand snakes—he can marry her. But for a year he must stay out of the way of her tribe, for lithey catch him they will kill him and take the young woman back. The sign of the married state adopted by the him and take the young woman back. The sign of the married state adopted by the woman is the pulling out of one front tooth. When the male becomes a Benedict he indicates the joyful fact by outting off the little finger of his right hand at the first joint. They live in low, Zakin-covered buts, and I think are in every respect beneath the North

## FOR REFLECTION.

American Indian in intelligence."-Chicagr

Hearld.

The luxurious frequently detest luxury in

By what things a man sinneth, by the same also he is tormented.

Better is a dry morsal with joy, than a house full of riches with strife. And be aware of thy own children; and

take heed of them of thy household. Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord; but they that deal faithfully please him.

Envy not the glory and riches of a signer for thou knowest not what his ruin shall be. The Lord is good, and giveth strength in the day of trouble; and knoweth them that hope in him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite heart; and he will save the humble of spirit.

Where pride is, there also shall be reproach; but where humility is, there also is

visdom. Forgive thy neighbour if he hath hurt thee; and then shall thy sins he forgiven to thee

when thou prayest. The wicked shall see, and shall be angry; he shall gnash with his teeth, and pine away the desire to the wicked shall perish.

For we are so journers before thee, and strangers, as were all our fathers. Our days upon earth are as a shadew; and there is no

thou canst do all things . and overlookest th sins of men for the sake of repentance. And when thou shalt seek there the Lord

thy God, thou shalt find him yet so, if thou seek him with all thy heart, and all the affliction of thy soul.

The things which thy eyes have, seen, utter not hastily in a quarrel; lest afterward thou mayst not be able to make amends, when thou hast dishonored thy friend.

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he hath been proved, he shall receive the crown of life, which God hath promised to them that love him.

But the path of the just, as a shining light, goeth forwards, and increaseth even to perfect day. The way of the wicked is darksome; they know not where they fall.

Man knoweth not his own end; but as fishes are taken with the hook, and as birds are year of weary toil. Her face was haggard caught with snare, so men are taken in the

What needeth a man to seek things that are above him, whereas he knoweth not what of the usual crowd of spectators, and a mot-le profitable for him in his life, in all the days taly group of Indians, dressed in tawdry of his pilgrimage, and the time that passes like a shadow.

Know you not that you are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? But if any man violate the temple of God; him shall God destroy. For the temple of God is holy, which you are.

### THE POPE BECAME ABASHED. (From the Troy Times.)

For cool assurance under all oircumstances the Yankee holds pre eminence. Mgr. Capel tells the story of a meeting between Pius IX. and a leading Westerner. A special audience and a leading westerner. A special authence had been arranged for an American of prominence. Mgr. Capel himself was in attendance on the Pope. The unterrified Oshkoshian was ushered in with due ceremony. Not at all dismayed by the surrounding grandeur, he walked right up to the successor of St. Peter, and seizing His Holiness by the hand, exclaimed :- "I am glad to meet you, Pope, because I have heard so much about you.'
It was the Pontiff's turn to be abashed.

A CHRONIC CASE OF TOTAL DE-

PRAVITY. [From the Lewiston Journal.]

Dexter, Me., is reported by a correspondeut of the Piccataguis Observer, as having a chronic case of total deprayity. The patient is somebody who makes a business of writing anonymous letters of a sourcious nature, the latest victim being a respected clergy-man of the place. Several others have received similar epistles. The best remedy for a disease of this kind might be a pair of handcuffs taken externally. Sometimes it post was abolished.

PEOPLE FRET TOO MUCH ABOUT

TRIFLES. Women find a sea of trouble in their housekeeping. Some one says they often put as much worry and auxiety into a loaf of bread, a pie, a cake, into the weekly washing and two years, and I have vomited as often as five

the kangarco-rabbits and birds. Then the to day the to-morrows are coming in which acaudal Dy Sovert and the question blacks make a large part of their diet of to try again, and the thing is not worth disting, will not be locars when the question blacks make a large part of their diet of to try again, and the thing is not worth disting again, and the thing is not worth the question will not be locars when the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question below the part of the you, injuring yourself and them physically— for the mind affects the body—and for such a trifle. When a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it and do no idle fretting. Strive for that serenity of spirit that will enable you to make the best of all things. That means contentment in its best sense.

> MISSIONARIES OUGHT NOT TO MARRY.

> The total expenditure of the Church Missionary Society, divided among its missionaries, averaged something like \$6,000 apiene. In the Universities Mission the average was only \$1,200. The average cost of the total systems of the two societies is described by Taylor as this: "The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, as a rule, marry young; they are offered liberal salaries, pensions and provision for their wives and childran. The distinguished feature of the Universities Mission is that their missionaries are celibates." He therefore comes to the conclusion that celibacy is necessity in the great majority of caces, cutimating that if the Church Missionary Society followed the rules and financial methods of the other, it would set free for additional effort more than \$1,000,000 a year.-New York Sun.

ONE OF THE "CONVERTED PRIESTS." The following appeared in a recent number of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Rev. Francis R. Scully, who went from the Roman Catholic priesthood to the Baptist ministry several years ago, has been pronounced by the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Baptist Association "unfit by reason of immorality and untruthfulness to be a minister or member of the Baptlet Church." Mr. Scully has been a cad specimen of the pervert.

Scully is one of the "converted priests" who are always welcomed by Protestant sects. But the "converted priest" invariably sickens his Protestant protectors within a very isw years after his "conversion." He becomes "unfit by reason of immorality and unthruthfulness" to be—not to say a Baptist minister .- but anything except a scoundrel.

Scally is only a sample of the lot. The Protestant sects would avoid much trouble, chagrin and shame if they would remember that the "converted pricat" is, slways, a scoundcel. He is invariably either a drunkard or an impure man. Good priests are never "converted."—Michigan Catholic.

## HINTS TO AID HEALTH.

But thou hast mercy upon all, because | RULES WHICH IT WILL BE FOUND VERY RENEFI-CIAL TO DESERVE

The following formula should be bern in mind by all who regard hoalth and easy nerves as the greatest blessing on earth : I. Full, rich diet-Heat of blood, nervous

ness, and mental worry.

II. Restricted, but nutritious diet—Coolness of system, calm nerves, and happiness.

Ergo 1.—Ith health and all its consquences. II .- Health, with its thousand blessings,

Minton was wise; he did as I told him, and was as happy as ever a physician could be. For those came quiet to his eye, red blood to bis veine, and in two months he was jogging along at his work as steadily as if he had never been ill. The winter (1887-88) was a hard one, but my patient bore it well. He is away somewhere this year, but not at a gay noisy place.

Well, then, lay your plans to get well, but do not think too much. Live by rule for a time. Do not commence even the simplest tonics until you have acquired perfect steadineas of mind and nerve, and have a free, well-regulated system. For a month or two if you can take it, try cod liver oil with malt extract. If the oil should not suit, do not tress it. A week's trial will prove if it can be assimilated; if it cannot, the mait alone with every meal will do good. The unction of cod liver oiljat night all over the breast and stomach dues good. A warm wash all over followed by the cold or torpid sponge bath, will be needed next morning, and if you do this you will never feel cold.

Take plenty of recreative exercise in the open air. I wish you to be in the open air as much as possible; so as to harden off, as gardeners call it, for the winter. Do not err in clothing: all wall, but all light is the rule for health. Exercise and a very well venti-lated bed-room will give refreshing sleep, and this latter will speedly restore even the most debilitated system. But remember, it must be natural sleep versus that produced by nar-cotics.—The Doctor in Cassell's Magazine.

WHY DUESN'T MAINE JOIN THE DO-MINION ?

Apropse of the question "Why shouldn't Canada join the United States?" the Halifax (N.S.) Chronicle asks "Why shouldn't Maine join the Dominion ?" And the N. Y. Herald answers the Blue Nose's question as follows:

Well, for a good many reasons. First we are in the market to buy real estate, not to sell it. You see, our institutions are so at-tractive that, like an overcrowded hotel, we build a new annex every chance we get. Second, we are a peculiar people, and a hundred years ago came to the conculsion that kings and queens and all that sort of brica-brao were not necessary to our happiness. After a little misunderstanding with England -a few hard words followed by a few hard blows-we set up housekeeping on our own account, and we don't know of any one from Maine to California who has expressed a desire to board with the royal family.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Frances S. Smith, of Emedale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for matters, Suppose these things go wrong Bitters cured me." े विश्वतिकारिक विश्वविद्यालया महिल्ला महिल्ला विश्वविद्यालया विष्यविद्यालया विष्य

### ULIFF DWELLERS.

Jacob S. Hirsh writes as follows, from Danver, to the Commercial Gezette:

One of the most attractive portions of

Colorado, if not in the entire West, is that part of the State in which are found the cliff dwellings of a long extinct race. Pravious to 1875 much information had already been given to the public in relation to the ruins of Southwestern Colorado by a party of antiquarians who paid them a short visit in 1874, and many similar remains have been described by early explorers in New Mexico and Arizonia, but nothing like a complete survey has ever been made, The district in which there ruins are located covers at area of nearly six thousand square miles, chiefly in Colorado, but which includes nerrow belts in the adja-cent Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. It lies wholly on the Pacific Slope. and belongs almost to the drainage system of the Rio San Juan, a tributary to the Colorado of the West,

The ruins of this region, like most others of the extreme West and South, are the remnants in a great messure of stone structures. To what extent wood and adobe were used can hardly be determined.

It is evident, however, that a great portion of the villages and dwellings of the lowlands which comprise this district have been of material other than atone, frequently doubtless, of rubble and adobs combined. As to situation, they may be classed very properly under three heads-lowland or agricultural settlements; cave dwellings; and cliff houses and fortresses. It seems evident, from the extraordinary form of these structures, that they were not designed for the ordinary uses of dwelling or defense. It has been observed that, among all the ancient tribes of North America, the grandest and most elaborate works of art were the offspring of their superstitions, and it does not seem at all improbable that the great towers that may be noticed at this point had a re-

ligious origin.
In the inhabited pueblos of to-day there are underground rooms, frequently circular, used as council chambers, as well as for the performance of the mysterious rites of their religion. Similar chambers occur in all the ruined cities of New Mexico, but having single walls of no great height or thickness. Old adages say that in Mexico the sacred inclosures were used for defensive pur-poses, and it certainly seems probable that the curious structures served as temples and fortifications, and that these apartments between the walls were the receptacles of sacred or valuable property.

The cliff houses conform in shape to the floor of the niche or shelf on which they are built. They are firm, neat mesonry, and the manner in which they are attached or cemented to the cliffe is simply marvelous Their cer. struction has cost a great deal of labor, the reck and mortar of which they are built having been brought hundreds of feet up the most precipitous places. They have a much more modern look than the valley and cave remains, and are probably in general more recent, belonging rather to the close than to the earlier parts of a long period of occupation. Their position, however has scoured them, in great measure, from the hand of the invader as well as the ordinary effects of age.

A brief description of the one found in Manios Canon will serve as a characterization of all, for it is considered the "noblest Roman of them all." Perches seven hundred feet above the valley, on a little ledge only just large enough to hold it stands a twostory house made of finely-cut sandstone, each block about fourteen by six inches, accurately fitted and set in mortar, even harder than stone itself. The floor is the ledge of rook and the roof the overhanging cliff. There are three rooms on the ground floor, each one six by nine feet, with partition walls of faced stone. Traces of a floor which once separated the upper from the lower story still remain. Each of the six stories is six feet in height, and all the rooms are neatly plastered and painted what now looks a dull brick red color, with a white hand along the floor. The windows are equare apertures, with no signs of glazing, commanding a view of the whole valley for many miles.

The second illustration shows a fortified watch-tower, indicating that their strange, cliff-dwelling people were prepared to resent assault. Typical cliff-dwellings are found Espanola, the southern terminus of the New Mexican extension of the Denver and Rio Grands Railroad, and in the Animas Valley, twenty-five miles south of Durango, where the recent outbreak occurred.

The pottery of the ancient tribes of the San Juan Valley is undoubtely superior in many respects to the town-building tribes of to-day. It is especially superior in composition and surface finish. In form and ornamentation it does not compare well with the highly artistic works of the Moquois and Zanis. Ther is a great similiarty, however, in every respect, and the differences do not seem greater than could be expected in the manufactures of the same people at periods separated by a few generations, or even of related tribes of the the same time surrounded by different physical features or by different neighbors. The study of the frag-mentsary were found about these ruins is very interesting, and the immense quantlty is a constant matter of wonder. The material used in the manufacture of pottery was generally a fine clay (in which the country abounds,) tempered with sand and pulver-ized shells. The modeling was done almost exclusively with the hand; no wheel had been used, and no implement whatever except for surface creasings or indentings.

It seems probable that a rich reward awaits the fortunate archeologist who shall be able to thoroughly investigate the historical records that lie buried in the masses of ruine, the unexplored caves, and the still myster ious burial places of the Northwest. But it is quite improbable that any certain light will ever be thrown on the origin of this curious race which has just been described, or its history.

The curry comb is a source of pleasure to the horse, or an instrument of torture, accordingly as it is handled. It may be made to gently flatter the skin of the horse, remov-ing impurities and opening the pores, or in a less skilful hand it may scrape and irritate the surface, bruise prominent points, and

GROOMING A HORSE,

leave the tortured animal so sore that it will forever after sbrink from the touch of one in any hands. Every person who has care of a horse should learn to acquire a deft, rapid, light touch which does thorough work, but so skillfully that the horse enjoys it, as a man in a barber's chair enjoys a clean shave from a skillful workman, while he dreads a scrap-ing from a bungler. Unlike most men when under a barber's hands, a horse greatly likes to be talked to during the operation, and equally unlike, never talks back. But kind pleasant words to the horse, and an occasional caressing pat with one hand while the other wields the curry comb, puts the horse at its ease and establishes pleasant relations with its master.—[American Agriculturist,

for five An austere-looking lady walked into a furrier's recently, and said to the yellow-headed clerk: "I would like to get a muff."

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"What fur?" demanded the clerk. "To keep my hands warm, you simpering idiot," exclaimed the lady.

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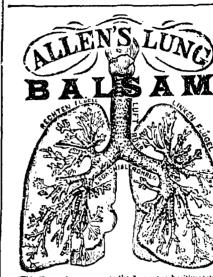
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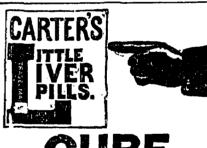
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SICK

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable 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 very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purse, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggiats everywhere, or sent by mail.

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BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break fast 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 maindides are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fats! shatt by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette."

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

JAMES EPPS & OO., Homicopathic Chemists.

# Allan Line



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

### 1888—Winter Arran ements—1889

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Doubled-engined, Olyde-bullt 1 RON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, are usurpassed 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 second.

Tons.

Acadian ...... 931 Capt. F. McGrath.

|                   | O CONTRACT OF DICORDAND. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Assyrian3970      | Capt. John Bentley.      |
| Austrian2458      | š  -                     |
| Buenos Ayrean4006 | Capt. J Scott.           |
| Canadian          | Capt. John Kerr.         |
| Oarthaginian 4214 | Capt. A. Macnicol.       |
| Caunian 2728      | Canh Alex MaDongatt      |
| Circassian 3724   | Lieut R Barret, R.N.R.   |
| Corean 3488       | Capt. C. J. Menzies      |
| Grecian3613       | Capt. C. E. LeGallais    |
| Hibernian 2997    | Capt. John Brown.        |
| Lucerne           | Capt. Nunan.             |
| Manitoban2975     | Capt. Dunlop.            |
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| Nestorian2689     | Capt. John France.       |
| Newfoundland 919  | Capt. C. Mylius.         |
| Norweglan 3523    | Capt. R. Carruthers.     |
| Nova Scotian3305  | Capt. R. H. Hughes.      |
| Parisian 5359     | Lieut W H Smith, RN      |
| Peruvian 3038     | Capt. J. G. Stephen.     |
| Phœnician 2425    | Capt. D. J. James.       |
| Polynesian 3983   | Capt. Hugh Wylie.        |
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|                   | TIMEDOWAL BEAR           |

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MARL LINE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on heard and land Mails and Passengers to and from healand and Scotland land, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX: Parisian.....Saturday, Dec, 20 Sardinian ..... Saturday, Jan. 12
At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the

FROM PURTLAND TO LIVERPOOL YIA 

Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifar Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer

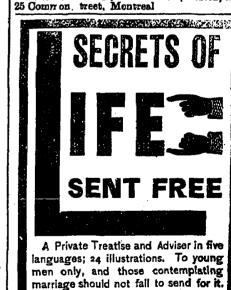
ape \$25.EQ. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.—The steam-ers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to 

age, \$6,00. GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly frem Glasgow for Boston, and regular ly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow from Boston :

Cartheganian ..... About Dec. 3 and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glasgow From Philadelphia:

Grecian .... About Nov. 30 to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Bostou Portland or Halifax.—Connections by the Inte colonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Haliax and by the Gentral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Bo; ton and Albany, New York Central and Grand Wastern Railways (Manhants, Physical Portlands) Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), ri Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Com-pany. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained pany. Industrial Rates and Information 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 information, apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Guald ('Cricans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rus Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmite & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Alian Bros. & Co., 103 Leadenhall street, E.C., London, James & Alex. Alian, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers. James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rac & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Torombo C. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hall; D. Battersby, 174 St. James street, or A. B. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James street.

street. H. & A. ALLAN, 8 State street, Boston, and





DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILES SOLD a Exchanged. Free Catalogu B, B. CHAFFIN & CO.. Bickmond, Vs. 21-18

\$19, and moulie \$24 to \$27 per ton.

Oats.-Receipts for the past week were 11,249 bushels, but there is no change in prices, sales being reported at 36c for cars per 32 lbs on

PEAS.—Receipts for the past week 1,300

PRAS.—Receipts for the past week 1,300 bushels. Prices 72c to 75c.

BARLEY.—The market is steady, and prices rule a little firmer. A few cars of good Morrisburg barley has been sold for American account at point of shipment. Here we quote 65c to 70c for malting.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is unchanged at \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Is firm at 60c.

MALL—The market is quiet at \$1 to \$1.15 per

MALT-The market is quiet at \$1 to \$1.15 per

PROVISIONS.

PORK. LAED. Ac. - There is no particular

side figure. Small lots \$7.20 to \$7.30.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,212 packages, against 699 the week previous. Reports from Quebec state that a Mon-

treal huyer has taken one or two lots of Ka-mouraska for shipment to the Lower Ports, but

prices were not mentioned. In this market the usual jubbing enquiry has been experienced for

finest dairy and creamery whilst the lower quali-ties are almost neglected. Choice grades re-

main firm. We quo: -- Creamery, finest, 25c to 26c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eartern Townships, 19c to 19c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Renfraw, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c 60 20c; Western, 16c to 18c; Kamouraeka, 17 to 19.

ROLL BUTTE .. - A fair demand exists for rolls.

a lot of 10 packages of nice fresh goods well packed bringing 182c, and we quote 18c to 20c

as to quality and package, the outside figure being for Morrisburg baskets.

CHEESE-Receipts during the week nil. The market through quiet is firm, and from the

market through quiet is firm, and from the initial enquiries from the other side we would not be suprised to Iram of a lively movement again in a week or so. Two New York operators were in the city to-day, but we could not learn of any business resulting the efrom. Prices remain firm under light supplies on this side, 12c being the lowest figure at which finest September can be secured. The shipments from Portland last week were 20 372 hours.

from Portland last week were 20,372 boxes, besides which 4801 boxes were shipped by the Central Vermont to Boston and New York for

shipment to London, Glasgow and Bristol We

quote prices as follows :- Finest September, 10c

is quiet at \$5.50 per bushel.



ب ينونون

This Powder never varies. Amervel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economics than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

# IRISH LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

"The Duchess" tells how Marriages are made on the Emerald Isle.

I know the popular notion is that remance runs riot in Ireland. All the old songs are full of this idea, and all the old stories. But for my part I believe there never was a country where romance was such a dead letter.

I am not n w aluding to the upper ten, but that far larger and more important community, the great nawashed. As for the first named class, there is no new string to be touch ed when alluding to their love. The artful little god draws his how at venture as much for the inhabitants of Erin as for other folks. He gives to all alike. Court hip and marriage is pretty much the same thing all the world over, given the same status in society. Select two people of opposite rexes, call them towards each other. They come, they see, and one, at all events, is conquered. It is the very oldest of all old games, and has been vigorously played by high and low from the hour when Adam first laid eyes on Eve-and of we believe in Milton (how harming that first view must have been)-until

They meet, these two, they look, they lovethough (as I believe) not until they have looked a great many times. The theory of "love at first sight," though useful for sentimental purposes and for whe wrking out of certain plots, is not a practical one; is on the contrary, dis-tiuctly shallow. However it may be with lovers in warmer climates, in mine the affection or liking what grows into passion takes time to ripen it. And the country is a better field for the perfecting of this state of feeling than the town—the simple open country, that seems to hold nothing bidden in its innocent fields and hills, its delicate rarders, and wild glad open. its delicate gardens, and wild, glad ocean.

See, here is a quiet village, where there are but half dozen select families when all is told, and on which a young man from the wider spheres beyond decends, full of a belief in himself and his power to defey the enchantments of all the unsophisticated maidens upon earth. The young man crives in the smartest of collars, the newest of bats, coats that Poole alone could have given-and finds himself somebody's slave within a month. It is the careless picuic or the impromptu dance, the mornlight stroll or the mild tennie party that does it; and marrioge, the usual consequence of falling in love in this most improvident of all isles, swallows that

So much for the people whom we all know, among whom we dire to every clime. For there are always the big people and the little, and always will r , in spite of every Socialist that in spits of every Socialist that ever thundered.
"The poor always ye have with you," says

St. John, that genules of all saints, and what a truth lies in his words!

It is with the very poor of Ireland and their love affairs that I would now deal. And alas! for sentiment where they are concerned. It is no longer here; if it ever did exit, it is now dead. A cov, a pig even a feather bed has been known to influence the making of "a match." I know that tendition, old lore, and Moore's melodies are against me, but I who have lived among them for two and thirty years, I say this. Extremes meet. The King's sons or daughters may not weel according to their choice; their consorts must be chosen for them by their royal father and mother. The Irish farmer's sons or daughters mry not marry until a spouse is found for them and approved of by their father and mether. And oh, the endless details, the small bargainings, the livle, tittle things that are sone into picenical, and that ofttimes make or mar the merriage.

Love before marriage is so very exceptional as to be almost unknown among the farming classes in treiand. Matches are made and carried out with scarcely a consideration for the two most nearly concerned, very little or no interceurse being considered necessary between the two young people designed for, bride and bridegroom upril the actual day of marriage, It is not, indeed, at all an unusual thing for the young man and woman to meet for the first of Cana, He was there to teach all Christians to time at the charel gate on the morning that is the end of time that He would be really and as to make them man and wife, Everything is arranged by the parents. Their farm is worth so Have the parents. Their farm is worth so much, therefore the eldest son is worth so much. He will inherit it. The burning question then is to discover some one fit to mate with their son, some one with a "fortune" equal to his. This desirable daughter-in-law once found (be she old or ugly,) she matter may be considered arranged. The bridegroom, impressed by the general talk about the bride's "fortune," which always takes precedence of her "looks," falls in with the family view of the affair, and a wed-ding follows as a matter of course. Providence, seeing all thic, has mercifully ordained that most frish girls should be comely.

The marriage once consummated, the old peo-

ple give up the reins of government and retire into the chimney corner, leaving the young couple masters of the field. A most unwise arrangement, that generations of fools in their line have not sufficed to wipe out.

Marriages thus completed, with all the chill-

ing formulas that mark the alliances of the crowned heads of Europe, are nevertheless in reland almost always happy. Rarely, very rarely they turn out badly. An unfaithful husband is so scarce a thing that all the country-side would ring wish the mention of him should he present himself; an unfaithful wife is almost unknown. Ireland, in spite of her many imperfeccions, in spite of those unsubduable papple who annoy so terribly the decent House of Commons, people who in their native land would be fited by only the lowest and vulgarent class, is the most moral country in the world, and—if I may date say so in face of all the criminality that has unhappily of late charmony, represented the eternal and indissiputes union between Christ and His Church. This was the doctrine of St. Paul, which they found in the 5th chapter of the Ephesians. Drawing a certain analogy between married people and Priests, he said, as the former were the delegates of God to perpetuate the work of creation, the Priests were the delegates of Christ to canotify mankind. The Christian husband and wife were the delegates of God to perpetuate context, the Priests were His delegates to perpetuate to the Priests way. His delegates to perpetuate

That I stoudd speak so, let you of all and every political opinion forgive me; for I am Irish born, and Ireland I love; and this small, turbulent, lovable, wild, beautiful, Ireland is both my greatest grief and my greatest joy!
Where, then, is remande? Descenting from

the fermers to even a lower scale in the gamut of the human drama we get to the laborers. Poor scale! who will surely suffer the most now that the law has fallen with so severa a hand upon the 'and'ords. For to them—the land-lords—alone they had to look in all their griefs God pity them when they come to learn that the "gentry" are a thing of the past improved and can property and the gramers are

their only support when cruel famine presses on

Yet even with these romance is hardly known. Until very lately the servants in Ireland were drawn from the ranks of the laborers, good and honest girls, without a grain of understanding in the culinary or domestic line, but who were quite capable of being taught. Among the others of my household last year was a certain Honora Ozsey, who, after five months' hard beaching, was a very presentable housemaid.

It was close on the end of Shrovetide, that It was close on the end of Shrovetide, that most stirring of all times in an Irish village when the chances of matrimony ebb and flow like the tide, and when a maiden has barely time to hesitate as to whether she will or will not. During Shrove one marries very cheap, after Shrove very dear. "Those intending to marry, take notice." I was not intending to marry, having gone through the wedding ceremony many years ago, and was sitting in my drawing room one night last year playing bezique with the eldest of the children, when Honora opened the door and, standing on the threshold looked hard at me.
"Well, Honora?" said I, feeling that some-

"Well, Honora?" said I, feeling that something was due to me from her, seeing how moonstruck she appeared.

"I beg you pardon, ma'am," said she, drop-ping an elaborate courtesy, "but may I go up to entrance gate, ma'am av ye plaze?" "Dear me, it's late, Honora, isn't it?" said I.

"Nine o'clock if it's a minute - ch, Daisy?" appealing to my little partner at bezique.

"What can you want at the gate at this hour?"

"Please ma'am, he's come," said she

"Who's come?" asked I.

"Hemself, ma'am. Me mother thinks it's about time I'd settle—an'—an' she's chosen a boy for me!"

a boy for me!" Good Heavens ! she's going to be married,'

said I adressing the innocent Daisy, who maturally stared blankly back at me. "Who is it, Houora ?" asked I as quietly as

a woman can who knows that one of her best servants is about to desert her. "I don't know, ma'am," said she. "What's his name?" demanded I. I liked the girl, and was reasonably anxious about her future welfare

"I never heard it, ma'sm," said she, with a mild but exaperating manner. "Mother knows, but—but—I'll know soon if ye'll let me go to the gate."
"Oh, go!" said I. It seems too dreadful. I

had heard of marriages arranged like this, but up to the present moment I had only partly believed in them. I didn't quite believe still. I called her back.

"And when are you to be married, Honora?" asked I—"next year, eh?"?
"Law, no! To-morrow, ma'am," said she, with the broad and lovely smiles that had endeared her to me. I asked no more questions. In one blow I

lost my faith in the romance of Irish history and my housemaid. But if you would know whether Irish mar-

riages are happy, as a rule, my answer must be "yes." Among the lower ranks one never hears of a case of infidelity, and among those of one's own class—well, hardly cucr? This, at all events, I can affirm, that I have large, tremendous number of acquaintances, and among them all there has been but one case of divorce, and were I to lay bare the real facts of that case to you, I think, dear friends, you

would forgive her.

THE DUCHESS.

glorious and triumphant, leading the human lated. Rolled cats \$5.40 to \$5.50. Commeal family to immortality. The preacher concluded \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag.3

Bran, &c.—The market is lower at \$16.50 to in wedlock to remember their dignity as Chris. \$18 for car lots. Shorts are easier at \$18 to in wedlock to remember their dignity as Chris. tians and to preserve the sanctity of marriage

O'CONNELL.

Ode to the Apostle of Moral Force.

ET FATHER MAC.

"Words are soft, and deeds are hard," Said the mighty men of old; And with swords of steel they warred And their deeds were strong and bold;
And at times they warred for Right,
And at times they strove for Wrong,
While the battle flowes with Might, And the Victory with the Strong.

"Chains are reasons full of force," Long a motto was of Kings; Still they are the last resource Order to disorder brings. And the victims die in gyves, Now in age and now in youth, God himself in person shrives Every Martyr to His Youth,

Came a mighty man at last, Hero of a martyred isle; On Angel trumpet blew one blast, And the spheres grew still the while; "Words are keen, while steel is false In the battle of the Truth.

Angels beamed, and demons fled, But men conjured them once mare. Soldiers bleed, as they have bled, Force is umpire as before. Yet must all the sons of Light

Hear, ye souls in captive vaults! Force gives way to Heaven's Ruth."

Follow in this creed of Ruth: "Right is mightier than Might,"-Motto of the God of Truth.

### ITHE DIFFERENCE.

When she heard her sisters promise In all meekness, to obey Their respective lords and masters And accept their rightful sway. Then she tossed her head so proudly, Then she said, "You wait and see; No one in the male creation Will e'er make a slave of me !"

When she heard her friends consulting Asking for a new spring hat, Urging unbelieving husbands. That they needed this or that,
Then she said, Oh, how I scorn it?
Then her haughty spirit rose,
And she cried, "You see if ever
I go begging for my clothes!"

And you ought to see her really, Now that she at last is wed, Sifting coals and lighting fires, While her husband lies in bed, E'en to wear her last years bonnet
She to day does not refuse; To brush his coat she's ever ready-And they say she shines his shoes.

# Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria:

### CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

It is Proved to be no Failure. On a recent Sunday evening. Father Dubberly, S. J., began a course of sermons in St. Francis Navier, Liverpool, on the subject of marriage, devoting the introductory discourse to a consideration of its sanctity. Taking as the text the words, "And Jeeus was invited to the marriage," he said for some weeks the columns. marriage," he said for some weeks the columns of the daily papers contained an expression of opinion on this subject which proved that a great change had come over the minds of some the salient points of the conclusions drawn from this contravorsy he found it stated that there should be greater facilities given for divorce; that all people were equal before the law and that every one had a perfect right to entiry into any contract he liked provided he did not igjure a third party; that it was for the State to ratify and enforce the contract; that the State should not recognize any marriage contract that should not be by right terminable if the terms of the contract were not fulfilled; that there was nothing intrinsically impossible in contracts of marriage for ten, fifteen or twenty years; that the laws of divorce should be changed as quickly as public opinion would permit, and that other laws in reference to marriage should be enacted at the same time, and that thus by degrees the practice would be done away with and marriage would consequently disappear. In all these things he failed to observe a single reference to Almighty God, or notice that there was the slightest idea that marriage had anything what ever to do with Christianity. Marriage was brought down from the high pedestal on which the founder of Christianity had placed it to a level, nay, beneath the level of any other contract. He thought it high time that in a country that still called itself Christian, that a Christian minister should raise his voice to protest against such payan ideas, which would certainly lead to pagan practices. After the adorable Sacrament of the altar, the lawful and legitimate union of man and woman in matrimony was one of the most sacred and holiest things in the world. When Jesus Christ was present at the marriage truly present, though not in a visible manner, at their marriages. It was God who established marriage, as was implied in these words, "cgo conjungo vos," used by the Priest in the name and by the authority of God. This was no mere imagination, no postical thought, no haze surrounding matrimony, but a reality, a fact, a divine revelation—it was of faith. It was a contract raised far above the level of mere human contracts, because it was one God had initiated, blessed, sanctioned and forbade any man to violate. Having alluded to the Mosaic law regarding marraige, the preacher said he might be met with the objection that Christ had made the yoke heavier; but if He had made it beavier He had also given special means where-by the burthen might be borne. He (the preacher) was not astonished to find in a country where the doctrine or Sacrament of Matrimony where the doctrine or Sacrament of Matrimony was denied, where it seemed people had no idea that special graces were imparted in this Sacrament, that they were unable to bear up under the yoke of the Christian law and strive to find relief from it in the divorce coust on the most pattry excuses. The Council of Trent had de clared that if any man said that marriage was not one of the seven sacraments instituted by Jesus Christ, let him be anathema. What the Council of Trent said three centuries ago was simply a confirmation of what the great Apostle of the Gentiles said when he declared that mar-riage was a great sacrament. The married Christian stood before the world as the repre-sentative of Christ, and the Christian wife as

the representative of His Church; and Christian

men and women united in the bond of matri-mony, represented the eternal and indissoluble

From time to time we read in the daily papers reports of efforts of the admirers of Joan of Arc to have her name enrolled among the cannoniz ed saints. Her memory is dear to the patriotic heart of Christian France. A correspondent of the London Daily News informs us that a number of devous persons recently brought an "authentic standard" of Joan of Arc to lay on the shrine of Notice Dame de Lourdes. They asked the Bishop of Nancy to receive and bless them before they set out to fulfill their purpose, which they fully explained to him by letter.

After some delay he fixed a day to receive them.

The Bishop, before consecrating the relic, spoke of the people of this country, and that they of Joan as having been sent to give confidence were slowly but surely returning to the faith and moral unity to a shattered nation, and orand ideas and practices of paganism because they dained for a great work in the world. The were left like sheep without a shepherd. Among the salient points of the conclusions drawn from the salient points of the contract the salient points of the salient This was erroneous view. The Church in Joan's time was distracted, and the Pope an exile in a foreign land. Joan appealed from the Rouen sentence to the Church Universal. It was then unable to helpher. But twenty-five years after ber death Pope Calintus ordered all the charges made sgaines her to be investigated, and a new trial to take place. She came out of it victori-ous, and was rehabilitated. The inquiries set on foot by his order enabled France to know what manner of heroine Joan was, and the mir aculous nature of her mission. Her name was freed from the reproaches of witchcraft and heresy. "The Papacy," said the Bishop, "which rehabilitated her will glorify her purity, piety, patriotism and valor. It will give a place on the altars of the churches to the warrior and martyrized shepherdess. When it does, France will quiver with new hopes from the Pyrenees to the hills of Lorraine, and from Brittany to the Alps. She will then invoke with boundless confidence Saist Joan of Domremy, Saint Joan of Orleans, and Saint Joan of France."

# COMMERCIAL:

## MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR-Receipts during past week were 3,510 bbls, agains: 5,054 bbls last week. The market is very quiet and business restricted with prices very irregular. Whilst old wheat strong bakers are steady at \$5.76, new wheat brands have sold at \$5.50 and under. Advices from the Eastern Townships state that American flour has been delivered at various points and refused. In some instances reductions were made, and in others shipments on the way were ordered on to Boston and New England points. A New York report dated January 1, says:-Flour was steadier in tone and firmly held for high and low grades, with plenty of shipping orders in the market for the latter, at and below \$4, while the jobbers are taking spring and winter patents at full, and in one or two cases a trifle better, prices for good brands, up to \$6 85, though the fancy brands of new are to \$1.50 to \$1. held at \$7, and are not selling, but at \$6.50 to \$6.75 4,000 bbis were sold, and job lots at \$6.85;

S1.15. Others quote \$1.20 to \$1.28. The break in the West has had a depressing influence upon

### THE MAID OF CRLEANS.

# FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

held at \$7, and are not series, but at \$6.50 to \$6.75 4,000 bbis were sold, and job lots at \$6.87; 2,600 winter patents, including one line of 1,000 Illinois at the range, and 1,500 spring clears and straights, and 1,400 winter do. at the quotations; 1,800 city mills at \$5.15 for the bottom up to \$5.25 in old and \$5.35 in new bbls for the West Indies, and 600 patent do. Buyers and sellers are 10c to 15c apart still on the low grades, and hence little is doing, and Southern are dull since the late more free sales." Here ices are nominal as follows:—Patent win \$r\$, \$6.00 to \$6.15; patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; atraight roller, \$5.60 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; straight roller, \$5.60 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ontario bags, extra, \$2.40 to \$2.60.

Wheat—Receipts 5,705 bushels. The market here is more or less nominal in absence of spot business, although some receivers say they can lay down No. 1 new hard Manitoba wheat at \$2.15.

the Priests were His delegates to perpetuate to the Priests were His delegates to perpetuate to Christianity, representing Christ in His obedience, mortification, humility, and contradictions; while the married couple represented Him

to 122; Finest late August, 1142 to 114c; Fine, 11c to 114c; Medium, 104c to 103c; Interior, 9c to 9½c. FRUITS &c. APPLES. - A cable report from Liverpool dated Dec. 31st, says: "Fancy Baldwine are in little demand and only the finest fruit is wanted. The general condition of the market is had and no great improvement in prices can be looked for intil stocks in dealers hands are reduced. Here prices are more or less naminal, good to choice fruit being quoted in round lots at \$1.35 to \$1.65 and jobbing lots of choice varities at \$2. Frazen stock sold at 25c to 75c per bbl. EVAPORATED APPLES-The market continues quiet at 7/c to 8c.

Dried Apples — We quote 5c to 5/c.

Grapes—31 to 5/2 25 per keg as to quality. CRANBEREIES-The market is steady at \$3 to \$6 per bbl. LEMONS.—The market is giet at \$2.75 to 33 per box. ORANGES .- At the auction sale of 300 boxes of Florida cranges vesterday, they were knocked down at \$1.50 per box. Quotations are \$3.00. Valencia cranges are firm at \$4.75 per case.

PECANS—Are firm at 10c,
ONIONS—Red and yellow Canada onions, 31
to \$2 per bbl. Spanish onions, 75c. to 80c. GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR AND MOLASSES. - There is no change in either sugar or molasses. A lot of 400 puns of

second runnings of Barbadoes molasses is re-ported on pot. First crop Barbadoes is quoted at 40c to 424c. Syrup 44c to 43c for brights, Pickled Fish—The market for fish is un-Picked Fish—The market for fish is unchanged. A fair demand is reported for green cod at \$4.75 for No. 1 ordinary, \$5 for No. 1 large and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for large drat. Dry cod quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per quintal. Labrador herrings are steady at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. Capo Breton herring \$5.50 to \$7.75 per bbl. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl, and sea trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl.

Fish Oils,—The oil market is firm, sales of Newfoundland cod oil in lots of 5 to 10 bbls at 42sc, round lots held steady at 40c. Halifax oil 371c to 38c. Seal oil is also firm at 48c to 50 as to size of lot. Cod liver oil, 65c to 70c.

## STOOKS OF CHEESE.

The stock of cheese in Liverpool on Jan. 1st, 1839, was 121,200 boxes or 60,000 boxes less than the actual stocks of a year ago. In Liverpuol the stock is 35,000 boxes.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Nothing has transpired during the week to alter our quotations, the merket having remained quiet with sales of limed at 18½c to 20c, single cases of choice, Montreal limed hav-ing taken place at 20c. Fresh beld are chiet at 22c to 24c as to quality and quantity. Strictly fresh are firm at a high basis of cost.

GAME.—Owing to the continuance of soft weather for keeping, sales have been made of patridges at 45c, and we quote 45c to 50c per pair. Venison saddles quiet at 10c to 11c per

DRESSED POULTRY .- Receipts have been argo during the week the demand has improved andsaleshave been larger than was expected. Turkeys have sold fairly well at 80 to 92 as to quality, some fresh lots of dried picked bringing 10c. Chickens have met with rather slow sale at 65 to 7c, and geese at 6s to 63c; duckes to 9c Stocks are ctill large, but it is thought that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received of the state of the will be worked off without much difficulty unless receipts increase.

FOREIGHT INCREASE.

FROZEN MEAT.—Sales of fore and bind quarters of beef are reported at 4c to 5½c per lb, and a few high colored carcasses at 3c to 3½c. Mutton carcasses, frozen, 5½c to 6½c per lb,

ASHES.—Latest sales of first pols are reported at 84 per 1(0 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55.

at 34 per 110 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55.

Bears.—The market is quiet, good to choice white mediums being quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.80 per bush for jobbing lots.

Honey.—The market keeps firm, extracted white clove honey quoted at 11s to 11½c per 1b in 5 lb time, and 10c in 30 lb time.

Beeswax.—Quiet and prices nominally quoted at 28s to 26c.

DEEDWAX.—Quiet and prices nominally quoted at 23c to 26c.
Hors.—The market is still dull, only a few small lots to brewers being still reported at within range of our last quotations, which are as prices atthough some holders are confident of in range of our last quotations, which are as higher figures later ou. Canada white and red follows:—Good to fine Canadian, 15c to 20c, winter wheat is purely nominal.

and old 60 to 10c.

HAY:—Pressed hay continues easy owing to the falling off in the demand from Ontario. Where prices have declined considerably, but as

ted to revive. It is stated that receivers at Kingston and points in that vicinity have dropped considerable money through stocking up at the highest pitch of prices. Here we quote No. 1 pressed \$13.50 to \$14.00 per ton. soon as stocks are reduced the demand is expec-CORN.—Receipts during week ending Jan. 26th, 6,116 bushels. The market continues quiet at 55c to 56c duty paid for new, and 57c to 58c

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending January 5th, 1889, were as follows:—832 cattle, 242 sheep, 18 hogs and 46 calves; left over from previous week, 95 cattle, 642 sheep, total for week, 927 cattle, 884 sheep, 15 hogs and 51 calves; left on hand for sale, 160 cattle and 340 sheep; receipts last week, 326 cattle, 716 sheep, 7 hogs and 12 calves.

Trade during the week was more active, owing to the Christmas supplies having pretty well run out. The demand for good cattle for export was brisk but the supply was small. There was no butcher stock left over. We quote the following as being fair value:

bushel as to quality.

SEEDS.—Canadian timothy is quiet at \$2, and American at \$1.50 per bushel. Clover seed Export good. Butchers', good average, 3½c to 4½c; do., medium, 3c to 3½c; do., culls, 2 to 3; hogs, 5½c to 5½c; sheep, 3c to 3½c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.0**0**.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

change in this market, prices still in favor of buyers. We repeat hast week's quoations as POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT. -Canada short cut clear, per brl, \$17.50 The receipts of horses for week ending Januto 18.00; Chicago; short cut clear, per ori, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago; short cut clear, per ori, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Mees pork, western, per bri, \$00.00 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12½c to 13½c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10½c; Bacon, per lb, 12c to 13c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts during the past week were heavy, amounting to 7,115 head, against 3,489 head for the week previous. ary 5th 1888, were as follows: 151 horses left over from previous week, 14; total for week, 165; shipped during week, 72; sales for week, 23; left the city, 28; on hand for sale and shipment, 34. The horse trade at the stables this week has been very much better than that of last although the prices point week than of last, although the prices paid were not very remunerative to the seller. The supply is still in excess of demand we have been advised of one car load of Blacks to arrive on Monday, A portion of recent arrivals have gone into store in rather a soft condition. Sales were made to-day of light clean looking bogs at \$7.15 with sales up to \$7.20, which is considered and out-

### USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

MIDGET OMELETTES .- Eight eggs, one-half cupful of milk, salt and pepper, one tablespoon ful of cheese. Beat the cggs light, season, stir in the milk and grated cheese. Half fill eight patty pane, buttered and set in a dripping pan with half an inch of beiling water in it. Shut up in a quick oven and as soon as they are "set" turn out in a hot dish, and when dished, pour drawn butter over the omelettes.

Bread and Butter Fritters. - Make patter of milk, and eggs and flour, just as if for mussing. Cut some slices of bread rather thin, and yet so thick that there is no darger of it crumbling, spread half of them with butter and ball of them with jam. Put in the plain ball over the other, then cut them in square or round pieces. Dip them into the batter and fry in bot lard. Drain well, and while hot sift powdered augar over them.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE .- One cupful of butter, the same of sugar, beaten to a cream: add one cupful of molasses, three cupfuls of sifted flour, four well beaten eggs—beat the whites and yolks separately—add but a tea-poonful eac: of cin-namon, ground cloves, allepics and numers, at the last add balf a proud of well washed and dried currents, the same of seed draisins and one-quarter of a pound of thinly sleed citron. Bake in a moderate oven one hour and a quarter.

LEMON PUDDING .- Take three eggs wellbeaten, and the juice of three iemons and the beaten, and the juice of three iemons and the peel of two chopped fine, or grated; a quarter of a pound of lum sugar and three ounces of butter, melted to an oil. Line a dish with puffpaste, put in the mixture, and take for three-quarters of an hour. Orange juice may be sub-stituted for lemon if preferred. A meringue made of the white of an egg and a little powder-sugar is quite an improvement to this pud-

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—In the morning take take one pint of warm milk, one cup of sugar, one half cup of yease, a little rair, and set a sponge, making it rather thick. At night add one cup of sugar, one half cup of cf lard and two eggs; kneed up and let it stand until morning. Then roll out thin, cut round and let it stand on the moulding board until light. Fry in hot lard.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES .- The best of buckwheat cakes are made with the addition of cornmeal flour and catmeal flour to the buckwheat in this proportion: Six cupfuls of cupfuls of oatmen flour, or, if this cannot be oh tained, substitute Graham flour in its place and one cupful of cornmeal flour; to this add a desertspoon full of molasses and lukewern water sufficient to form a batter; stir through the flour well four teaspoonfuls of baking powden before wetting. But these cakes are better raised over night with yeast.

HOMINY CROQUEITES.—For two down croquettes boil a pound of fine bominy until well done; sesson with a little salt, and, when cool, enough to make a stiff batter. Mold into croquettes, roll in cracker dust and fry in a kettle of boiling lard until a light brown. Serve hot. The hominy is best boiled the day or morning

A WINTER PUDDING,-Take a quart of flour and make it into a good paste with butter and warm milk. Grease well an earthenware mold warm milk. Greass well an earthenware mold; line it with raste, which should be an inch thick. Then fill ur with apples, two ounces of blanched almonds, the same quantity of candied peel, all finely chopped, and enough augar to sweeten. Cover over the top with paste and insert a knife all around the basin to prevent the nudding sticking along to the sides that the pudding sticking close to the sides; then sprinkle over it two cunces of sugar and on that place the same quantity of butter cut into small lumps. Bake it very, very gently in a slow ovan for quite three hours, until it is glaced all over and a rich brown. Serve with braudy or wine sauce in a sauce-boat, as many prefer the pad-ding without sauce.

HOW WOMEN REST THEMSELVES.

ding without sauce.

HOW WOMEN REST THEMSELVES.

How differently men and women indulge themselves in what is called a resting spell. "I guess I'll sit down and mend these steckings and rest awhile, says the wife, but the husband throws himself upon the easy lounge or sits back in his arm chair, with hands at rest and feet placed horrizontally upon another chair. The result is that his whole body gains full benefit of his half hour he allows himself from work, and the wife receives that indirect help which come from change of occupation. A physician would tell her that taking even ten minutes, rest in a horizontal position, as a change from standing or sitting at work, would prove more beneficial to her than any of her makeshifts at resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping on their feet just as long as they can, in spite of backaches and warning prints. As they grow on their feet just as long as they can, in spita of backaches and warning prina. As they grow older they see the folly of permitting such drafts upon their strength and learn to take things easier let what will happen. They say, "I used to think I had to do thus and so, but I've grown wiser and learned to elight things." The first years of housekeeping are truly the harces, for untried and unfamiliar cares are almost daily trust upon the mother and home-maker. trust upon the mother and home-maker.

# PIANO FORTES UNEQUALLED IN

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Colored Dress silks sold at half price during S. Carsley's annual chesp sale.

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For a very rich dolman or a handsom for lines ed Mautle, the assortment at S. Careley's now effered at a great reduction during the annual cheap sale,

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18c and 20c; all selling at 10c yard.

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Good Dress material, large variety of shades regular prices, 17c, 20c and 25c yard. All sell ing at 12½c yard.

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15c vard.

Immense variety of Dress materials; regular price, 21c, 28c and 33c yard; all selling at

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PANUARY CHEAP SALE. 4TH LCT.

A large assortment of shades and makes in Dress material; regular price, 29c, 37c, 42c an 45c; all selling at 19c yard.

5TH LOT. Splendid choice of Plain and Fancy Dra Materials; regular price, 38t, 45c and 63cr &

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23c yard. Annual Cheap S. Le.

Handsome Dress materials, newes, and regular price, 39c, 42c, 50s and 55c; all sells

29c yard.

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Peantiful selections all best. Dress material regular place, 52c, 69c, 75c, 85c, and \$1.10; sol Bg 37c yard

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Fancy Suitiegs (45 inches wide), the fashionable goods imported, selling at

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LARGER THAN EVER, LARGER THAN EVER. The reduction on Boys' Overcoats if

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S. CARSLEY

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BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES The reductions on Boys' Overcoats i brought them below wholesale prices.

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NOT ALONE NOT ALONE Not alone are the overcoats reduced. Ex garment in the B.ya? Department is red

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The present is a good opportunity to it

or buy complete at a nominal price. S. GARSLEI

CAN'T BE FOUND

be found, simply because they are not then Shirtmakers use Chapperton's Spools, De makers use Chapperton's Spools—the faction are all getting to use Chapperton's Spools and more; yes, more and more.

## INCORRECT.

It was not the makers of Corticelli Ser Silk who circulated the report that their was strong enough to answer for Cables to the proposed Suspension Bridge across the Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lawrence from Silk is so strong the causing much talk as to its possibilities. It is not to the possibilities of the course for hand and machine serving in its second. ever, for hand and machine sewing, it is sport as the Silk Thread of the future.

## s. Carsley

1705, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 177 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, January 9th. 1882

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria: