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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 30 Vic. Chap. 35, for the benefit of the Dominion Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

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 troubled with bills.

There is nothing in life that has caused such a 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 cool; You can well be afraid, if the payment's delayed, 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.

"They told me he was your husband," incensed 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 prefer 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 shocking statement Sir Norman looked helplessly round, as if for relief; and Miranda, after a moment's silence broke into another aimless 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 snarl, half sob, "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 monster before morning dawn."

"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 cause I have to abhor him, you will agree with me that killing him will be no murder! Oh, it is one above who rules this world, and will judge us all, why, why does He permit such monstrous lives?"

"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, hark! all I have, I am a damned 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 monstrosity is the cause of all; that loathsome, misshapen, hideous abortion has banned and cursed my whole life! 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, those devilish eyes glare at me like the eyes and face of a wild beast. As memory grows stronger and more vivid, I can see that same face still—the dwarf! the dwarf! the dwarf!"

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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 short, I will not do it!" (To be continued.)

AROUND THE HOUSE. Sweep and dust once a week the rooms which do not daily receive this attention. To remove tar from the hands, rub with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and wipe dry immediately. To clean ornaments of alabaster dissolve borax in boiling water and apply with a cloth or soft brush; rinse carefully and dry in the sun.

WHEN CANADA IS LARGEST. IT INCREASES ITS TERRITORY IN WINTER AND SHOULD THEN BE ANNEKED. "If you fellows want to annex Canada," said a fair clad traveller from Manitoba to an interested crowd the other day, "you want 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 feet."

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 Utica, says the Herald of that place, said: "The generally accepted definition of the word 'fever' is a rapid elevation of the normal temperature of the body—98 1/2 degrees Fahrenheit. We have in the human system organs which are termed vitals—namely, the heart, lungs, liver, spleen and stomach, which are governed by the nervous system. Tissues cannot remain healthy any length of time in an absolutely healthy condition without the opening of 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 most. 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 infectious diseases which are caused by the introduction into the human system of a vegetable germ which effects a peculiar poison to the nerve systems. All fevers 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 Fahrenheit are dangerous. Extra high temperatures are those ranging from 105 to 108 degrees, and fatal temperatures are those ranging from 107 to 110 degrees. The proper time for introducing 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 mercurial 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 typhoid patients to eat. The disease is frequently accompanied by ulceration of the bowels, and by the introduction into the stomach of certain kinds of establishes a rupture of an intestine 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 hesitate to bathe their patients if they deem it necessary. I have put patients in a bath and placed cakes of ice about them to cool them down. I did no harm, and I should not hesitate 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. A relief for these sores can be found by making a bag and filling it with some soft substance and wrapping it about the afflicted parts. In nursing typhoid fever patients the eyes should be kept free from all accumulations. The nose frequently becomes clogged and should be relieved by the insertion of a camel's hair brush dipped in vasoline. The 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 typhoid patient is confined is kept well cleaned, there is very little danger of a person contracting the disease from entering it."

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenia, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Haggard's Yellow Oil at hand, have used it in my family for years, sore throats, and a cold, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

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GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 15, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Half Tickets \$10. Quarters \$5. Tenths \$2. Five Cents \$1. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is..... 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is..... 25,000 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are..... 20,000 8 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 40,000 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 25,000 100 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 50,000 200 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 40,000 500 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 50,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000 100 Prizes of 200 are..... 20,000 100 Prizes of 100 are..... 10,000 TERMINAL PRIZES: 999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900 999 Prizes of 100 are..... 99,900 \$1,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,500 \$200—Tickets Drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes. NEW FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and No. More rapid return mail delivery will be guaranteed by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your address.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose Charter is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or suspicious schemes. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in our Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPESIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, APPTY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, SCALD RHEUM, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVERS, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, OR BLOOD.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. NEW ORLEANS, La. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. NEW ORLEANS, La.

WARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

OPPIUM The Dr. J. C. Robinson's Remedy cures opium, and all other opium habits, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a safe and effectual cure for all opium habits, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a safe and effectual cure for all opium habits, and restores the system to its normal condition.

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 LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS. 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. For all kinds of Swelling Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT 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 Cures Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthma. For all kinds of Swelling Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 45s. each, and by all medical men and druggists throughout the civilized world. N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

CANADA'S ACCOUNTS.

Income, Expenditure, Debt and Balances for 1888—Steady Increase in the National Debt.

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 \$278,167,626 to \$284,513,841, an increase of nearly eleven millions and a half. The net debt increased from \$227,914,776 in 1887 to \$234,513,358 on 30th June last.

The receipts from customs and excise taxes declined from \$29,687,001 to \$28,177,413, a decline of about \$1,500,000. The receipts from other sources show an increase of nearly \$7,000,000, so that the total revenue for 1888 is \$163,470 in excess of that of the preceding year.

The total expenditure increased from \$36,857,680 to \$36,718,490. There being an augmentation of the cost of nearly every branch of the public service.

The total receipts from Dominion lands, in 1888, amounted to \$2,170,883, and the expenditures for surveys, management, etc., reached \$1,985,595, leaving a deficit of \$185,288, on lands 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 annual charge on account of the public debt for interest, sinking fund, etc., increased from \$11,683,623 in 1887 to \$12,105,931 in 1888.

The expenditure for Civil Government shows an increase of \$47,000 and the aggregate of superannuation allowances has increased from \$202,285 to \$212,478, while receipts on account of superannuation 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 \$863,658, compared with a deficit of \$232,105 in the preceding year.

The Prince Edward Island Railway earned \$153,363, and the cost of operation was \$229,639, leaving a deficit of \$76,276, against a deficit of \$48,994 in 1887.

Mr. Audley, 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 Oil, writes Dr. Kavanagh, postmaster of Unfavourable, Ont., 'having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it.'

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 great mass of Catholics toward their own religious press and the zealous workers who for principle's sake expend their life and talents in the unappreciated labors of Catholic journalism.

DESTRUCTION OF BUTTERFLIES. A writer calls attention to a shameful example of wanton destruction of beautiful insects of large quantities of butterflies are collected in England for the purpose of arranging them in geometrical or fancy patterns, and then, after framing, of hanging them up for wall decorations.

INK SUPPLIED BY NATURE. A natural ink plant has just been discovered among the botanical curiosities of New Granada. Its sap, called chaon by the natives, who employ it in its natural state, has all the properties of ordinary ink, but does not corrode steel pens.

WEATHER PLANT FORECASTS. The British Consul-General in Vienna has been instructed by the U. S. Foreign Office to request 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 banish 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 kinds of India rubber, say to the extent of about fifty per cent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A frequent 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 will in time exert an effect on the system against gout and rheumatism, and anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, most infallibly effect a cure.

EFFECTS OF PETROLEUM ON THE BODY. A German physician has recently issued a report of his observations on the effect of petroleum on the human body. The facts on which his conclusions are based have been gathered during extensive travels in the American petroleum districts. He found that a skin disease was very prevalent among the workmen who were employed at the wells, and on closer examination he concluded that the disease attacked those who were engaged with the heavier and more inflammable oils.

IT IS A FACT. That some tradesmen only give fifteen ounces to the pound because it is a weight they have. That marriage must be favorable to longevity, because you seldom find a splinter 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 soon 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 forgetful of their fathers and mothers, but they are always very fond of their grand gas.

That it is not every fool who can laugh in his sleeve when he's out-at-elbow. That, although the earth is always very dirty, yet it is the sea always tide-y.

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, With 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 dearer, 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 us tell; Let the one drink at the still, But the other at the wall.

SPICY BITS

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

CHECKS FOR LARGE SUMS.

The sale of Saveraake by the Marquis of Allessbury to Sir Edward Guinness is the biggest transaction in real property in England since the sale of Northumberland House. Saveraake 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 Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., and signed by Sir Joseph C. Lee and Mr. John R. Bythell, two of the directors, and countersigned by Mr. A. H. Whitworth, the secretary of the Ship Canal Company.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TOY SUPPLIES.

Great Britain gets 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 more 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 example of wanton destruction of beautiful insects of large quantities of butterflies are collected in England for the purpose of arranging them in geometrical or fancy patterns, and then, after framing, of hanging them up for wall decorations. At one place this person saw a collection of 50,000 offered for sale, several rooms being lined with these butterfly pictures.

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A natural ink plant has just been discovered among the botanical curiosities of New Granada. Its sap, called chaon by the natives, who employ it in its natural state, has all the properties of ordinary ink, but does not corrode steel pens. It also offers great resistance to chemical action. From a reddish tint when first used it speedily turns into a beautiful black. It is contemplated to acclimatize this plant in Europe.

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CURIOSITIES OF LANGUAGE.

Some of the prettiest secrets and curiosities of language come to us from abroad. How does the word fiasco, Italian for "fiasco," happen to failure? Because the Italian glass blower, trying to make a plate of glass, falls, and throwing the glowing mass back into the furnace, he blows a common bottle, or "fiasco," 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; something vulgar; something to be avoided. But that is not all; it is a working dialect; language is a smooch frock; a condensation, the best jelly of speech. Broct Harte and John Hey have made it poetical. What should we do without the home "posied his cheeks"? It brings the tears to our eyes in Jam. Bladsoe. How could we give up "Wiggles," that equilibre symphony played on the jewshark and the bones?

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 epithets and homely laughter. Slang may be primitive, but not necessary vulgar. It may arise from a mistake, but it conveys an idea, if it is 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 concealed 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 a 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 cannon ball booming through the air. "He won hands down" is at once from the police reverse 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 dollar I am. There is slang in every word almost. "Boss" is from the old Dutch baas—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 necktie." 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," etc.

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 growing 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 effective agent in the development of words) is seen at its best in slang. "Cab," from 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 refined person, and they tell a very good story of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was asked by a lady to say something beautiful about her place. "Well," said the ready wit, "I think it is a bully place"—which had the full element of wit in it that was unexpected.

OTHER PHRASES.

Other phrases might be mentioned which have a real meaning. Thus, "the devil to pay and no pitch hot," comes from a certain seam in a vessel which the sailors call the "devil," and which they have to. From its awkwardness to talk occurs the phrase. "Boxing the compass," comes from the Spanish bozarr, 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 best fables, which were the delight of mankind in the lower grades of civilization through the Middle Ages. Many words of this class, had not been taken from a farthing, think nothing 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 men? How is it?—That 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 furs? 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 rude health? How is it?—That people who "would soora 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 imprecation 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?

HOW IS IT?

That when I tell a person I am exceedingly obliged to him, he should immediately exclaim, "No, no, not at all." How is it?—That my arithmetical cousin invariably sees something so attractive in a public fashionable resort? How is it?—That all the tall splendid fellows you ever knew were sure to get what Byron hated—dumpy men? How is it?—That 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 furs? 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 rude health? How is it?—That people who "would soora 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 imprecation 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 smoke are a capital disinfectant. He found that micro-organisms in various stages of culture were by it entirely destroyed or retarded in growth. Among the microbes exposed to the test were those which are supposed to propagate Asiatic cholera and typhoid fever. Thus it seems that something can be said in favor of the tobacco habit after all. The experiments also showed that cigarette smoke stimulated the growth of the microbes and lessened their virulence, but failed to kill them as did the fumes from a cigar or pipe. This no doubt accounts for the continual existence of the dude.

IT ALWAYS BOTHERS A FRENCHMAN WHO IS LEARNING ENGLISH TO READ ONE DAY THAT A MURDERER HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND THE NEXT DAY THAT THE MURDERER HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

COLONEL KENTUCK: DR. HIGHGATE SAYS I'VE WATER ON THE LUNGS. MR. COL. KENTUCK: WHY, COLONEL, HE MUST BE MISTAKEN. I'VE NEVER SEEN YOU DRINK WATER IN ALL MY LIFE.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO SLEEPY YOUNG LADIES AND ONE WIDEAWAKE ONE, SLEEPY NEAR ONE ANOTHER IN CHURCH? THE TWO CLOSE THEIR EYES AND THE ONE EYES THEIR CLOTHES.

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 ending was not losing, Though the purchase was not small; It has perished with the tiding, We have had it—that is all!

All the gold we leave behind us When we turn to dust again— Though our savings 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 obligation— 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 hoard, 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 hands, has gathered in another year to swell the record of the past. Another year with its sorrows and pleasures, its joys and woes, its good and its evil, gone forever. Happy or miserable, well spent or ill spent, thrown into the scales of our good angel, or seized with diabolical delight by our bad, it is registered for or against us forever, to be spread before eyes on the last day with all the other years which have gone to make up our earthly existence. To the young, it goes by almost unnoticed 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, snags the thrade of many a life, not only the worn-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 sad and weary who are ready and willing to lay down their lives' burden, but more frequently cuts off the wicked in their sins and the happy to whom life is so dear. Its winter and summer winds 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 fair.

"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 hour 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 our own 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," and those wishes are not always fulfilled; for the new-born year brings a store of sorrows, as well as joys, as we are to expect it, rebellious as we may be at its infliction, we are, nevertheless, powerless to avoid it. But we have one free, untrammelled choice—that is to spend the new year worthily or unworthily. It rests with us alone whether we can congratulate 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 will not blush for it, or tremble for it before the eyes of our Judge, or to look back over its mispent weeks and months in vain, for one redeeming action, to know it has left us further from heaven, nearer to eternal misery—that each recorded moment of it stands for our confusion, our condemnation, and our eternal punishment; we could not purchase with our lives, or our souls, or our good of it. It is ours no longer. The greedy, the relentless, has snatched it from us; its story is told and done, but its record stands forever on high.

We may forget the years, as they are numbered 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 wrung His heart upon the cross for He sees the fulfillment 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 years upon with new resolutions, the beginning of a new life? For who can say it may not be his last on earth?—the last to bring of many sinful and profane thoughts, which may have won wealth, fame, and honor, "for what doth it 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 honor 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 ostentatious 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 conscience they can welcome the "New Year."—Catholic Mirror.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S APOLOGY. A little girl who had a foolish habit of plain-speaking 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 are!"

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 hastily 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 was 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 homely."—Youth's Companion.

Colonel Kentuck: Dr. Highgate says I've water on the lungs. Mr. Col. Kentuck: Why, Colonel, he must be mistaken. I've never seen you drink water in all my life. What is the difference between two sleepy young ladies and one wideawake one, sleepy near one another in church? The two close their eyes and the one eyes their clothes.

WAR AND LITERATURE.

GREAT GENERALS WHO ATTITUDE THEIR FAME TO DAILY STUDY.

Napoleon laid it down as an assestral rule that professional study in some form is the first condition of practical success.

Wellington, at the close of his last great campaign, confessed to a junior 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 soldiers of the age of Louis XIV., thought that the art of war was learned more from books than upon battlefields, and his great talents were the fruit of the deepest study. The Archduke Charles, who first showed the generals of Europe that Napoleon could be beaten, formed his reputation as a strategist upon emerging from his study; where he had spent many months pursuing the theory of 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 withdrawal of so much material, something will give way. Already since the development of natural gas in West-ern Pennsylvania there have been several "shakes."

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Buckton Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; it could not get out several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, sr., Taro, Ont. For all bilious troubles see B.B.B.

AN EMPRESS WIDOW'S DRESS.

The mourning worn by the Empress Frederick, widow of the late German Emperor, is thus described:—The gown is a long, plain one, covered entirely by crape, and only relieved 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 princesses wear the same deep veil and cap without the white bands, and 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 Queen.

WOMEN'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 suffrage organizations and philanthropic 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 powerful league. Some of its practical work will be the securing of women appointees on school boards, upon the different boards entrusted with the care of public institutions for the defective, delinquent and dependent classes. Also, the admission to local, county, State and national organizations.

VIOLETS.

Violets are the prevailing flower in the fashionable world now. White violets are succeeding lilacs of the valley for bridal bouquets and bridesmaids carry dark blue Parma violets. At a recent wedding all the flowers used about the house for the wedding decorations were violets. The cost of the display was fabulous. Great bunches of maiden-hair ferns are also used for bridesmaids. Fashionable women are using violet perfums and no other, and with reason for the odor is delicious.

How often dost thou hear these reports: Such a man is slain, another is drowned, a third has broken his neck by a fall from some high place; this man died eating, and that man playing! One perished by fire, another by the sword, another of the plague, another was slain by thieves. Thus death is at the end of all, and man's life suddenly passeth away like a shadow. Be thou, therefore, in readiness, and stand the day that death may never take thee unprepared.—Thomas L. Kempie.

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 renovated; 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. Squech, Reglan, Ont.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR FOREIGN FIRMS.

English steel manufacturers are complaining of the action of the English Government in giving the contracts for the supply of war materials to foreign corporations. During the last three years the only contracts executed 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 disappointment and loss has been experienced. It is promised, however, that \$300,000 worth of contracts will be put out next year.

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

Messrs. Craddock & Co., Gentlemen: Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. JAMES' CANARIS INDICA, one each of Pills 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 just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky. \$2.50 per bottle or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointments \$1.25 each. CRADDOCK & Co., Proprietors, 1023 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE PAST SEASON.

Double-tracking on this Great Commercial Artery—Announcements for the most important Connections Made—New Territory Opened Up—Passenger and Freight Facilities and Receipts.

(Toronto Empire.) While the more recently constructed railway with commensurate energy, extending their mileage, perfecting their several systems, and making necessary connections with the other great continental and local roads, it is exceedingly satisfactory for Canadians 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 property 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 Chicago 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 appreciation 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, 29 1/2 miles. Malvern to Lansdowne, 19 1/2 miles. Belleville to Sidney, 5 1/2 miles.

Making a total of 64 1/2 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 Cotacatwa. 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

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1889

FULFILLMENT 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 enormous interest on their somewhat 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 terrible 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 Middlethorpe on the following passage concerning the defeat of the British army by the Soudan Arabs:—

"Our mistake 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 misadventures were inevitable. They are the proper and certain consequence of undertakings that were against nature, and that lie beyond the scope of human action and the first authors of these misadventures are the real makers of this mischance."

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 subjugation 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 irrefragable correctness of our argument. The author of the book of Genesis has recorded a prediction relating to the posterity of Ishmael which so profound a scholar and consistent a Christian as Mr. Gladstone should not have overlooked. 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 bear a son, and shalt call his name Ishmael; because the Lord hath heard thy affliction. And he will be a wild man; and his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him; and shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren."

The Hebrew words translated "a wild man" ought to be rendered "a free and savage man." The Hebrew word translated in our version into "wild" is used frequently to signify the wild Arabian ass and sufficiently expresses the nature of that animal. It was absolutely free and unconfinned, and would never submit to the bridle. Hence the Deity asks Job: "Who sends out the wild ass free?" (Job xxxix. 5.) i.e., who at the original constitution of things formed the ass of such a nature as not to endure the bridle and submit to be man's beast of burden? How exactly this sense answers to the genius and disposition of the descendants 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 what follows. Perhaps it would be in place here to observe that the Hebrew word translated in the testament "hand" signifies, figuratively, power or empire, force or dominion, and is so translated in several parts of the Old Scriptures. Thus, according to the prediction vouchsafed to Hagar, Ishmael's posterity, to the remotest period of time, were to be wild men, living in a state of hostility with their neighbors, opposing and baffling the efforts of all other nations to enslave them. That is, they were never to be thoroughly subjugated by any foreign power, but to maintain their independence forever. To prove that this prophecy has been literally fulfilled is the object of this article.

The first empire of which we have any record is that of Egypt, which seems to have been established by Ammon and his son Sesostria. Now, if, according to Sir Isaac Newton, we take Sesostria to have been the same Sishak, or Seso, it does not appear from Scripture that in his time the Arabs were dependent on the Egyptians. For, in the account of the nations that formed his army when he undertook an expedition against Jerusalem, there is no mention of Ishmaelites or Arabs. Still, it must be admitted that Diodorus Siculus asserts that Sesostria subdued Arabia before he mounted the throne of Egypt. This same author, however, destroys the value of his statement by assuring us that Sesostria found himself obliged to draw a line from Heliopolis to Pelusium in order to secure Egypt from the incursions of the Arabs and Syrians. Again we are told by this historian that it was extremely difficult either to attack or subdue this nation of robbers, because, Diodorus says (the British expedition will bear him out), they had wells dug at proper distances in their dry and barren country known only to themselves. Thus, if any body of foreigners invaded or pursued them, they fol-

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

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 these conquerors could extirpate or subdue the descendants of Ishmael. Continuing down the stream of time, we find that when Egypt fell under the Ethiopians, after the drowning of Sesostr's successor in the Nile, and Zerab, the Ethiopian, advanced against Ase, King of Judah, with 300 chariots and 1,600,000 men, no Arabs 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 asserts that Arabia did not belong to any of the satrapies into which Darius Hystaspis divided the Persian dominions immediately 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 Asia submitted to his government except the Arabs, who, though they had been overcome by Cyrus and afterwards by Cambyses, were never reduced by the Persians 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, would have been utterly impracticable." And, again: "The fifth satrapy comprehended all the countries situated between the city of Posideum, built in the mountains of Cilicia and Syria by Amphilocheus, the son of Amphiarous, and Egypt, excepting only the Arabian territories, which are free 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 well as Assyria, unless indeed we admit that Assyria was then a part of the Arabian Empire. For Herodotus tells himself that Sennacherib's army was composed of Arabians, 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 scene from Judaea after he had defeated Tirhakah King 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 a quest was impossible, for how could Cyrus conquer the whole nation of Ishmaelite Arabs in his direct march from Sardis 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 tribes roaming about the confines of Syria.

Thence onward the Arabs remained independent. Alexander the Great meditated the reduction of Arabia, but died while his preparations were proceeding. The vastness of Alexander's army and the number of his ships engaged for this enterprise attest the formidable power of the Arabs at that time. They alone of all neighboring nations had so little apprehension of his might that they sent no ambassadors to him, nor took the least notice of him. Exactly as they treat the British to-day. That any successor of Alexander should rule Arabia when his expedition never marched against Arabia is absurd. The disaster that befel Demetrius in his attack on Petra is well known; likewise the severe 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 in constant wars with neighboring nations, especially the Jews, the Arabs remained powerful and independent. But it may be urged that Pompey was able to do with Roman arms what no previous commander could achieve. It is asserted that he marched on Petra and compelled Aretas, King of Arabia, to accept terms of peace. Pompey, however, performed this feat with the assistance of Agbarus, an Arab Emir. But on his return through the desert he was only rescued from destruction by Hyrcanus and Antipater, the latter prevailing upon Aretas to negotiate a new treaty of peace. This shows that though Pompey did get to Petra he was afterwards worsted by the Arabs in his retreat through the desert. The fact that Arabia Petra was not reduced to the form of a Roman province by Pompey settles this point. Following the course of time, we find the Arabs aggressively independent, though enduring occasional reverses, till long after Titus had taken Jerusalem and overthrown the Jewish kingdom. In the reign of Trajan it is asserted that Arabia was subjugated by Aulus Cornelius Palma. Coins still in existence were struck to commemorate this alleged conquest, bearing the legend, Arabia, Aquas, Provincia, Arab, Aquas. The statement and the coins, however, were no more than evidences of the exuberance of Roman brag and boast in the days of Trajan, for the same prince also had it recorded, and confirmed the record with coins, also still to be seen, bearing the inscription Ind. P. R. India Pro. P. R. By these the Romans inflated their vanity and undoubtedly intended to intimidate either that Trajan had actually conquered India or, at least, imagined himself master of that country, when he projected an expedition against it. Flatterers of his time are credited with the assertion that he subdued the Indians. Yet, it does not appear from history that he ever undertook such an expedition. On the contrary, it is an established fact that

he did not. So that, notwithstanding the pompous legends on Trajan's coins, it is highly probable that the emperor never penetrated into Arabia proper. Certainly there is no record of Aulus Cornelius Palma having captured Petra. Some towns or ports on the coast may have been taken. All that Roman 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 period do we find Arabia mentioned among the provinces of the Roman Empire. From the days of Severus to the overthrow of Palmyra by Aurelian, the Romans kept clear of the Arabs. Aurelian, though he made many conquests in the east, is not shown by any historian to have made any remarkable achievement in Arabia. But Arab independence is proved later by the fact that in the reign of Constantine the Saracens ravaged Mesopotamia, a Roman province, without obstruction. We also know that Julian and some of his successors paid pensions to the Saracens that they might always have a body of troops on foot for the service of the Romans. But when this pension was withdrawn they went over to the Persians; a fact which proves their freedom and the high estimation in which they were held as soldiers. Subsequently Constantinople itself was saved from destruction by the Goths, when Maria, 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 tremendous odds, but always with success. The empire founded by the Prophet in the year 631 A. D. continued above 300 years.

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 of the Caliphs. But the bulk of Ishmael's descendants were, and are to this day, the Bedouens 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 government of their Emirs, as they had done from time immemorial, and as they are living still.

In this sketch, which necessarily covers a vast 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 in the case of the recent invasion of that country by the British, all ended in the retreat, defeat or annihilation of the invaders.

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 Roman flatterers, were prone to magnify the achievements of their generals. We frequently find the value of these exaggerations exposed in the course of their narratives. Thus, in one reign we read of the conquest of the Arabs, and in the next we are told how these "conquered" people laid waste whole provinces belonging to the conquerors; and, in fact, asserted again their unsubdued aggressiveness and independence. And, although Turks and Arabs professed the same faith, little love has ever been lost between them. True to his Ishmaelite instincts, the Arab would plunder the Turk with the same indifference that he would a Christian. An incident that took place in the year of the Hejra 1105 gives a curious illustration of this. Emir Mohammed, a prince of the Arabs, assembled a body of troops with which he plundered a Turkish caravan going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Not content with this, he afterwards advanced to Mecca and laid siege to that city, but, being touched with reverence for the place, he soon retired into the desert. A powerful Turkish force was sent against him, but the Emir, by a stratagem, defeated and dispersed it.

The incident above related furnishes a curious and emphatic proof of the correctness of our position. It is stated on the authority of Demetrius Cantemir that the Bedouens inhabiting the deserts between Damascus, Bagdad and Mecca frequently infested the road to Mecca and rendered it dangerous to the pilgrims who went to visit Mohammed's tomb. The Ottoman Sultans, therefore, after Selim I., conqueror of Egypt, paid them yearly 40,000 crowns in gold out of the treasury of the women's Seraglio; by way of bounty, under the name of surra. This sum they pretended to pay the Arabs for securing the roads and fountains, though they did it in reality because they could not otherwise remove these troublesome enemies from the path of the Hadjis. But the money not having been sent for several years, Emir Mohammed, with his tribe, inclosed the pilgrims in a narrow place and forced them to surrender for want of water. Selim Gherai, Khan of Tartary, being one of these pilgrims, they compelled him by the Arabian Rai to carry their complaints to the Sultan and procure the continuance of the usual bounty; and so they dismissed him upon his parole. Upon his arrival at Constantinople he never ceased to importune the Ottoman Court till the arrears of the surra were sent to the Arabs, which done, they for some time remained quiet. Hence it appears that in the year of the Hejra 1105, and even from the reign of Selim I., the Turks paid a sort of tribute to those Arabs, and consequently seem rather to have been dependent on them than on the Turkish Sultan.

Passing over intervening time, during which we observe no change in the relations between Turks and Arabs, we find in the reports of travellers of the 18th century,

notably M. de la Merville, a Frenchman, and Dr. Shaw, an Englishman, that the Turks still continued to pay tribute for right of way to the Arabs. Furthermore, it is related by Dr. Pococke, whose authority will not be questioned, that so late as the year 1739 the Arabs of Arabia Petraea resembled in many respects the old "Arabes Scimitars," or Ishmaelites, whose posterity they undoubtedly were. They were then formed of different clans, or tribes, each obeying the orders of its great Shirkh, and every engagement those of its particular Shirkh. The Shirkh of the Beni Soliman seemed to be the most powerful of all, and had a great influence over all the rest. But, however divided the Arabs might appear, they were all united together in a sort of league. From thence we may conclude that they were at that time far from owing themselves subject to the Turk or any other foreign power whatever. Again in 1748 the Grand Emir, at the head of a numerous army of Arabs, invested Bagdad in order to force the Sultan of Turkey to confer on one of his friends the Pashalik of that city.

Coming down to our own times, the experience of European travellers and British soldiers confirms every particular of our contention. To-day the Arabs live as they have always lived, unconquered and unconquerable. And this paper has tolerably well proved the futility of any attempt to establish foreign domination in the Soudan or any country which the Arabs have made their own. From the death of their great ancestor Ishmael 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 those puleasant 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 independence.

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

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

On a recent occasion we had to remark upon the fabrications of correspondents at Rome for English Tory papers. The correctness 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 the Tory market demands. When the truth is not suitable these correspondents draw upon 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 one who has the least knowledge of the Pope's character is aware that he has too much prudence to indulge in such extraordinary expressions. Leo XIII. is too conscious of the devotion of the Irish priests and people to the Holy See and to his sacred person to doubt the fidelity of their sentiments, much less to assert that "the people of Ireland are disobedient, and prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the Gospel of Christ." Those who are cognizant of the manner in which the London telegrams from Rome are concocted from the reports, based on eaves-dropping that come out from the staff of one of the Roman papers are well able to judge of the amount of reliance to be placed upon them.

But the best refutation is that contained in the message from the Pope, read from the pulpit by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, on New Year's day. His Holiness wrote:—"We have always held in special affection the Catholics of Ireland, who have been long sorely tried by many afflictions, and have cherished them with a love which is more intense because of their marvellous fortitude and their hereditary attachment to their religion. In the counsel we have given from time to time and in our recent decree we were moved not only by the consideration of what is conformable to the truth, but also by the desire to advance your interests. Our affection for you does not suffer us to allow the cause for which Ireland is struggling to be weakened by the introduction of anything which could fairly be brought in reproach against it. In order to specially manifest our affection we send you a number of gifts which are specially blessed."

RAILWAY POLITICS.

During 1888 there were 7,120 miles of main track of new railways built in the United States and at the same time the stock of old roads declined in value to the extent of over \$100,000,000. These two facts make a seeming paradox. If the railroad business is as unprofitable as the managers claim, who is it that furnishes the money to build the new lines? The truth is that the railroad business is very profitable, if the return on the actual investment is considered. That is how it comes that 30,000 miles of new track have been built in three years. The greater part of this new mileage is the result of the extension of lines which claim to be getting rates too low to afford a profit. And yet they go on building more road. On an average every mile of new road contracted for is bonded for more than its actual cost, and then an equal or greater amount of stock is issued representing nothing excepting the cost of printing it. This stock is sold at a discount to a too confiding public, and the money frequently used to pay a dividend on other watered stock. This is "boomed" in that way and disposed of at par, as a dividend payer, to the future sorrow of the purchasers. This

kind of swindling has been carried on to an enormous extent in America, and a few men have made colossal fortunes by it, while many thousands have invested in such stock only to meet with great loss. If only the actual cost of the roads were considered they could in nearly every instance pay fair dividends. In fact, in paying the interest on their bonds, as a rule they are paying a fair return on more than the investment. When there is legislation to stop the issue of bonds and stocks, excepting as the representatives of money actually invested, the greatest evil which we suffer from will have been corrected.

The truth is this—If railway men would attend to business and not undertake to run governments they would be wiser than they 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 Laurier 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 Laurier was an indiscretion 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 of record as it has been in the sphere of public life from which he retires. A generous whole-souled Irishman has again, in the case of Mr. McShane, been hunted down by Tory enemies.

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

TO PATRICK EGAN: Statement that relations between Farnell 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 Farnell is lying effort of slanderers after a year of lies.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

This is only another illustration of the fact that a large part of the work that falls to the Irish leaders is contradicting and disproving the lies set afloat by enemies of the great cause.

LITERARY REVIEW.

OCEAN.—J. W. Gould at Aldrich Court, 45 Broadway Court, New York.

The Christmas number of this monthly bears promise on its face of great improvements for the incoming year. The covers are gems of lithographic art. The portraits as well as the minor illustrations are always the best of their kind. It contains much information 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 described in its own terms as containing fiction, fact, sensation, wit, humor, news. It is just now bringing out portraits of the belles 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 novelties are introduced in the shape of phrenological and ethnographical descriptions of persons writing for information on these points. The poetry is in some instances quite above the average.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ, International News Co., New York.

The issue for December 22, of Paris Illustré besides the usual Paris Gossip, a new serial, "Jesse Rousseau," by Etienne Carjat, and the conclusion 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'un porte soit converti en ferme." There are some tiny gems of drawings by Madeline Lesmire, illustrating M. Ludovic Halévy's now celebrated "L'Abbe Constantin" with accompanying descriptive letter-press by Gaston Jullivet. A page of small tinted drawings illustrating the same subject, also by Madame Lesmire, comes in near the end. These drawings are charming in their minuteness and delicacy of tinting. "Mademoiselle de Bardelys" comes in for a grand finale in a full page exquisitely 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 restored his patrimony. "The Pilots" from a painting by J. Gavi Melchers, is true to life in every respect. The countenances and surroundings seem drawn from nature. "Gulliver at Brobdignag" is the double page supplement, from a painting by Amelée Adan, which accompanies the present number.

THE AVE MARIA.—The present monthly part of The Ave Maria commends 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 numbers and is embellished with a representation of the Immaculate Conception, very artistic in design and elegantly printed on enamelled paper. The contents are pleasantly varied, and there is a bountiful supply of reasonable articles in prose and verse. The sketches and short stories this month are especially bright. In the Youth's Department we find some very creditable poetry, along with an unusual number of stories and sketches, all 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 forward as "a guarantee that it has come to take its permanent place among the magazines of the country." The January number, enlarged 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 illustration 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 article, evidently by some travelled American lady, deals with "Two Mailed Saints' Tomb," at Anney in Savoy. Of the two poems, also, each beautifully illuminated: "The Favorite Madonna" is by Helen Grace Smith, a name beginning to appear in the secular magazines;

"Ireland's Golden Noon," with its fine 14th century border, is by Joseph E. Barnaby.

The complete long story of the number—"The Holdings of a Vest-Pocket," by Harry Vincent—is a remarkably real, almost photographic, delineation of the struggle and fall of a young man in hopeless search after employment in the great city of New York. The sad truth of the story, apart from its lesson of devotion, is an important instruction for parents and children alike.

A biographical sketch is given of "The American Knight of St. Sylvester" (Col. Garreth, killed at Murfreesboro, 1862), by one whose fifty years of experience well enable to resume the interesting life lately published by the hero's son.

"The Reader" reviews the Church, at home and abroad, and the "Evangelical Alliance." A series of articles of popular theology on "The Promises of the Sacred Heart" is begun; the "Genuflection of the French Revolution"; and besides the usual devotional articles, there is an interesting and detailed account of "The Present State of the Universal League" of the Sacred Heart, of which the 29 Messengers, issued 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 Erasmus Wiman, entitled "The Greater Half of the Continent," will be particularly interesting to Canadians, as it gives a good idea of the magnitude 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 Contagious?" by John B. Hamilton; "A Captain's Work," by Capt. C. W. Kennedy; "The Next National Reform," by Allan Thorneike Rice; "Robert Elmore's Mental Struggles," by a number of writers, including Mr. Gladstone. The usual amount of short monographs complete a most attractive and instructive number.

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 Household. 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 horticulture topics make it a real boon and a help to farmers; and the woman's department, edited by experienced writers, will make it equally prized by farmers' wives and daughters. It contains about 38 pages of closely printed original reading matter, and is published at the astonishingly 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 new 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 Time Eloquence," "Bye Bye," "A Cat's Intelligence," with the latest intelligence concerning matters dramatic, domestic, political, 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 Skovland-Hald; a portrait of a lady heading "A Parisienne's Life," presumably 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 Gauthier; by J. V. Verdier; the conclusion of "Jean Rousset," by Etienne Carjat; and "Caught," a series of humorous drawings, by Louis Wain.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal.

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

CHARIOT RACE FROM BEN-HUR.

A realistic representation beautifully engraved upon a handsome 1889 calendar, by John A. Lowell & Co., Boston, can be procured by sending six cents in stamps to P. N. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & G. R. R., Colago, Ill.

SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

No less than 7,572 persons sought a voluntary death in France last year. Of this number 2,168 are attributed to mental afflictions of different kinds, 975 to domestic troubles, 900 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 love.

The Reforma 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 support 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 Emperor said: "The campaign upon which you are first assembled around me will be specially remembered. I hope that in the labours before us you will serve with the same fidelity you displayed toward my father."

WOMANS WORLD.

The Queen of Italy has been spending the last fortnight at Courmayeur, which is a favorite resort of Her Majesty.

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.

"Mam'selle Chio" says women should be more particular in choosing the colors which set off to best advantage what charms they possess.

GREEN FOR THE AUDDEN HAIR. Green, which is as much in favor as yellow this winter, like the latter color and old rose, is very trying to elderly skins.

ARTIST WOMEN OF RANK. The Duchess d'Uzes, a French lady who may marry General Boulanger, signs her works of sculpture "Mannula."

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.

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.

WOMAN IN HER ELEMENT. The Princess of Wales was forty-four years old on the 1st 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 Bonlangier's one idol in life is said to be his mother. He spends every Sunday afternoon and evening with her, and if away always sends her a telegram.

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 woman of Birmingham to Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain is to be a diamond star and necklace of exquisite pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are now at Nice.

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

A Russian Princess, one of the greatest gamblers at Monte 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.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson Oliphant, the novelist, better known simply as Mrs. Oliphant, is now sixty years of age.

Woman's sphere seems to be constantly enlarging. At Manistee, Mich., the hoop factory employs women to feed the planer and do other light work of that nature.

The American Hairdresser says the blonde cannot be done as well with Fre-enliment, the blonde is the beauty of civilization.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

EUROPE'S CROWNED HEADS. AGES AND REIGNS 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 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. Grevy.

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

The King of Serbia, Milan I., is forty-four, and was crowned only six years ago, but before that he had held the throne for fourteen years by election as Prince Milan Obrenovich IV.

The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar 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 reign.

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. AND THEY ARE ALL VERY EASY AND WORTH A 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.

THE FASHIONS

Polonaises with diagonal fronts are still popular. Pale gold with pink is a favorite color combination in evening toilets.

Stylish belts are of mottled skarkakin, with buckles of carved ivory or silver. Brooches are effectively blended with tulle in some handsome gowns.

Some of the newest jet passementeries are relieved by intermixed beads of cut coral. Silk astrakhan is used as a border 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 bridesmaids. Seal-plush garments are said to retain their original appearance much longer than genuine sealskin.

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

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 insets.

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 hats with wide brims, which are caught up in a variety of picturesque ways.

Only very young girls now wear red dresses, and with these the hat, gloves, shoes, sash, etc., should be black.

Rose, white, claret, Danube blue and silver gray were the colors noted in some recently imported French tailor gowns.

THE TWO VERY LUCKY MEN OF VANCOUVER. In last September M. C. Harell, a laborer, bought one-twentieth of ticket No. 46,755 in the Louisiana State Lottery, and that number drew the big \$300,000 prize on Oct. 9th.

SMILES FOR THE HURRIED. Something you can't see through:—A glass eye.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Montana lynchings 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 Vermont toboggan slide.—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 has propounded the following questions, which the bishops are asked to submit to the rectors of parishes in their dioceses:

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 Christian, Jewish and Mohammedan Calendars.

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

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 eclipse, 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 CHRISTIAN ERA. The Christian era, which is used by Christian nations, is reckoned from the birth of Christ, which, according to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, took place A. M. (in the year of the world) 4004; according to the Samaritan text, A. M. 4700; and according to the Septuagint, A. M. 5572.

THE ROMAN AND JULIAN YEARS. 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.

THE GREEK AND RUSSIAN YEARS. 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.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1889. Year. Names of Months. Month Begins.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1889. 5649. New Moon, Feast, Feasts, &c. 1889

There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy made than Haggard'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.

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

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 potato, a stick, a stone; like a lump of ice, only he is never in the melting mood.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS OLD SLAVE. RALPH, N.C., Dec. 31.—James H. Jones, colored, of this city, who was Mr. Jefferson Davis' body servant while the latter was President of the Confederacy, wrote him a

letter some weeks ago, expressive of his high regard. Jones stated that he had not seen his former master since both were taken to Fortress Monroe. Jones was captured with Mr. Davis in Georgia and made great efforts to secure his master's escape.

QUBBEC OFFICIAL NEWS. EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS—PONTIAC CIRCUIT COURT—MUNICIPAL CHANGES.

It is ordered that the Circuit Court in and for the County of Pontiac, at the Chapeau Village, is and shall be abolished from and after the 1st of January.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken the muscles, and incur dyspepsia a result. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliary Obstruction, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

of the moon, visible in this country and Europe. The annular eclipse of the sun will occur on June 28, which will be invisible in America, 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 invisible in the United States.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS. Sun enters Capricornus and winter begins 1889, December 1, nine A. M.; sun enters Aries and spring 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.;

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FATHER LAMBERT'S CASE.

A Policy 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 expositions of doctrinal teachings, but also in its rulings in essential regulations and discipline.

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 obedience while differences are in abeyance, who do not hold themselves aloof from the Church, or give scandal by covert and overt acts 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 England," 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, who 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 left that city with reluctant consent of Bishop Junker, to join the Paulists. After a year in that community he was compelled by ill-health to withdraw from it in 1883, about the time when Bishop McQuaid was consecrated. 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 consent of the Propaganda, and canonically speaking, was still a priest of the Alton 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 oath; hence, no oath, no need of dispensation. Secondly, that the Propaganda adopted a regulation in 1873, while he had been adopted into the diocese of Rochester in 1868, four years before the quoted regulation.

Throughout the whole proceedings no word of bitterness 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 merits.

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

CATHOLIC INDIAN FAITH.

A True Incident of Harder 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 crime. 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 appearance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent her head and shoulders, and the long, bare, lank arms and oars hands told of many a year of weary toil. Her face was haggard and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair struggled carelessly over her brow and almost hid the vivid gleams that fitfully darted from her deep set black eyes. The house was full of the usual crowd of spectators, and a motley group of Indians, dressed in tawdry finery, lounged stolidly around the door.

Don Jose Sena, 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 for her reason for refusing, she said that the Padre had instructed her to forgive all her enemies; 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 testify by the Judge, she proceeded very reluctantly to do so.

When she had concluded she, and raising her long bony hands above her head, she exclaimed in a voice which was tremulous with emotion, "You, 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 reigned 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 hair stands up wavy and bushy, like that of the Circassian women in your dime museums. In the bush they wear no cloths, but when they come in town the authorities compel them to be clad. The women object most strenuously to obediencing. If you give a woman a gown she will seldom put one on 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 no incentive for them to accept civilization and learn to work. The country swarms with kangaroos, wild rabbits, and animals similar to

CASTORIA

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. Adams, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Spiccation, Kids Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

the kangaroo—rabbits and birds. Then the blacks make a large part of their diet of snakes and worms. Worms they eat raw just as they dig them from the earth. They eat snakes of all kinds. The blacks are not profane, 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 months. He cannot return to his own tribe until the expiration of this period. When he does take her back, if she utters no complaint of hunger against him, that is, if she does not show that he has utterly failed to supply her with sufficient worms, kangaroo meat and snakes—he can marry her. But for a year he must stay out of the way of his tribe, for if they catch him they will kill 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 cutting off the little finger of his right hand at the first joint. They live in low, skin-covered huts, and I think are in every respect beneath the North American Indian in intelligence."—Chicago Herald.

FOR REFLECTION.

The luxurious frequently detest luxury in others.

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

Better is a dry morsel 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 sinner; 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 wisdom.

Forgive thy neighbor if he hath hurt thee; and then shall thy sins be forgiven to thee when thou prayest.

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

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

But thou hast mercy upon all, because thou canst do all things, and overlookest the sins of men for the sake of repentance.

And when thou shalt seek thee 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 mayest 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 forward, and increaseth even to perfect day. The way of the wicked is darkness; they know not where they fall.

Man knoweth not his own end; but as fishes are taken with the hook, and as birds are caught with snare, so men are taken in the evil time, when it shall suddenly come upon them.

What needeth a man to seek things that are above him, whereas he knoweth not what is profitable for him in his life, in all the days 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 circumstances the Yankee holds pre-eminence. Mgr. Capel tells the story of a meeting between Pius IX. and a leading Westerner. A special audience had been arranged for an American of prominence. Mgr. Capel himself was in attendance on the Pope. The unfettered 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 DEPRIVITY.

(From the Lewiston Journal.)

Dexter, Me., is reported by a correspondent of the Piscataquis Observer, as having a chronic case of total depravity. The patient is somebody who makes a business of writing anonymous letters of a scurrilous nature, the latest victim being a respected clergyman 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 seems almost a mistake that the whipping post was abolished.

PEOPLE FRET TOO MUCH ABOUT TRIFLES.

Women find a sea of trouble in their house-keeping. Some one says they often put a much worry and anxiety into a loaf of bread, a pile of cake, into the weekly washing and ironing as should suffice for much weightier matters. Suppose these things go wrong

to-day the to-morrow are coming in which to try again, and the thing is not worth clouding your own spirit and those around you, by 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 apiece. In the Universities Mission the average was only \$1,200. The average cost of the total maintenance of a missionary by the first is about \$2,500; by the second about \$440. The fundamental difference between the 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 children. The distinguished feature of the Universities Mission is that their missionaries are celibates." He therefore comes to the conclusion that celibacy is necessary in the great majority of cases, estimating 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 Baptist Church." Mr. Scully has been a sad specimen of the convert.

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 few years after his "conversion." He becomes "unfit by reason of immorality and untruthfulness" to be—not to say a Baptist minister.—but anything except a sounder. Scully is only a sample of the lot.

The Protestant sects would avoid much trouble, chagrin and shame if they would remember that the "converted priest" is, always, a sounder. He is invariably either a drunkard or an impute man. Good priests are never "converted."—Michigan Catholic.

HINTS TO AID HEALTH.

RULES WHICH IT WILL BE FOUND VERY BENEFICIAL TO OBSERVE.

The following formula should be born in mind by all who regard health and easy nerves as the greatest blessing on earth: I. Full, rich diet—Heat of blood, nervousness, and mental worry.

II. Restricted, but nutritious diet—Coolness of system, calm nerves, and happiness. Ergo I.—In health and all its consequences. II.—Health, with its thousand blessings.

Mischievous was; he did as I told him, and I was as happy as ever a physician could be. For three came quiet to his eye, red blood to his veins, 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 tonic until you have acquired perfect steadiness 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 press it. A week's trial will prove if it can be assimilated; if it cannot, the malt alone with every meal will do good. The notion of cod liver oil at night all over the breast and stomach does good. A warm wash all over followed by the cold or tepid 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 eat in clothing; all well, but all light is the rule for health. Exercise and a very well ventilated bed-room will give refreshing sleep, and this latter will speedily restore even the most debilitated system. But remember, it must be natural sleep versus that produced by narcotics.—The Doctor in Caselli's Magazine.

WHY DOESN'T MAINE JOIN THE DOMINION?

Appropos 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 Bus Noss'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 attractive that, like an overworked hotel, we had a new annex every chance we got. Second, we are a peculiar people, and a hundred years ago came to the conclusion that kings and queens and all that sort of briar-brac 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.

Francis S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One Bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

CLIFF DWELLERS.

Jacob S. Hirsch writes as follows, from Denver, to the Commercial Gazette:

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. Previous 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 Arizona, but nothing like a complete survey has ever been made. The district in which these ruins are located covers an area of nearly six thousand square miles, chiefly in Colorado, but which includes narrow belts in the adjacent 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 measure 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 stone, frequently doubtless, of rubble and adobe 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 religious 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 sages say that in Mexico the sacred inclosures were used for defensive purposes, 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 masonry, and the manner in which they are attached to the cliffs is simply marvelous. Their construction has cost a great deal of labor, the rock 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 class than to the earlier parts of a long period of occupation. Their position, however has secured them, in a great measure, from the hand of the invader as well as the ordinary effects of age.

A brief description of the one found in Mantos Canon will serve as a characterization of all, for it is considered the "noblest Roman of them all." Perched seven hundred feet above the valley, on a little ledge only just large enough to hold it, stands a two-story 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 rock 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 band along the floor. The windows are square 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 these strange, cliff-dwelling people were prepared to resist assault. Typical cliff-dwellings are found Espanola, the southern terminus of the New Mexican extension of the Denver and Rio Grande 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 undoubtedly 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 Moquols and Zuals. There is a great similarity, 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 same time surrounded by different physical features or by different neighbors. The study of the fragmentary were found about these ruins is very interesting, and the immense quantity 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 pulverized shells. The modeling was done almost exclusively with the hand; no wheel had been used, and no implement whatever except for surface creating or indenting.

GROOMING A HORSE.

The curry comb is a source of pleasure to the horse, or an instrument of torture, according as it is handled. It may be made to gently flatter the skin of the horse, removing impurities and opening the pores, or in a less skillful hand it may scrape and irritate the surface, bruise prominent points, and leave the tortured animal so sore that it will frown after shrink from the touch of one of its hands. Every person who has one of a horse should learn to acquire a deft, rapid, light touch which does thorough work, and 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 scraping 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.]

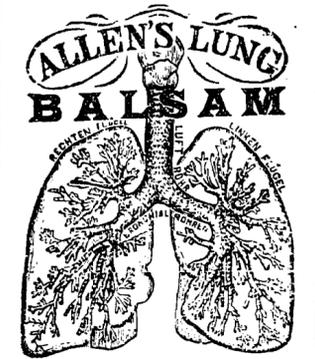
An austere-looking lady walked into a furrier's recently, and said to the yellow-headed clerk: "I would like to get a muff,"

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

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Dr. CHANNING'S SARSAPARILLA

Compound Extract of Pure Red Jamaica For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, obstructions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhoea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a depraved and impure condition of the blood.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no other in its place. Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

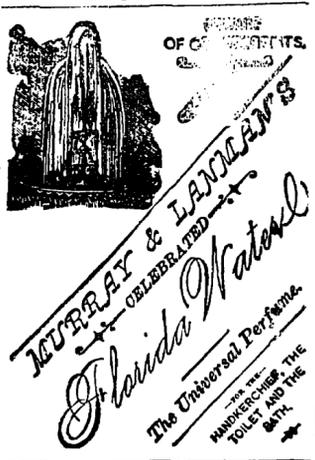
BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to relieve the most distressing cases. AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains NO OPIUM in any form.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. With their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, and regulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHES

As they would be almost powerless 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. Buy after all sick head

ACHE

Is the base 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 grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. All R.L.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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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 the selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will 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, or strength restored to the feeble, or the tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle miasms are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packages by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPSS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Table listing shipping routes and agents, including Acadian, Asyrian, Buenos Ayres, Canadian, Carthaginian, Caspian, Circassian, Corean, Grecian, Eberian, Lusitanian, Manihoban, Monte Viden, Nestorian, Newfoundland, Norwegian, Nova Scotian, Persianian, Phoenician, Polynesian, Pomeranian, Prussian, Rostarian, Sardinian, Scythian, Scandinavian, Siberian, Waldensian, etc.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAEL LINE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Maids and Passengers to and from Iceland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:

Parisian... Saturday, Dec. 29 Sardinian... Saturday, Jan. 12 At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX:

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

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax Cabin, \$38.75; \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.00.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland Cabin, \$37.50; \$72.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.00.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.—The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.E., are intended to be despatched from Halifax:

Caspian... Monday, Jan. 7 Nova Scotian... Monday, Jan. 24 Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's—Cabin, \$20; Intermediate \$15.00; Steerage, \$8.00.

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow from Boston:

Carthaginian... About Dec. 3 Siberian... About Dec. 17 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Services are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glasgow from Philadelphia:

Grecian... About Nov. 30 Manihoban... About Dec. 14 THEORETICAL BILLS OF LADING granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston Portland and Halifax.—Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax and the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchant Despatch), Boston, and Grand Trunk Railway Company, through Bates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Cornhill Street, New York; or Messrs. Hunter, Gluck, Paris & Ang. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; G. Heug, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkopf No. 8, Bremen; Oshley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C., London; James & Allan, 40, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James Street, Liverpool; Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 113 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; C. W. Robinson, 186 St. James Street opposite St. Lawrence Hall; D. Battersby, 174 St. James Street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James Street; or A. B. Christie, 268 St. James Street.

H. & A. ALLAN, 8 State Street, Boston, and 25 Cornhill Street, Montreal.

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and it cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, 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 romance runs riot in Ireland. All the old songs are full of this idea, and the stories. But for my part I believe there never was a country where romance was such a dead letter.

I am not now alluding to the upper ten, but to that far larger and more important community, the great unwashed. As for the first-named class, there is no new string to be touched when alluding to their love. The careful little draw his bow at venture as much for the inhabitants of Erin as for other folks.

But if you would know whether Irish marriages 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 ever.

See, here is a quiet village, where there are half dozen select families when all is told, and on which a young man of letters and spheres beyond compare, full of a belief in himself and his power to defy the enchantments of all the unscrupulous maidens upon earth. The young man arrives in the smartest of collars, the newest of hats, coats that Poole alone could have given, and finds himself somebody's slave.

They meet, these two, they look, they love—though (as I have said) in the wrong way, and a great many times. The theory of "love at first sight," though useful for sentimental purposes and for the writing out of certain plots, is not a practical one; is on the contrary, distinctly shallow. However it may be with lovers in warmer climates, in mine the affection or liking which grows in the passion, takes time to ripen.

See, here is a quiet village, where there are half dozen select families when all is told, and on which a young man of letters and spheres beyond compare, full of a belief in himself and his power to defy the enchantments of all the unscrupulous maidens upon earth.

Love before marriage is so very exceptional as to be almost unknown among the farming classes in Ireland. Matches are made and carried out with scarcely a consideration for the most recent fashions, very little or no interference being considered necessary between the two young people designed for, bride and bridegroom until 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 time at the chapel gate on the morning that is to make them man and wife. Everything is arranged by the priest, the father and mother are rarely there, and the bride and groom are rarely there, and the bride and groom are rarely there, and the bride and groom are rarely there.

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their only support when famine presses on them. Yet even with these romances 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 Osey, who, after five months' hard teaching, was a very presentable housemaid.

It was close on the end of Shrove-tide, that most stirring of all times in an Irish village like this, 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 a game 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 something was due to me from her, seeing how moon-struck she appeared. "I beg you pardon, ma'am," said she, dropping an elaborate courtesy, "but may I go up to entrance gate, ma'am av ye please?"

"Dear me, it's late, Honora, isn't it?" said I. "Nine o'clock if it's a minute—eh, Daisy?" appealing to my little partner at the table. "What can you want at the gate at this hour?" asked I, somewhat annoyed, "but come," said she, "Wha's comin'?" asked I.

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

"Good Heavens! she's going to be married," said I addressing the innocent Daisy, who naturally stared blankly back at me. "Who is it, Honora?" 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'am," said she, with a mild but expiring 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 it. 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 her some questions. In one blow I lost my faith in the romance of Irish history and my household.

But if you would know whether Irish marriages 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 ever.

See, here is a quiet village, where there are half dozen select families when all is told, and on which a young man of letters and spheres beyond compare, full of a belief in himself and his power to defy the enchantments of all the unscrupulous maidens upon earth.

They meet, these two, they look, they love—though (as I have said) in the wrong way, and a great many times. The theory of "love at first sight," though useful for sentimental purposes and for the writing out of certain plots, is not a practical one; is on the contrary, distinctly shallow.

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glorious and triumphant leading the human family to immortality. The preacher concluded with an earnest exhortation to Catholics united in wedlock to remember their dignity as Christians and to preserve the sanctity of marriage.

O'CONNELL: Ode to the Apostle of Moral Force.

By FATHER MAC.

"Words are soft, and deeds are hard," Said the mighty man of old; And with words 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 flows 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 green, while steel is false" In the battle of the Truth. Hear, ye souls in captive vaults! Force gives way to Heaven's Ruth.

Angels beamed, and devils fled, But men conjured them once more, Soldiers bleed, as they have fled, Force is umpire as before, Yet must all the sons of Earth Follow in this creed of Ruth: "Right is mightier than Might,"—Motto of the God of Truth.

THE 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 ever 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 be wear her last year's bonnet She to-day does not refuse; To break his coat she's ever ready— And they say she shines his shoes.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

It is Proved to be no Failure.

On a recent Sunday evening, Father Duherry, S. J., began a course of sermons in St. Francis Xavier, Liverpool, on the subject of marriage, devoting the introductory discourse to a consideration of its sanctity. Taking as the text the words, "And Jesus was invited to the 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 of the people of this country, and that they were slowly but surely returning to the faith and ideas and practices of paganism because they were left like sheep without a shepherd.

From time to time we read in the daily paper reports of efforts of the admirers of Joan of Arc to have her name enrolled among the canonized 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 devout Catholics recently brought an "authentic standard" of Joan of Arc to lay on the shrine of Notre 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.

The Bishop, before consecrating the relic, speaks of Joan as a faithful and devoted follower of the moral unity to a shattered nation, and ordained for a great work in the world. The Church was re-energized as having been her enemy, and having condemned her as a witch. This was erroneous view. The Church in Joan's time was distracted, and the Pope an exile in a foreign land, and she stepped from the Bunsen sentence to the Church Universal. It was then unable to help her. But twenty-five years after her death Pope Calixtus ordered all the charges made against her to be investigated, and a new trial to take place. She came out of it victorious, and was rehabilitated. The inquiries set on foot by his order resulted from the Bunsen sentence to the Church Universal. It was then unable to help her. But twenty-five years after her death Pope Calixtus ordered all the charges made against her to be investigated, and a new trial to take place. She came out of it victorious, and was rehabilitated.

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soon as stocks are reduced the demand is expected to revive. It is stated that receivers at Kingston and points in that vicinity have dropped considerable money through stocking up at the highest price of prices. Here we quote No. 1 pressed \$18.60 to \$14.00 per ton.

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