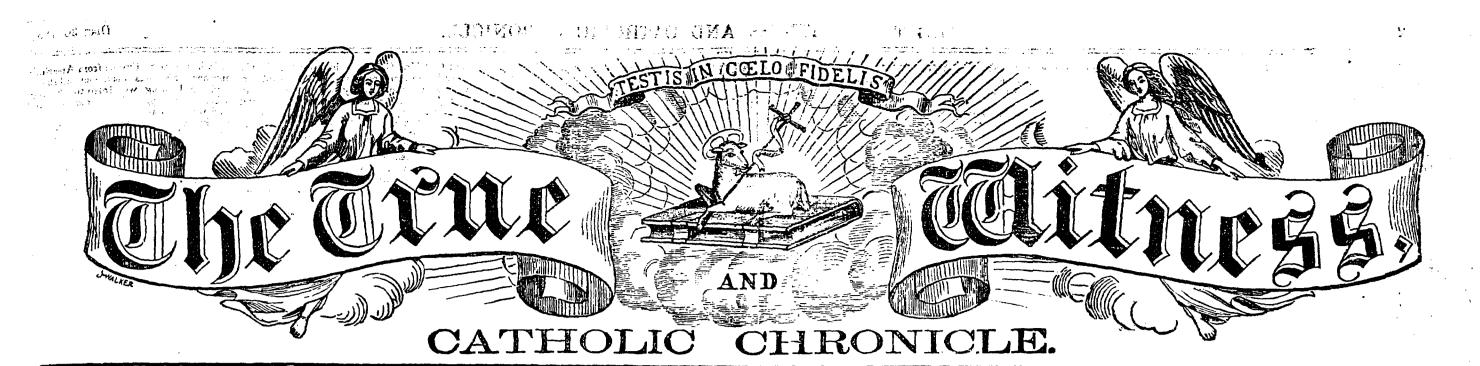
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VOL. XXXVI.---NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1885.

PRICE - FIVE CENTS.

MANDEMENT

BY BISHOP FABRE

READ IN THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY

A Warning to all Concerned not to Make use of it for Political Purposes.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre has issued the ollowing mandement, which was read in many of the Roman Catholic churches yesterday :---

VICAR-GENERAL MARECHAL, who read the mandement at the Cathedral, said he had been specially instructed and authorized by Mgr. limbre to warn them that no political party should attempt to make use of the mandement against another political party. Such was not its purpose or sim, and any attempt made by a political party to so use it would meet with dis_pprobation of His Lordship. Mgr. Fabre had no desire nor intention to have political capital made out of his episcopal utterances.

To the Clergy, Scenlar and Regular, to the Religious Communizies and to all the Faith-ful of our Diocese, Greeting and Blessing in Our Lord :

OUR VERY DEAR BRETHNEN, -- On the 1st of November last our most Holy Father the Pope issued one of those solemn documents, which are destined to make their mark in the Catholic world. The clear of Him who said He was "the way, the truth and the life," and who came to calighten all men coming into this worki, traces the great lines of the rights of the church, of the benefits it has borne to nations which have been civilized by it, and of the daties which devolve on it on the part of eivil society.

Then our Haly Father reviews the duties of domestic society and of men, the one to the other, and procests enorgetically against the perverse principles which some people call the new right. This new law on the one hand deposes authority and plunges the state society, at least places it on a footing of equality or even of inferiority to societies

of this important document. To thoroughly understand it it would be necessary to study each proposition, and this study would enable us S see the wisdom and the opportnueness of these sublime precepts of the Vicar of Jesus Conset, who alone, or etmost alone, has the courage and the will to say the whole

truth to the world. Receive these precepts with a great spirit of faith. Be convinced that it would be arro-gance and folly to rebel against them,

In all these instructions Our Holy Father the Pope repeats with more entreaty than ever the grand ideas of authority and sub-mission to it which all subjects owe it. Authority comes from God Himself, and to those who are its depositories he teaches their duty to the Church and to its children. Whether this power is entrusted to one or to many, be it a monarchy, an oligarchy or a representative system, the Church, on account of its supercatural mission, has a right to its protection. It is a right which the Church claims and not a favor, and any state which does not accord the church its place and its role commits an injustice to the church and to the children of the church. But if these are the duties of the possessors of power and authority, subjects also have duties, and it is the exercise of these duties which our Holy Father regulates with a wisdom such as the Popes only can have, because they are the only ones placed above human passions through their position, their mission and through the assistance which they receive from God to enable them to fulfil it. To subjects the Sovereign Pontiff preaches obedience to the authorities. But, as in our days, because of the representative system which maintains in the civilized world, and which places the election of those entrusted with authority in the hands

of majorities and multitudes, he encounters often oppositions to the liberty of the church, and on the other hand struggles and protests against those who govern to those who protest ; whether in public life or by the voice of the press, the Sovereign Pontiff gives as a record of a thousand years of British misgovrule to follow the direction which will be given by the Vatican and by the bishops. Before, in other solemn vircumstances, the

august Leo NIII, proclaimed these same teachings, this union of Catholics with those to whom the Holy Spirit has entrusted the government of God's church, and if there ever was a time when this union was necessary and circumstances which called for it, it is this time of ours and the circumstances in

which we find ourselves in Canada. A wind of revolt and rebellion is blowing over our country. We have ourselves seen a spectacle which was far from doing honor to in revolution, and on the other refuses to spectacle which was far from doing honor to recognize the supernatural mission of the our city; our youth have given themselves Church, treats this latter, if not as a hostile up to demonstrations which have pained sober men, and even men of emincace have given aid to these manifestations in which ridicule struggled with revolutionary disorder. To cap all, it has been attempted to make use of religion to make acceptable to our people a movement which promises no good for the future. Where are we going if we travel by this route ? We are accustoming our people to rebellion, and far from educating them to the wise and prudent exercises of their political duties, we are habituating them to agitation and license, and we are rendering ourselves responsible for the sad consequences which will result. How far are we from the wise counsels and prudent regulations of the Immortal Leo XIII. in his encyclical "Immortale Dei?" How they will groan in future who, through the press or by other means, had con-tributed to cause the Catholics of this country to forget those traditions of order which they respected ! We have mentioned the press and we believe it our ducy to say pablicly that there are journals in this diocese which have failed in their mission because. while proclaiming themselves Catholic and subject to the Church, they spread defiance to the authorities, upply themselves to oppose the authorities and show too much ambition to supplant by all possible means those against whom they direct their accusations. It is time for us to arrest ourselves on the decline upon which it is attempted to draw up and that we return to wise idees, to a predent and reasonable conduct. Leo XIII., whose great teachings we have just learned, gives to all the rules which we have to follow -respect for authority and in the protests which we may make against certain of its measures, moderation and Christian charity. Far from us, then, be this acrimonious language, these horrible invectives, which pertain not to sincero Catholics ; far f.om us be those odious accusations, those unjust suspicions as to motives ; let there be everywhere union. We will end by these words of Leo XIII. : "Therefore, if in the past disagreements have occurred they must be buried in oblivion ; if temerity and injustice has been committed, whoever the guilty party may be, all must now be repaired by reciprocal charity and all must be redeemed by a common effort of deference towards the Holy See. By this means Catholics will obtain a double advantage, that of aiding the church to prcserve and propagate Christian doctrine and that of rendering a signal service to society. whose salvation is strongly compromised by bad doctrines and by bad passions." Be the present mandement as well as the encyclical letter Immortale Dei of Our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., read and made public at the sermon in all parish and other churches where public office is held, as well as at the chapel houses of the religious communities the first Sunday after its reception and the following Sunday. Given at Montreal in our episcopal palace, under our signature and seal, and the countersignature of our chancellor, this 15th December, 1885.

A STIRRING LETTER. THE IRISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION-DEWDNEY AND THE REST OF THE GANG IN THE NORTH-WEST.

To the Editor of the True WITNESS.

Sin, In common with those who keep silent or only speak when necessity urges them, I address you now. You have taken a stand. I helieve you are right. Stick to it. But I know that any man who takes a stand on a great public question must also take his political life in his hands. Not only his political life, but often his social and sometimes his physical life. In a world made up as ours is it needs courage to do so. I observe that in the controversy relating to the execution of Riel the old lines of party politics are somewhat broken up. A great revolt has taken place in the ranks of the so-called Conserva-tive party. Was the execution of Riel the cause of that revolt? I doubt it. Was not the powder in the mine long before Riel crossed the border to apply the match? Let the facts answer. Will the consensus of opinion on either side of the water declare that the men who won liberty for America in the United States and Canada at the point of the bayonet were wrong ? Rather will it not be said—as it has been said by every man who has thought and written since the days of Chatham to those of Parnell -- that the men who laid the seeds of rebellion in misgovernment were the guilty ones, not those who rebelled. Who was wrong when the barons of England, led by Stephen Langton, a bishop of the church, wrested Magna Charts from the tyrant John ? That tyrant or the good and brave men who compelled him to an act of justice? If we may lay claim to statesmanship in Canada, can we look for its manifestation in the North-West, or have we to go back over the miserable croment to find precedents for the failure of government in the territories? Unfortunately we must. Look at the history of that glorious land since it came under the baleful influence of Canadian officialism. Has one solitary step been taken that commends itself to the approbation of honest men? The title to the North-West Territories, purchased by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company, was founded in prostitution, con

tinued by fraud, rectified by rebellion, and -sorrow that it should be so -comented by blood. And, sir, has the record of those who have undertaken the great responsibility of governing that country been such as to challenge our admiration ? Have they done right : That's the question. Let us examine the record, for this is a matter which touches ourselves and our children, we belonging to the soil. Worse than all was the insensate repetition of Charles I's blunder. Not by a crowned reprobate, but by a man who had gone through the fires of rebellion and had taken his first lesson in public life defending a rebel. As Downing Street drove Canada iuto rebelliou so did Sir John's officialism drive the North-West to arms. And by the same means, with this difference, that the men who incited the rising of '37 by mis-government were gentlemen, those who did the same in the North-West were the veriest ragamuffins that ever left their country for their country's good. Look at the rascally deception played upon the Hon. William Macdougall, in the first place. Was he sent into the wilderness, like the Jewish goat, with all the sins of the Government on his devoted head ? Ask him. Was that blunder or design ? I have heard it said that in politics a blunder is worse than a crime. But I hold by a truer perception. The crime lies in the thought that framed it before commission, the blunder was a fluke of circumstances. Will any man say that the sending of Mr. Tupper's con in-law (Cameron) to " take down that blawsted fence" was a blunder? Would not common sense have suggested the choice of some man belonging to the people of Red Hiver to take the "lay of the land and the look of our people," before the new regime was imposed on the country : Then look at Colonel Denis' ab-surd proclamation. The Metis Ind a right to kick against such unwarrantable intrusion. Look at poor old Howe's mission the Nationalist vote. and its disastrous results. Then again, was it a blunder or a deliberate crime to remove Judge Ryan, who knew the habits, manners, and religion of the half-breeds, and appoint Judge Richardson in his place ? Was it a blunder or a crime to appoint Dewdney governor, a man whose poverty may have been alleged to extend from the frozen north pole of his heart to the frigid south pole of his pocket when he was appointed ? If trading in whiskey permits, grabbing town sites or cheating poor devils of Indians out of their Government allowances be virtues, let us pray. Was it a crime or a blunder to hurry the C.P.R. construction to a conclusion on the strength of the Pompadour maxim, "after us the doluge ?" Or was it only the fulfilment of the former crime or blunder for which Sir Hugh Allan paid \$365,000 ? Was it a crime or a blunder that resulted in the removal of such able men as Macdougall, Galt, Mitchell, Tupper et al., and their replace-ment by such incapables as Macpherson, McLelan, and the rest down to Foster? It looks as if the barnaclec were sailing the ship. Think of the reckless expenditure on that country and find out where the money Where is the vast population calhas gone. culated in geometrical ratio by Sir John Macdonald that was to flood the North-West ? Think of the bogus land companies and the satisfaction the Orange leaders got for hauling down their incorporation flag and --

a better order of things. How do we know that since Sir John Macdonald has appointed and maintained a set of Orange officials in the North-West, constantly refusing to have their conduct inquired into, that he may not do the same in Quebec or Ontario when next the people petition against aggressing robbery nd insult : A glance at the list of Sir John's appointments will show anyone who knows the men how great a proportion are Orangemen. But the fact that among these officials are many men who seem to make it their principal business to establish Orange lodges in the territories is enough, and everybody knows that these lodges are simply electioneering machines in the interest of Sir John, as well as hotbeds of bigotry. The Irish people have had terrible experience of Orange domination in Ireland with its atten-dant landlordism. Will they consent to see the same infamous system established in the North West : If they do they need never look for sympathy in the day of struggle. It is therefore the bounden duty of every Irish-man to work for the overthrow of Sir John and his Orange clique. Then it will be equally the duty of the incoming administration to institute a

searching inquiry into the conduct of Lieut.-Gevenne Dewdney and the whole tribe of scamps who have fattened on the spoils of the North-West, and who are responsible for the rebellion with all its evils of destruction, misery and bloodshed. This is perhaps enough for the present, but, with your permission. I may return to the subject again.

Yours truly, A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, Dac. 21, 1885.

OVER THE SEA.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE-LIBERAL POSITION ON THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

Lospon, Dec. 26 .- The Queen has renounded her intention of opening Parliament in person, and will remain at Osborne, unless a cabinet crisis should occur, in which case she will come to L ndon. She evinces a greater dislike than ever to a residence in London although there is a rumor that she has been much impressed by the comments of the press on Mr. Irving's production of Faust, and intends to visit a theatre for the first time since

the opening of Parliament with the utmost confidence. He can bring on a crisis, and turn out the Government whenever he may consider the time ripe for doing so. The Mr. Gladstone may pass through the House of Commons over the heads of the Conservatives.

ernment will be given an extension of power, and says it is possible the Government may make an attempt to suppress Ireland with high handep coercion. The Cabinet will meet on Thursday to settle the programme for the com ng session.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The Loyal Patrictic Union will hold a meeting in Dublin on the Sth of January and another in London at a later date for the purpose of forming a league similar in methods of organization to the Irish National League, with branches throughout the Kingdom.

LONDON, Dec. 28.-The Government is preparing an important scheme of local government or the whole kingdom.

NEGOTIATING WITH GLADSTONE. DUBLIN, Dec. 28 - The Exciting Mail says that Capt. O'Shea, Home Rule member of Par-liament, is arranging an *cn(cnte* by which Parnell hament, is arranging an *cricic* by which Parhell will support Gladstona in his effort to gain con-trol of the Government, and, in return for this service, Gladstone will introduce on his accea-sion to power a measure for home rule in Ire-land. The only point in the arrangement upon which there is any disagreement is in relation to the control of the police in Ireland. LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is rumored this evening that on the assembling of Parliament John Bricht will resign because he is opposed to the

that on the assembling of Tarinament coun Bright will resign because he is opposed to the advanced views of the Radicals. DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The Irisk Times publishes a despatch from London to day stating that the police have been ordered to resume the precau-tionary measures adopted during the dynamite scare under the Liberal Government, owing to the excitement among the Nationalists, arising out of the alleged home rule manifesto of Mr.

Gladstone. P. Sheehan, M.P. elect for East Kerry, has advised the tenantry of Killarsev vot to pay rents to the landlords because an Irish Parliament will allot the land to them free and will not compensate the landlords, LONDON, Dec. 29.- The report that Captain O'Shea has been arranging an understanding between the Parnellites and Mr. Gladstone is ridiculed. A rumor was current a week ago that O'Shea, being no longer a member of Parliament, would seek some out-ade political connec-

JULES GREVY

tion.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AT VERSAILLES AMID EXCITE-MENT AND UPROAR.

VERSALLES, Dec. 28.—The space reserved for visitors in the chamber in which the election for tends to visit a theatre for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort. THE INISH QUESTION. The Daily News, in an editorial, says :--"An Irish Parliament, strictly limited to legislation on purely Irish questions and to legislate on them in contormity with the tundamental principle on which the policy of the United Kingdom is based, would, in our belief, be the beginning of pacification, and is an essential condition of it." This sen-there in the organ of the Liberal party shows is an essential condition of the Liberal party shows tence in the organ of the Liberal party shows how completely Mr. Gladstone's action has changed the aspect of the Irish question. Right. Several blows wire exchanged bechanged the aspect of the Irish question. Right. Several blows wire exchanged be-The Stundard says Mr. Gladstone has done fore the combatants could be separated by more for home rule in a week than Mr. Par-hell and his agents have done through years o toil. A leading supporter blowed and the balloting took place. Of Mr. Gladstone said to day that the support pledged to a moderate home rule measure gives Mr. Gladstone a sufficient working forward to tion a farce, as four departments of France wore not represented at the meeting. M. Francois Jules P. Grevy was re-elected president of the French Republic on the joint vote of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies result of recent informal conferences among the leading peers is that the majority of the lords have decided to throw out any bill Drds have decided to throw out any bill PARIS, Dec. 28.-Second ballots were held yesterday in the department of the Seine for ix seats in the Chamber of Deputies to fill vacancies caused by options for four constituencies. The voto was as follows :--Raduals, 172,000; Opportunists, 104,000; Conservatives, 93,000.

THE POPE ON CHAISTIAN EDUCATION.

LETTER OF LEO XIII. TO THE PRELATES OF ENGLAND ON THE ABSOLUTE NECES-SITY OF RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

To Our Venerable Brethren, Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the Title of Sts. Andrew and Gregory on the Calian Hill, Archbishop of Westminster, and the other Bishops of England, Pone Leo XIII. :---

VENERABLE BRETHEEN, HEALTH, AND APOSTOLIC BESEDICTION. - Your proved fidelity and singular devotion to this Apostolic See are admirably shown in the letter which we have lately received from you. Our pleasure in receiving it is indeed increased by pleasure in receiving it is indeed increased by the further knowledge which it gives us of year great vigilance and anxiety in a matter where no care can be too great; we mean the Christian education of your children, upon which you have lately taken counsel together, and have reported to us the decisions to which you came.

In this work of so great moment, venerable brethren, we rejoice much to see that you do not work alone; for we know how much is due to the whole body of your clergy. With the greatest charity, and with unconquered efforts, they have provided schools for their children; and, with wonderful difigence and assiduity, they endeavor by their teaching to form them to a Christian life, and to instruct them in the elements of knowledge. Wherefore, with all the encouragement and praise that our voice can give, we bid your clergy to go on in thei meritoricus work, and to be assured of our special commendation and good will, looking forward to a far greater reward from Our Lord God, for whose sake they are laboring.

Not less worthy of commendation is the generosity of Calholics in this matter. We know how readily they sapply what is needed for the maintenance of schools; not only those who are wealthy, but those also who are of slender means and poer; and it is beautiful to see how, often from the carnings of their poverty, they willingly contribute to the education of children.

In these days, and in the present con-dition of the world, when the tender age of childhood is threatened on every side by.so

are toteign to it. The Suvereign Pondil' shows the fatal consequences of the doctrines of free thought, doctrines which have been condemned by the Popes, and giving in a few words the resume of the teachings of his predecessors, he proclaims the following rules: "The origin of civil authority should be attributed to God an-i act to the multitude; that the right to rebel is repugnant to reason; to noglect the duties of religion or to treat in the same manner the different religions is not permitted either to individuals or to societies, the unlimited liberty to think and to utter in public, one's thoughts should neither be classed among the rights of the citizen nor among the Lings worthy of favor and protection, Likewise we must admit that the church equally with the state, from its nature and by right, is a perfect society ; that those who hold power should not pretend to enslave or subjugate the unarch nor diminish its liberty of action in its - phere nor take from it any of the rights who h have been conferred on it by Jerus Christ. In questions of mixed rights it is fully conformable to naturo as well as to the designs of God not to separate the one power from the other, much less to place them in coullier, but even to establish between them that concord which is in harmony with the special attribute which each society from its nature hubia." "These are," continues Holy Father, "the rules drawn up by the Catholic Church relative to the constitution and the government of states."

The literty of Catholics should not pass these limits : buy and that it becomes license, a liberty of pendition. It is in favor of the liberty above defined that the Church has always fought.

Unfortunately, people tend to wander further from it every day and to throw off the yoke of authority.

Elf the Cathones sincerely wish to fulfil their duties they will draw their inspiration from the legitimate authority, and particularly in that which teaches on modern liberty, as they call it, each ought to submit himself to the judgment of the Apostolic See and to conform to its decisions.

Having expressed these principles, what are the duties of Roman Catholics? In their private existence they conform their manner of living to the precepts of the Scriptures. In public life they will wisely lend their aid to the country's governors, in order that the moral and religious education of youth, upon which depends the salvation of our society. be fully provided for.

Catholics of our days should only act in this manuer, but in fulfilling their delicate mission they are held to prove themselves devoted sons of the church, to conserve harmony of shought, and direct every step towards uniformity of action, taking in so doing as a rule of conduct the prescriptions of the Apostolic see and obedience to the bishops.

When an optional question happens to come up for consideration, it is allowable to enter into a moderate discussion with a view to ascertaining the truth, but in so doing un just suspicions and reciprocal accusations must be avoided.

In the discussion of purely political ques-tions divergence is permitted, but there, also, moderation proper to Christians must be exercised, and it is also a duty to respect individuals who do not side with us in their manner of thinking.

HWe only give here an incomplete analysis spectively.

(Signed,) EDOUARD CHARLES, Bishop of Montreal. By order of Monsigner

T. HAREL, priest, Chancellor.

On the 4th of January next a grand ceremony will be held at Batiscan. the occasion being the blessing of three new bells for the parish church, The bells weigh 1,269, 896 and 611 lbs. re-

Swearing they would never surrondor-surrondered."

Who hears of the magnificent Duke of Manchester now? And the Baptists, the Methodists, the Prohibitionists, the news-paper men, and all the rest who were trepanned into Sir John's election muskeg? And now, after all these series of wrongdoing we now, after all these series of wrongdoing we tion. They take no pains to conceal, the fact are asked not to assert our right of judgment. I of the existence of grave diffiulties in the way of Irishmen are bidden not to join with their agreement. The Pall Mall Gazette, reviewing West asked for \$10 from the deacoust fellowmen in the effort to establish the situation, predicts that the Salisbury Gov.

THE PEERS ARE RESOLVED

to make a firm stand and face the consequences. Mr. Gladstone will be invited beore the bill is thrown out by the peers to sink party and unite with Lord Salisbury's followers to pass a measure acceptable to the country at large. The landed interest admit Mr. Gladstone has a majority in the Commons, but they rely on alarming public anightion on the question of separation, to ultimately defeat home rule. The managers of the Liberal party are confident that a dissolution will return Mr. Gladstone to power with a majority large enough to dispense with

ALLEGED ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

Serious allegations are made in official circles as to irregularities committed at the parlimmentary elections in Ireland. Evidence is being procured to sustain the charges of corrupt practices and intimidation made during the elections. It is asserted that an impartial enquiry would not fail to reduce number of Mr. Parnell's supporters materially. The Nationalists maintain thatno irregularities were committed. Whether there have been or not a good case has been made out for an enquiry as to the working of the election law.

LONDON, Dec. 27.-The Economist, referring to the political situation, says :--'The Tories and Liberals have drawn nearer together and have resolved to reject the orude proposal for an independent Irish parliament. The British parliament is still master of itself. Mr. Parnell has undertaken a hopeless and impossible task in attempting to make 85 members dictate to 554 members.

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- A circular was recently sent to all Liberal members of the new Parlia-ment asking them to state their opinion on the Irish home rule question. In their reply, most of the members avoid explicit statements, but the majority of those who express a definite opinion are opposed to giving to an Irish parliament the control of matters of police, and favor confining the legislative powers of such parliament to matters of local government. A number of members insist that unity of the empire must overtop all efforts to conciliate the Irish. The tenor of the whole replies shows that it is hopeless to expect from the Lib-rals any concession acceptable to the Parnellitas. Gladstone and his colleagues in the late Cabinet continue to exchange views on the Irish ques-tion. They take no pains to conceal the fact

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. - A London special says: The relations between the United States and Austria through the Keily matter are beginning to attract newspaper commont, It is generally agreed that Count K Jnoky is mistaken as to it being a general custom that no further questions are asked when a negative is given to the proposal of certain ambassadors. England makes it a practice to ask what reasons there are for the non reception of the agents whom she proposes, and if these reasons are not based on personal unworthi ness of the agents in question a refusal is not admitted by the British Government. When in that case the post is unfilled for a time. the Chronicle says: An archbishop of Baltimore had made no objection to solempize Mrs. Kieley's marriage. Count Kalnoky showed himself more clerical than the Catholic Church itself. But, as a matter of fact, so unchivalrous a proceeding as that of publicly stigmatizing a lady of blameless re-pute has never been recorded before in diplomatic annals. All states of Europe have an interest in this question, for, accord-ing to Count Kalnoky's ruling, Lord Roseberry, who was received some months ago in special mission to Berlin, could not have

been received in Vienna, as his wife is a Rothschild. There is no doubt that the sentiment of English statesmen is unanimous in approving President Cleveland's course in leaving the Austrian embassy vacant.

DEATH OF A RELIGIBUSE.

On Monday evening, at the Villa Maria Convent, the community was distressed at the untimely death of Sister St. Anne of Jesus nec Emelie Leclair, which occurred at 8 o'clock, after several months suffering from belock, after several months softering from phthisis, This religiouse was the daughter of Mrs. Silomon Leclaire, of St. Thereae, and sister of Mesers. J. H. Leclair, Provincial Surveyor, A. Leclair, M.D., and Pierre Leclair, advocate. Sister St. Anne of Jesus received tion, St. Therese. At the age of 16 she entered the noviciate, and a few months later, pro-nounced her final vows. She died at the age of 39 years. The funeral of the Rev. Sister will take place

to-morrow at the Villa Maria Convent.

A woman in a Congregational church in the

may flourish in the number of their schulars We ourselves also seeing the condition of things in this city continue, with the greatest effort and at great cost, to provide an abund. ance of such schools for the children of Rome, For it is in, and by, these schools that the Catholic faith, our greatest and best inheri-tance, is preserved whole and entire. In these schools the liberty of parents is respected ; and, what is most needed, especially in the prevailing license of opinion and of action, it s by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the state ; for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practiced the Christian faith from his childbood. The begin-ning and, as it were, the seed of that human perfection which Jesus Christ gave to mankind, are to be found in the Christian education of the young ; for the future condition of the State depends upon the early training of its children. The wisdom of our forefathers, and the very foundations of the State, are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without religious education. You see, therefore, venerable brethren, with what carnest forethought parents must beware of intrusting their children to schools in which they cannot receive religious teaching.

In your country of Great Britain, we know that, besides yourselves, very many of your nation are not a little anxious arout religious education. They do not in all things agree. with us ; nevertheless they ace how important, for the sake both of society and of men individually, is the preservation of that Christian wisdom which your forefathers received. through St. Augustine, from our prodecessor, Gregory the Great; which wisdom the violent tompests that came afterwards have not entirely scattered. There are, as we know, at this day, many of an excellent disposition of mind who are diligently striving to retain what they can of the ancient faith, and who bring forth many and great fruits of charity. As often as we think of this, so often are we deeply moved; for we love with a paternal charity that island which was not undeservedly called the Mother of Saints; and we see, in the disposition of mind of which we have spoken, the greatest hope and, as it were, a pledge of the welfare and prosperity of the British people.

Go on, therefore, venerable brethren, in making the young your chief care; press onward in every way your episcopal work, and cultivate with alacrity and hopefulness whatever good seeds you find ; for God, who

is rich in meroy, will give the increase. As a pledge of gifts from above, and in witness of our good will, we lovingly grant in the Lord to you, and to the clergy and people committed to each one of you, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 27th

day of November, in the year 1885, the eighth year of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

· WORK AND FRY

At the last convocation of the Gregorian University at Rome the following priests of the Province of Quebec received the degree, of doctors of theology .- Messre, Jacques relietier, Prosper Bennet and Alfred Aroham bault. M. Auguste Taschereau has received the title of licentiate of theology, and M. M. Jacques Dupre and Antoire Malet the title doctor at the University of St. Thomas, A woman in a Congregational on urun in the Jacques Dapre and Antoire mains with West asked for \$10 from the deacons fund to Jacques Dapre and Antoire mains with bols has to produce a divorce.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRELAND'S WANTS

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PORTED OUT BY PATRICK MIAN AND MICHAEL DAVITY-PROTECTION DECLARED NECES-SARY - THE SAME ENGLIS AS CANADA POSSESSES WANTED.

Lancoln, Neb. Dec. 23,-Patrick Egan President of the Irish National League o America, said yesterday :-- "I consider the principles of home rule as virtually settled, both English parties admitting the necessity for such a change. I am of opinion it will be accomplished by the junction of Parnell's forces with those of Gladstene when the critical time comes, not an alliance as is so frequently stated, as it would be contrary to the principles of the Irish party to ally themselves with either of the English parties, but by independent action in the same direction. Ireland does not look for auything from Gladstone's love or that of any other English leader, but from their fears. Power to protect and foster Irish industres must also be conceded to the Irish parliament. Some of the ablest menin England expect to see a deadly struggle between Russia and England for possession of India within the next two years. It is the policy of England to settle the Irish difficulty before that time comes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec 23 .-- The movement of the last six years, uniting as it has done every single element in Ireland outside of the little knot of Loyalists who call themselves Orangemen, and backed up as it is by the sympathy of the liberty-loving people of the world, but more the history-loving people of the world, but more especially by the people of America, has taught England that, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. I believe that nothing short of the rights that Canada possesses should be or will be ac-cepted by the Irish people. The control of the police and courts by the Irish Parliament is a broketon divergeble if worthly determined is absolutely indispensable, if a settlement is to be permanent. The police in Ireland at present are armed and drilled as a military force and regard themselves not as servants of the people, who pay them, but as their masters. As to the loyal minority about which England is so solicitons, they will be exactly as safe and have their rights just as much respected in heve their rights just as much respected in Ireland as in Illinois. The probabilities of Lord Salisbury discolving Parliament are very re-mote, as that would not better in any way the stage of has career, in 1877 and 1878, worried the House of Commons with only six followers In the last Parliament, with almost twenty workers, he broke up the Gladstone Government, with its majority of 120, and now, with 88 followers, he can simply make a government in England impossible unless whatever party may be in power comes to his terms. Then, in the event of failure on the part of Parnell and his party to obtain, through constitutional methods, a recognition of Ireland's legitimate rights, England would have to deal with the Irish revolutionary element, embracing the most daring, the most intrepid and the most devoted of our race in Ireland, in England and here in America. This section of our countrymen want to see the national question peacefully and constitutionally set led, if possible but if the con-stitutional method should fail I believe there are no lengths to which they will not go to accomplish their purpose. Mr. Egan wished it understood that he did not say this in any sense as a threat, but as an honest expression of opinion. Mr. Egan says the league has forwarded to Mr. Parnell during the last two months about \$80,000.

GLADSTONE'S DESIGES.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- Sir T. Dyke Ackiand M.P., who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Gludstone, addressed the electors of Somernet to-day. In the course of his speech, he referred to vari as statem ants in the newspapers concerning Mr. G. distance's intentions in regard to home rule for Ireland, and advised his hearers not to put any faith in these published reports, which he affirmed were utterly unreliable. He further declared that Mr. Gladstone does not desire to resume office, but is ready to do his duty, whatever that may lis.

MICHAEL DAVITT INTERVIEWED.

LONIXON, Dec. 23.—Michael Davitt in an in-terview to-day, ssid : "The alleged proposals of Mr. Gladstone, recently published, are a good basis for the s-ttlement of the Irish question. I advocate Daniel O'Connell's plea for minority

hunting down the savages and has com-municated with the War department with the object of securing a sufficient number of dogs to aid the troops in tracking the Apaches to the lairs and exterminating them. There is hope that the Indians would cease their relentless war on the approach of winter, but it has proved a deinsion to the government to successfully cope with them and must largely increase its force in New Mexico and Arizona or see most of the productive portions of these territories laid waste and depopulated. The massacre at Alma awells a list of murdered women in New Mexico for the past year amounting to more than 200.

CHURCH AND STATE.

AN INTERESTING STRUGGLE OVER SCHOOL

MATTERS IN THE ABGENTINE REPUBLIC.

WASHINTON, Dec. 23.-A series of despatches received by the Secretary of State from Minis-ter Osborne describes an interesting episodo in the nature of a strugele between chu ch and state in the Argentine republic for the control of the Normal schools which have been established and supported by the National Government, and in which many Protestant teachers, mostly ladies, from the United States, are employed. On the 25th April, 1885, Dr. Clara, the Catholic acting bishop at Cordova, issued a partoral letter pro-hibiting, among other things, the sending of Catholic children to schools where Protestant teachers were employed. The National Gov-ernment, considering it an act of disrespect and insubordination, took the matter up and after the exchange of several notes between the Minis) ter of Education, the Government of Cordova and Dr. Clara, referred it to the Attorney General for his opinion. The Attorney-General gives it as his opinion that the government, which confirmed the Church nomination, could discip-line and dismiss. President Recou accepted this opinion as sound doctrine and issued a do-cree dismissing Dr. Clara. This was followed by a sharp discussion in the press and in Congress, where a resolution was introduced calling or all correspondence and protests by the authorities of the church, charging priestly sub-version on one side and encroachment and persecution by civil authorities on the other. Not-withstanding the decree, Dr. Clara refused to accept his diamissal and continued to exercise the functions of his priestly office. He issued it was his duty to obey his instruc-tions from Rome rather than the laws of the National Government. People are now divided into two parties, clerical and anticlerical. Concress passed a bill, which had been introduced at the previous session, provid-ing that in schools of the national capital there should be no sectarian test or teaching. In the discussion of the budget of the Minister of Education and Worship a bot debate took place to return to Washington. How it pained on the section relating to the suppression of Seminaries for the education of priests, and Minister DeWild, who took part in the discussion, made it known that the President, by witho ding supplies, was determined to press the question to the point of separation of church and state.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE. TERRIBLY FATAL EXPLOSION IN A WELSH COAL

MINE. LONDON, Dec. 23.-A despatch from Ponty- | himself. Then there were houses, and a pridd, Wales, reports that a terrible colliery explosion has just occurred at Fermand de,

near there, and that 400 miners are entombed. A later despatch says that twelve dead bodies have been taken out of the Fermandale pit and thirty miners have been rescued more or less injured. The remainder of those who were in the mine at the time of the explosion are thought to be safe. The evolosion oc urred in the upper of the two seams. There were 750 men in the mine at the time of the explosion. The majority were in the lower seam, otherwise the death lis would have been much larger. At least fifty men were killed in the upper seam and scores were badly burned. The injured were carried to places of safety by their more fortunate comrades who had not been hurt.

THE PACKET COMPANY CAPITU-LATES.

CORK. 23 -The Cork

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CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VIII.-Continued. Mr. Courtney bought the cottage and furniture, and placed an aged woman in it who had no idea that he hoped that Angelina would sconer or later return to the house from which she had gone. The faithful servant was simply ordered to take good care of it, and once a week to come to the Hall for her wages and report to Mr. Courtney if any persons called at the cottage or any letters were left there. Sometimes the old woman thought that the house must be haunted, or surely it would not be left empty; but by night or day she had never seen or heard anything less material than herself, so she put such fancies out of her mind.

Poor Daniel wandered about his grand house and grounds like one in a dread-ful dream. What a mistortune had fallen upon him. It was not possible now to control his mind, or to fix it upon any serious business. Riggs and Blunt managed everything in the office. They had full power of attorney to buy and sell real estate; but in buying and selling slaves, Mr. Courtney allowed no one to take his place; he was attached to them and they loved him.

The image of Angelina was never out of Daniel's mind. Waking, he watched every form he saw, and every footstep he heard, with almost an insane intensity of anxiety lest she should be near him and he would not see nor hear her. Sleeping, he saw her falling from precipices, drawn lifeless from the sea, or heard her shrieking in selfdefence and calling on him to save her. He could not see Para witnout barsting into tears, and therefore it was necessary that she

should seldom be brought to him. Mr. and Mrs. Harper were alarmed, for the state of his health and mind were dangerous ; and it was decided between them not to allude to the departure of his wife further than was absolutely necessary to acquaint him from time to time of the searches that were made : and, so far, it seemed useless to hope that she could not be traced.

It was well for him that to conceal his sccret sorrow he was forced to appear at easo in min l before the world.

Summer had gone, and autumn was nearly at an end. It would soon be time for him him to think of going back where there were such terrible memories to be recalled of his opportunities lost ! How could he face them while the dread uncertainty of Angelina a life lay upon his heart and turned it to ice. His love for Pura grew stronger day by day. Before he left the South for Washington, Mrs. Harper proposed to him to make his will. He did so, and he read it to her and Mr. Harper. It was a very long document. His large amount of real estate and the number of his slaves astonished even number of bonds and mortgages, all of which had to be carefully described. His legacies to his friends were generous, and more than liberal to Riggs and Blunt. "Pura, my only lawful and beloved child," as he called her, " Pura, my only " is heir to all the rest of my property of every kind atter these legacies and my funeral expenses will have been paid. I wish in this will to make it known," he added in a codicil, "that Colonel Bellechasse has a life interest in property worth 100,000 dollars in the city of New Orleans, which. at his death, must be given to my child, Purs." It was described.

When they had finished reading the will, he said, turning to Mrs. Harper ---"Pura will be the richest woman in America !"

He thought, but did not say, "God grant

taking a long breath, she said : "Now, Daniel, be as calm as possible

this is a letter to you from Angelina." I j"I will be calm. I must hear it-go on !" Mrs. Harper read in a slow and trembling

voice : "DANIEL COURTNEY,-I loved you. You doubted me, and now I hate you.

"I cannot live with a man I hate. You should not live with a woman you doubt.

"I shall leave you to night for ever. You are free to conceal your marriage to me. I shall not tell it.

"1 love Purs as good mothers love their children. I cannot provide for her. You can ; so, for her sake, I make the sacrifice, and I leave her with you. Love her.

"I shall never trouble you, nor need you think of me again. -ANGELINA RAYNOND." For several moments after the letter was read neither spoke. Daniel was weeping and

groaning. Mrs. Harper was greatly agitated. At last she said in a tone of bewildered surprise : "You doubted Angelina? How could you ? She is pure as the newly fallen snow, and she

loved you almost to adoration !" "I doubted her. I was jealous, and I told her that I had done so, but I thought she forgave me," sobbed Daniel. " She hates me !" he added, trembling violently. "Ah, what a priceless treasure I have lost ! Lost for ever ! Oh, do you think I have forever lost her love, Louise ?"

Mrs. Harper could not speak at the moment. Daniel's terrible grief overcame her as much as the letter. After a little time she said : "It is a relief to know that Angelina lives."

"To me," said Daniel, "it would be happier to know that she was dead, than not to now where she is. What can the poor child do, penniless and unprotected, separated from her lawful husband ! My God ! The temptations and want that may beset her, drive me nearly mad !"

With eyes blinded with tears he read the letter aloud over and over. "How unlike my Angelina when she loved me. 'I shall never trouble you.-You need not think of mc." This is almost more than I can bear, Louise," he said in a hoarse whisper. "What can I do? What will become of her! Better I had never been born than to live to see this day ! Oh, if you can, do help me, -help me to see a little hope ! Is there any that Angelina will come back and ace me?"

We cannot tell what may be," answered Mrs. Harper, scarcely able to speak. "But I dare not hold out that hope to you, for I can't see it myself !"

loved her as I did and as 1 do. She hates ship had reached port. me !" said Daniel.

" She was often told that she ought not to be treated as she consented to be ; but her love for you blinded her. Now she has awakened to the sense of the humiliation that you laid upon her by your shame to acknow made her fear that she would never be in | be, ch !" your estimation a wife whom you would with pride introduce to your friends ; and she resolved to free you from the difficulty of publishing to the world that you had married her. This, I think, is the most natural conclusion that we can draw from the knowledge have of her character."

Daniel had been sitting at the table by the side of Mrs. Harper while she was speak ing. His face was covered by a handkerchief her side. The Captain got in, and they were he held, and his hand trembled with the secon driving through one street after another agitation he could not hide.

"No doubt what you say is true," he Angelina had no baggage except a leather answered in broken accents. "Oh, what a death-blow this is to all my hopes of happi." "Please ask for Madame Raymond, death-blow this is to all my hopes of happiness ! What a gilded prison I have prepared

WHAT WILL THE WORLD'SAV? An American Tale of Real Life. BY RHODA E. WHITE. WORLD'SAV? to him in Angelina's writing, and dated the night of his arrival home from Washington. 'I can't open it," he said, "you must do the envelope. Her hands trembled when she took out of it the folded sheet of paper, and by the Crawford had died suddenly find that Mr. Orawford had died suddenly after her return from the South, and that Mr. Crawford and Emily had gone to Europe. Itumor hid if that the young lady was engaged to an English noble-man, and this report put to flight the scandal that Miss Crawford had been jilted by Mr. Courtacy.

We must leave our hero for a time and fel low Angelina on her way after ahe closed the door of her cottage on that memorable night. It was the eve of the morrow on which Daniel had proposed and hoped to end the chain of sad consequences that had entangled him, and will go to your room and you must lie down, from which fate refused to extricate him at my dear. You look so tired you need rest for his own time. Who can say that to morrow a little while." he can do what he leaves undone today ? The "I thank y

present only is our own ! The ship Neptune and her gallant Captain Hart was on the eve of returning to Harve

when Angelina accidentally met Raif in the street the night she had left home. Where to go or what to do she had not thought of after closing her own door and went out into the darkness. To hide from Daniel was the absorbing thought of her ex-cited mind. She stopped for a moment and wondered if she could reach the river unnoticed and bury her grief in it, but a person whose face was partly covered by his hat drawn down over his forehead was following after her. She had reached Canal Street Turning down a side street she was still pursued and she quickened her pace. The his left hand upon her shoulder, with the other hand he lifted her veil and exclaimed, "Angelina Raymond, where are you going?" The base man pretended to sympathise with the wrong wife, and heard the whole story. Guilty of the misfortune that had brought about this state of things he feared exposure, and persuaded Angelina to side of the fireplace was a mahogar sail the next day in the Neptune to secure | box, well filled to replenish the fire. himself from detection. She went to his resided in Havre.

Exhausted by the terrible scene she had passed through the night before and overcome by the excitement she was under, as soon as ene laid down in her bertif, the poor young creature fell into a heavy sleep. She awoke with a bewildered sense of something that had come to her to change her life for ever to a long dark passage, leading she knew not where, in which she must travel alone and uncomforted, without a single ray of hope for better things. Pura she dared not think of-that memo must be blotted out, that love must think of—that memory stifled or she would die. Could she live? And while she asked the question again, her eyes closed and she was in a stupor, and so days passed, and how she suffered ! The quick tread on board over head of many feet and She does not believe now that I have the sound of heavy ropes indicied that the

> The Captain came to her cabin, and with a good natured fatherly way, sat a moment near her bed saying : "Well, child, you are over the sea and in

the port of Havre Give me your mother's address, and after all the passengers are on ledge her as your wife ; and, no doubt, the shore I will go with you and put my charge former degradation she endured by DeGrasse, in her arms. God bless us, how gind she will

> " Thank you, Captain. She will be glad and I must try for her sake to get well.'

It seemed to Angelina that she had grown old in the grief of those four weeks at sea ; she wondered how the Captain could cail her child, but he was so old, and, no doubt, she looked to him like a child, thought Angelina. At the wharf he took a carriage, and Angelina was seated in it with the stewardess by till the house No. 31 L--- street was reached

my mother," said Angeline. The Cap-tain opened the door of the carriage and jumped cut, no sooner had he done so than the door of No. 31 (a very flue house) was opened by a servant in livery before the bell was rung. The Captain asked, "Is Mademe Raymond at home,-her daughter is here.

lady has come to France from America to her mother. She has been sick all the voyage, and on landing we drove to the residence where she supposed her mother still lived and we found another family in it. They did not know Mrs. Raymond. I told the child ahe had better come to you to night, and to morrow we would make further inquiries"

"Yes, yes, dear child, it is better," said Mrs. Hars, kissing Angelina. "The Captain was right. I am glad to see you. I shall love to have you with me to-night ; the Captain can't come home till to morrow, so now we

"I thank you so much," said Angelina, " An hour's sleep will be quite enough to rest me."

Mrs. Hart called Josephine and told her to go with the lady to her room and assist her to lie down. "Meantime, Miss Raymond," said the good lady, "I'll say a few words of welcome to my husband, and give him some tes before he goes back to the ship. I'll send some to you, child. Please, dear, feel that you are at home."

Augelina could only bow her head in assent, for her eyes were full of tears. She followed Josephine to her room. The windows and a high post bedstead were hung in gay light chintz. The bed was while as snow and soft as down. There were two easy chairs by the side of the bed and four stools near them ; a stranger increased his speed, and, et last, laid | table stood at the head of the bed upon which was a silver candlestick with a wax can-dle. It was early in the afternoon and a spring day. The bright sunlight was subdued by lace curtains next to the glass in the windows. On the hearth some logs of wood were laid upon brass andirons ready to be lighted in the cool of the evening, and by the side of the fireplace was a mahogany wood-On the mantel were vases of sweet-scented flowers, house with him that night. The next day he herbs, and a hand screen of pretty workmanhouse with him that night. The next day ne there, and a many set of the face from the and his wife went on board the Neptune with ship to protect the face from the her and put her under the care of the Captain. heat of the fire. A more comfort-Auselina was returning to her mother who able apartment for a heartsore weary traveller could not he found anywhere, though many might be more luxurious. Angelina was in that half dreamy, half unconscious state of mind in which we found her when she left her husband and infant. There was only the sense of material pain or enjoyment left to her ; and she suffered from loneliness and devolation that can only be understood by those who have been suddenly dealt a heart blow, that seemed death to all future enjoyment in this life. Such was the revulsion of feeling which poor Angelina had experienced when Daniel stood before her, in her eyes no longer what he had been, but now her idol broken to pieces and fallen to the earth.

She yielded passively to the attendance of Josephine, smiling to thank her now and then, but she said nothing. A fine cashmere wrapper lay on the bed which Josephine put on the lady and a pair of soft lamb's wool slippers on her feet. And then she lay down. "On, how very quiet and comfortable I will be here," she said. "Tell your mistress I thank her!"

"I shall bring, Miss Raymond, a cup of tea and some fresh buns," said Josephine.

"Only a cup of tea, please," answered Angelina, already feeling inclined to sleep.

After Angelina left the room, the Captain took his seat by his wife. In a few moments a servant brought in a silver tea kettle of boiling water and placed it on a trive: that hung on the grate ; a small table was put near them upon which Maggy laid a snow white fine linen cloth and china cups and saucers ; a tea caddy and other "tea things." Mrs. Hart made the tea, and hot muffins and cold meat tempted the Captain to cat. When Maggy had left, Mrs. Hart said. "Now, my dear, tell me who is this lovely

creature you have brought to us ?"

"Just an hour or so before my vessel sailed," he answered, " a gontleman and lady, or a man and woman, came on board and introduced me to Miss Raymond. The gentleman paid her passage to Havre,

Dno. 30, 1885.

representation in the Irish parliament. I would give 75 sects to the Loyalists and 525 to the Parnellites The police should be disarmed. Irish landlords would be impossible under an Irish parliament."

FIGHT BETWEEN UNION AND NON-UNION MINERS.

PITTSBURG. December 23 .- A serious conflict between the striking miners and the men who took their places occurred to day. As the are greatly elated over their victo y. working miners approached the pits they were halted and compelled to retreat under heavy fire. The strikers seemed more desperate then than upon any previous occasion. All were armed, and at least twenty-five shots were fired. The strikers had evidently laid in wait the greater part of the night in the woods near the mines, as they were not observed until they rashed down the hillside firing. The workmen were frightened almost to death, and ran for their liver. None were killed, but a number were wounded. In their eagerness to escape, three jumped over a precipice and were quite seriously hurt. After all the minors were driven off. Superintend. ent Jones took charge, but he was also compelled to retreat under threats of bodily harm. At 11 o'clock all was reported quiet. A later despatch says the strikers are still in possession of the mine. An attack with Bitters regulates the bowels in a natural stones was also made on the homes of the manner, curing Constination and preventing miners, and windows were broken in twentyfive houses.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.-A Monongahela special says : - The strikers held possession of the old Eagle mine for several hours and then departed without doing any more damage. After they left the miners returned to work and finished the day undisturbed. A miner from No. 3 pool predicts lively times during the balance of the week. He says the men are determined to inaugurate a more spirited contest between themselves and the operatore. New blood with additional energy, he says, is being enlisted in their behalf, and the prospects are that before many days clapse a different aspect will be witnessed to what row exists.

THE TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 23.- The following are additional perviculars of the fight between United States troops and a band of Apaches near Sliver City, N.M. : - A detachment under Lt. Fontaine were surprised Saturday night near Alma, N.M., by Indiana, who were secreted behind rocks, and opened a murderous fire on the soldiers, accompanied by demonize wells, which threw the detach. ment into confusion. A desperate hand to hand encounter took place, in which the surgeon and Lieut. T. J. Madden, one sergeant and four men of Troop C, of the Eighth Cavalry, wore killed, and Lieut. Derosey C. Cabell and a surgeant were dangerously wounded. Besides these, seven or eight citizens met death at the hands of the savages. Everybody is leaving the country. Desolution is visible everywhere ; even the cowboys are leaving. Large ranches with their herds are left to the mercy of the savages. These, however, are well provided with mmunition and have their ranche resience strongly burricaded. The remainder of Lieut. Fontaine's command, which consisted of 35 men, saw dead bodies in numerous bloodhounds as auxillaries to the army in [applied]

company, which has been by cotted by the Nationalist cattle dealers for several weeks, has at last made con ession to the cartlemen. The company agrees not to carry cattle that have been seized for non-payment of rent or that have been raised upon farms from which tenants have been evicted. The company also agrees to take the unexpired charter of the steamer hired by the Cattlemen's Association, and to pay dealers for bases sustained by them,

amounting to several thousand pounds, since the beginning of the boycott. The Nationalists

PREMIER BRISSON'S APTEAL.

PARIS, Dec. 23.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Brisson insisted that the full amount of the Tonquin credits asked for be granted. He said it would be dishonorable for France to break her treaties with China and Annam, and it was equally impossible for France to abandon her aliles. It was necessary to strengthen the French garrison in Hue in order to foil the Annamite intrigues. The Government desired not to annex Annam, but to exercise a protectorate and to effect a reconciliation conducive to the honor of France as had been done in Madagas.ar He appealed to the Chamber to uphold the national honor.

REGULARITY is the main spring of life, anl regularity of the buwels is one of the most essential laws of health. Burdock Blood manner, curing Constipation and preventing serious disease,

Guano has been discovered on the island off Southern California, and 300 tons were recently shipped to Europe.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the system.

The latest explanation of the fact that a drunken man usually escapes injury by a fall is that his nerve centres are paralyzed. Hence they are not affected by the shock of the fall, which, with a sober man, would have acted violently upon the heart.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

The drug clerk is not the only person liable to accidents with poisons. A recent case is cited in Jeannererte, La., in which a father of two sick children gave the medicines prescribed for cach of them to the other, thus killing both children.

IMPURE BLOOD,-Boils, blotches, pimples and festering sores are indications of impure blood that should never be neglected, or ill health and perhaps incurable disease may result. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood by acting on the cardinal points of health-the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Blood.

A Mormon who was accidentally killed in Utah the other day left sixty-seven children to mourn his loss.

CAUTION.

Any liniment or other medicine that cannot be taken internally is unsafe for ordinary use. Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the prompt pain places along the line of their march. It is reliever, is safe and reliable for all aches and said Gen. Crook is now in favor of employing pains, and can, he fawallowed as well as

that it may make her happier than it has her for mysell by Daniel. Remember her youth. Remember

father." Mrs. Harper was better satisfied now that this act of justice was done to Pura.

Mrs. Harper in her own mind could not solve the mystery of Angelina's sudden departure. It would not have surprised her had she known what had passed between them. She resolved, before Daniel left, to question him more closely on the subject, as it is mentioned above. Till now no one had discussed with Mr. Courtney the cause of her flight.

One evening, when they were alone, she said to him :

"Daniel, you must not be wounded if I ask you a question; that till now delicacy for your feelings has prevented me from asking you.' "You have a right to ask me anything, dear Louise, and I have no right to be offended."

"Did Angelina discover anything in your life at Washington that could excuse her for refusing to live with you ?"

"Nothing ! Many false reports of my anti-cipated marriage with Miss Crawford reached her, but she did not doubt my love, nor my honor, nor my fidelity to

"What could have induced her to take the step she did ?"

"I hardly dare to hear my own lips utter the words I must say if I tell you truly what I think," answered Daniel.

His heart heaved, and he was obliged to rise and walk about the room before he could continue.

"If it will distress you, Daniel," said Mrs. Harper, " do not say any more."

"I think," said Daniel, " that she may from seclusion and unhappiness to the brilliant lost her ! and, may she never be driven to prospect before her. If so, God help her despair and destruction !" and help me ! Where is she ? I can't make Il I could do if it were known. I have lately authorized the reward to be doubled." is but one supposition left in my mind--one affections of married women, has drawn her into his net, from which I will never attempt to extricate her !" Mr. Courtney burst into | as she liked. tears and added : " Let us nover speak again of what I have just said to you.'

"I will not, I cannot doubt the rectitude of Angelina's conduct," said Mrs. Harper. ' Your first fear is far more likely to be true.' "If I could, I'd give all my wealth to know the truth," said Daniel.

"That night the old woman from the cottage came to get her weekly stipend from "Master Daniel," and said she wanted to see him alone.

"Please your lordship," said old Nancy, "I was dusting this morning behind the mir ror, and found this ring and a paper. The paper's no use, perhaps, but I know the ring was not for me to keep." Angelina had dropped the ring, evidently,

when thrusting the letter behind the mirror, which she supposed would be found in a few days after she left. What a strange fatality !

Daniel seized both papers and ring from Nancy's hand, drew from his pocket three times the amount due her, only anxious to get rid of her; and taking no time to count the pieces, told her to go quickly and ask Mrs. Harper to come to the library to see him at once.

Mrs. Herper came in haste, Daniel stood like a statue looking at the envelope addressed . . .

own folly "Be as kind to Angelina as you can,

> that her trust in men has been severely tried. Remember her ardent nature. Let us not

judge her too severely." Mrs. Harper was thinking more that mo

ment of Angelina than of Daniel. "1 only blame myself," said Daniel. "Would that I could know that she is not in danger !'

Happily Colonel Keans came in just then to report that some detectives called on him to say that a woman, answering to the de-

scription of the lost one, had been seen going on heard a French steamer that was bound for Havre, but the vessel had sailed, and would not reach its destination for nearly four weaks. "Would it not be advisable to send some one at once to Havre to trace the whereabouts of the passengers of the ship?" he asked.

The letter found behind the mirror was handed to the Colonel. He took it and read it. His color changed from pale to deep red at every paragraph. When he had finished it he looked up. His eyes were filled with tears.

"By Jove, Courtney ! I do not know which to pity most, you or the wife you have lost," he said.

"You think I've lost her ?" inquired Daniel, scarcely able to articulate.

"Yes! You have lost that woman for ever ! A woman who could leave her child whom she loves better than her life, must have a deep wound in heart to make her do it. [There are not many of so strong a nature as she shows. She will never repent the act. have lost her mind from the sudden change in my opinion. God help her ! You have

Mr. Harper was called in to counsel with public my right to find her. I have done them what was best to do. It was agreed that, so far as human sight could see of the future, the public must not be told of the ' If she was not crazed, then, Louise, there | marviage till the death of Mr. Courtney when the Will would prove the fact that Pura was o those demons in society who gain the his lawful daughter. The mother was not named. If Angelina lived after Daniel, the secret would be her own to keep or divulge

"In this letter," said Mr. Harper, "ehe writes that she will not disclose it, and that you need not think of her again. That woman means what she says !

All agreed that Mr. Courtney must in future consider Angelina as lost to him, and he must act as if Pura were motherless; but not

as if belonging to him. They all felt that it had become the saddest kind of an expeasence to Daniel; and to Angelina it must be one of desolation and grief. The absolute necessity which imposed upon Daniel the carrying of his secret burden still longer, obliged him to make horoic exertion when not alone, and saved him from falling into an indifference that would have bordered on blank despair and loss of reason.

The hall was constantly crowded with visi tors from different parts of the State, and many Northern men of note were entertained by Mr. Courtney. Ladies seldom crossed the threshold ; and Daniel made it a rule to accept no invitations to social parties where he would be expected to play the part of an unmarried man. He gave as an excuse that his had a box, but rarely occupied it.

Daniel Courtney was obliged to return that | dnced Miss Raymond. winter to Washington. He was surprised to

1 4 1 1

" Madame Raymond no longer lives here, sir; she died nearly four months ago, I think. The family now in No. 31 was not acquainted with her.'

Angelina did not hear the conversation. and the Captain returned to the carriage and said :

"Miss Roymond, your mother is no longe living here. The family are not acquainted with her. You had better go with me to my house till to-morrow, and then we will find some one to go with you. I will go myself and enquire further."

"Oh, you are too kind," said Angelina 'As you like."

She felt so exhausted, indeed so indifferent to everything, that any place she could rest awhile in would be a relief if only for a few oure.

The Captain took his seat again in the carriage, and found it difficult to restrain his sympathy for the young creature before him who must soon know the sad news that had

"You are very ill, Miss Raymond, I am afraid," he said; "my good wife will know how to nurse you."

"Oh, no, I am not ill, only tired," answered Angelina, finding even that short answer an effort.

Nothing more was said till the carriage stopped before a wide, two storey brick house. The Captain and his wife were English people who lived unostentationaly, yet knew the value of home comforts. A neatly dressed servant-maid opened the door and courtcaied to Angolina.

"Here, Josephine," said Captain Hart, " take the lady's travelling bag to her room, her value is in the carriage. Now, Miss haymond, come with me and we will find Mrs. Hart, who did not expect us home so soon, or she would have been here to meet us."

They walked to the end of the hall and opened a door on the right into one of the cosicet rooms imaginable. It was as cheerful as subshine and the presence of Mrs. Hart could make it. In the windows were wire stands filled with pots of geraniums and roses, and near the mantel were pots of climbing plants that wore trained around the frame of a large mirror over the mantel. At a work table, on which there was a basket lined with crimson silk and filled with sowing materials, sat a middleaged lady, dressed in a brown silk dress, a white muslin kerchief crossed over her bosom. a white muslin aprop and a full-hordered highcrowned white lace cap. Her eyes were large and dark blue, with the mildest possible expression and fringed with long brown lashes. Her face was fair and spotless, her cheeks were tinted with that fresh glow which only perfect health can give, and which is rarely seen at her age. She had a motherly look that gave Angelina confidence that she was welcome. When they came into the room Mrs. Hart started from her chair, and, for an instaut, looked a little confused. It was such a surprise to see her husband, business obliged him to forego the pleasures | and, above all, a stranger with him. And of general society. In the theatre he always then busband and wife met, embraced one another affectionately, and the Captain intro-Bess," said the Captain, "this young

and gave me £20 to give her when we reached France. The lady said to me, 'She is young,' Captain ; 'please to allow no one to make her acquaintance on board; she is go-ing to her mother. It is not likely that she will be well enough to leave her cabin on the voyage. May I ask you to send some one with her when she reaches Havre to find her mother ?' And may I ask that you will see her yourself, if she needs your care on the veyage? 'it will be a great charity to take charge of her,' said the man."

"That was enough for you, my dear, I know," said Mrs. Hart. "The poor child ! I never saw such sadness in a young face ! She must have a great sorrow. Did she ever hint of such a thing ?"

"No, Bess, dear; but I know what she does not dream of-that her mother is dead !" "Oh, what a misfortune !" exclaimed Mrs. Hart. "Has she a home here !"

"I do not know. We must find that out, Bess dear, before we tell her of her mother's death.'

"And if she is alone in the world, we must keep her with us," said Mrs. Hart.

"To do anything else would be inhuman," replied her husband. "We have no chidren and plenty of money. More than we need, though many would not call us rich, Bess.'

"I do hope, for her sake, the dear young creature bas a home and plenty of money; but it would make me so happy to have such a daughter, and you would like it too !"

"Yes, I would, for a companion for you, Bess dear, I am so much away from home, and somehow I think it would bring us good luck too, Bess, dear, to have a chance like this of warming the child's heart, if she is in distress, as I think she is. Perhaps all she has is the £20 I have of hers !"

"Poor thing ! Poor thing !" said Mrs, Eart. "So young, so beautiful ! I do not think she would be safe alone in a city like this. John.'

"We will see, Boss, dear. I must be off now, I am needed at the vessel. I may not be home till late tomorrow afternoon. I have more than usual to do on board. Tako care of my charge. She must be henceforth your charge, good Boss. Good-bye."

An hour later the good woman gently opened the door of Angelina's room, and, with light steps, went to the bedside. Mrs. Hart stood looking at the beautiful woman who was eleeping. Her white hands were crossed on her bosom and clasped; her head was turned a little on one side and her long golden wavy hair foll on her shoulders unbraided, Mrs. Hart thought she had nover seen a picture more lovely : but oh, what a sad expression there was on that countenance. Of what can she bo dreaming? she asked herself. I will awake her ; she looks troubled.

Mrs. Hart laid her fingers on the bed curtain to draw it further back. Angelina opened her eyes.

" Do you find yourself rested ?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," answered Angelina.

"Do you wish to get up ?"

"Must I go now ?"

"No, dear, no. Would you like to take your dinner with me ?"

"I do not care for dinner, but I will go with you."

"No, child, not go with me-will you dine with me?"

"Yes, thank you. I will get np." "Do not dress, my dear. We are slone

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the state of the second second second THE TRU WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Barry, Legender

Keep on your wrapper; you are not rested into the world to depend upon her own mough to decas." "Thank you. I will do as you say."

Mrs. Hart sent Jorephine to assist the lady and to put her hair in her comb.

That evening Mrs. Hart was very considreste, and would not tax the poor young girl's strongth, avoiding conversation that might be painful to her. But with great delicary and womanly tast, she learned that Angelina was an only child and had no relatives of whom she had ever heard who were now living, except her mother; and that they had always been all in all to one mother.

Poor Mrs. Hart could scarcely conceal her motherly sympathy. Once or twice she was obliged to leave the room and relieve her heart in tears. How could they to morrow tell the child that this mother, so dear to her. was dead ?

The next day, time passed more rapidly than Angelina supposed it could do, while she was imputient to be clasped in her mother's

arms. "There, there on mother's heart," she said to herself, "I can find a little peace denied me by all the world beside. Oh come, sweet moments, and I will try to forget the terrible past !" And so she went on feeding her hungry heart with these sweet anticipations. till they seemed to her already realities.

When the Captain returned that evening he saw such a change in Angelina's face he wondered what medicine his good wife had

given to her. "To morrow, Captain Hart," said Angelina, "I'll show you to my mother. You will say she is handsome. And how she will will say sne is nanusome. And now she will bless you. How we will both cry for joy." The Captain turned towards the window and Mrs. Hart left the room. "Captain Hart," she continued, "What can I do to repay you for your kindness to me? My mother will thank you so much for it. will thank you so much for it. Poor mother ! She did not think I'd come back so soon. Poor mother ! How she cried when we parted !"

The Captain could not speak.

"I am afraid that it will take too much of your time to go with me to-morrow. It may be some trouble to find the new residence." "No, no, not too much time, child, or trouble gither; but could you not put it off a

day longer !" Angelina looked into his face, and her eyes

filled with tears when she answered :

"I do not think I could wait another day, Captain. I do so long for ----. I do so need my dear mother !"

The Captain sat down by her side and said :

" Miss Raymond, if it is necessary for you . to wait a little, would you not be all the stronger after a day or two?

"Ob, Captain, I can't be well until I am tomorrow. I can go alone."

The Captain turned uncasily in his chair from side to side. He seemed greatly distressed in mind.

" Do not be afraid, Captain, I can find her. loves may as mothers love their only child.

I must no ; I must be with my mother." The captain looked irresolute, and she appealed again to him.

"I am, oh, so wrotched--very, very uu-

The Captain fairly groaped. It started Angelina. She looked into his face us if she sere reading his very soul. "Miss Raymond," he said, no longer able

to conceal the news from her, " You have to icar sad news."

"More, more, more !" she shrieked, "I cannot bear more !"

"Be calm, my child, one moment !" "Tell me anything, anything, but that I annot see my mother " sho cried.

"She is very ill." "How can you be so cruel as to keep me The Captain put them on and declared he She rushed to the door. "Let me was richer than anyone in Havre. here ?" I will go to night. Where is she? Let

exertions for support and respectability. She, reasoned that her life must be a painfully humble one; but this would be preferable to dwelling under the roof of a hus-band, who would find in her presence a continual subject of regret that he was bound to her by marriage vows. From this humilist-ing position Angelina's nature revolted, without considering whether it was a question of duty or not to bear the trial.

She had promised Daniel to free him so far as she could from the bond by her absence, and by not publishing the fact that she was his wife. This freedom, she supposed, would make him happier. The loss of his society love she had once had for him, was now a and laid in a manger. I'ren suddenly there dislike, amounting to a bitter hatred. was with the Angel a multitude of the She was wounded intensely by his injustice to her; and not to endure the tor-"Glory to Gol in the highest and on earth ment of revengeful feelings towards him, she peace to men of good will." The memorable must never think of him, nover speak of him, if such were possible. These were vain resolves. Every circumstance in her new and of the religious services held in the Catholic wandering life brought with it the conscious. Church on the feast of Christmas when the marriage had produced the bitter experience of which it was a part; and where would these consequences end?

Again the good Captain had returned home f om New Orleans. Mrs. Hart and Angelina were some time previous making preparations ewelcome him, as he deserved to be received by them. And now there the three time.

"Miss Raymond, you look better than when I left home." said the Captain. "Thank yon, Captain Hart, I am quite

well." "Not quite, my dear," interrupted Mrs. Hart, "but much better. The next time you

will come, John, you will find her quite well, I think." "If I am here," said Angelina amiling.

"Are you not happy with Bees, dear ?" asked the Captain.

"She will tell you, Captain, that I am not happy, and that I must not be such a kill-joy

in your sweet home as I should be." "Darling, listen to us," said Mrs. Hart. "Yes, listen to us," the Captain repeated.

Mrs. Hart continued :--"I can only be a second mother to you ; no

I do love you, dear, and all the more, because you are so alone in this country.'

and heartless now."

" Miss Raymond, you are not cold nor heartless. Poor little bird ! you've been thrown from the mother-nest, and a warm with my mother. I can find her. I must go one, no doubt ; your wings have been broken, and you are on the cold ground yet. You can't sing nor fly. But you will sing again by and by, if my Bess, dear, holds you in her arms and loves you, cb, Bess ?"

"We must keep you with us," said Mrs, She is all I have on carth to love, and she | Hart. "I am not going to part with my child yet."

"I will only make you sad. It has been so very kind in you to let me stay so long." "Hear the child !" said the Captain. Tears

"I am, oh, so wrotched.-very, very ut-fortunats and wretched. Captain ; and only not know that it is a great favor to you to my mother can give me any comfort. I can't stay with us. Tell her Bess dear. I don't wait: I must go to her-I must, I must." know how nor what to say. I don't want know how nor what to say. I don't want her to fcel thankful."

Augelina left the room.

"In a little time, John ; do not urge her now to stay with us. She will listen to us bye and by when she is not so grieved. Where could she go ? We must be patient." Turning around she saw Angelina coming in with her arms full. A dressing gown, slippers and smoking cap, all for Captain Hart, the work of Mrs. Hart and Angelina in his absence. They were presented by Mrs. Hart with mock ceremony and a speech.

CHRISTMAS TIDE.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHRIST.

THE FIELD OF THE SUEPHERDS OF BETHLEHEM.

(From Pilgrim of Palestine.)

It was midnight ; the Shepheros were sceping the night watch over the flock when the Angel stood in their midst as the messenger of good tidings of great joy. Fear not, he said, for I have come to announce that this day is horn to you a Saviour, whe is Christ the Lord, in the city of David. You shall find was no pain to her, because in place of the the infant wrapped in swaddling clothes, event which happened nineteen centuries ago is brought back to our mind in the celebration Church on the feast of Christmas when the ness to her mind that Daniel's denial of the reading of the Gospel of Saint Luke causes such religious emotions in our heart, as if an Angel were announcing to us the good tidings of great joy.

To foster even more the pious emotions in the heart of our readers, we propose giving in this number a description of the place where the Angel appeared to the Shepherds.

On the slope of the hill whereon the city of were around the centre table, after dinner, Bethlehem is located, stands even in our talking over the haps and mishaps of the past three months since he had sailed the last of Beit-Sahour-House of the good Shepherds.

The village is hold in veneration not only because it was the dwelling place of the men to whom the birth of Christ was first revealed, but also because it is connected with the life of the Blessed Virgin, the Immaculate Mother of God made man.

In the middle of the viliage there exists cistern, called the Bir-Mariam.

Ancient tradition has handed down to us the fact that, one day the Blessed Virgin passing by saw a man just after drawing water from the cistern. She asked tor a drink, which was refused to her, for, point ing to the cistern, the man said : "There is the cistern, and there you can quench your thirst."

Without means to reach the water, yet full of confidence, Mary approached the cistern one can ever take an own mother's place, but | but no sooner had she approached the edge of it, than the water raised up to she edge, and allowed her to drink, and then fell again "But I can't love you in return. I am to its usual level (Doubdam, p. 145. So-grateful, do believe that I am; but I am coid brino, p. 468.

Not far from the village is the celebrated field of Booz of which mention is made by Holy Writ, in the Book of Ruth.

Here it was that Ruth the Moabite, after forsaking her native country that she might take care of her old mother in-law Noemi, came under a scorching sun to glean the cars of corn that escaped the hands of tho respers.

It was in this field that Booz, admiring the virtues of the widow of his kineman Chelion, married Ruth, by whom he had a son called Obed, who was the grandfather of David, thus becoming connected with the lineage of Christ.

Near by the field of Booz, in the middle of a square ground planted with olive trees and surrounded by stone walls, stands a chapel which is called the "Grotto of the Shep herds," and which is the subject of the present article.

Nicephorons, following the uncient tradition, says that the chapel is the ancient crypt of the church built there by Saint Helena, on the place where the Angel of the Lord announced to the Shepherds the birth of Christ. Descending twenty-one steps, the visitor will find himself in the subterranean chapel, or grotto, where part of the ancient pavement in mocaie form is still in existence.

For several centuries the Franciscans had the place under their custody, beautifying its surroundings with the planting of young olive trees, which are still growing in the place. But in the year 1818, the Greek schismatics by their usual tricks and bribes wrested it from them, and hold possession of it. In closing the narrative of the memorable event, St. Luke says that after the disappearance of the Angel, the Shepherds, having consulted among themselves, resolved, and went in search of the Infant, and that having found him, they returned glorifying God for all they had seen. It is not given to us to see what the Shepherds saw; nor to visit the place where the Infant Jesus lies in the midst of poverty like an outcast. But can we refuse to give a men above him in power. On his ship he little offering that the place may be preserved as befits the great mystery represented there? It is safe to say that the Shepherds did not go with their hands empty to visit the new born Saviour; but that they brought him such offerings as their means allowed. Let the Catholics of America follow the example of the Shepherds, and while in their hearts they glorify God for the many blessings they derived from the Incarnation of Christ, let them not forget to give an offering for the preservation of those places, where such a mystery was fulfilled.

founded on the appearance of the angels to the shepherds; and this subject was also, during the early and middle ages, the subject of public representations. During the last days of Advent in Catholic

countries, more especially in Rome, it is the custom for minstrels to visit every shrine of Our Lady to chant carols and play before her their wild traditionary music; out of respect to St. Joseph, they also play before each

carpenter's shop. The deep religious feeling and sentiment that pervaded the ancient Christmas carols form their chief subject of admiration. The wild and touching beauty of the following verses cannot fail to be appreciated :

> As Joseph was walking, He heard an angel sing "This night shall be born Our heavenly King. He neither shall be born In house nor in hall. Nor in the place of paradise, But in an ox's stall."

Carol sigging prevailed somewhat in the ixtcenth and seventeenth centuries; but it is worthy of remark that the religious spirit breathed forth in the aucient carols was lost sight of for that of a gross and sensual character. Take the following example from Horne :

So now is come our joyful feast, Let every man be jolly ; Each room with ivy-leaves is dressed

And every post with holly. Though some churls at our mirth repine, Round your forekeads garlands twine; Drown sorrow in a cup of wine,

And let us all be merry. Lordlings, Christmas loves good drinking,

Wines of Gascoigne, France, Anjou, English ale, that drives out thinking, Prince of liquors, old or new Every neighbor shares the bowl,

Drinks of the spicy liquor deep ; Drinks his fill without control, Till he drown his care in sleep.

But among the many peculiar modes of rejoicing which distinguished the celebration of this sacred festival in olden times, there was one that descrees not only to be remembered, but also to be practiced-namely, the bound less hospitality with which the rich at this season were accustomed to supply the wants of their poorer brethren. In former times whole districts met together to celebrate Christmas; the old baronial halls and the mansions of the wealthy were thrown open to friends, tenants and retainers, and the opulent proprietors delighted to distribute their bounty among the humbler members of their immediate neighborhood. This festival was a feast of joy to all, and care and sorrow, as far as possible, were banished from the land. Such indeed lic times while celebrating the Nativity of the Infant of Bethlehem that they seemed not to enjoy fully the viands that loaded their own tables upleas the poor were made partakers of their abundance. Beautiful and Christian-like charity ! Let us imitate it. Let the poor be remembered at this sacred time; let their hoarts be rejoiced by the free offering of a tithe of our abundance. But, above all,

let not the triendless orphan be forgotten, Kind reader, touch not the Christmas feast until the nearest aboute of the fatherless be honored by an offering from your tableuntil the Christmas dinner be blessed by the orphan's prayer. - Ave Maria.

MISSUM REDEMPTOREM POLO.

Sent from His heavenly throno on high, Let the whole world beneath the sky Adore the Saviour newly come, The Prince born of the Virgin's womb. He who created heaven and earth Is clothed in frame of mortal birth ; That flesh by flesh may be set free, Nor His own creatures ruined be.

The Word, which ere time's course began, Forth from His Father's bosom ran,

We have many very early Christian carols TO THE MOTHER OF THE BABE OF BETHLEHEM.

BY R. D. WILLIAMS

Rosy dawn, the Orient flushing, Dews o'er purple flowers that Crimson wings of martyrs, bluehing Like the blood ys shed below; Yet in light celestial glowing-Gems that pave Jehovah's hall,

Eden-streams in music flowing, Rills o'er opal rocks that fall; Lambs of God careering o'er us,

Robed in more than regal sheen. Sing aloud in pealing chorus, "Hail, Holy Queen !"

While she clasps the pretty Lisper

- To her holy Virgin breast, White winged ch rubs round her whisper,
- Angel armies o'er her rest,
- "Tis the lip that now on Mary Sweet y shed + seraphic smiles,

Bids the ides of ocean vary, Lights on bigh the stary isles. Ye who from His sun's dominions Gaze upon that heavenly scene,

Sings to harps, with quivering pinions, "Hail, Holy Queen !"

All the spheres behold with wonder, Sleeping on thy bosom lie, Him whose word in cloud and thunder Hurled them flaming through the sky. Mary, sacred Star of Ocean ! Rise thou o'er the stormy bring,

Quell the passions' wild commotion-Cheer and save us, Mother mine ! Round us, while the tempest rages, Be thy guiding lastre seeu, And our song through endless ages, "Hail, Holy Queen !"

THE SEARCH ABANDONED.

THE IMPRISONED MINERS LEFT TO THEIR FATE --- PAINFUL SCENES ON THE STREETS.

NANTICOKE, Pa., Dec. 22,-The officials NANTICORE, Pa., Dec. 22.—The officials chemists of standing in the community where have decided to abandon further attempts to rescue the imprisoned miners. For the held present work through the tunnel will be continued, but it is thought it will take two weeks to reach the bodies.

WILKESTARRE, Pa., Dec. 22.-There was no rest for Nanticoke last night. It is impossible to describe in words the consternation, dismay and agony which spread through the village when it was learned after mid-night that all efforts to get the miners out alive had to be abandoned The whole population was out on the streets diacussing the decision, and exclamations of despair, cries of agony and mutterings of discontent was heard on every side. Several relatives of the victims were seized with convulsions. Fannie Sarver, sister of the two Sarver brothers, was prostrated with violent lits and at 5 a.m. it was thought she would was the hospitality of the wealthy in Catho die. Mrs. Kivelar, the old mother of the Kivelar brothers, was at death's door from weakness and shock. Investigations at an early hour this morning show that sand and rock had fallen to such an extent that the mine is now filled to the roof. It is certain that the men are now dead.

A PATHER'S HEROISM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 22 .- Michael Sarver, lather of the two Sarver brothers, who are imprisoned in the mine, was among the last who came out of the shaft this morning. He wept like a child. He is very old and has been a lifelong toiler in the mines. He insists on working every moment that the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medic...es die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great de officials will allow him to do so. He to-day expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the efforts made to extricate the men. " I have two as tine sons as ever a father had have two as the sola as even a realist and as good a line for a solar of the solar as a man could wish lying dead at home, but it is the will of God and I say His debility will be done. It is a terrible affair and others A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health are suffering as much as I am. I will go down again as soon as they will let me, and after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great I will work day and night to rescue them, dead or alive.

me go."

The Captain took hold of her hands to keep ter from rushing out. Mrs. Hart came in. "Let me go," she said, trying to break away from him. "My mother is sick, I must

"Miss Raymond," said Mrs. Hart, coming

to her, "child, my dear child—..." "Your mother," said the Captain. "Is where? What-tell me quickly ?"

- " Is-prepare for the worst-
- " Is dead ?" asked Angelina.

"Yes, she is dead, darling," said Mrs. Hart

"Oh, mother, mother, mother ! Can you hear your child ?" screamed the poor stranger.

They carried her to her room. She was anconscious !

CHAPTER IX.

Turce months had passed since Angelina had come to the hospitable home of Captain Hart and to the motherly arms of histender-hearted wife 1t was midsummer. The balmy air, the lovely environs of Havre, the tasteful and comfortable surroundings in this bower home, could only give a little rest to the tired heart, but they could not cure its pain. Angelina dreaded going out of this tcluge into the cold world again. She had no courage left, she suid to herself. She had no strength to brave the gaze of strangers, and where, where to go, was the perplaxing thought. With whom, was the fearful dread. Who coold receive so cold, so sad, so unfortunate a being as 1 am ? she asked herself. And then, when alone, she would cry till she could cry to more. Mrs. Hart seldom saw the paroxyams of grief. Augelina was careful to hide them from her good friends. After a couple of months she overcame them entirely, and then she could not shed a tear. Her heart seemed turned to stone, and the outward show of grief was subdued, if not altogether lost.

Mrs. Hart desired that the child should not leave them.

"She is so unhappy after her mother's death, John," she said, "Poor little creature, we will be patient with her, and in time she will look up."

The Captain agreed with his wife ;" and more than once Mrs. Hart threw out a hint to the stranger of what a comfort she would to them; indeed, they needed a daughter like her. The Captain was so much of the time absent and Mrs. Hart was so often alone, that even Ange-lina understoed that her company could righten the life of the good woman when her usband was on the sus. But whenever the desire was expressed by them, Angelina met it with such an earnest, spirited determina-tion to be independent, that Mrs. Hart desuted from urging her, lest she should hasten her departure. One of the deepest wounds n the wanderer's heart was giving up her child for over to Daniel. She could have been sconer consoled had death taken Pura from

The return of the Neptune was daily expected, and Angelina dared not read American papers nor listen to conversation on she is going to marry." American news of any kind. She dreaded "Whom ?" inquired Angelina, eagerly. that she would hear something of Mr. The color was, by this time, brilliant in that she would hear something of Mr. Courtney. It must be her endeavor to drive not been a part of her life. This would be the way she could fit herself for going forth !

"If the king came, I don't believe I'd take off this smoking cap to him," he said laughing. We need not say that Mrs. Hart was nearly smothered with thanks and Angelina received a hearty "bless the child."

The delicacy and respect with which the Captain treated the chance necessity that had thrown this young girl under his care, was chivalrous. He was by nature noble in every way, though born in humble life. He had made his own way to a respectable position and independence. Beyond this he had no unwise ambitions, and was free from everything like a sycophantic following of was the dignified, it may be over-reserved, but warm hearted commander. His word was law and must be obeyed. His sailors were kept in subjection through respect of him more than through fear, and they were well treated in return. His officers were attached to Captain Hart, and it was considered a privilege to gain a post on the Neptune ; but he required men who knew their business, and they must be men of integrity. When on land and in his own home, Captain Hart was quite another man. He was like a coy, so gay and so contented. It was said that his "Bess dear" led him with a silken thread ! She thought she gave him his own sweet

will. He had seated himself in a large chair,

dressed in his gown, cap and slippers, and laid his head back upon the soft cushions, declaring that nothing should disturb his royal highness. At this declaration Mrs. Hart advanced towards him and placed herself at a little distance, demanding if there was anything his lordship further ordered for his comfort, holding some cigars on a silver plate. He gave her one glance and she beat a retreat, knowing there would be a chase about the room.

Angelina looked ou, and there was just the slightest shadow of enjoyment reflected in her face. She envied these good people their domestic happiness, and pitied her own sad want of it. The frolic was soon ever, and the precious gifts were carefully laid aside for another occasion, after their merits had been noted by the Captain to the satisfaction of the ladies.

And now the three were sitting by the centre table, talking over the events in the voyage of the Neptune from America. "We had a pleasant company this trip," said the Captain. "One of the most agree-oble mean little marty with Mr. Crawford and

able was a little party with Mr. Crawford and his daughter, from Washington." Angelina started but checked herself.

" Are you cold, child ?" inquired Mrs. Hart in a whisper.

Angelina shook her head, and listened to

the Captain. "Miss Crawford is a queenly young lady. She was the admiration of every one in the ship. Rather reserved, and spoke tos few, because she is in great trouble." Angelina held her breath, and leaned for-

ward to hear every word. "Her mother died a short time ago, and

she is travelling with her father to save his life in this grief. They said on board that

Courtney. It must be her endeavor to drive her onesks, and her eyes sparkled with an been sung by the angels to the shepherds on example for the memory if possible, as if he had excitament that surprised the Captain and the night of the Nativity, when they chanted as been a part of her life. This would be the Mrs. Hart.

(To be continued.)

GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE.

THE CHRISTMAS PRAYER OF TINY TIM,

And so, Tiny Tim observed, God bless us, overy one.

From the Christmas Carol .- DICKENS.

He was a little feeble child, And full of care and pain, But yet with blithesome heart he sang His simple Christmas strain. God bless us all, cried Tiny Tim, God bless us, every one ;

So, too, we pray, this holy day, God bless us, every one.

They sat around their humble board, In Christmas mirth and glee; In very truth, though low their lot,

A pleasant group to see. And Tiny Tim s poor pallid face, With light and beauty shone, As looking on them all, he cricd, God bless us, overy one.

Another Christmas day came round, And Tiny Tim lay dead ; Yet, as they decked his simple bier, They scarce could think him fled. Upon them still the little face In kindly presence shone, As still they seemed to hear him pray, God bless us, every one.

Though many a place be vacant now, Though dim be many an eye, Which erst would greet the Christmas chime,

In gladness fitting by, A golden light comes gleaming down As prom dear one's who are gone, As pray we now, with Tiny Tim, God bless us, every one. REV. T. J. POTTER,

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

THEIR ANTIQUITY-REMEMBER THE POOR AND THE ORPHAN.

Carols are of very early date ; indeed, the first Christmas carol may be said to have in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus," | mento, Cal.

Obedient now to time and death A helpless Infant draws its breath

On straw the Almighty lays His head, Nor spurns the manger for His bed ; And he who all creation feeds The milk of human Mother needs. They guide the starry spheres, those hands

They guide the starry spheres, those names That now are wrapped in swathing-bands; All weak and weeping there He lies, That H+ may raise us to the skies. Hope of the whole wide earth, that Child. Who calls us to His cradle mild,

How of such love our fitness prove Save by return of answering love? All honor, faud and glory be O JESUS, MARY'S Son, to Thee; To Father and to Spirit praise Now and through endless length of days. W. M. A.

From Cardinal Newman's sympathetic pen comes this version of another ancient song :-

EN CLARA VOX REDARGUIT

Hark, a joyful voice is thrilling," And each dim and winding way] Of the ancient temple filling; Dreams depart, for it is day.

Christ is coming—from thy bed Earth-bound soul awake and spring— With the sun new risen to shed Health on human suffering.

Lo, to grant a pardon free, Comes a willing Lamb from heaven; Sad and tearful, hasten we, i One and all to be forgiven.

Once again He comes in light Girling earth with fear and woe; Lord, be Thou our loving might, From our guilt and ghostly foe.

To the Father and the Son And the Spirit, who in heaven Ever witness, Three and One, Praise on earth be ever given.

CARDINAL NEWMAR.

INSTANTIS ADVENTUM DEL.

The advent of our GOD at hand, Let us with ardent prayer demand, And grasp the gifts of grace sublime," With psalms and hymns of festal rhyme.

The eternal offspring doth not scorn Of Maiden-mother to be born; Is made a servant, that our yoke Of sin and slavery may be broke.

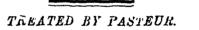
He comes, He comes, the clement child ; ' Haste, Sion, meet thy Savrour mild, Nor spurn the gracious terms of peace with He offers for thy soul's release,

Soon folded in a cloud of light He will return the world to right, And through the heaven's triumphal arch His feet will speed their radiant march.

Let darkness and her demon spawn Recede before the hastening dawn ; Let the old ADAM yield to grace, The Second ADAM hold his place.

O thou who com'st to set us free, O Son, be highest praise to Thes-The Father and the Spirit, Three In undivided Unity.

Two female barbers have located in Sacra)



HOW THE FOUR NEWARK BOYS STOOD THE OPERATION.

PARIS, Dec. 22 .- The Newark boys-Lane, Fitzgerald, Reynolds and Ryan-who were bitten by mad dogs, experienced only one day's sea sickness during their voyage from New York to Havre. Their wounds had com-pletely healed, and they were petted and stuffed with sweetmeats throughout the journey. The train arrived at St. Lazare station at half-past three yesterday afternoon. The boys and Mrs. Ryan were put into a small yellow omnibus, on the top of which their trunks were lashed. They seemed highly amused at the novelty of being in Paris. At four o'clock the omnibus drew up at a small hotel near M. Pasteur's laboratory, where they will be lodged at a cost of about 28 france a day for the whole party. They then washed and put on their clothes. Dr. Billings having seen the flock safely housed, called upon M Pasteur and announced their arrival. M. Pasteur said, "the sooner we begin the better. Bring them all here at half-past six." At the appointed time the children put in an A presence. Looking a little bit frightened, M. Pasteur patted them on their heads and shoulders and said in French, "Now then, suppose we tegin with the biggest and pluckiest?" This being translated to them all, four of the boys jumped forward at once. M. Pasteur selected William Lane. Dr. Granchet, who performs all inoculations for M. Pasteur, told Lane to unbutton his jacket. At exactly twelve minutes before seven the doctor inserted the point of a silver needle baneath the skin of Lane's abdomen and injected the virus. Lane has thus the honor of being the first American ever inoculated for rabies. As the needle was withdrawn he and when pricked, said: "How it tickles." Patsey Reynolds was next taken in hand. His stomach was bared, and when pricked he cried out, "Golly, is that all we've come so far for." The little Ryan boy was next brought up. He sat on his mother's knee. He winced when he saw the sparkling little instrument and cried, but a moment after he was laughing and joking with his companions. It only took about five minutes to inoculate all four children. The virus used was unusually strong, owing to the length of time that has elapsed since the boys were bitten. M. Pasteur said, "Come here to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The treatment will continue for ten days, then you may all go home to America again. Now all run back to the hotel, go to bed and sleep as sound as you can." The children then scampered off as cheerful as jay birds. The total number of patients thus far treated by Pasteur'is 248.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Topic For Overworked Men.

Dr. O. G. CILLEY, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and derangement of the liver and kidneys,

A shoemaker at Lake View, Ore., has fallen heir to \$92,000.

v other case space would not allow many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigels Pills are the only pills which suit his compl'aint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

3 . .

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS

COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-

wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They

and sides, and persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy ; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sideky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the uit of the stomach which fixed dow not

at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet

become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months

it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while,

and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After

and sive does not seen to more any ress. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become cos-tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the

eyes become tinged with yellow, the unites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste : this is fre-

quently attended with palpitation of the heart ;

the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in

turn present. It is thought that nearly one-thir l

of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical

men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others

or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended

with success, because the remedy should be such

as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in

Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the

same time. Sergel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield -- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be mf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having

the testimony of my customers, who have derived

great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

is increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast :--I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it. J. S. Metcalfe's5; Highgate, Kondal:--I hare always great blocking the testing the

always great pleasure in recommonding the Curative Syrup, for I have never knewn a case

in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:-I

have always taken a great interest in your medi-

cines and I have recommended them, as I have

Thomas Chapman. West Auckland :--- I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Chun, Salop :---All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it Lat. Ballwill, A. B. King dei her.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge :-- The public seem to appreciate their great value. A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Fur

acss:-It is needless for me to say that you valuable medicineshave greatsale in this district

Robt. Laine, Melksham :- I can well recom-

mend the Curative Syrup from having proved

its efficacy for indigestion mysalf. Frieckheim, Arbreath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882

Dear Sir,-Last year I sent you a letter recom mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. 1 have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the

-greater than any other I know of, giving

atisfaction.

found numerous cases of cure from their use.

the vision becomes impaired with spots before

Yours very truly, (Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist. A J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a sovero form of indigestion for where from a sover form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and da-clares Mother Scigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved hus life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White. A. J. White (Limited) 57 The Street

Mr. White. Chemist Calne. A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal For sale by all druggists, and by A. J White limited), 67 St. James street city.

A SORROWFUL CHRISTMAS AT NAN TICOKE.

WILKESDARRE, Pa., December 25.-Nanti-coke never witnessed a sadder Christmas. The festive gatherings in household and church were overshadowed by the prevailing gloom and sorrow. None could forget the terrible fate of the twenty-six men and boys buried 200 feet below ground in the dark chambers of the fatal slope. After further discussion and consultation by the engineers to-day, the company finally decided to sink a new shaft from the surface at a point directly above where the bodies are supposed to be. This shaft will be about 175 feet deep, and it will take from four to six weeks to complete it, even with the most rapid work. The excavation of the blocked gangway from the foot of the slope goes steadily forward, but it is a very slow process and months will elapse before the mine is cleared. Prayers were offered this morning in every church throughout the Wyoming valley for the unfortunate men.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

COMPLIMENTARY NOTIOE.

The greatest consolation to one growing old is the improved surroundings, which come with age, experience and wisdom. We are reminded of this fact by the appear-ance of the new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated seedsmen of Detroit, Mich. (They enjoy the envisible reputation of being the widest and best known firm in any business in the United States.) Millions of people, garden-ing both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds.

soeds. Every one desiring seeds of the highest type and best quality should secure their Annual. It is sent free on application.

In the land of the Hindoos, who are a very amiable and gentle people, there is in many houses a room called the krodhagars, or chamber of bad humor, which serves the purpose of the corner for naughty children.

-J. C. Earle.

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WEDNESDAY..... DECEMBER 30, 1885

NOTWITHSTANDING the attempts of the Toronto people to belittle Montreal and injure its trade in consequence of the smallpox epidemic, it does not seem to be in a very flourishing condition. A sheriffs' officer took possession of the City Hall and the chattels therein last week, in consequence of a judgment of \$971 obtained against the corporation by a Mrs. Ford, who sustained severe injuries by falling on a defective sidewalk. Montreal is able to pay her debts.

THE Toronto World has always been a our victory over it has been complete in the matter of the Cabinet Ministers's wife's letter "to stop the paper." Having no defence to offer for its audacious mendacity, it has cowered completely, and accepts the thrashing with the best possible grace at its command. Our Western contemporary has our pity if it cannot have our respect. We hope it will mend its ways.

THE " Jog day" theory seems to be played out in New Jersey, and mad dogs do flourish exceedingly with the thermometer at a very indicate that there must be a good deal of who form the "brothers" of that illegal scare about the matter. It is incredible that

all as enthusiastic for the cause as Irishmen and Irish-Americans themselves. It is a manifestation of popular feeling that is really astonishing."

E Some attention is being drawn in the United States to the steel question. It is a singular thing that the steel rails, necessary for the various railways, have to be imported in spite of the protective tariff. The Iron Age, the great metallist journal, in referring to the fact that there have just been given orders for ten thousand tons of rails in Eng-A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertise-ments for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of linets. Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the 'est advertising medium Qanada. specialties, steel rails cannot be made on this continent of the class made in Europe. But while scientists scem to have made this discovery, they have not devised so far any compensating scheme. It appears to be a natural law, and so the United States will have to continue to pay \$12 a ton more for their rails

than they could make them for.

ATTENTION is being drawn, and none too soon, to the condition of the buffalo in the United States. It is stated on good authority that there are at present only seven hundred head of buffalo left, and of these, one hundred and eighty are in the Yellowstone Park. When it is remembered that within the lifetime of not very old men the Western plains held almost countless herds of these animals, their total extinction may, under the circumstances, be considered as a matter of a year or two. An effert is to be made to preserve the few survivors of the breed by legal enactments. In England the two or three last herds of the old wild cattle of the country are almost religiously kept, and surely the Americana ought to be able to prevent the generic Bison from becoming a tradition and his bones a curiosity for museums. Something ought to be done in the same direction in our own Northwest, but at present there is little likelihood of anything of the kind being attempted.

ORANGEISM SNARLS.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the permicious influence of the Orange faction in Ireland will not prove of sufficient potency tough little sheet to beat in controversy, but | to cause trouble at a moment when the ship of state seems well before the wind, and only details of the Home Rule problem are awaiting settlement. It is hardly necessary to observe that, noisy as the lodges may he, they are assuredly powerless to do more than create a little discord and embarrass the statesmen who are so ably managing Christmas Day has come, in which joyous and adjusting the affairs of Ireland. The tendency of Orangeism is, however, too notorious, its principles too bad and its spirit too fanatical to permit its evil head to be unraised during the crisis. Thus we see that the Grand Lodge of Orangemen has met at Dublin and issued a low temperature. But the newspaper reports "manifesto" to the motly group of people

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THE TRUE WITNESS

dirty details of some dirty scandal to which clergy of the diocese containing instructions as to the line of conduct to be pursued by questions and issues. Mgr. Fabre strictly and authoritatively enjoined upon each and every member of his clergy that under no circumstances and for no purpose or resson should they make these instructions known to the public. Surely if any document was over confidential, and was entitled to the sacred rights of privacy and to the respect of gentlemen, that document was: but the Daily Star had no more consideration for the feeling of His Lordship, no more respect for his confidential utterances, no thief has for personal honor or property. The news was illegitimate, but it

was sensational, and that was enough in the eves of the Daily Star to prompt it to do what nobody but a contemptible cavesdropper or ill-mannered acoundrel would do. All honey people should cry down such disreputable journalism. As journalists we protest against it.

The Daily Star had no excuse for publishing the contents of His Lordship's letter ; it knew that it was private and confidential, for it unblushingly parades the fact that "the letter ' concludes by an injunction to the effect that 'any priest who will make known its con-' tents to any member of the daily press shall "immediately be suspended from his minis-" terial functions."

A man is very far gone when he glories in the accomplishment of an evil deed-when he is pleased with the ruin he effects. And so must the perversity of a public journal be intense and deep when it prides itself on a performance that laughs at religious authority, that violates what society holds most sacred, that is calculated to wound the feelings of a venerable and respected dignitary of the Church, and to give rise to discussions which should have no place in the public prints, and finally, that brings nothing but dishouor and discredit to the performer. If the Daily Star was not so unprincipled it to present the resolutions adopted at the would be heartily ashamed of itself.

GHRISTMAS.

IT was in the fourth century, after a long controversy between the Eastern and Western churches, that Julius I. fixed December 25th as the day for the celebration of the nativity of our Redeemer. Down through the centuries which have elapsed since that event no happiness has not entered the door every well regulated Christian ot family, whether poor or rich. Old and young alike on that day properly strive to banish care and be happy during the festival that commemorates the birth of the Saviour of the world. It sometimes goes hard with those who cling to the notion that Christmus Day should be altogether an occaeion of undisturbed quietude and of devout

most strictly confidential nature with the has been known to go to small tradesmen sequences as if it were engaged in relating the | uncertain debts, taking half the cost if suc- | Grace said in his manifesto :--cessful and nothing if the reverse. This is it is so socustomed. His Lordship Bishop constructive "maintenance," or champerty Fabre had addressed a circular letter to the according to one authority, and hence an offence in the eyes of the law. Others endeavor to promote the most vexathem in regard to certain delicate tious litigation by means that deserve the strongest and most uncompromising opposition and condemnation. The particular case to which Judge Doherty referred is mentioned in our columns elsewhere. His Honor warned these practitioners that their conduct was becoming notorious and that the profession could not be brought into disrepute by them, and that the flagrant breaches

becoming so numerons would compel the taking of measures to put an end to the scandal. We rejoice that Judge Doherty has more idea of what common decency and spoken out. The profession needs a warning, honesty exacted, than the blackguard or and it is to be hoped that it will not be lost upon those whose professional conduct has been of a decidedly loose order.

> A PETITION FROM NEWFOUNDLAND. THE people of Newfoundland are also

getting tired of Orange domination and ascendancy. They have set themselves the task of driving Orangeism from places of public trust and power, and have invoked the aid of the Imperial anthorities to accomplish their praiseworthy object. The St. Johu's correspondent of the Gazette writes that already two large mass meetings have been held "to petition His Excellency the administrator of the Government to remove the Hon. J. L. Winter from the office of Attorney General, which he now holds. The grounds on which such a request is founded are that Mr. Winter is grand master of the Orange associon in Newfound. land-that in that capacity he issued a manifesto to Orangemen in which he called for "vengeance" on the Harbor Grace prisoners, whom as attorney general, he is now to prosecute. Other reasons are alleged against Mr. Winter's continuance in office. An immense gathering took place, and the meeting was addressed by several Roman Catholic clergymen and others. A deputation was appointed to wait on the administration meeting. His Excellency received the deputation with all due courtery, but replied that he had no power to do as they requested, but would willingly transmit their petition to the Imperial authorities. Accordingly a petition

THE BRIGADE STAFF. A good deal of speculation is being indulged

office."

being inaugurated.

the governed.

effrontery !

to the above effect has been very numerously

in concerning the Brigade Staff in this district. It is thought the Government may order a change of quarters next year, and a new D.A.G. will arrive. All the military of the district and his many friends, however, will deeply regret the departure of the disacant, and the sylicants are

Mgr. Tache is the Bishop who has spoken and box. Never, indeed, was liberal pecu. same utter recklessness and disregard of con- and make terms with them as to collecting whose judgment we have followed when His

The second se

"I will not dissemble that the "pain I have experienced since "the beginning of our troubles, instead of being relieved, was greatly increased during the last three weeks. I am not making "allusion to a movement which " would be only political and kept "within the limits, already so "broad, of the constitution. Let "those who have a vote to give, " whether in parliament or on the "hustings, weigh all according to "their inmost conscience, and in "the balance of their love of "country, and then let them vote according to their convictions; such is their right and their of professional conduct which were ' duty."



Greater activity than over is manifested i Irish-American circles to swell the contributions to the National Funds, which are the sinews of Ireland's political warfare against England for the acquisition of her legislative independence. The wealthy frishmen are taking a more prominent part in this patriotic work than has hitherto characterized them, In many of the large American cities the leading Irish bankers, merchants, public and professional men are forming special committees, outside the regular organizations, to advance the cause.

In New York the well known banker Eugene Kelly, has set himself the task of collecting one hundrea thousand dollars for Mr. Parnell and his party; associated with him are some fifty of Gotham's most influential and wealthy citizens. At a reunion of these gentlemen Mr. Kelly showed how Americans especially telt the importance of self-government for the Irish. Statistics proved conclusively that England's administration of Ireland's affairs, with its rack-renting abomination, exacted besides a heavy taxation. about \$25,000,000 annually in excess of the producing capacity of the land, and the deficiency had to be made up by the working men and women of the United States, and was consequently a continual tax on the Irish labor in America. Mr. Kelly urged in consequence that it is the duty of every freeman of this continent to recognize by practical pecuniary help Ireland's present struggle. It is a constitutional and lawful method to principle of international law or comity. It is simply aiding an effort to secure to Irishlaw of humanity.

signed and will be forwarded to the Colonial Ireland only demands what is already enjoyed by Canada and Australia, viz., an Irish government in accordance with the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the people, carried into effect by a parliament and university solely and directly responsible to the people. To push and enforce that demand Ireland has elected, as her representatives in the British Parliament, tried and true men, the best she could produce, not in tinguished soldier who now occupies that aristocracy, snobbery or riches, but in intelposition. But the Brigade Majorship is lect, patriotism, courage and virtue; and she has given them as their leader a chief of marked ability and resolution.

niary assistance so indispensable to the Nationalist cause as it is now, and therefore it is that we appeal to the ardent friends of Ireland who read the Sun. We repeat that any contributions sent to us will be credited in our columns to the donor's name and forwarded to the custodians of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund, now in process of zealous collection in this city."

DEC. 30, 1885

NOT TO SERVE POLITICAL PURPOSES.

YESTERDAY in the Catholic churches and chapels of the diocese of Montreal a pastoral letter from His Lordship Bishcp Fabre was read, giving authoritative communication of Pope Leo's Encyclical, Immortale Dei, to the faithful under his jurisdiction. We have already given to our readers an unabridged woroduction of that most important pronouncement of His Holiness on the Constitution of Christian States and Society. To day we give in another column a full report of His Lordship's Mandement. At the Cathedral the Vicar-General of the diocese, Rev. Father Marechal, closed the reading of the Episcopal document with an observation which has an important bearing upon the aim and object of His Lordship's utterance. The vicar-general said that he had received formal instructions and authorization from Mgr. Fabre to warn the faithful and all concerned that the Mandement was not intended to have any political effect, that no political party should make use of His Lordship's utterances so as to tell azainst or injure another political party, and that any attempt to do so would meet with His Lordship's disapprobation. The Bishop, said the vicar-general, had no intention nor any desire that political capital should be made out of what was contained in his Pastoral Letter.

DISCORD AMONG THE ORGANS.

Tur Government organ in the East is not in accord with the Government organ in the Weat.

The Toronto Mail last week warned the Tories to prepare for action, as the present parliament could no longer exist and under the circumstances should dissolve.

The Montreal Gazette begs to uiffer with the Mail, and to say, with very little regard for its confrere's intelligence and sensitiveness, that the rumors of a dissolution of Parsecure self-government for a misgoverned liament, and appeal to the people before land. To answer the appeal will violate no another session are not worthy of serious consideration. The Mail is only worthy of serious consideration and hearty approval men rights accorded to man by the unwritten when it talks about "smashing the confederation into its original fragments," or when it threatens to "recouquer this Province and abolish all the civil and religious rights guaranteed by treaty." When the Mail gets on that high horse the Gazette falls in adoration at its hoofs and sings amen to the fiery tirades of the Orange jockey. But when the Mail is brought back to its sober senses, and is made to realize the breach in the Tory ranks and wants to seek shelter comfort and strength in a dissolution, the Gazette parts company with it, and goes so far as to say that the Mail's statements on the subject are not worthy of serious coneideration. The Government organs would

there can be an epidemic of hydrophobia suddenly developed. The tendency seems to be to chase, worry, and, if possible, kill every strav dog that appears, with the result prob. | object is to "overthrow the rule of the Imably of producing a frenzied state among the perial Government"; the Orangemen poor animals which, if it does not actually drive them into hydrophobia, may make them unpleasant company. This is likely to breed mischief. It may be that there has been no hydrophobia, but fear has caused the biting dogs to be killed without waiting to see if they were really mad. This, between Dr. Pasteur and the want of knowledge on the subject, will cause the patients to live in a delightful condition of uncertainty.

His LORDSHIP BISHOP FABRE feels anconduct of an evening contemporary, the Montreal Baily Star. In an interview with a representative of LHE POST, the Bishop expressed his deep regret that a public newspaper should be so wanting in respect and should act in such an ungentlemanly manner and private letters to his clergy were pounced person of respectability and education leasly given to the public regardless of conze. procession shows the type of memberquences. Pestoral letters and other official ship to have deteriorated since the documents met with the same fate. They days when the Hagartys and Camerons were were given to outsiders before they had reached the persons to whom they were addressed. Is it not about time that the Daily Star should begin to observe the common decencies of life and society and cease to defy and violate the laws of privacy, which command respect at the hands of all, except the unscrupulous and unprincipled scoundrel?

Tur following little incident which occurred in the Banking offices of Eugeno Kelly, of New York, who is personally raising \$100,000 for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, is well worth repeating, as indicating the universal sympathy which is going out to the Irish cause in such practical channels :---

"My heart is in any cause where there is oppression," suid Ezrun J. Jerzmanowski when he dropped into Banker Eugene Kelly's office yesterday morning. Then he opened his pocketbook and slapped a \$200 check on the desk. "There's my Christmas present for the Parnell Fund," he added "and I wish that Ireland may be freed."

Mr. Jerzmanowski is a wealthy Pole, who fought for freedom himself in Poland, and he says he knows how it is himsell and how Irishmen feel in their struggle to free the Emerald Isle. "It is really remarkable," exclaimed

Banker Kelly, as he thanked the giver cordially, "how the present appeal to give constitutional liberty to Ireland has broken month I have had substantial proof that

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torical and indulges in some very lurid phraseology. Those who may not be Orangemen are "avowed conspirators"; their " are greatly outnumbered " by the "conspirators," but they show how they "represent the industry or intelligence of Ireland."

secret society. The document is highly the-

The fanaticism of the Orange faction is equalled only by their hypocrisy. They mouth about loyalty only as long as it serves their ascendancy and sectarian interests. It is a matter of history how the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland threatened and resolved in 1869 " to kick the Queen's Crown into the "Boyne," if the Protestant Church were noyed and indignant, and justly so, at the disestablished in Ireland. The Protestant Church was disestablished, and the cowards that they are did not "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne." It is the same thing

now with them over the question of estab-

lishing Home Rule. And so the Orangemen continue to as the Daily Star has done in regard to his | rave. Let them rave. In Canada, as all episcopal utterances. Strictly confidential know, the order is one from which any upon by that paper and their contents reck- now shrinks, and an ordinary Orange led erroncously to believe the order was respectable and useful. The order never gained any strength in England. So it is that the Orange element may, in accordance with its evil spirit, cause some unpleasantness in Ireland and England, and this "manifesto" seems clearly to indicate that the settlement of the Home Rule problem is not to be peacefully effected as far as the secret conspirators can prevent it.

THE STAR AND MGR. FABRE'S CON-FIDENTIAL CIRCULARS.

THE Montreal Daily Star has never been remarkable for either propriety or scrupulousness in its attempts to furnish sensational news to its readers. In fact, our evening luminary has been so unprincipled and un scrupulons as to violate the rights of privacy and property so as to obtain information, to which it had no more right than the burglar and thief have to the money they steal from private coffers. We have been informed on | but sufficient is known to justify the statethe best and most reliable authority that the ment of a court official that "disrobing may by the Orange and Tory organs to support maintenance of their families depend upon Daily Star has entered public printing offices where official ecclesiastical documents were being printed, and by false representations it that has long been a scandal and which secured copies of episcopal documents and at last has drawn down the condemnation of divulged their contents in the most unwar-Fanted and unauthorized manner, and the second

The Daily Star continues this disreputable game, and in its issue of last evening it makes | conduct they follow in "towting" and pro-

contemplation, to see that the popular observance is marked by feasting, good fellowship, good humor, and the giving of gifts.

Such persons do not understand the human heart, nor do they understand the true economy of religion. All the forms of the day's celebrations are protestations against selfishness. On that day the Child was born at Bethlehem who preached a gospel that has brought comfort and solace to the hearts of countless millions. It is on Christmas that the injunction to "love thy neighboras thy self" ought to be remembered, and in loving deeds be put into full practical operation by every man, woman and child. The fundamental principle of the Christian religion is exemplified in the gift, and the sweetest gift before God and man is the gift to the indigent, to those who expect and hope for nothwould be refreshed, how much sorrow would ! be assuaged, how much hunger would be ppeased, if cach one of us would but lay aside some portion out of what we have

and devote it to the relief of the sick, the unfortunate and the poor. These gifts would be equal to the frankincense and myrrh which the Kings brought from the East to offer the new-born Babe at Bethlehem. Those who have no opportunity to seek out the poor and sick, may send their societics that exist in every section of the city. The St. Vincent de Paul's Society in the several parishes is an especially trustworthy channel through which to transmit offerings, whether of money, food or raiment, as it is their particular duty to investigate and seek out the persons and families who are victims of sickness and poverty. This exercise of charity cannot but increase the charm, the pleasure and the sweetness which, we hope, the Christmastide of 1885 brings in happy abundance to the hearts and homes of all our readers.

THE LEGAL FRATERNITY.

attention of the General Council of the Bar | and is not proved. A theologian as well as of the legal profession. It is not necessary of it trying to prove that the overthrow of to enlarge upon the nature of these rumors. a learned judge. Lawyers in small practice are in many cases obtaining a bad name for the profession in consequence of the line of

numerous, and influence in various This full and loyal representation of the quarters is being freely used on their

behalf. As to the fitness of the gentlemen | Irish people in Westminster, supported as it whose names are mentioned as candidates ought to be by the munificence of the Irish we have nothing to say, but we venture to abroad, will ultimately insure a final solution suggest that in filling the post the militia to the fundamental question, underlying all authorities should endeavor to supply a want discontent and ill-temper on bo.h sides of the long felt and always neglected. The very channel, and thus an end will forever he made of the irrepressible conflict between important arm of the service -- the cavalry-- is Ireland and England, that has for centuries not sufficiently considered. Our artillery has attracted the attention of the world. accomplished officers to supervise it. The

Royal Military College supplies from Mr. Parnell and his party have surmounted its staff engineers for instruction extraordinary obstacles in the recent Parliaand inspection. But when it comes mentary contest ; but it must not be forgotten to the cavalry, in the majority of cases it that the cause of Home Rule labors under scems that an infantry officer is good enough graver difficulties than those which are met to go through the form of riding down the with at the polls. As the members of the ranke, looking at a few often indifferently | British Parliament receive no sulary, many executed movements, and paying the custom of the able and eloquent Irish repreary concluding compliments. It seem to us sentatives would be unable to bear ing. How many heavy and suffering hearts that each brigade staff should have at least the expense of constant living in one competent cavalry officer attached to it, London during long sessions, unless they and the vacabcy now existing in the Montreal were promptly and generously aided by the district will permit a reform in this direction contributions of those who believe in Ireland's claims for justice and fair play. The members of Legislatures in every other country are entitled to and receive compensation for 'THE DEVIL QUOTING SCRIPTURE." their services, the aim and result of this The Orange Tory administration at Ottawa provision being to throw open public funcmust indeed be laboring under very grave tions to those who are not wealthy as well as disabilities when it gets its organs to cry to to the rich. Without a guarantee that a religion and to the Catholic Church for help. | representative's means of livelihood shall not offerings to any of the many charitable The Orange and Tory organs, such as the be sacrificed, the concessions to the masses Toronto Mail and the Montreal Gazette, are of the people of the right to vote actually preaching to the Catholies of the and be voted for, is nothing but a Dominion about certain points of Catholic mockery. That is why England's progress doctrine regarding the question of authority toward democracy has been so slow and is yet and the relations between the governing and largely retarded. This obstacle, as far as Ireland is concerned, can only be surmounted They tell the Catholics that it is pure re by a generous continuance of financial aid to volt, rebellion, revolution, and all such rub- the Irish leader and his gellant party. The bish, to try and oust Sir John and his party New York Sun has nobly volunteered to lend from the Treasury benches at Ottawa, and | its assistance in the accomplishment of the that as it is a rule of the Church to avoid object and for that purpose has opened a subrevolt and rebellion, the Catholic voters of | scription list in its columns. Our esteemed the Dominion should, in consequence, prevent contemporary in announcing its action remarks the overthrow of Sir John's Government. that the Torics are mistaken when they Syllogisms such as that don't count take for granted that Americans fail to un-Rumors have of late been numerous as to in theology, for the simple reason derstand the situation, or mean to check at grave matters which are likely to occupy the that the important promise is false such a crisis the generous outflow of assist.

ance without which the Parliamentary agitaconcerning irregularities committed by some a politician would have a pretty tough time tion of Home Rule would be hopeless. Americans know well that of the eighty-six Sir John Macdonald amounted to revolt and Nationalist members the great majority are rebellion. Therefore, the conclusion drawn poor men, whose own existence and the be a word understood by certain persons Sir John is unwarranted. The Mail and their ceaseless labors in their several trades before long." But there is another matter Gazette have the boney cheek to quote the En- and callings. They believe that the laborer cyclical Immortale Dei of Leo XIII., and to tell | for Ireland is worthy of his hire, and they the Catholics that this Papal document urges | are resolved that his hire shall be forth-Catholics to support Sir John in the present coming. Neither will they suffer Mr. crisis. That is what we call an extravagant | Parnell's arm to be paralyzed by the

be able to present a bolder front if they showed more unanimity in their views and more respect for one another.

POPELEO ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Pope Leo XIII, has addressed a letter to the Catholic hierarchy of England on the subject of Christian education. The Holy Father commends the visilance of the clergy and laity in looking after the religious training of the Catholic children, and strongly approves of the system of parochial schools as established in America. His Holiness warns Catholic parents against sending their children to schools where they cannot receive religious instruction, upon which the healthy condition of society depends. The words of the Pope on this question are of the utmost importance and weight, His Holiness urges particularly that; "in these days, when the tender age of childhood is tempted on every side by so many and various dangers, hardly anything can be imagined more fitting than the union with literary instruction of sound teaching in faith and morals. For this reason we have more than once said that we strongly approved of the voluntary schools which, by the work and liberality of private individuals, have been established in America and elsewhere, We desire their number increased as much as possible. We ourselvee, seeing the condition of things in this city, continue, with the greatest effort and at great cost, to provide an abundance of such schools for the children of Rome. For it is in and by such schools that the Catholic faith, our greatest and best inheritance, is pressrved whole and entire. In these schools the liberty of parents is respected, and what is most needed. especially in the prevailing license of opinion and of action, it is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State ; for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practised the Christian faith from his childhood.

The inture condition of the State depends upon the early training of the children; the wisdom of our forefathers and the very foundations of the State are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without religious education.

You see, therefore, venerable brethren. with what earnest forethought parents must beware of intrusting their children to schools in which they cannot receive religious teaching."

BRANDY OF THE PERIOD.

People sometimes think they drink brandy, but it may be interesting for those who labor fear that a sudden dissolution might under the delusion that they are imbibing The voice of the Church has been already force him unprepared into another and some "pure French Cognao" to be informed Germans and Hebrews and Americans are a revelation of Episcopal instructions of the law heard directly on the question at issue, and more violent struggle at the ballot that the article in question has almost ceased and the second sec

รับขึ้นได้ได้ได้ได้ และสัยเหม่ม ได้แม่มายเพื่อให้การการ 14 มายากมายายายมายายากได้มากมีสัญญามากการและ ได้ได้การประวัติการได้ที่ได้ที่ได้มาก ได้สามชุมปากเป็นสัญาชุยายังการเกิดสายสัญญาญที่ได้มีการประวัติ

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DEC. 30, 1885

THE TRU WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

to be manufactured in France. A high sutherity, Mr. Girard, has recently informed the Academy of Science that between 1840-50 the quantity of brandy manufactured was was made from wine. In 1883. although the quantity of alcohol was in volume of manufacture doubled The greater portion of the alleged brandy of cider or perrey, beet root, molasses and poistoes, and, to some extent, from melons. Mr. Girard states that the greater portion of the alcohol manufactured is charged with poisonous elements of a very deadly characone, and so far as Canada is concerned, one moral to be learned from it is that we should stick to our own good native wines.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Prof. Hadley, formerly of Yale college, Statistics in the State of Connecticut, has just of the great labor question. Prof. Hadley, although occupying his office but a short tion. He deluged employers and employes with questions which covered the whole field of capital and labor, and went employer. Frof. Hadley has found that the relied on for truthful answers, their tendency Montreal years ago, as it being to exaggerate the wages and put them at a bigher figure than what was actually paid to the workingman. Thus he finds that skilled labor in cities is worth at the lowest limit S2 a day, and in the country about \$1.50 a day. Unskilled labor outdoors brings \$1.35 to \$1.75; indoors not much over \$1 a day. Prof. Hadley had great given to unskilled women, but it was about one half that of men, and the wages of children about one-third those of men. that the average workingman, woman and the labor of their hands or brains or both. profits. "There is no doubt," says the rerule, are truly desirous of a good understand- resign this fictitious pretension to ing with their workmen. But they are blind to the fact that in a great many instances no such understanding is possible as long as they keep entirely secret the question how to a fraudulential representation, and one much money they are making. They see that secrecy concerning expenses and profits Prof. Mulley considers that the laws governing capital are bad in many respects, and says that it is impossible that the present state of affairs between labor and copital should be of long duration. What direction the remedy feeling between employer and employee; second, the payment of wages by the 'sliding scale," where wages vary with the selling price of the product, and where workmen get a share in the changes of the gross income of the concern. The system in vogue of sub-contracting work to men in different departments he does not approve of, because the contractors naturally squeeze those under them as much as possible, and are themselves the biggest gainers. The report strongly urges that no child labor under 10 years should be tolerated, and regularly employed in any industrial pursuit people to suffer. It may to a serious undershould not be encouraged because, as a rule, one clee who hesitates must be prepared to see such foreigners do not come here to stay, but their low means of living are detrimental to lies on their feet than all the so-called Irish the native workmen. The report is altoto aid in a favorable solution of the problem.

the press, and in social life, we are a hundred fold the superiors of the men who dare avow themselves members of the Orange order. 25,000,000 gailons, of which seven-eights They have but one avowed organ in the Do minion, the Orange Sentinel, of Toronto. It is a poorly written fanatical sheet with, we believe. 'a patent inside." Respectable Protestants who wish to live at peace with us will not the amount made from the distilled juice of read it. They do not agree with its tirades the amount made from the distinct junc of against "Popery." They allow us to go our the grape was not more than 500,000 gallons. against "Popery." They allow us to go our way in peace as we allow them. Even men who belong to the Orange Order publicly now made in France is concocted from grain disclaim it, although they privately pander and a percentage even from the distillation to and support it. Sir John himself, Urangeman as he is, tries to avoid being identified with the order. Tom White, in public, says he has nothing to do with it; what he does in private, however, is pretty well known. Mackenzie Bowell, ex Grand Master and all, is half ashamed of it, and yet the three of them are at the beck and call of every Orange ter, and to them he attributes the increase of organization in the land. How is this ! How insanity in France. The fact is an interesting does it happen that a society that is without a press, without an avowed pulpit, without social standing, without considerable numbers and without money, how is it, we ask, that such a society can bring the Cauadian Cabinet to its knees and do pretty much as it pleases in securing positions of emolument and power to their fellow brethren of the order? Founded on ignoranc., composed of men of no education, and now chairman of the Board of Labor | limited in religious fervor to hatred of " Popery ;" yet these men have succeeded in issued a valuable report on the question of getting more positions for their friends, and of exercising more influence in the affairs of labor and its relations to capital. The report state, than all the Irish Catholics in Canada is very thorough and shows deep study ten times over. And yet our young men fill of and insight into some of the vital issues our colleges with students, our churches stud the land, the bar is not without many Irish Catholics who are proud of their nationality and their religion, commerce opens its high time, has completely mastered the situa- ways to the energy and push of our people. We have a representative public press exclusively devoted to our interests, and yet with all these we count for little or nothing where it is a question of Irish Catholic inter into the minutest details of all conditions of est on one side and Orange interest on the the workingmen's life and his relations to the other, when the decision lies with the Gov ernment of the Dominion. It was the same ander the regime of the Hon. Alexander Macordinary estimates of wages were almost kenzie, who sent Orange regiments always too high. Employers could not be to protect the Orange procession in is at this hour with Sir John A. Macdonald, who hanged Riel to "avenge" the death of Scott and at the bidding of this remnant of old time fanaticiem and religious hate. Whatever may be the cause there is fact, the bold and startling fact, and we are forced to recognise it, for its existence stares us in the face every day of the year. And yet it ought not to do so. We are 500,000 souls in this Dominion. We have half a dozen or more Irish Catholic papers scattered over the laud, difficulty to ascertain the amount of wages and all we want to place us in the position we are entitled to is for our men of money and our political leaders to fight the battles of the Irish Catholics in this country with more re solution and earnestness. Let Frank Smith These figures are sufficient demonstration | come out and be an Irishman in deed as well as one nominally in name. We do not ask child do not reap extravagant returns from | him to become a revolutionist, nor that much dreaded thing "a Fenian." We do not ask him to place himself in antagonism with The trouble between employers and em | Canadian laws or Canadian institutions ; we ployees on the question of wages may be do not ask him to commit one act or say one diminished by publishing returns of actual word unbecoming a citizen of the Dominion ; but we do ask, and we have the right to ask. him, either to see that his people get their port, "that our large manufacturers, as a full measure of justice in Canada, or to Ье one of their representatives in the cabinet of Canada. As Frank Smith is now he is acting the part of deceiving his people rather than that of a friend. He is a party which we shall do our best to expose. Let him tell Sir John A. Macdonald that he cannot hold office without a portfolio. Let him

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 19.

The old people of Montreal may have some faint recollection of a Glengarry double sleigh of half a century ago, but to the young of this generation, and even to young Glengarrians of the present day, it will be quite a novelty to them to learn how their worthy grandfathers used to come to town. Therefore, we shall bring them back to those good quiet old times before the introduction of railways in this Canada of ours. There were two noted annual arrivals in

those days which caused more talk and created greater excitement on the streets of old Montreal than the arrival nowadays of an ocean steamor. One was the first Indian cance from the North-West, carrying the news and the letters of a past year from ing of the those then nearly Polar regions. The other to town. was the first batch of Glengarry double sleighs to reach "John Grant's" or some other of the Scotch inns or taverns of Montreal about Christmas week, loaded with all the heard fully half a mile distant. Those good things to replenish the cellars of the Glengarry bells were as characteristic of the citizens, and to place before the traders in pork, butter, cheese, &c., an opportunity for profitable investment.

Glengarry was then, as now, some 70 to S0 miles from Montreal, put travelling was different. You could not then take an early train at Lancaster or Alexandria and come to 'town," as Montreal was then called, spend some six hours and get back the same night. To undertake a journey in the old days in winter was a matter of a week--two days to come down, three days here, and two to return. A contemplated visit in the old time by a Glengarry farmer was known from one end of his concession to the other. It was spoken of for weeks at kirk or chapel as an event, and many and various were the little commissions imposed upon him to execute.

Since the construction of railways the farm houses are stripped, nearly weekly, by traders they could stable their horses for a quarter of purchasing everything the farmer or his good a dollar a day, while they fed them out of wife has to sell, such as eggs, butter, cheese, etc., therefore doing away entirely with the annual visits of the Glengarry double sleighs to Montreal about the Christmas week. The present is to picture one of those old double sleigts with which the writer was so familiar in his young days.

The County of Glengarry, at the time of which we write, was rairiy an agricultural rival of the Glengarry sleighs. People now-one. The land had not yet been overworked a days, when we have railway trains arriving nor impoverished. The farms were well every hour, can hardly conceive the imporstocked, having from 10 to 15 head of horned cattle, some half a dozen of good horses, a team or two of oxen, some 15 to 29 rigs, and about 50 sheep on each farm, besides a wellfilled poultry yard of hens, turkeys, ducks and geese. From such resources at hand the reader may fancy the people lived in great comfort. The only scarcity was ready cash. The young men of the county usually went with their teams of oxen or horses, to haul the square timber from the woods in which it the spring. The hospitality of the people customers. was unbounded, particularly to strangers, just such as existed in the Acadian land of old time, and, unmolested by visits of revenue arrivals found ready sale to private families, inspectors or guagers, Donald and Evan "sheaves, that fired their Highland blood with had visited town several times before had 'mickle glee.'

past forty years have almost entirely left the demand, by which they profited largely. county, a goodly number of them to follow

The first halt the second day was at the Cascades, to water the horses and sixpence for beer. The next was at St. Annes, to water, and another sixpence for heer. The third was at Pointe Claire, for an hour, to feed horses and men, and we shall allow them a shilling for beer. Lachine is the next halt,

to water, and sixpence for beer. The charges for beer on the road may not have been actually indulged in by the men, but they had to pay about sixpence at each halting place to the country innkeeper, for the use of his sheds to water and feed the horses, and for this payment were each entitled to a glass of beer, take it or not.

About sunset the second day a long string of double sleighs (Glengarrians always came in squads of twelve to fifteen) might be seen between Dow's brewery and the Tanneries, jogging along at a slow pace of about five miles an hour. If their approach was slow, they made noise enough, announcing the coming of the Cameron and the Macdonell men

The reader of to day never heard the merry cling-clong of the loud sounding large Glengarry sleigh bells of those days. They could landers always make a noise by making themselves heard and felt when they come to the front-be it at market town, in the legislative halls or on the battle field.

Just as the shades of evening are closing over the unlighted streets of old Montreal, the sleighs are passing down St. Joseph street, some wending their way to "John Grants," on St. Henry street. others to Grants," on St. Henry street, others to "Sandy Shaw's," at the corner of Wellington and Grev Nun street, a few to "Widow McBarton's," on St. Paul street, opposite to the centre of the present St. Aun's market, and a portion of them finding their way to "Jemmy Cameron's," the Glasgow Tavern, on the Main street.

Thore were a goodly number of Scotch taverns in Montreal, having large stabling. These were the resort of the Glengarrians their sleigh supplies, therefore costing them a mere trifle for the twoor three days in town. The men could live like princes, as they thought, at a cost of half a dollar a day each. This was the charge per day at any one of those Scotch taverns.

The morning talk the next day at every breakfast table, rich or poor, was of the artance such an arrival was to the old inhabitants of Montreal. Perhaps for a whole month previous the outside country had been out off, waiting the freezing of the rivers and ferries, many articles of country produce be coming scarce and dear, and sleigh loads of good things from the Townships, Argenteuil and Glengarry, were anxiously looked for.

An early visit to the Scotch taverns by th to the shantles during the winter menths, thrifiy housewives of old Montreal was the first duty of the day. There they found Douald, Evan and Sandy prepared, with all was cut to the nearest stream bank-thence | the native dignity of Highlanders, to gree to be floated in the spring. By this means their town customers and to allow the ladies they carned a good amount of ready cash to inspect their good things, and tubs of which they carried safely to their homes in butter, cheese, turkeys, etc., soon found ready

Glengarry butter had a special character of being good in those old duys, and the first the traders and merchants picked up the plied the beverage from their own fair balance. Some of the older Giengarians who learned that sides of pork cut into nick A great change has taken place since those "reasting pieces" found a ready sale, there primitive days. The young men during the fore they had prepared themselves for this

Our Glengarry friends soon found their is a great advantage in dealing with their tell him that holding such an office is "a the occupation of contractors on public works sleights empty and their pockets full of good not for the death of Scott. You, replying to in the United States and Canada; many of bard silver. We shall allow them to prepare Mr. Curran, said that Catholic representation

minion. In the Church, at the bar, in the A GLENGARRY DOUBLE SLEIGH OF each for beer, or something else, to wash several occasions, when Catholics were nomi- tigan. Well, I will admit that I was pleased down the food from their supplied box. nated to positions in the different departments, he protested in the strongest manner possible. John Small, M. P. for East Toronto, another Orangemen of the blackest dye, has succeeded in having some twenty clerks appointed to the post office. And of what denomination were these ? Orange Young Britons with the exception of one, who is a Catholic. This work he has accom-plished through his brother Campbell. Hon. John Costigan has appointed one Catholic to the Inland Revenue department named T. O'Leary, during his long term of office, and at the time he was appointed John Small, M.P., Orangeman, protested and threatened his resignation as M. P. Hon. Frank Smith's record professes to be an Irish Roman Catholic minister by name and resident of this city, sworn into the Orange lodge at Ottawa without a portfolio and with out any patronage whatever. The Premier thinks Mr. Smith's intellectual abilities do not qualify him for the responsible position of a portfolio, therefore he must be mute and not troublesome to the Orange cabinet. It is a true saying, " tell me your company and I'll tell you who you are.'

مهما المراجع والمراجع المراجع المراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع

Look at the Orangemen of Kingston forwarding resolutions to Queen Victoria condemning Parnell and Home Rule for Ireland, people as were their own bagpipes. High- and still we find Costigan and Smith, who profess to be Irishmen and Catholics, following the Prince of Orangeism in Canada, Sir John Macdonald, Brother Compbell, Brother Bowell, Carling, White, & Co. Look at Sir John Macdonald's conduct as premier of Canada and leader of the Conservative party, and if you are a true conscientious Conservative and have one drop of Canadian blood in your veins you will shun I in disgust, for he knows, he must know, that the Conservative party. Yes, shun them as though they were attlicted with leprosy. England after so many lives have been lost through his negligence. He runs off to England like an assassin who has committed an atrocious crime. We had no re-bellions during Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's reign as Premier, and, what is more, we had no Orangemen in the Cabinct. Give the Hon. Edward Blake a chance ; his character is unblemished as a public man.

IRISH CATHOLIC. Toronto, Dec. 25, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST :

SIR, -In the TRUE WITNESS of the 9th inst., under the heading "Those Orange Fanatics," and signed "Acdin," a letter is published purporting to give an Orangeman's outh in the following words :---

" In the awful presence of Almighty God. I am bound, and do solemnly swear that 1 will, to the utmost of my power, support " the King and the present Government; and " I do further swear that I will use my utmost exertion to exterminate all the Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland."

This is such a horrible oath for any man calling himself a Christian to take, that many well meaning people, will find it impossible to believe it without positive proof.

Therefore, I pray you, "Aedh," to publish the proofs that any such oath as above was taken, or obliged to be taken, by Orangemen, P. CASSIDY,

Cranbourne, P. Q., Dec. 19, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,--Mr. J. J. Curran, in his letter supporting the Government for hanging Riel, asked the question : "Is Catholic representation in the Cabinet a sham ?" He did this to support his theory that the six Catholic members of the Cabinet were not likely to be led away by the Orange cry for Riel's blood. If he could substantiate this, then it would go to prove that Riel was hanged for the alleged crimes of which he had been proved guilty and You, replying to TORONTO, Dec. 24th. rivals. They do not see what a danger it shall. Let find the out public latter of pospered. Not one half, we be for their return home, after purchasing such in the Cabinet was not a shall, and be an lieve, of the young men could now be found needed articles as they required for their you agreed with that gentleman. You, how in the old County of Glengarry as were there boases and farms, these being mostly in the ever, thought that Mr. Costigan should have resigned as a protest against the hanging of Rich. Well, I am sorry to be obliged to differ with you on one point, and that is about the Catholic representation in the Cabinet. You support Mr. J. J. Curran in saying that that representation "is not a sham." Now, sir, I cutirely differ with you; that is, Now, I differ with you so far as Irish Catholic representation is concerned, and that is in my opinion, not only a sham, but the biggest sham in Canadian politics at the present time. Now let us look at it. We have three English speaking Catholics in the Cabinet. We have the Hon. Frank Smith, the Hon. John Costigan and the Hon. Mr. Thompson. This is a formidable looking list. A few years ugo the English speaking Catholics would have looked on such a thing as three English speaking Catholics in the Cabinet as something very unlikely to happen in our day. But there they are, all alive and in substantial flesh and blood. But what does it all amount to ? Woll, it amounts to this—that Sir John A. Macdonald has put his tinger in our eyes, and, in giving us three English-speaking Catholics in his Cabinet, he thinks he has done enough for the English speaking Catholic people all over the Dominion. When English-speaking Catholic people look for their fair share of the emoluments of office, especially in the more important positions, Sir John answers in effect, "What ! are you not satisfied ? Look ! Behold ! Three English-speaking Catholics in the Cabinet," and he expects, there and then, that every man Jack of us should rest and Le thankful. But now let us go into particulars. Let us see what those three English-speaking Catholics have done for the English-speaking Catholic people, whose special interests they are supposed to watch and guard. There is the Hon. Frank Smith. He is a very respectable man ; we are all proud of the way he worked up in life, in spite of many disadvantages, and be is commercially a credit to our propla That is all right. But what on Sath good did he ever do the English spenting Catholies since he was taken into the Cabinet ? Who ever hears of him as A Cabinet minister : Who ever thinks of him even as a Cabinet minor indirectly, to advance the interests of the English-speaking Catholics of Canada since he became a Privy Councillor ? Name one act, one deed, one word, that Frank Smith ever did or said that was of service to the English-speaking Catholics if you can? Frank Smith is politically a nobody. He never at-tends Cabinet meetings. He takes no interest in the English-speaking Catholics, and how can you say that such representation is "not a sham." Ihink over this, sir, and 1 fancy that so far as Frank would not. The rebellion is over and the Smith is concerned you will agree with memory of Louis Riel still lives. delusion and a suare. When Sir John made Frank Smith a Cabinet Minister he reasoned this way, "I will take Smith into the cabinet, When the English speaking Catholics hear it they will be pleased. Of course Smith will simply be Smith, a Cabinet Minister. He

when I heard of his appointment. Costigan never did anything but fight the New Brunswick school question and introduce. the Home Rule resolutions he has done enough to entitle him to respect at our hands. But John Costigan as a member of the House and John Costigan as a member of the Cabinet may be two different men. In fact, they are two different men; and so far as the interests of the English speaking Catholic people are concerned it is a misfortune for them that John Costigan ever went into the Cabinet at all. As a member of the House John Costigan had influence, but is a member of the Cabinet he is under the thumb of Sir John A. Macdonald, who takes very good care that John Costigan will not have much of his own way. I could tell you many cases where John Costi-gan failed to get the smallest favors done for his people. It is well known here that he has very little influence and that he dared not make any good appointments without the sanction of his chief. I will give John Costigan the credit of all the disposition that any man can have to see the English speaking Catholics get fair play : but, sir, he has not the power, and he will never have the power, and his best friends admit that he is a cipher in the Cabinet, or at least so near being a cipher that there is no fun in it. He would serve the Irish Catholics if he could. but Sir John will not allow him. As a proof of this I ask you, or any of his friends, to name the appointments of any value that he has made for his people. Unfortunately, he is dependent on his salary and he cannot afford to fall out with Sir John. If he was not a peor man I believe he would resign his representation, like that of Frank Smith, a sham, and that he will not be allowed to do Look at him taking his departure for the things he would like to do for the people whose special interests he is supposed to guard. Three years ago he was popular with the Irish and Sir John "took him in," and he took the people in too, for since then John Costigan has lost his influence, and to day he has to do as "Old Tomorrow" likes, not as John Costigan wishes. He was Sir John's. boss when he was only a member of the House, but he is Sir John's "obedieut" now that he is a member of the Cabinet and dependent on his salary. In himself John Costigan is "not a sham," but Sir John makes him one, so far as being an independent Irish Catholic is concerned.

Well then we have the Hon. Mr. Thompson, a good man and an excellent citizen no doubt, but so far as English speaking Catholic sepre sentation goes, he, too, is valueless. He was taken into the Cabinet for a purpose, and now that that purpose is accomplished, he may go any day when a decent time elapses. He has little or no patronage to bestow. He is. politically, a mere figure head. He got the portfolio of Justice in order that a Catholic should be in the Ministry who would, nominally, haog Riel ; and, taking the three English speaking Catholics, I see every reason to doubt that, so far as benefiting the English speaking Catholic people, that their representation is not only a sham, but the biggest political sham in the Dominion. you tell me, sir, how it is that none of those representatives of yours in the Cabinet get such portiolios as Agriculture, Railways and Canals, or Pu'lie Works ? Will you tell me how it is that they are taken into the Cabinet "without portfolios," like the Hon. Frank Smith, with no patronage like the Hon, Mr. Thompson, or are given such port folios as Inland Revenue where they will havlittle or nothing in their power? Think « those things, and ask yourself again if year representatives in the Cabinet are n. shams,"-if not personally, at least they ar "shams" in deluding the Euglish speakin Catholics that they have a fair representation in the Cabinet of the Dominion.

OSEX.

If Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet is a sham, there can be no mistake about Orange representation in the Cabinet being a reality. If it is "a sham" to have Frank Smith a Cabinet Minister without portfolio, John Costigan a Cabinet Minister without influence, and Mr. Thompson a Cabinet Minister without patronage, there can be no doubt about the influence and gift-giving powers of the Orangeman "Old Tomorrow," the other Orangeman Tom White, the ex-Grand Master Mackenzie Bowell or the anti-Papist, Popery-hating Dick Campbell. We fear it is quite true, as our correspondent said yesterday, that Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet, as now con-stituted, "is a sham;" that Frank Smith is a political cipher, that John Costigan counts for nothing when there is patronage to bestow and that Mr. Thompson is merely in the Cabinet for the purposes of the hour, but that side of the picture is too true how as Orange influence in the Cabinet looks up threateningly by contrast. And it is time for us to face this fact in all its deformity. It is time for the Irish Catholics to ask themselves the plain question : Have we as much influence in the Cabinet of the Dominion .

OUR CABINET MINISTERS.

And John Costigau comes, in a measure, under the same category. Take him all in all we admit that he is the best of his class. He has done more than any other Cabinet Minister who, presumably, represented the Irish people in the Cubinet, but his all is not will take when applied he does not attempt much, no, not half enough. He allows now to judge. He recommends, first, a better be did good covershadow him. We admit he did good service, but it was before, and not since, he became a Cabinet Minister. He has weakened, woefully weakened. But, even now, if he takes a manly stand, fights Orangeism when it invades the rights of his people, and pitches his portfolio to the dogs, when his principles are at stake, he can even yet redeem himself and become the leader of all independent Irish Canadians from one end of Canada to the other. We must get leaders who will do this, or we will day by day go more to the wall. To be quiet is to see our people defeated everywhere ; to be passive is

to be ruined. Parnell got nothing except but by independent action in the old land, we will get nothing except but by independent action in the new. It may be a hard thing recommends that no person of school age be | for him to do, but it is much harder for the taking, but Duty domands it. All great who cannot read and write. Touching upon upheavals domand some sacrifice. If John the question of foreign cheap labor, like that Costigan will not make them, then some one of the Chinese, Prof. Hadley holds that it else must be found, and Costigan and every his people leave him. Outside the Ontario Legislature the Irish Catholics in Canada toonly to make money and return home again. day count for nothing. In Ontario Christy Fraser has done more to put the Irish Cathorepresentatives the Dominion over had. He commands the support of the Irish Catholics gether a valuable and instructive addition to of that province, and he deserves it. Let a the literature on labor, and is well calculated Conservative do in the Dominion what Fraser has done in Oatario and he will be more powerful, and as much respected, by them ; out one thing is certain, something must be items, such as a select cheese and a little done; some change must take place, or we scoulde" for the men on the road. "" the will find that as little influence as the Irish way, this top load of hay towaring high, Catholics possess to day, they will possest less, | something like a loaded clephant, served as a or none at all to-morrow. Orangeism is already rampant in Manitoba and, outside of the Legislature, in Ontario. It has become a nuisance in Newfoundland, which, although not a part of the confederation, yet furnishes its lesson to the people here. To hold our own we must meet it, and to meet it we want a leader-no half hunted party hack, but a man of independent views, and such a man will yet be found to take advantage of the situation, save his people, and give his

honored name to posterity.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

formula of a simple veretable remedy for the speedy and perms nent care of Consumption. Catarrh, Asthms Bronchitis, etc., after htting tested its wor jerful curative powers, in nun-dreds of case s. desires to make it known to such as may new dit. The Recipe will be sont FREE with fu' i directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arm-stro .ag, 44 North 4th ,St., Philadolphia, Pa. Name this paper.)

In China metals are strewn about the emthat Orange faction that has cursed the 'old pire in profusion-enormous coal measures, land and the new so long? We are more production deposits of iron, vast veins of powerful than they. Man for man we con- copper, great tracts of galena, chrome, plumtribute ten times more to the intellectual [bago, cinnabar, cupreous nickel (white copgrowth, the commercial development, the, per), zinc, pyrites, mangenese, etc., are found debating powe and the wealth of the Do- in every section.

at the time of the rebellion of 1837, when hardware line -- such as axes, saws, nails, &c., nearly two thousand fighting men were mus. but one very common article, Liverpool salt, tered in one week.

We invite the reader to come with us, in retrospect, to a farm house in Lochiel, in the article was cheap, about a shilling a bushel, then backwoods of Glengarry. There is a but one of the most expensive for the farmer largo home made sleigh standing empty under the barn shed. It is some 10 to 12 feet the heavy charge of transport in those long, 4 to 5 feet wide, with sides 3 to 4 feet | days. bigh. The runners were cut from a large birch or elm tree. The whole is "homemade," except the iron on the runners and the necessary nails and bolts. The whippletrees and traces may be the same as used for p'ough or har ow. Tais is the old "Gleagar y double sloigh," all home made, strong and well built, of which we write.

Now to the loading-let us take a peep at its contents :-- Some ten or a dozen small tubs or kegs of butter in the bottom, a dozen or two small cheeses, a few bags of timothy seed, then much prized, a few fowl-turkeys, geese, &c., to fill up gaps-then S to 13 wel fatted pigs (Glengarry pork was nearly equal to Irish), besides many little odds and ends, such as home-made socks and mits, then much prized in Montreal, and, maybe, a few extra hides and stray furs collected at the farm house during the year. This was some thing after the fashion a Glengarry double sleigh was loaded in the olden time before leaving for Montreal. The whole, we sup pose, to weigh about 2,500 to 3,000 pounds representing a cash value from \$200 to \$250.

The time is the second week of December. with good sleighing; the delay in starting is waiting to hear if the ferries had frozen over All is now ready. Food for man and horse had to be added to the load. This was some dozen bundles of hay and a few bags of oats for the horses and a small kist or box con taining a good sized boiled ham and a couple of loaves of bread, with a few other small nice protection for the men from the cold winds by making a cozy seat in the centre of go down to town she would be nearly as comfortable as at her own fire side.

The reader might suppose the cost for euch a trup of eighty miles would be very expensive. It did not cost over a dollar and -this cost nothing; they were fed from out formula of a simple veretable remedy for the during the day, costing about a quarter of a dollar. Beer was then oheap-three to tour coppers a glass. This was the actual outlay in cash the first day until they reached the Cadara.

The horses had to be stabled at the Cedars. costing a quarter of a dollar for a double stall for the night. The men fed their horses from

took up most of the sleigh, nearly every sleigh carried half a ton of salt home. This

The old Glengarry double sleigh, like the once far famed mail coach of England, is now an institution of the past—a relic of departed days ! We shall never again see one on the road. We might use the vulgar phrase, real, announcing their welcome arrival during the Christmas week ! Those days are gone, never again to return !

Relic of departed days, farewell ! The writer has endeavored to picture one of those sleighs to the best of his humble ability. Although not a Glengarrian, he was as familiar in his young days with a Glengarry double sleigh as most Glengarrians. He has seen squads of twenty-five and sometimes fifty on the road at one time, and he was with the Glengarries on their entrance to Montreal in 1838, when there were over one hundred double sleighs conveying the two regiments. The writer presents his compliments to the readers of THE POST, wishing them a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and to say to them that they may not hear from him for some time to come as he purposes paying a long promised visit to some spots in the Cana diau Glengarry and some of the other Scotch counties in Canada. So, farewell for a time.

ORANGE ASCENDANCY IN CANADA.

NO INISH CATHOLIC NEED APPLY.

To the Editor of THE Post: Sin,-Sir Alexander Campbell may con-

tinuo to write manifestoes every day of his it, and if the good wife made up her mind to life on the execution of Louis Riel, but he can hover convince the Roman Oatholics but the't Ricl was hung to please him and his istor ? What has he ever done, directiv Grange colleagues. Archbishop Taché blames the Government officials for the a half in cash to reach Mon'real. Here it is, an actual fact. The epd of the first day Government for the execution of coor Riel found them at the Cedar, a halt having been Had it been an Orangeman committed the made at midday to water and feed the horses crime instead of Riel, and been recommended to mercy, do you think that Sir John Macof the sleigh supplies. The men also had donald, Brother Campbell, Grand Master their food with them, but we shall allow them Bowell, Carling, White & Co., would have An old physician hav ing had placed in his their food with them, but we shall allow them Bowell, Caring, White a con, while and hands by a returned Medical Missionery the to indulge in a few pots of beer on the road acted in the contumacious manner they did, or so-called Catholic Ministers? I say they

> There is a day of reckoning approaching, when those so-called ministers and leaders

will be swept into oblivion forever. The Irish Catholics of the Dominion can never forget the unappreciated unfaithfulness shown by the secret sworn Orange crew at Ottawa.

A RADICAL REFORMER ON FIOME RULE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.-Joseph Cowen, Radical Reformer, and member of the parliament elect for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has issued a manifesto-to his constituents respecting home rule for-Ireland. Cowen was the chief one of the exceptions made by Parnell in his manifesto in-structing the Nationalists not to voto for Inberal or Radical candidates. Cowen says: "It is impossible for England to consent to protective perty landlords in Ireland, or to allow Irisia members to legislate on home affairs in England, in addition to having their own parliament. W th these exceptions I approve of Home Refe for Ireland. Proper guarantees for representa-tion of minorities, equitable partition of all Imperial charges and the unity of Empire, in my opinion, are useless. The less security sgainst the disruption of the union is the mutual in-terests existing between England and Ireland.

JACQUES CARTIER AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the County of Jacques Cartier Agricultural Sciety, for the election of directors, took place at Pointe Claire on the 16th inst. The financial statement showed that the receipts had been \$1,478 and the expenditure \$977, leaving a balance in hand of \$501 to the credit of the society. The report was adopted and an unanimous vote of thanks tendered to the directors and officers for their services. The election of directors for the ensuing yearresulted in the return of the following gentlemen, viz. :- Mesers. Bonjamin Goyer, Andrew Scott, St. Laurent : Desithe Legault, Patrick McGeo, Lichine; Charles Deslauriero, Urgele Valois, Pointe Chire; Leon Deslauriers, Ste. Anno ; Authine Denis, Ste. Genevieve, and Albert Birbeau, He Bizard. The meeting then adjourned.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and and therefore, be retarned if not found satisfactory,

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS AT HARBOR GRACE FOR-BIDDEN-SIR A. SHEA APPOINTED GOVER-NOS.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., Dec. 26 .- The Newfoundland executive has issued a proclamation forbidding Orange processions in Harbor Grace and other ports of Conception Bay. Numerous affidavits were made before Judge Bennett, affirming the certainty of a disturbance of the peace in the event of a public demonstration or procession.

Sir Ambrose Shea has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, being the first native and Catholic governor since the days of Cabot.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt for the night. The men fed thir horses from the in own supplies, costing nothing. As for the men (there were always two with a double sleigh), a double bed would cost a shilling, but Glengarians of that day were accustomed to rough it, and invariably made beds for themselves in a corner of the old-fashioned large bar-room by using their buffalo robes and blankots, thereby saving a little. We shall, nowover, suppose they spent a generer to risk with department, and on COUNTY BUOVILLE IN LINE. A SUOTCH-CANADIAN'S TRIBUTE

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

DEC. 30, 1885

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE LOTALISTS' MANIFESTO.

6 24

BONDON, Dec. 22 .- The London office of the Loyal Irish Union has issued a manifeste calling on all people to make a united effort to thwart the attempt of the Parnellites ts drive the country into civil war. The pregramme urged by the union is as follows: That Ireland be given a form of local self-government upon a broad and equitable basis, with representation in Parliament by a Secmary and Under Secretary chosen by the Irish members, that denominational universities and schools he assisted by the Government, that a permanent royal viceroy be appointed to reside in the viceregal castle at Dublin, that Irish industries be encouraged by the allotment to Irish manufacturers of a share in Government works, that the Irish Asheries be protected, that the harbors and ports be improved, and that judicious assistance be given, by means of loans, to railways and public works, this last provision to be controlled by the Central Board of Works.

JORSTER OPPOSES HOME RULE.

Mr. Forster, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, denounces the scheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone for home rule. He declares that the concession of home rule to Ireland or of an Irish Parliament or of Irish independence in any form would not solve the problem, and would be fraught with danger, both to Great Britain and Ireland.

LORD GROSVENOR DENIES.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- The recent visit to Ireland of Lord Richard Grosvenor, who was a Government official under the administration of Mr. Gladstone, gave rise to a rumor that his object was to consult with the Irisl. leaders on behalf of Mr. Gladstone. In an interview, however, Lord Richard said that ... went to Ireland merely for a week's shoot at that he saw neither Mr. Parnell nor and of his colleagnes, and that he never spoke anyone on the subject. Earl Rose-berry. . he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabine , writes that he is willing to concede to Ireland on condition that unity home be maintained. Mr. Parnell has sent a letter to his colleagues with reference to his party's progr. hae.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Jan Parlia. av, that there was now a good op- his childhood, and he joyfully confronts the view to portar , for settling the question of home | rage which his revelations cannot fail to raise rule, that Mr. Gladstone could confer an up against him and the effects of which may, benefit on England and Ireland, perhaps, be put in execution. enormena and that no one was more competent than The lash party will hold a meeting in January to decide upon their policy in the coming Parliencut.

REBEERT GLADSTONE AGAIN.

Letter Gladstone, son of the ex-Prime Minister, has written a letter to a new associeves, in the course of which he says Gat the Tories will wash their ** 1 + us at of the Irish vote in the elections. Party . Ireiand." justi.

CLEIVAN TO THE ORANGEMEN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.-A meeting of the Irish League was held in Dablin to day. Nation Sollivan, member of Parliament, Mr. T. miteas in which, referring to the made =: and Orangemen and other Loyalists, ODDON derined those who were clamor**he** c.. ... home rule as bigoted fanatics. ing ap question, he said, which had The the subject of bitter controversy long in. between the people and the landlords, must new Le brought to a final settlement. It weald be impossible, however, to guarantee the property of the landlords against the demands of the Irish race in America and Australia. He warned Ulster that if they should resist a home rule measure after its passage by the Imperial Parliament, their resistance would constitute an act of treason and it would be uselss for them to endeavor to wert themselves by fighting.

LEO TAXIL ON FREEMASONRY.

and the state of the second second

A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH BE-MASON BX-POBES THE ORDER.

The celebrated anti-clerical leader, whose conversion, or rather return, to Catholicity created such a sensation a couple of months ago, has undertaken to issue "Complete Revelations on Freemasonry," the object of which is "to tear all its masks from a sect too famous for its political and other crimes, established to combat the Catholic religion." The first volume of this important work has just appeared, and a second and concluding

volume is promised in a few days. Believing that the best method of conquering "the mysterious soldiers of the dark-ness" is to throw light upon them and thereby weaken the force of Freemasonry by withdrawing the people from its occult power, the author addresses himself to the persons who come in contact with the people. He declares that his work will demonstrate unquestionably that Freemasons when they put themselves forward as discreet philanthropists are hypocrites, that they lie with the most audacious impudence when they present their tenebrous sect as a sort of anodyne association having no heed for politics and religion, that when they say that liberty, equality and fraternity prevail amongst them, they are imposters. "Freeamongst them, they are imposters. "Free-masonry," he says, "with its pantheistic liturgy of chapters and its execrable evocations of the Areopagi, is nothing else than the worship of Satan."

The work begins with an extract from the encyclical of Leo NIII., Humanum genus, wherein the Holy Father counsels the unmaking known to them the artifices emstudy of it, to which he devoted himself, he a repentant sinner, makes a solemn help im to pose as a victim. This was done, some shifting for the Church for his related Mr. Poulin husbed in silence sponsibility for the detriment he brought to it in this period of impiety; J. O'Kelly, Nationalist member of bewould die happy if he could give his life to the Rencommon, said, in an inter- tor the holy and dearly beloved religion of

The most important chapter is that which Mr. Gladstone to solve the Irish problem. furnishes a summary of Universal Masoury, giving, in most cases, the number of lodges o the several rites and the number of members in the several countries of the world. Eugland, Sootland, Ireland, the United States, Germany, France and Italy stand high in this secret society. The Grand Lodge of England, York Rite, has as its Grand Master of the Ret. here if Mr. Parnell, now that they have got the land of the Heredom, Albert Elward, Prince of the Irish vote in the elections. Wales ; as its substitute acting Grave Mass "fare is the only method of getting ter Earl Carnarvon, Itoyal Arch : it wis "Ireland." established in 1717, has 2,019 halves dep-indent on it, and numbers about 100,000 Masons.

The same Albert Edward is Grand Protector of the Grand Lodge of St. John of Sectiand, and of the Grand Ludge of Ireland, of which the Duke of Abercorn is Grand Master : the Marquis of Headford, Royal Arch : the Earl of Bandon Grand Secretary, and which was constituted at Dublin in 1720, ins 1,014 lodges and sbout 75,000 inembers. This practice of having royal person-ages at the head of the great lodges is also seen in Denmark, where Christian IX., King of Denmark, is Grand Protector of the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, and where the Prince Royal Christian Frederick William Charles is Grand Master, Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, is Regnant Grand Master, and Gustavus Adolphus, Prince Royal, Grand Master. Alexander, Prince of Orange, is National Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the low countries; Prince Royal Frederick William of Prussia is Grand Master Protector of the Mother Lodge of the three globes, and fills a like office in lodges of minor dignity. The United States have many, most of which are of the York. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was constituted at Boston in 1733; it is very ancient and powerful, and has the direction of 227 lodges, comprising about 25,250 Masons, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania established since 1764, is one of the most important in the United States, and has the direction of 379 lodges with 34,350 Masons. The most important in the United States is that of New York, established since 1781, which has the direction of 713 lodges with 72,000 Musons. The general total, gathered from the official records, of Masons throughout the would in 1885 is, according to M. Taxil, 1,060,095, divided into 17,016 lodges-in round figures, 17,000 lcdges and 1,000,000 of Masons. In the opinion of this author, there are no real Masons except those who are active members. The easiest way to get rid of Masonry is to cease attendance at the lodges and to neglect the payment of the usual fees. But if a man be useful to the sect every means is made use of, even solicitations which greatly resemble threats, to retain him. A million of Masons frequenting the lodges is sufficiently serious a peril without increasing it by fears of others. If only pineteen-twentieths of these were to know the purpose of those who deceive them and turn them to account, they would abandon their leaders. If the people knew how they have been imposed upon by a handful of individuals, whose principal force lies in the mystery which surrounded them, they would themselves overthrow this tenofound in Magee's pecketbook that the letters brous power-that power which their ignor-ance of facts has established, and which their were in his handwriting. He was committed for trial. blind simplicity maintains. The third part of this strangely interesting work is occupied entirely with a voluminous account of the organization of Masoury in France, its constitutions, statutes, and official regulations. This, of course, is technical, and therefore less generally interesting to the casual reader, though of the most profound interest to the student of human error, folly aud malice. The revalations which are yet to be made, and which are the more important, will show how false are those pompous declarations which Freemasonry affects to put at the head of its constitutions, which it displays to the eyes of the "profaue" world by means of journals drawn up by its members, and which it has the effrontery to speak of in its lodges wherein the Masons of recent initiation can comprehend nothing of the odious farce which is played. In conclusion M. Taxil writes :-- "If on the one hand the confusing ceremonics which have been pleutifully adopted for the simpleton who enters the sect do not satisfy him, he has the joyful satisfaction on the other hand of hearing a "Venerable," who is often notoriously known as a hardened atheist and materialist, speak with compune tion of a Supreme Being and invoke the grand architect of the universe, Finally, if this sweet confraternity of persons who mingle in a tashion, fantastic at the very least, has succeeded in extracting from the pocket of the inidiated 150 or, 200 france as a recompense, it has taught him how he may win applause by saying *Houze* three times and by spelling letter by letter J-A-K-I-N,-Pilot.

ANOTHER, NAIL IN THE GOVERNMENT'S COFFIN-A SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRA-TION AND ADOPTION OF THE CHAMP DE MARS RESOLUTIONS-THE OPPOSITION TACTICS A FAILURE.

(Special to THE POST.)

MARIEVILLE, Dec. 22 - A mass meeting of the electors of the County of Rouville was held to-day at the chef-lieu Marieville, to take actiou in the matter of the Government's pulicy in the Northwest and of hanging the leader of the rebellion. The meeting was called by a committee of the electors and was largely attended. Dr. Poulin, an old resident, and an old chum of Sir John A. Macdonald, has an old coum of Sir John A. MacGonald, has done all in his power during the past eight days to make the meeting a failure, or to turn it in favor of the Government. He with a small clique had made the tour of the county to draw up an opposition. But the event showed that his efforts were vain and fruitless, and that the county of Rouville, like the rest of the country, had fallen into line against the administration at Ottawa. line against the administration at Ottawa. A large number of speakers had been invited to address the meeting. Hon. Senator Bellerose, Hon. Mr Beaubien, Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. Béchard, M.P., Ald. Rainville, G. Duhamel, H. J. Cloran, Mr. Lareau, Roy and others responded to the invitation. The electors came pouring into Marieville from all parts. and at 1 o'clock the chairman. Mr. Archambault. ex-Prefect of the County, announced that the time of the meeting would be divided in two equal parts to discuss the pros and cons of the question. This was accepted, and the of the question. This was accepted, and 'the proceedings commenced. The assemblage was remarkably quiet and undemonstrative, waiting to hear the arguments

BEFORE PRONOUNCING

one way or the other. As the Governmen masking of Freemasonry and the showing of could not muster more than two speakers to det it as it is, the instruction of the people, fend it, Dr. Poulin and his brother, E. Poulin, the local member for the county, the two Poulins had ployed by that sect to win over men and the whole opposition to themselves. As the attract them into its ranks, the perversity of its acts. The author confesses, to his shame, that he assembly at lact his the became so the source of the author confesses and the information is shame, that he are the source of belonged to Freemasonry, and by the special assembly at last hooted him down, and he would net have been allowed to continue only for Hon. Mr. Beaubien's appeal to hear him out and give

and Mr. Poulin hnished in silence. The speakers who protested against the action of the Government had the assemblage towards the close cathusiastically with them, and the resolutions of the Champ de Mars were adopted amid great cheering ; the resolutions prepared by 1/r. Poulin in favor of Sir John

HAVING BEEN WITHDRAWN,

Mr. Archambault, the chairman, an old Conservative, and friend of the Poulins, signed the ChampdeM rsresolutions as adopted. They were Champde Marsresolutions as adopted. They were proposed by the tollowing electors :--F Fon-raine, N P Gaboury, N P, Dr Darcal, Dr Pinsonnault, Dr Palardy, J A Chamon, advo-cate, A Girard, advocate, Mr Cheval, ex-M P, Prefontaine, Barsalou, Lemieux, F Labouté, J G Labouté, B Loiselle, Mr Tetreault, 57 E Ostigny, Mr Arnia, Mr Coesoarais, and seconded by M V Bertrand Nadeau, J N Duhamel, Moquin, A Pontou, G Langelier, N Robidoux, P Denis, F Nateau P Girard, A Denis, 1, J Masse, P Tetreaut, dos G rard, J Fortice, II Hamreho, J P Gaudet, A F May-nard, P Dupais, A Barriere, L Authier. nard, P Dupatis, A Barriere, L Authier.

The meeting was a tousing success, and its verdict was in a very pronounced manner against See John Miccoondd and his Government. Mr. Gigault, die f. deral member of the county, was absent through illness, but he has gone on record, as he signed the famous despatch to Sir John protesting against the execution of Riel.

A NEWLY ORDAINED PRIEST.

OLEBEC, Dec. 22 .- The interesting occasion of wly-ordained Catholic priest celebrating his first Mass occurred in St. Patrick's Church yes-ter (ay : the celebrant being the Rev. Father Kelly, a native of Little Champlain stret, in this city. The Rev. Father O'Ryan acted as assistant priest. and Rev. Fathers Cronin, C.SS.R., and John Maguire, C.SS.R., acted as and exhort their dupes to repeat the conflict of descon and sub-deacon, respectively. An im- 1837. They are going to get war, a triumphant

HON, DAVID A. ROSS ON THE AGITATION-A MANLY AND INDEPENDENT LETTER WRICH SHOULD BE READ BY ALL.

Hon. David A. R ss, who was Attorney-General of this Province under Mr. Joly's Government, has addressed a letter to the Globe as a r-presentative Scotchman of Lower Canada, which, as testimony to the French-Canadian character and the reasonableness of their atti-tude on the Riel question, is all the more procious at this juncture when Mr. Ross' retire-ment from public life, his long experience and his well known independence are taken into account.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1885. To the Editor of the Globe :-

SIB.—The French-Canadians being actually held up to public execration by the Ontario Tories as enemies of their fellow citizens, who differ from them in blood and religious belief, I consider that I owe it to justice to lay befor you a faithful estimate of their character, as well as of their present attitude on the Riel question. I have spent my whole life among them and it has not precisely been what might be termed a short one. I belong to another race and I fess another religion; but their beautiful lan-guage is familiar to me, and some of my best friends are French-Canadians. They have certainly their defects and their

good qualities like others. I will not seek to ex-tenuate the one or to exaggerate the other.

It is both interesting and instructive to cast a retrospective glance over the histories of Upper and of Lower Conada. As far as the French-Canadians are concerned,

does not what occurred in 1837 offer strong points of resemblance with the events which led to the trouble in the North-West? Have the Matis of the North-West not achieved by their recent rising again t favoritism, official robbery, and the diadain of the authorities for their legitimate demands to be protected, what the French-Canadians accomplished in 1837? In both cases, have there not been bad will and a tardy acknowledgement of wrongs and

grievances which have only been partially redressed ?

Consequently, no one should be surprised at the powerful bond of sympathy that has been established between the French of this Province

and those of the Far-West. Was have of other races at the bottom of either revolt? Was it not rather the love of liberty, the impatience created by insult and exactions which drove the oppressed victums in both creater to rebellion expression states the

That execution was a political mistake. It was a cruelty to have, so to say, put the rape twice around Riel's neck, through the respites Briggs Rouse while he was scouting through of which he was the object. Thrice did he his territory. The result may be imagined. suffer the agony of the preparations for a cruel and ignominious death. The caim energy with which we yielded to his fato has made him a martyr in the eyes of French Canaand ignominious death. dians.

dians. Are the latter more clannish than the English, the Irish or the Scotch ' Impossible. I: Red. that great culprit, had been a native of Devon shire, of Cork or of the Scottish Highlands, our French population here would perhaps not have sympathized with him, but they would cere inly not have blamed those who ranged themselves

on his side What has been the conduct of the present Ottawa Government on the Riel affair ? When, in my opinion, Riel should have paid

with his life for the cruel morder of Scott, be got off with a light penalty; he could not reasonably explate that crime a second time.

It was on y when he was convicted of a purely political offence that he was hanged despite the supplications of nearly a whole province. What's upid elemency in the first instance what irrational tergiversations and severity in the last? It is not surprising that the official organs, to divert attention from the real authors

and a strain "Stand back, gentlemen ! Clear the track !" shouted the police, and as the quick. ly gathering crowd surged qack, steamer No. that I came near losing my come up the street, the magnificent black horses striking fire from the pavement.

15 5 30

(มูล มักมีสาว (สีหน้าควัย สิวาร์) (สิงเว็บน) นั

Ate 14 1

But hold ! A wheel comes off ! The steamer is overturned, and the brave firemen arn picked up bleeding and senseless ! An investigation revealed the fact that in oiling the steamer that morning the steward had neglected to put in the linch-pin. A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of a half million dollars. The busy marts of trade are full of men who are making the same faisl mlateke. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention whereas if they mide occasional use of Warner's safe cure they would never say that they don't feel quite well; that a tired feeling bothers them; that they are plagued with indigestion; that their brain refuses to re-

spond at call : that their terms are all un strung. -Fire Journal.

A FAMILY OF FLIRTS.

THE HAVOC OF HEARTS MADE BY THE WEED GIRLS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

MARIETTA, O., Dec. 21.-The famous Weed girls, of Guyandotte, West Virginia, have again brought themselves into prominence. Scarcely a year passes but that some member of the family makes a splash in social or seasational circles, or else an event occurs to bring their name into print. Ella, the eldest, first fought her way to fame by marrying Senator Sprague after the separation between him and Kate Chase, daught r of the late Chief Justice. Only a short time ago a younger sister made i complicated hunily knot by marrying Sprague's son, thus becoming the stepdaugh ter of her sister. And recently a younger sister still has carned a sensational record at home by jilling a young man of means, and eloping with a book agent. There seems to be a bewitching fascination about these Woeds, who have been reared humbly as the daughters of a poor village mechanic. Each has won the love of many men-veven to craze

infatuation which has resulted in doom. exactions which drove the oppressed victims in both cases to rebellion, apparently egainst the Queen, but in reality against the tyrants who were plundering and trampling them under foot under color of the Queen's authority? under color of the Queen's authority? When a whole people (exception always made) naturally of those whose only inspiration is titles, places and emoluments) could not obtain even by begging for it the pardon of a political at Portamouch, whose he had a farm even by begging for it the pardon of a political offender, is it astonishing that the people should feel deeply the outrage inflicted on them in Riel's execution? Calvert would not give up the road, and kept his young, ambitious wife cooped up in the The woman was thrown among hotel guests-drummers, like her husband--and his visits home were sometimes scenes of paintul jealousy. In time they parted. Kind-hearted Crivert permitted her to get a divorce, although he loved her madly. To save her reputation he was mute. When the the was severed he went to Cincinnati, tor Sprague and went to Europe, Calvert read town. A travelling friend who was with him relates now he was effected, and some think that dissipation, coupled with his brooding, killed him. The sister who married Sprague's son mot him aiter the marriage. Both girls had been in Washington, rumor had it, as lobbyists and especial friends of Huntingdon,

the railroad magnate, who first met them in their home. And now another sister, who recently spent severa. agent husband, has kept up the family record sally known that Holloway's Ointment. by an elopement and marriage contrary to diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks, the family wishes. Her first love affair was with a young lawyer, who became furiously persistent. His courtship was so inflamed that she tired of it and enraged him with jealousy. She refused him several times, promised to be "always" a friend, and kept him as an adorer while loving an-One day she went with him for a other. drive. Late at night she came into town, her hat gone, driving the horse furiously, while in the buggy was the apparently dead body of her lover. In the buggy was a pistol from which a ball had been fired through his breast. It was in summer, and her white dress was streaked and soaking with his blood this city, a man advanced in years, over Her frantic condition and cries for a doctor aroused public indignation and suspicion against her. But the dector found the young man's wound serious but not fatal. She was arrested, but when he recovered his speech fluence over Mr. Talmage is not positively and blamed himself for the shooting she was released in haste. She said, as she also stated, that he had made another proposal o marriage, which she refused. He then show himself without a word. The horse, fright in the criminal libel suit brought against her | ened by the report, hurried them home, and prevented death from loss of blood. Not even this display of devotion warmed her heart, and she refused him when he recovered. Then he was bound to die, and one day carried a chair to the railroad track and sat in it waiting for the lightning express to scoop him into glory. But friends prevented such a scatter of love sick tissues, and to day he lives, sadder and somewhat redeemed. The Jew bookseller who laid siege to her hard heart won it by peculiar tactics known, perhaps, only to book agents. She left home, and now goes with him through the country as he persuades the unwary to subscribe. All three girls are pretty branettes, with a very subtle fascination which is easier felt than understood.

Life! My trouble always came after eating any food----

"Trouble !" from indigestion, so much so

However light

One Experience of Many.

Having experienced a great deal of

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most

Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I ever got" "Relief !"

1

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained !! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until "At last ?"

I was taken ! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and

Could eat nothing ! ! !

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.

Their efforts were no good to me.

At last I heard a good deal

"About your Hop Bitters !

And determined to try them." Got a bottle-in four hours I took the

ontents of One 1111

Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a "Sick !" .

Hour, from the same cause, since. I have recommended it to hundreds of

others. You have no such "Advocate as I am

GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Dowrright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to "Suffer !"

Will sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily With Hop Bitters !!!

137 None genuine without a bunch of green HCps on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous staff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

A MURDERER CONFESSES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25,-William Shechan, who vas convicted on the 10th instant of having murdered his mother, his brother Thomas and his sister Mary at Castletown Roche, near Cork, in October, 1877, has made a full confossion of his crime, and exculpates his brother-in-law, David Browne, who is under arrest, from any participation in the triple murder. Sheehan says he was led to commit the murders by the persistency of his mother in demanding £300 dowry from Farmer Browno before she would consent to her son (the prisoner) marrying Miss Browne. Farmer Browne was willing to give his daughter a dowry of £170, but Mrs. Sheehan refused the offer. William then murdered his mother, brother made his headquarters at a hotel, and con- and sister, and threw their bodies into an old tinued his tips. He never met his wife well. He told the people he had given his again, but kept her picture constantly with mother £300 out of his marriage portion and him. Over a year ago he died suddenly of that the three missing ones had gone away to heart troubles, before any friends or relatives seek another place of residence. In a short could be summoned. He was buried at Forts. time William married Miss Browno, took moath. When his anyone of wife married Sena- possession of the farm and remained there about two years when he was evicted for nonit in a newspaper while in some interior Ohio | payment of rent. He then left for Australia. After his departure the three bodies were discovered and he was arrested and brought back to Ireland for trial.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills-Few perons are so favored by circumstances, or so fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs, and influenza everywhere abounding, it should be univerworst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off the more grave and dasgerous diceases of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment when their present sufferings were appalling, and their future prospectsimost disheartening. Both remedies act admirably together.

A CONSUL'S OPINION OF GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- In his annual report United States Consul General Meuller. at Frankfort-on-the-main, Germany, calls attention to the reactionary tendencies prevailing in that country, bearing heavily upon the industrial and commercial relations with the United States, which tendencies, he says, ex-plains the ill-will of official and ruling spheres against the United States. They dread, he says, American hogs and American imports generally, but still more, the imporaction of American ideas. Not only is there a tendency to retrogression noticeable, he says, in political, religious and economic spheres of life, but the barriers existing beween mankind are also fostered and multiplied to such an extent that the spirit of caste is again becoming prominent and the fendal system resurrected. He reports that the depressed state of trade and industry in Germany has continued during the past year, and that the new tariff system has proved a ailure.

BOILED TO DEATH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22 .- In Chatta nooga County, Georgia, yesterday, James Starling was killing hoge, and used a half buried hogehead as a scalding caldron, which was filled with boiling water. Starling attempted to pitch a hog into the caldron, but stumbled and fell into the seething liquid. He was boiled to death.

TEA AS PREPARED IN THE EAST.

The Hunnias (Himalyan native.) drink tea which comes from China in small packets, made up of the large leaves, small branches, seeds, etc., forming a mass reduced to the smallest possible size by pres-sure, and rendered sometimes still more company by a slight addition of sheep's blood. The Hunnias travel great distances, living only on tea and what the Hindus call suffice, that is, flour made from roasted beaus or peas. To prepare the tea they boil the leaves for some hours-all night, in fact, If they are in camp-in a small carthen pot ; then they pour out the infusion into a large basin full of hot water, adding some salt and clarified butter (ghce), if they happen to have it. All these naturally make a kind of soup, and the native can live on it several months and undergo severe fatigue without taking any other nourishment. "The method adopted by the Mongols and other Tartar tribes for the preparation of tea in bricks is," says Johnston in his "Chemis-try of Communa Life," "it is believed, that which extracts from the leaves the greatest possible amount of nourish-They scrape the tea into fine ment. powder and boil it in the alkaline water of the Steppes, adding some fat and salt, after which they pour off the liquid, leaving the deposit. They drink twenty, even forty glasses of this liquor in the day, mixing in it Nome boney and butter with a little roast Aneat; but with only a little milk instead of meat they can subsist many weeks with drink for sole sustenance

F Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, names, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Fills, Une pill a dose, 25 cents,

messive sermon on the dignity, power and regatives of the priesthood was preached by the Rev. Father Hayden C.S.S.R. At the Offertory the Advent hymn, Alma Redemptoris Mater, was sung by the choir, the sole being given by Major Murray in his accustomed excellent style Mr. Adolphe Hamel, who presided at the organ, played several Irish airs before and

after the service. MRS. MAGEE DISCHARGED.

LONDON, Dec. 23 --- The magisterial examination in the case of John and Sarah Magces arrested on the 18th inst. at Kensington on a charge of attempticy to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters, was held to-day. The letters referred to state that four men would he appointed to murder the Prince of Wales for £500 each, and the Magees offered to inform on the intended assassins, provided they were given £1000 and a free pardon. The detectives who were detailed to work up the case met the Magees by appointment and gave them packages containing five hundred farthings. This was done to lead the prisoners into believing by the size of the parcel that their request was being fully complied with, so that the detectives might get the whole story from the Magees and see if there was any truth in it. On Magee's discovering that the package contained farthings instead pound pieces he upbraided the Prince of for his treachery and demanded £1,500, and threatened to shoot a policeman who arrested him. The Crown prosecutor, believing Mrs. Mageo was innocent of the crime, and that she was entirely under the influence of her husband, withdrew the charge against her, and she was discharged It was proved by a draft of the letters

THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- The excitoment at Keyport and Mattawan, N.J., over the havoe wrought by the mad dogs that bit Chas. Brittin and Nou Bucklin on Saturday is increasing. Every dog that is found unmuzzled upon the streets is shot. Seventeen were shot near Mattawan station yesterday afternoon. Two more victims have been added to the list of unfortunates, one is a 3 or 4 year old daugh-ter of Mr. Mockriff, living uear Marlboro. She was bitten in the calf of the leg, the dog's teeth inflicting a deep wound, the other a 15 year old son of a farmer named Jno. Smith, also bitten in the leg. The wounds of both have been cauterized. Bucklin will probably be taken to Paris for treatment. He is 20 years of age. Mary Frank, the 10 years old daughter of a farmer living at Brockdale, N. J., was bitten by a mad Scotch terrier on Monday. Yesterday a bloodhound on Frank's place was seized with rabies and attempted to bite a farmer, but the dog was shot.

PARIS, Dec. 23 --- The four Nowark boys were inoculated the second time yesterday by M. Pasteur. Replying to a question as to the condition of his patients the doctor said : "Everything in regard to their cases is sutisfactory. Their general health is perfect; they have no morbid feelings, and they walk and amuse themselves in a perfectly normal manner." He is hopeful of being able to send the children home cured in the course of next | station house on a charge of attempted murder wcek.

war over themselves, in which Canadians of origins will fight side by side. A SCOTCH CANADIAN OF THE PROVINCE OF

QUEBEC.

MRS. WALLINGFORD AGAIN NO. TORIOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23 -The Press says :- Developments have been made in the past low days which reveal the fact that the notorious adveuturess, Ann Wallingford, who is well known to newspapers and police throughout the United States, has almost perfected the deepest and boldest scheme she has yet concocied. If the Wallingford woman is successful she will obtain through judgment, notes and assignment, the en tire estate of Charles Dayton Talmage, of whom she has obtained complete control. The estate consists of real and personal property, and is valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Just how the woman obtained her known, but it is supposed their acquaintance began about five years ago, when Mrs. Wal-lingford was in Philadelphia engaged in various questionable schemes and was defendant by Goo. Benkert, brother of the well known Chestnut street shoemaker. She left the city after being acquitted of the charge.

JOSEPH COWEN'S TRIBUTE TO IRE-LAND.

LONDON, Dec. 23. —Speaking at Newcastle, Mr. Cowen, M.P., in the course of a speech on the Irish question, said : The Irish Celt, whom English caricaturists usually picture either as a gorilla or a baboon, has noble qualities. He loves the scenes where he was born, and the roof which sheltered him from birth. He is a dutiful son, a faithful husband, and a kind father (hear hear). If his dwellings are lowly his affections are pure (cheers). He is patient in suffering, and unwavering in trust when trust is given. Like Ixion at his wheel, he eternally traces the same circle of woes. He tills a few sad acres for bare life, wears a few poor rags for bare warmth, and he seftens the hard leaven of his lot with the dews of a simple

faith in Heaven (cheers.) The chivalry, the romance, the tenderness, and faithfulness of his nature have often captivated his con-querors, and turned the descendants of English planters into the foremost of Irish patriots; and it has made one member at least of the British Parliament as fuithful a friend of their cause as ever the green flag fluttered over (long and prolonged cheering.)

TRIED TO KILL HIS YOUNG WIFE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Gerard Murray, 22 years old, a medical student, who is completing his education at college in Virginia, attempted to kill his 16-year old wife Josie, and to end his own life, early this morning in this city. The parties came here from Middieton, Eng., a short time ago. Jealousy was the cause of the attempted murder. Murray tried to make his wife swallow the contents of a bottle filled with laudanum, and failing he swallowed a dose of hydrate of chlorol. Afterwards he produced a revolver and tried to shoot her, but the landlady coming into the room wrested the weapon from his grasp. A doctor was summoned, who pumped the poison

out of Murray, and he was looked up in the and suicide.

BAR EXAMINATION.

The following are the names of the candi dates who will present themselves for admission to practice at the Bar examination which will be held in Quebec, the 13th prox. :-

N. A. Archambault, Montreal; John D. Cameron, Montreal; Hector Champagne, St. Eustache ; George F. Cookc, Montreal James Cullen, Montreal ; Nap. Deziele, Montreal; Henry Duffett, Montreal; A. J. Franchere, Marieville; H. A. Ger-main, Montreal; A. C. de L. Macdonald, Montreal; Geo. MacLaurin, Ottawa; A. L. Marsolais, St. Jacques de l'Achigan; J. H. Migneron, St. Laurent; E. Perrault, Montreal; Louis Prevost, Montreal; Irving E. Struthers, Philipsburg; E. P. Teemblay, Montreal. A. J. Villiard, St. Ours-18. The candidates for admission to study are

as follows :--Bryce J. Allan, Montreal ; J. R. Boulet

Joliette; Adolpho Chauvin, Terrebonne; C. A. M. Choquette, St. Eustache; P. L. Dupre, Montreal; Jas. A. Elliott, Berthier; Arthur Fiset, Contrecour; J. E. Ludouceur, St. Andre; A. M. Lavalle, St. Hyacinthe Wilfrid Martin, Ile Bizard ; Henri Trudel, Montreal.

A million dollars it is stated, will weigh 13 tons in gold and 25 tons in subsidiary silver coin, and 264 tons in standard silver coin and 100 tons in the 5-cent nickels,

WAR RESUMED.

CORK, Dec. 25 .-- Representatives of the Cork Steam Packet Co. and of the Cattle Dealers' Association met yesterday to consider the concessions proposed by the steamship company yesterday. The conference pro-gressed amics bly till the last moment, when a quarrel arose and the representatives refused to sign the agreement. In consequence of the failure the cattle dealers resolved to. continue the boycott.

Goo. Andrews, overseer of the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was, for over twenty years, before his removal to Lowell, afflicted with sait rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE AMERICANS MUST GO.

BERLIN, Dec. 25 .- The foreign office has notified Mr. Pendleton, American minister, that it is intended to expel German-Americans residing at Schleswig who emigrated to the United States just before becoming liable to military service and returned after being naturalized. The recent order of expulsion. on other German-Americans remains suspended.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophasphites, In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases.

Dr. C. C. LOCKWOOD, New York, says : "I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious."

NEGRO VS. TRAMP.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 25 .- A desperate hattle between about a dozen unkuowu negroes and tramps occurred near here this afternoon. The fight was the result of an attempt to drive tramps from their encampment. It lasted nearly an hour, and clubs, stones and re-volvers were used. 'The tramps were finally driven off, but not before one of their number had been mortally wounded and another quite seriously injured by being shot through the shoulder. The negrees escaped unharmed.

"THE LUCKY GALVESTON SCREW MAN.'

John Brunton, a cotton screwman of Galveston city, held one-fifth of ticket No. 3238, which drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10, 000 in the Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of Nov. 10th, and cashed it was.—Galveston (Tex.) News, Nov. 13. Next?

Mr. Bell, the famous electrician, says tha the problem of seeing by electricity is so nearly solved as to give much encouragement to those at work in that wonderful field of) physics.

DBC. 30, 1885

A PRETTY ROMANCE. EOW TWO LOVERS, SEPARATED FOR HALF & ORY-

TURY, FOUND RACH OTHER AGAIN.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 24.-A pretty little remance has just come to light in this county, remance has just come to light in this couldy, in which an old couple have figured for forty-six years, and which finally culminated in the marriage of the participants. Many years ago there lived in Washington Township, Knox County, a girl whose charm of face and manner has been handed down as a beautiful tradition. So beautiful was she that there were not wanting those among the older men of the community who say that Charlotte Thompson was the handsomest woman they had ever known. There lived here, too, at that early day, a youth, bright, gallant and manly, whose memory has always remained cherished and respected by those who knew him; so much so that his old friends always speak of Harry Posey in the gentlest terms.

It is not strange, then, that these two were lovers in that olden time. The fates decreed, however, that they should be separated, and the fair lady departed with her friends for the North, while the disappointed lover bade adieu to home and kindred and disappeared in the Sunny South. These lovers, however far apart they wandered, still loved. A last letter missentard unanswered, by some peculiar fatality, created the cruel separation, but the lovers nevertheless cherished each other in the fondest remembrance, and were true as steel to their youthful devotion.

One autumn day not long ago a lady strange to the present inhabitants of Bruceville arrived at that quiet little village, and was entertained as a guest at the residence of her entertained as a guest at the residence of her cousin, Noah Roberts, one of the wealthiest citizens of the country. The lady came from Coldwater, Mich., and was royally enter-tained by her relatives. This lady was none other than Charlotte Thompson.

A strange gentleman was in the community, too, visiting friends and old schoolmates. He was known to few, but gave his name as Harry Posey, with his post office address as Sweetwater, Tex. At a social gathering one evening Harry Posey and Charlotte Thompson met. For forty-six years they had not seen each other, nor heard one word concerning each other's welfare. Explanations were inade. The old love was rekindled. Vows were renewed, the old promises were recalled, and in the waning years of their lives, when almost three score years and ten had passed over their heads, their hearts and hands were reunited.

So last Sanday evening, just at the twi light hour, these old people, Harry Posey and Charlotte Thompson, were bound heart and hand in matrimonial yoke. Elder J. A. McMurry, of Columbus, Kan., officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Posey are sixty-seven and sixtythree years of age, respectively. This beauti-ful romance is thus ended in a happy union, and their large circle of friends hope they will both live to worship each other to a ripo and useful old age. An elegant banquet was given at the residence of John Emison in lionor of the interesting event.

NAVAL FIGHT AMONG OYSTERMEN.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 -- Reports from Lower Chesapeake show that oyster pirates are giving the State police navy a lively time. The trouble between dredgers and tongmen is also increasing, and unless the oyster police take more decisive action a conflict resulting in serious loss of life and an immense number of oysters will result. The schooners which arrived down the bay yesterday had their rigging set, their sails perforated with bullet shots, and showed other signs of having taken part in a battle. The captains of the vessels report that early yesterday morning over 100 armed tongmen started out from Herring Bay on the west side of Chesapeake. They located in a large sloop, which they had seized without license. They drove away the dredgers who were at work on Holland Island bar. The place is forbidden to dredgader the State law, but they work there all the same same. The captain, whose ves-sel was at auchor, said the night was foggy and the first he knew of the approach of the tongmen was a blaze of light which lit up the bay and called every man on every boat on deck. The report from a hundred rifles, muskets and pistols, a nupured rines, musicers and pietons, all blazing away at once, was enough to astonish anybody, and the way in which we got up our anchors and took advantage of every puff of wind to get out of the way of the bullets, was lively. Several of the dredgers, however, were wounded. The systemmen of Somerset and Dorchester counties also had a naval fight.

AYER'S PILLS

CURE HEADACHE.

CURE RHEUMATISM.

CURE COUT.

Headaches are usually induced by cos- Rheumatism is among the most painful tiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or of the disorders arising from vitiated other derangements of the digestive sys- blood and derangement of the digestive tem, and may be easily cured by the use and biliary organs. Ayer's Pills relieve of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, and cure Rheumatism when other reme-Portland, Mc., writes: "I had suffered dies fail. S. M. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y., dreadfully from Sick Headache, and writes: "I was confined to my bed, with thought myself incurable. Disorder of Rheumatism, three months, but, after the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured | using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became me entirely." a well man."

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebr., writes : S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes : "I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which |"Recommended to me as a cure for was followed by Jaundice. I was so chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills havo dangerously ill, that my friends despaired relieved me not only from that trouble, of my recovery. I commenced taking but also from Gout. If every victim of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and soon regained the disease would heed only three words my customary strength and vigor. I feel of mine, I could banish Gout from the certain that I owe my recovery to your land. Those words would be, 'Try invaluable Pills." Ayer's Pills."

CURE INDICESTION.

CURE PILES. Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive | Piles are induced by habitual constipaand assimilative organs, influencing health- | tion, debility, indigestion, or a morbid ful action, imparting strength, and eradi- condition of the liver. A cure is best cating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla effected by the use of Ayer's Pills. John Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered Lazarus, St. John, N. B., writes: "I was from Dyspensia and Liver troubles for cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's years past. I found no permanent relief, Pills. They not only cured me of that until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, disagreeable disorder, but gave me new which have effected a complete cure." life and health."

Sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GH-ILMATISM

A MANIFESTO FROM THE PAIRIOFIC UNION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24 .- The Patriotic Union has issued a manifesto enlarging the scope of organization, so as to include availant of all creeds who desire to preserve the unity of the Empire. A guarantee has been opened by the union and is well supported.

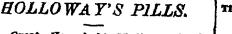
CARDINAL MANNING ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lonpon, Doy 24 -An article on the Irish jueation, supposed to rave been written by Cardinal Manning, oppears in this week's issue of the Tablel, the Catholic organ of England. The write: objects to the request of Rev. Thos. Nults, Catholic Bishop of Meath, that English tatholics continue to support Farnell's followers on the ground that the Paramil per y desires separation, which will result in the banishment of Catholics from the English parliament.

FREEMAN'S WORK POWDERS. CARTERS a. pleasure to take. Comain their own Remetive. Is a sufe, rure, and effectual destructor of movies in Children or Adults. A SHOPPING BAG FREEL CURE CHRIST Diex Sectoread isters all the fronbles incl-tent to a others size of the system, such as Diz-sunce, Namer, Diversions, Distress after eating, Sain in the Sain Sec. While their most remarks

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Wendauberte Onter al dela Lever Puis are equality ratabis in Constparon, turner and preventing bus anboying commant while hey also correct of dasorders of the stomark, stimulate the liver



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

HEALTH FU ALL

THE FRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

These Famous Pi Purify the BLOOD, and sot most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-MAI denty recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidential to foundate of all our and official incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Known Throughout the World,

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

Sorres and Ulcors! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck andChest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn * n to fail. Bath ru, and Qintment are sold at Professor

Both r 1 and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streef London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22a. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter



ULESTON IL AUSEELY BELL COMPANY 1205 N.Y A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ngredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

package WANTED-For S. F. No. 6, in the Town-ships of Montewsle and Wicklow, a R. C. Male or Female Teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate. Buttes to commence on the Brd of January, State salary, and s nd testimonials. Address, EDWARD LEVECK, Secretary, Greenview P.O., County Hastings, Ont. 19-3

EvEACHER WANTED—For the Catholic Separate School of Brockville, a Male Teacher, holding at least a second-class certificate. References required. Apply to Rev. Father MACCARTHY. 19-3

MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1206. Dame Onesim Hugneron, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Dalamath Irader, of the same chace, duly authorized a ever em-justice, Plaintiff vs. the said Auguste Diagnauit, De-fendant. An action or separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, December 4, 1885. Dull AMEL, RAINVILLE, & MAUCENU, Mittorevs for To introduce b AIM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large 32 page Illustrated Magazine for the home, devoting Pripageages clusively to the ladies and matters of Household, Upagea to the Farm and 12 pages to stories and general mete-lany, we will nead it is most he for 25 cfs, and give this imitation Alligator. Mickel Trianuet Magazi To solv the joint of the solvest state articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to discase. If $\pm n$ direds of subile maladies are identing around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well forthied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.¹⁰—*Ciril Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus :. Imitation Alligator, Medical Frances coupling and to inches which and Rinches around) Free and postpald to any person subscribing. Five Lags and five subscriptions for 61.60. Address, Publishers of FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Hartford, Conu. DUHAMEL RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 18-5. :1-1 **PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Coart No. 1214. Dame Flavie La igno. of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Rodier, machinist, of the same g ace, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Rodier, incrediant. An a tion for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, December 4th, 1885. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 18-5 PED N. FERRY & COS JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chem.sts, LONDON, England. $\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{ITH}}$ DR. J. L. LEPROHON \$5 ingit. It contains ast year without ordering it. It contains about is we pess 500 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valual illustrations for planning all varieties of VEGETABL and FLOWER SEEDS, BULRS, etc. Invalual Content and the second second for it. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULRS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Bend for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan. November 21, 1885. 237 ST ANTOINE STREET TOU CAN BECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond 21-6 eow These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest D^{R.} KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S of which is paid out in premiums three time yearly. Every bond is entitled to Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Collorne street. THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond s redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there National Lottery of colonization. Established under the Provincial Act, queues 32 Vich, Cap. 304 Value of Lots: First series - \$50,009.00 Hamiest Lot - \$10,000.00 Second series - \$10,000.00 Hamiest Lot - \$10,000.00 draw one or and are NO BLANKS, Pramino Reichsmarks THE LINE BELECTED BY THE U.S. COV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL, Reichsmarks] 150,000 90,000 (0,000 12,000 10,800 9,000 7,500 6,000 3,600 3,600 1,800 1,800 225 180 105 equals 150,000 90,000 60,000 12,000 10,600 9,088 7,500 3,600 3,600 3,600 3,600 1,125 1,050 (630 5,27,169 Burlington Ballte 30 5 HIGHESTLOT - - - \$2,500.00 (THE FOURTH DRAWING 7040 69 Will take place at the Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,495 REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption takes place on the 61<u>8 8 0</u>.6 8. FIRST OF NOVEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1-t of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the It is the only is is with its own track from whole premium that may be drawn thereon on GRICACO TO DERVER Scoure Tick that Once. CARON CARACING, UNCOMPARENT OF MARKED AND CARACING, PARIS, PARI that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Micastrian LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will some one of these bonds for the next drawing. Enlance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other informa-The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a lie stamp. tion, address INTERNATIONAL BANKING GO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City From CHICAGO, PEONIA or ST. 'OUIS, It runs To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, ESTABLISHED IN 1874. every day in the year from one to nee elegantly conjuged brough trains over its own wacks between Chicago and Denver, AT The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Codar Rapids, Chicago and Codar Rapids, Chicago and Codar Rapids, Chicago and Sloux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Council Bluffs, St. Louis and St. Paul, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Paul, For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest, Its equipment is complete and first class in every S. E. JEFEBVIIE, No. 19 St. James S^{11 × 4}, [13]: Montreal States. N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS 25-ff A PRIME CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells, Chimos and Peaks for OHURONES, OOLLGOES, TOWER OLOOKS, etc. Fully warrantod; satisfaction guar-antosd. Send for price and catalogue. HY, MOSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. Mention this paper. A Beautiful Present for a Lady. We will send a SPLENDID CASKET containing 119 Needles and our Mammoth Catalogue. FOR 25 CENTS. BENNET & CO., 453 ST. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. 4000 Bella of Pare Copper and Tin for Churches, cheers, Fire Alaruns, Farms, etc. FULLY VAREANTED, Catalogue sent Fros. COORPUL ENCY Boches and notes how ally and rapidly cure observe without semi says: "Its effoct is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of tobesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. "Mr. H. makes no clasge wnatewar: any person, rich or poor, can oblain his work gratts. by sending 6 ots. to cover postage to F. O. HUSSETLE Sec. Woburn House. Store Shy Bedforder. Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-ford each every VANDUZEN & TIFT. Gineinnali, O. fort and safety. For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agont in the United States or Canada, or address MENEELI & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BEIL T. J. POTTER ALT V.P. & GEN. MOR., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STC., bst. GEN. MOR., CHICAGO. PERCEVA: , GEN. PASS. AAT., CHICAGO. Lavonitity intern to the public since T. used. Church, thapel, SChool, Trio Alarm and other, bellst and, three and Per 18.4cow

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



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25,000 10,000 12,000

10,000

10,000

10,000 20,000 30,000 25,000 25,000

25,000. 10,000. 6,000. 2,000.

1,000... 500... 200... 100....

150....

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Capital Prize, \$75,000.

199,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Frac-tions in Fighs in proportic: CAPITAL PRIZE \$75.000. \$75,960

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"PPROXIMATION FRIZES.

26,750 ,500 2,250 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750.... 9 '4 500.... 19 '4 250.... - Į9 1,967 Prizes, amounting 10..... \$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only

Application for fates to cities should be made only the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Curroney, by Express (all sums of \$6 and upwards at our ex-pense) addressed

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GRATEFUL .-- COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion, and by a carrient manifeation of the flue proper-ties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deficately flavored bey-eratos which may save as many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built around it from DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF



7

Inder Contract with the Government of Canada and News foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Maye.

1885-Winter Arrangements-1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Civde-built IRON STRANSILIFS. They are built in water-light compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.



THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, call-ing at Longh Foyle to receive on board and halfs and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched,

FROM HALIFAX :
Circassian
Sardinian
Farisian,
rory nearanJan.
At TWO o'elock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.
FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HATIFAX
Circassian,
Sarmatian
Polynesian
At ONE o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Orand Trank Raftway Train from the West.
Rates of passage from Montreal, via HalfaxCabin, S05, S05, S78 and \$88 (according to accommodation);
Intermediate, \$39; Stoerage at lowest rates
Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland :Cabin
\$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (neording to accommoda- tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates,
Newfoundland Line.
TACM TOGENGENERAL TIME.
The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched
FROM HALIFAX :
Nova Scotian
renovation and the second se
Rates of passage between Hellfax and St. Johns - Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerege, \$6.
Glasgow Line.
Juring the soason of Winter Navisation, a steams will budespatched for highly from Glasgow for Proton (via Halfar, when occasion requires) and forthe sity from flowton to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM BOSTON :
Carthoghnan
Prinssian. About 294
and a second sec
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry r Ha- delphia Service are intended to be despate. Our
Philadelphia for Glasgow.
WROM SPHILADET DILLA
FROM SPHILADELPHIA :
Scandinavian

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Norwegian, About 224 Through Kills of Lading granted at Liver, and diascow, and at all Continental Ports. to all yous in the finited States and Panada, and from all Simma in the finited States and Panada, and from all Simma in the finited States and Panada, and from all Simma in the finited States and Panada, and from all Simma in the finited States and Panada, and from all Simma in the finited States and Panada, and from all Simma is connections by the Intracional and Grand fromk railways in Halfax: and by the Central and Grand fromk railways (Merchants' Desplatch), and by Grand Trunk Railways (Normany right Portland. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Reat-bound traille c.n. the obtained from any of the Agonts of the above nonced Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to rhona M. Currie, 21 Oant d'Orienne, Havre; Alexander Richard Berns, Antwern: Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Bischer & Ielmer, Schueselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Mal-colm, Belfast; James Noss & Co., Bordeaux; Bischer Allan Rrothers, James strett, Liverpool; Allans, Kae & Co., Quebec; Allan & (0, 112 La Salle street, Giosgow Allan Rrothers, James strett, Liverpool; Allans, Kae & Co., Quebec; Allan & (0, 112 La Salle street, Glosger H. Bouriler, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 201 Broadway, New York, or to U. W. Exobinent, 18 James Street, opposite Bt. Lawrenge Hall, Montreal. B. & A. ALLAN, Ind H. & A. ALLAN, Ind ... Jortland, ... State Street, Roston, and 25 Common Street Montresl. A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS MCCORMIC BLOOK, OHIOAGO ILL. FARM FOR SALE 300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Ducling II uses, and Saw and Gris Mills. ATTERMS EASY. TEL Particulars at 24 COMMISSIONERS STREE The service of the service of the service of the Graveyards are full or peo-Graveyards are full or peo-ple who believed they could be cured by dosing the system be curred by dosing the system with poisonous drugs. If you that are ailing and have tried mod-icine without being curred, do not be discouraged, but take advantage of the offer we make you. We will send you, on trial, one of our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit your case, provided you agree to pay the it of it cures you in one month. In the does not cure you, it costs you in the ing. Is not this a fair offer 1 143. If forent Appliances to cure DYSPUT-STA, RHEUMATISM, LIVER AND KID-NEY DISEASES, PILES, LUNG DIS. EASES ASTIMA, CATARRII, LARL, M BACE, AGUE, DEBILITY, and many other Diseases. Remem-R ber, we do not ask you to buy them blindly ; but merely to try them, at our risk, 125,000 fr Cures made during 1884, in fe cases where all other treat-ments had failed. Prices for very low. Illustrated book giving full particulars, is and blank for statement of your case, send free. Address, at once, Electric Pad M'f'g Co., 564 State St., Brooklyn, N.Y MAGIC LANTERNS the states

The Russian army balloon service was lately tested by two lieutenants of sappers, who, with a professional aeronaut, accom-plished a journey of 106 miles in five hours. A carrier-pigeon service is being organized.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.-- Oleanse the Scr`p with Prof. Low's Magic Sulpht. Scap. A delightful medi-cated scap for the Toilet.

Paper is now used as material for picture frames. The pulp, mixed with glut, oil and whiting, is ran into molds and hardened, after which it may be gilded or bronzed in the usual way.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The reason why Hagyard's Yellow Oil is so popular with the people as a household remedy for pain, is in the fact that while many liniments only relievo, Yellow Oil both relieves and curcs Rheumatism and all aches, pains, soreness and lameness.

In 1400 wives were sold in England, and, according to the records of many divorce cases, the habit has not altogether died out.

THE CANKER WORM OF THE BLOOD is Serofula, that gnaws upon the vitals and consumes the body. Consumption is but Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blood Bitters is one of the best known combinations to cure Serofula.

A wagon load of pumpkins was sold on the street at Jug Tavern, Fla., a day or two ago for 60 cents.

THE BEST COUGH CURE.

The best remedy for Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles, is one that loosens and dislodgen the tough mucuous, clears the bronchial tubes, and allays irritation. This is what Hagyard's Pectsral Balsam does in every case.

A German naturalist finds that the Eastern hemisphere affords 269 plants and 58 animals useful to man, while the Western world contributes only 52 plants and 13 animals.

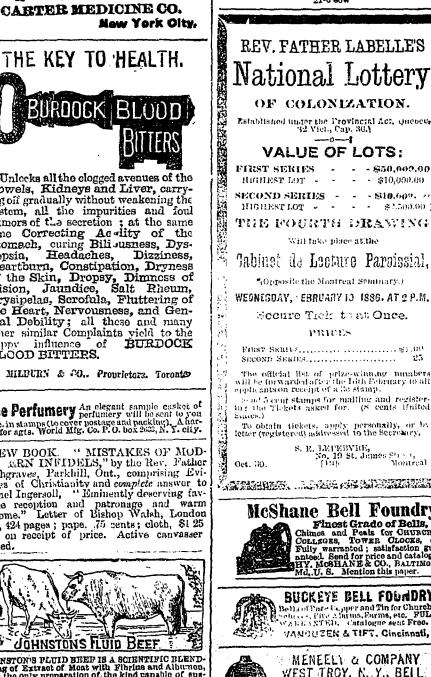
A ORYING EVIL.—Ohildren are often frettul and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all worms.

A portrait of Cleopatra, painted on stone, is offered for sale at the modest figure of \$30,-000. The painting, which is said to date from the time of Augustus, was taken from the villa of Hadrian. the villa of Hadrian.

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head Access to be a start of the set o The base of so many lives that here is where we take our greet boast. Our pills cure it while there do not. Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and one or two pills makes does Catters where Nover rine are very small and rery easy to take. One or two pills makes dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ourge, but by their gentls action please all who use them. It wais at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by draggists overywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York Olty, THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD RITTERS Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul involves and the impurities and four humors of the secretion ; at the same time Correcting Acality of the Stomach, curing Bill susness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofala, Fluttering of the Sheart Neurousness and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK ELOOD BITTERS. 5. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of for 6c. in stamps (to cover posture and packing). A har-vest for agts. World Mfg. Co. P. O. box 2633, N. S. city. NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-aRN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answor to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable recoption and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London Ont., 424 pages; pape. 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted. wanted.



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THURS AND OUT IN THE OF THE OWNER P SHALL T THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Мольмон ттап Двс. 30, 1885. STAG ANTERIA Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale 10ws - Tarkeys and ducks 9c to 12c; geese **GLOVES FOR PRESENTS**

JRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

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ALMONTE, Dec. 24th, 1885. Sik,-I enclose hank draft for thirty-six dol-lars for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, collected by P. Slattery and J. O'Reilly. You will please publish the names of those who contributed to

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	JOHN O'REILLY	
Rev Fth'r Foley.\$ 5 00	Ed Dowdall, Jr1	00
Anthony Tranor. 5 00	J Ryan, (Ramsay).1	00
John O'Reilly 1 00	P Raleigh	50
Patrick Slattery, 1 00	P Daley	50
John McGrath 1 00	John Neville	50
Thos Nolan 1 00	Mal. McAuliffe	50
Thos O'Grady 1 00	W McAuliffe	50
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Ed Dowling, J.P. 1 00	Patrick O'Brien	50
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P C Dowdall 1 00		50
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DYNAMITE IN CHICAGO

AN INFERNAL MACHINE PLACED AT A JUDGE'S HOUSE DOOR-DISCOVERY PREVENTS DIS-ASTER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.-A little before 9 o'clock this morning a can of peculiar construction was found on the front porch of Judge Lambert Tree's residence, Cass street, by his coachman, who carried it into an adjacent lot and notified the police. Officer Gallagher was sent to the spot and took the thing to the Central station. Its appearance created the wildest excitement, and the officers lost no time in getting to the outside. Gallagher was forced to dispose of the machine himself. He carried it to a powder dealer on Lake street, but the men refused to open it. A clerk in the store, however, examined it and found it a finely made " Take it out of here," shouted the bomb. clerk, " or it will blow up the whole street." Gallagher and the cierk hastened with the machine to the lake front, where preparations were made to explore the bomb, and a fuse five feet long was attached to the machine and fired. Both men ran with all their speed but they had not gone 200 feet when the nachine went off with a tremendous noise 's report of which was heard as far west as : ith avenue. For a depth of six feet the so much water. Officer Gallagher's companion was of opinion that the explosive was nitroglycerine, and declared that enough of it was in the machine to blow up the City Hall. Thus far the police have no idea of the parties who are responsible for the outrage. It is not known that any motive existed for the commission of the act. The fuse had been lighted but had gone out. The Tree residence is one of the most elaborate and costly in the city, occupying a quarter of an entire block of tashionable residences and cost about \$200,000 with its contents.

TO THE PUBLIC. DECLARATION COF PRINCIPLES OF THE 00 KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF NORTH 00 21102544 AMERICA. £O õõ The alarming development and aggressive-ness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the 00 00 00 pauperization and hopeless degradation of the

toiling masses. It is imparative, if we desire to enjoy the This much desired object can be accom

plished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou est bread." Therefore we have formed the Order of

Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses, not as a political party, for it is more-in it are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of sufferage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates as will pledge their support to those measures, regardless of party. But none shall, how-ever, be compelled to vote with the majority, and calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good for the greatest number" to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are :

I. To make industrial moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and National greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties ; all of the benefits, recreation and pleasures of associations in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results we demand at the hands of the State :

III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and finan-

cial condition of the laboring masses. IV. That the public land, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and

that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value. V. The abrogation of all laws that do not

bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of jus-

tice. VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building indus tries, and for indemnification of those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards. VII. The recognition by incorporation of

trades unions, orders, and such other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and pro tect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employes weekly in week, and giving mechanics and laborers a the full extent of their wages.

1X. The abolition of the contract system 00 on national, state and municipal works. N. The enactment of laws providing for 50arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitra-

A1. The prohibition by law of the employ-ment of children under 15 years of age in workshops, mines and factories. XII. The prohibit the binners, 274 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y. XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict

orimes were perpetrated by some insane person who cunningly devised how he could shed woman's blood without apprehension. About midnight on Thursday, W. H. Hancock, a well to do carpenter, residing at (203) Water 'street, was awakened by groans. Entering his wife's chamber he found the vacant bed covered with blood spots. He followed the trail out of the front door around the bouse and into the back yard, where he found his wife weltering in a pool of blood. She had been struck twice across the head and face with a blunt axe, and her It is imparative, if we desire to enjoy the stall was fractured. Although stall and the power for evil the physicians say she will surely die from the physicians say she will surely die trom her wounds. Mrs. Hancock is 40 years and is still a handsome of age, and is still a handsome woman. She bears an unblemished character. In the midst of great excitement produced by this outrage, the citizens were appalled at learning of a stil greater crime that had been perpetrated about the same hour several squares distant. At one o'clock Mrs. Phillips, residing at 308 Hickory street,

was awakened by crys of her grandson. Entering the room of her son James Phillips, she found the infant on the bed covered with blood, and Phillips lying senseless from a terrible blow across the head. The affrighted neighbors followed the bloody trail and found her body lying in the backtrail and found her body lying in the back-yard of the adjoining premises. Death had resulted from a blow on the forehead with an axe. Across the body lay heavy rails; her person had been outraged. There is no clus in either case. The excitement on the streets yesterday was very great. Christmas was forgotten. The mayor called a meeting of citizens, and nearly one thousand responded to the call. A committee on public safety was organized. The feeling over these last outrages is intense. A house to house search for bloody

handed marderers will probably be made.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE NEW KING ARTHUB-" An opera with-out music." By the author of "The Bunt-ling Ball." Square 12mo, cloth, \$1.50. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, 10 Dey street, New York.

This new book, most elegantly bound and beautifully printed, is by the still unknown and mysterious author of the "The Buntling Ball" which created such a furore among literary people on its first publication. The "New King Arthur" has proved equally a novelty in the literary world. It has many merits as a play. The characters are well chosen and they give abundant life to the plot and the action consequent thereon, The dialogue is bright and piquant, while the language is of the most chaste and lofty character. Its wit, vivacity and general cleverness are equal to anything in "the Buntling Ball." It is altogether a scholarly achievement and cannot but increase the already high reputation of the mysterious

author. Mr. William Briggs, 78 King street East, Teronto, is the general agent in Cauada for all the publications of Messre. Funk & Wagnalle.

The December number of Queries is up to its usual standard. It is replete with information about literature, libraries, authors, lawful money, for labor of the preceding philosophical thought or scientific discovery, whilst Multum in Parro contains a whole first lieu upon the product of their labor to mine of information about li erary characters and events. There are a large number of questions in every conceivable department that will receive answers in the February issue, and the conductors of these depart-ments give the answers to the questions in October number. Reviews, News and Notes and Query Box are features of this publicaMarkets. The J

1.1.2 76 The trade situation is devoid of noteworthy features at the moment, most , wholesale lines are seasonably quiet, thought groceries continue good. The great rush is partly over, and so far retailers state that they are doing a better trade than was expected. Collections are spoken of as being fair.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

THE FLOUR TRADE.-Western millers appear to be determined to do tusiness direct with consumers, not only in Eastern sections, done is everlastingly on the shave. The following outside rates for round lots are realized whenevor the opportucity arises, which is very seldom, as the bulk of the which is very seldom, as the bulk of the basiness is being done at quite a shading from those figures. We quote :--Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 90 to 5 05; do, Manitoba, \$4 85 to 4 95; do, Canada, \$4 25 to 4 40; Sunerior Extra \$4 90 to 4 95; do, above 4 40; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 25 ; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$4 15; Fancy,

S4 05 to \$4 10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4 05; Su-perline, \$3 75 to 3 85; Fine, \$3 50 to 3 60; Middlings, \$3 25 to 3 35; Pollards, \$3 00 to 3 10; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95 ; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85 ; city bags, delivered, \$2 45. OATMEAL, &c .- The prices of oatmeal vary considerably owing to the greater number of millers offering goods on this market than formerly. Sales of ordinary brands have taken place during the past week at from \$3.50 to 4.00 in round lots, and at \$4.10 to

4.20 per bbl for smaller quantities. Granulated is quoted at \$4.30 to 440 in round quantities. Commeal dull at \$2.90 to 3.05 per bbl. Moullie \$23.00 to 24.00 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6 25 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3 75 per bbl.

MILLFEED. -- Sales are reported at \$13.50 to 14.00, and smaller quantities range from \$14.50 to 15.50 per ton; shorts are quiet at \$15.00 to 18.00 per ton as to quality. WHEAT .-- The market has ruled extremely

dull during the week. Very little wheat is shipped to the country, as millers can get all they want at their own doors. Here values at \$5 70 to \$5.75 per case and mackerel \$2.75 are quoted as follows :-No. 2 red winter and to \$3 00. spring wheat 92c to 94c, No. 2 white 90c to 92c.

CORN.-No business is reported in bonded corn, which is nominally quoted at 51c to 52c. Duty paid 60c to 62c.

PEAS.-The market is dull and prices are easier, sales along the line having transpired at 57c to 58c per 60 lbs, as to position.

UATS -- Now that deliveries by farmers are weakened. Here prices are nominally quoted at 30 to 31 to per 32 lbs. Ryr. - Lifelessness appears to characterize

this market. Values are quoted at 65c to

66c. BARLEY .- A lot of about S00 bushels of fine malting barley was sold at 60c, and two other lots at 57c to 58c for malting purposes. Feed

barley is quiet at 45c to 50c. MALT.-A few lots of Ontario malt have been sold to arrive at from 70c to 75c per bushel in bond. Montreal grades are steady at SOc to 90c as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT. -- Quietness prevails and prices remain as last quoted at 40c to 4Sc. SEEDS.—Here prices are steady at \$6.50 to S7 per bushel for good to choice. Timothy seed quiet and stendy at \$2.25 to \$2 50 per bushel. English advices are firm for red clover seed

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD &c.-The aggregate of trad

The NEW YORK FASHION BAZAAR. - The ing during the week has been limited. Conequently jobbers and dealers buy on hand to mouth. In pork, few sales of a job bing nature are reported of Chicago short cut clear at from \$13.50 to \$14 according to quantity, and of Western mess at \$12.50. We quote. Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 to 13 50 ; Morgan's short cut clear, per brl, ut, entitled the "Merry Mischief \$13 50 to 1400; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 The Fashion Bazaar is published to 1400; Mess pork Western per brl, \$12 25 to 1275; India mess beef per tce, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per brl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 121c Hams and flanks, green, per lb Sc to S₁; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 9½ c to 9½; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb. 90 to 9½; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined,

and chickens fo to 80. GAME A moderate domand is reported for partridge at 450 to 500 per brace, which is 50 lower than last , week's 'rates. 'A few

carcases of deer have been worked off at 6c to 7c; venison saddles Sc to 9c. BEANS -Sales have taken place of 200 bags of good to choice medium beaus at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. The demand is not brisk. HONEY .- Stocks are ample and the demand is slow, with prices from 9c to 11c as to quality.

Hors.-Sales were made at 74c to Sc per lb. HAY AND STRAW .-- Until the river takes hay will have a very uncertain value, and but in the heart of this city. In this market prices will fluctuate from day to day. Loose business is very quiet, and what little is being hay is in limited supply and firm with sales at \$12.50 to \$13.50 for good to choice timothy, inferior selling at \$10 to \$11 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is steady at \$14 to \$15 per ton. Straw is steady at \$5 to \$7 per 100 bundles. Pressed straw \$9 to \$10 per ton.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES-There has been a little more business during the week, a few car lots of winter fruit having changed hands at \$2 to \$2.10, and prices range from \$1.90 to \$2.25 in round lots, higher prices being obtained for jobbing parcels.

ORANGES AND LEMONS .--- Valencia oranges are scarce and under a good demand, prices continue to strengthen and may now be quoted to \$5.00 to 5.60 per case. Florida in boxes \$4.00 to 4 50, and Jamaica in barrels \$6.00 to 7.00. Lemons are quiet, Malaga be iug quoted at \$2.50 per box and Messina at

\$4.00 to 5.00 per box. GRAFES.—Almeria continue to meet with slow sale at \$4.50 to 7.00 per keg.

CRANDERGIES-This fruit has turned out disappointingly to holders. Quotations range from \$6 to \$6 50 per bbl, as to quality. VEGETABLES-Potatoes are very firm and

prices have an upward tendency. A lot at 555 per bag was sold. Onions are in fair demand and values are quoted at \$2.50 per bbl. Carrots \$9 to \$10 per ton or 45c to 50c per bag. Turnips steady at S5c to 90c per bbl. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per owt.

FISH.—Another very quiet trade has passed during the week. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$3 to \$3.25, with business at within that range, higher prices ruling for jobbing lote.

CANNED GOODS. --- Lobsters quiet but steady

SALT .- There is only the usual quiet busi ness being done, and prices remain as quoted Elevens 55c; twelves 52kc; factory-filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Ashton's and Eureka \$2.40; Turks Island 30c per bushel ; rock salt 50c per cwt.. special quotations for ton lots. WOOL -- Matters are generally expected to be quiet in this line. There is no accumulation of stocks in pulled wools or other domes. tics, and values continue steady. We quote :-Canadian A supers 27c to 2Sc ; B ditto 22c to 230; unassorted 21c to 22c; black 20c to 21c ; Cape 16c to 18c ; fleece 22c to 23c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar,-Refined is quiet but steady at 69c to Gie for granulated and 53c to Ge for yellows. The raw market remains very firm at

47c to 51c for fair refining. MOLASSES.—Barbadoes 291c to 30c ; business quiet.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway:-Cattle 510, sheep 1,505, calves SO. The cattle market has ruled quiet, as might be expected after the activity incident to the Christmas trade. The market to day was dull and inactive, with prices somewhat nominal. Best butcher's cattle were quoted at 4c per lb, live weight, with inferior down to 2c. There were fair offerings of sheep, but

This evening we offer large lots of L ned and Unlined Kid Gloves of the best makes at yory low prices for New Years Presents. S. CARSLEY. ngatur a serv

TO BE CIVEN AWAY !

With all Kid Gloves from 500 up to 00c, we give a neat New Years Card and a Fancy Box.

With all Kid Gloves over 95% a Cabinet Size Like-ness of General Gordon, the Hero of Khartoum, isy given. S. CARSLEY. . .

MANTLES FOR PRESENTS 1

This evening we offer very special inducements a Ladies' Winter Manties, Dolmans and Uisters for in Ladies' Winter Man New Years Presents. S CARSLEY.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS !

This evening we offer several large lots of Ladies Gentlemen's and Slik Handkerchiefs at extremely low rates for New Years Presents. S. CARSLEY.

SILK MUFFLERS

Very Choice Slik Mufflers to be sold extra cheap this evening. At S. CAPSLEY'S

TUQUES AND SASHES.

All Tuques and Sashes to be sold very cheap this All Tuques and Sasares to the second generating for New Years Presents. At S. CARSLEY'S.

UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTS.

Buy a Silk Umbrella this evening for a New Years Present. At S. CARSLEY'S.

CURTAINS FOR PRESENTS.

To be sold this evening, several lots of Lace and Raw Silk Curtains, very chesp. They make a very acceptable New Years Present. S.CARSLEY.

DRESSES FOR PRESENTS.

Hundreds of Odd Lengths of Dress Goods, from eight to lifteen yards in length, to be sold cheap this evening for Presonts. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.



A DASTARDLY PLOT FOILED. EL PARO, Tex., Dec. 29.—A bold attempt was made on the night of December 23rd to blow

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL CON-VENTIOA.

MR. PARNELL UNABLE TO ATTEND.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 24.—Partrick Egan, President of the Irish National league, received a cablegram from Mr. Harrington, M.P., Secretary of the National Land league in Ireland, stating that Mr. Parnell will not be able to attend the League convention, which is intended to be held in Chicago in January next. He is inclined to think it best to postpone the convention until the closing of parliament in February. It is doubtless the desire of the Irish people to know with a degree of certainty the probable outcome of the present situation before taking any authoritative announcement of their plans, or before sending any message to their American brothers. He also says that they regard Parnell's con-stant presence on the scene of deliberations, as indispensable. The convention, in accordance with their suggestion, is therefore postponed to a date to be determined upon hereafter between the executive of the American league and Mr. Parnell. They will call the National Committee of the American League together early in January by which time there may be information from Ireland, so that a definite date can be set for the convention.

CHOLERA IN VENICE.

VENICE, Dec. 22 .- Many people are fleeing from the province on account of the cholera. The Austrian government has ordered that sanitary regulations be enforced at the frontier.

.VENICE, Dec. 22 .- Fifty cases of cholera have occurred in the province of Venice, weive of which have proved fatal.

State Marthan

XIII. That a graduated income tax be levied.

And we demand at the hands of Congress XIV. The establishment of a national monetary system, in which a circulating me dium is necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people; without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private : and that the Government shall not guarantee or recognize private bank, or create any banking corporations.

XV. That interest bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the Government, but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest bearing money. XVI. That the importation of foreign labor

under contract be prohibited. XVII. That, in connection with the post

office, the Government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits and facilities for deposit of the savings of the people in small ume

XVIII. That the Government shall obtain possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads, and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National governments, we will endeavor to associate our own labors XIX. To establish a co-operative institution such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a co-operative ndustrial system.

XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work. XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a

general refusal to work for more than eight hours.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

It is wise to provide against emergencies that are liable to arise in every family. A cold may be a dangerous thing, or not, depending upon the means at hand to combat it. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best friend.

TRAGEDIES IN AUSTIN.

SEVERAL HORRIBLE MURDERS VEILED IN MYSTERY.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 26. A spec a. rom Austin says : Two terrible crimes ere committed here early Thursday morning which will result in three deaths and a number of lynchings. During the past year Austin has been borrified every few weeks by some dastardly attacks on servant women, both white and colored. Fully a dozen servants have been outragel and eight murdered within this period. The crimes all hore evidence of being perpetrated by the same persons, and every by the same persons, and every effort has been made to apprehend the perpetrator, unusual skilled detectives being employed. Many negroes were arrested and put through a rigorous examination, but and some officials held to the theory that the

issued a very attractive Christmas number of this popular fashion monthly. It contains quite an array of fashion plates and a large supply of reading matter well calculated to please its fair readers. With this number Mr. Munro gives a very handsome chromo supplement, entitled the "Merry Mischief Maker." at \$2.50 a year, or 35 cents a number.

The Christmas number of The Keynclecomes to us replete with good things. The seasonable full page illustrations include "Cupid's Christmas Concert," "Christmas in the Forest," "Christmas Dreams," "Winter in Florida," and a handsome double page, en-titled "Christmas in the Monastery." Among the numerous articles and poems, many of which are illustrated, we find "Little by Florence Marryat; "The First Daisy,' Night of the Pantomine," by James J. Hewson; My Robia's Ghost," by Jessie Millward; "A Christmas Concert," by Frederic Archer; "A Christmas Carol." by Albert Ellery Berg ; "Memento," by W. A. Clarke ; "A Personal Reminiscence," by F. H. Celli; "A Concert Experience," by Isidora Martinez; "The Organ Builder's Ghost," by G. A. Audeley ; "First Nights," by Howard Paul; "A Nineteenth Century Venus," by Allan Forman; "Reminiscences of Christ-mas," by Helen Morse Berg; "The Land of the White Elephant," by Ernest DeLancoy Pierson; "The Story of a Prima Donna," by Louis C. Elson, and "At a Concert," by Henry Clay Lukens. Southern tourists will be interested in an illustrative descriptive department of winter resorts. "The Keynote," P.O. Box 1766, New York City.

Gen. Beauregard will give a history of the Shiloh campuign in the January number of the North American Review. He claims that Gen. Algernon Sydney Johnson acted only as a corps commander at Shiloh. Gen. Beauregard emphatically asserts (contrary to the general belief) that he was the sole commander on both days, and, without naming | quality. Low grades, 4c to 6c. them, controverts the reports of Grant and Sherman as to the ustion's forces being taken by surprise. Canon Farrar has an article on the Church in America in the January number of the North American Review. The Marquis of Lorne, Col. Ingersoll, Millionaire Astor and Carnegie, sn Irish member of Parliament elect, John Boyle O'Reiliy, Cassius M. Clay, Sir John Macdonald and Frank B. Sanborn have ment to the South. Prices are quoted as folarticles in the January number of the North American Keview.

THE PILCRIM OF OUR LADY OF MARTYRS. December number. A magazine of early Catholic American history and of the present Indian missions. Conducted for the Shrine at St. Mary's of the Martyrs, N.Y. By Rev. J. Loyzance, S.J. West Chester : Published from the N.Y. Catholic Protectory.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa ordained on Saturday morning last, in the college chapel, the following :- Deazons, Rev. J. Jacob and J. Magnan; sub-deacons, Rev. W. M. Burns, J. Emard and H. Legault; tonsors, Messrs. Cor-railly and Daviets neillo and Deslets. $r_{\rm s} \Lambda = r_{\rm c}$

nothing came of their efforts. Many citizens heaviest ship ever launched in England. It lots. Quotations have a wide range, owing

per 1b, 51c to 6c. DRESSED HOGS .- Receipts have not been large during the week, and prices have been well maintained at \$560 to \$565 for car loads of choice, and \$5 50 for good. At present prices, packing is wholly out of the question and the principal demand is for butcher's purposes.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-There is a good demand for choice fall creamery with sales of jobbing parcels at 20 to 21c, some holders refusing to sell at outside figure. Summer makes, however, are slow sale, and values for that class of goods range from 17 to 19c. There has been quite a good local enquiry for dairy butter, but at very low prices, sales of good sized parcels of a straight Eastern Town ships dairies having transpired at 13 to 14c, whilst good to choice fall ends are scarce and find ready disposition at from 17c to 10c. Rolls are quoted at 10c to 131c for Western, and at 14c to 16c for Morrisburg in baskets. Prices are quoted as follows :--Creamery, 17c to 21c; Eastern Townships, choice, 19c ; fair to fine, 13c to 17c ; Morris-

burg, choice, 17c to 18c ; fair to fine, 13c to 16c: Brockville, choice, 16: to 17c; fair to fine, 11c to 15c; Western, S: to 14c as to

CHEESE-The encouraging features noticed in the situation last week, have been by no means obliterated, but on the contrary their impression has been a little more positive. A further rise of 1s per owt in Liverpool to 47s, has given more relief to the anxiety of holders. Advices from Chicago state that considerable cheese has been purchased in that market within the past week for shiplows :--- Western-Fine to finest September and October, She to 94c; do August, 74c to 81c. French-Fine to finest September and October, 8c to 81c; do August, 7c to 71c; earlier makes 60 to $6\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ may be added to the above for city jobbing lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- The demand during the week has not been active, although a fair business in the aggregate is reported. In tresh eggs there have been sales at 22c for strictly fresh, whilst held stock has sold at 20c to 21c Limed eggs are quiet but stendy at 18c to 19o, the sale of a lot of 700 dozen in barrels having transpired.

DRESSED POULTRY .- Since last report a very good market has been experience for turkeys, choice birds having run up in price from 10c to 114c and 12c. Loss desirablo qualities will not bring within 1c to 2c per lb of above prices. Geese and chickens have The new British man-of-war Camperdown, realized from 66 to 85 per lb. Ducks are very built of steel, at a cost of \$2,375,000, is the scarce and firm at 9c to 11c for good to oblice will be three years before she is ready for sea. to great difference in quality, and 'are as fol. | mills.

demand was slow. Prices, however, were ateady at 3c to $3\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb, live weight. Lambs were quoted at 4c to $4\frac{1}{2}c$. Live hogs were quiet and steady at $4\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

There is little doing in the market at present, although there is a fair supply of animals. Traders from across the lines are around town again, but their business is not sufficient to strengthen the trade here. Several sales have been made among them one brown mare at \$160; one chestnut horse at \$125: one bay horse at \$100 ; one bay mare at \$140 ; one bay horse at \$110; one pair black horses at \$475, and one bay horse at \$100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade seems to have been rather inactive at this season, and merchants in some branches had not the inclination to push it. Day Goons. - There is a fair sorting busi-ness doing in this important department of trade. Orders are numerous and samples are being prepared for the spring trade. Prices for the most part are unchanged.

FLOUR,-The chronic dullness and inactivity has remained unabated. Bran. scarce. firm and wanted at \$11.50 to \$12 for cars on track. Ustmeal inactive and easy.

GRAIN .- The close of the barley season has left the market in a state of inactivity. Wheat is neglected, but values fairly steady. No. 2 fall has sold for May delivery at 901c, and for cash S5c f.o.c.; and No. 2 spring, has brought S6c f.o.c. Oats-Vulnes much as before with sales of cars on track at 33c to 33c for mixed, and 35c for milling oats, with 32he to 33c paid for mixed to arrive. Barley-The higher grades have continued in active demand. Peas, casier, with sales of a few cars of No. 2 at 60c. Rye, nominally unchanged at about 60c. GROCERTES.-Trade this week has been

very fair. Teas continue active, particularly low grades ; prices are firm. Sugars are quiet and unchanged. Dried fruits have been movivg somewhat more freely. Green fruits are also selling more freely, but the movement is not nearly as good as for the corresponding period last year.

HARDWARE, --- The general demand has been quiet. Metals are nominally unchanged and payments show some improvement.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Green hides have been in fair supply. Caliskins.—Nothing of any consequence doing; prices nominal. Sheep skins .- Prices nnchanged at last week's advance to \$1 for green and 75 to 90c for country lots.

PROVISIONS.-Receipts of medium and inferior butter have been large. Cheese, only small lots selling and these going at 9c to 91c for choice and 64c to 85 for poor to medium. Eggs, receipts largely increased and supply fully sufficient ; prices rather unsettled at about 19c. Pork, quiet but firmer at \$13.50 for small lots. Bacon, long clear has sold very slowly at 7c for small lots ; rolls 8% to 91c, and bellies 101c to 11c for small lots. Hams have continued in fair demand and stendy at 11: to 11 to 11 for smoked. Lord, is steady demand has prevailed and the only package offered sold at 9c to 94c.

SALT-Liverpool fine in small lots \$1.4,5 and dairy, in 50-lb. bags, 40c; Canadian in carlots 80c, and in small lots 85c per barrel, but all selling very slowly. WooL-Offerings of all sorts very small,

with a good demand at steady prices. Super has changed hands at 22c to 23c, and extra at 26c to 27c,' with a fair demand from the

ip the big bridge of the Southern Pacific Rai up the old pringe of the Southern Pacific Rail-way crossing the Rio Grande river several miles above this city. Dynamite was placed on the track and the bridge bolts were loosened. A dozen or more men speaking English seized the bridge tender Melvin about midnight, bound and blindfolded him. and then marched him to cabin. The intention of the robbers was to blow up passenger train No. 20 from the bridge as it was crossing, then plunder the dying pas-sengers on the rocks below. Fortunately the train was several hours late, and when daylight auneared the user field appeared the men fled.

The microphone-an electric stethoscope whose sensitiveness to the faintest sounds has been described as making "the walk of a fly seem like the tread of an elephant" is likely to become of great use in medical diagnosis. In the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Evo describes an inter-esting series of experiments made by him with the instrument. He was able to detect the nature of obscure fractures by the character of the sounds conducted through the instrument, and could differentiate aneurisms from tumore by the sounds of pulsation. Intracaranjal and muscular sounds were made out with great clearness, and in diagnosis for stone the instrument worked with mathematical accuracy. The Doctor sug gests that an audiphone would prove inestim able to people of impaired hearing.

The wife of a man who disappeared from Dallas, Iex., offers a reward for him "dead or alive."

At Mason Valley, Nev., a man named Hol land has raised three kittens that he obtaine from the nest of a wildcat that he had killed They have become thoroughly comesticated, and, though now but four months old, an good ratters.

BIRTHS.

O'SULLIVAN-In this city, on the 23r nst., at 187 Vitre street, the wife of M. O'Su livan, of a son.

MURDOOH.-At 69 Adam street, Portland Maine, December 20th the wife of Ralph H 150.2 Murdoch, of a son.

DIED.

SENNETT.-On Saturday, Dec. 26, Jan Sennett, of H. M. Customs, aged 29 years.

HANNAFORD.-In this city, on the 2 inst., Stephen Hannaford, aged 38 years.

MURRAY.-On Saturday, December Mathilda, only daughter of Patrick Murr aged 21.

MURTAUGH.-On Dec. 19, at Randbo P.Q., Geo. E., aged 23 years, eldest son Robert Murtsugh. 14

MOORE.--In this city, on the 23rd inst Dominick Charles, in his nineteenth, year, of the late Dominick Moore,

MOORE. In this city, on the 22nd in Margaret Sullivan, aged 32 year, widow of Inte John Moore, and nives of P. Mulliern T. R.

THOMPSON. -- In this city, on the 24th 1 James Patrick, sged 6 years, 2 months at days, youngest son of Thomas Thompson. days, youngest son of Thomas Inomison (LURLEY, At Notre Dame Hospita the 24th Inst., Mary Rachel Buller, 48 years, beloved wife of Daniel Hurley, 48 O'NEILL. In this city at 3 colocion day afternoon last, 26t congestion of the Patrick O'Neill, aged 49 years, late of the Northwestern Telegraph Company 255

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