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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 22.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUAR 5. 1887.

FIVE CENTS PRICE.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

ADDRESS BY MGR. McKENNA.

The following extract from an address by the Very Rev. Monsignor McKenns, vicargeneral of Nottingham, England, is profitable reading, especially at a moment when we in Canada have a Mail vomiting its attacks on the Catholic Church. The very rev. gentle.

man said :--The newspapers of the country were full of anti-Cathorio prejudice, frequently mirreprosented Catholic doctrine and teaching, often reproduced the old slanders and calumnies that kad been traditional in the country. When they considered the power of the press it was important for them, as Catholics, te have the rising generation instructed in the knowledge of their religion, and able to give a reason for the hope that was in them.
The public press was a powerful means of forms ing public opinion and influencing the minds of men. It was a wonderful power for good or for evil. The weekly and daily nawspapers were spread throughout the entire country, and exercised an influence in every home. Millions read them, and there were vast numbers who believed a great deal of what they read against Catholics which was untrue. In order to dispel prejudice it was evidently of the utmost importance that every Oathollo should be able to give a reasonable explanation of many of the bitter things said against them in the general press. They lived in times when readers might be numbered by millions. There was never a time when there was more hearty and generous feeling towards Catholics from their Protestant fellow countrymen than the present. They must not forget that the public press was originally a Catholic institution. It was a Catholic who invented printing, and Catholics first printed books both in this country and in America. A Catholic city was the birthplace of the art of printing, and the Catholic Church fostered it in its infancy. Leo X, speaking of the invention, said it had been founded "for the glory of God, for the propagation of the faith, and for the advancement of knowledge." Hod Leo X. lived in the present day he would have said also that it might be used as a powerful means for the perversion of the day and modesty of young maident sounced with the rough boys of the cities. The system is entirely opposed to the true spirit of education. Just as compulsion in education disapthe most sacred truths men believed-(loud applicated. It was important, then, that they should use the same agency which was used against them, and should give a gonerous and influence, the mixed system of education was liberal support to the Cathelic press of this also put aside as in many respects undesir-country. There was a time almost within able, as heathen and not Christian, and it was the memory of some of those present when Rever restored until modern paganism came there was no Catholic newspaper in England; in and set aside the Christian spirit. And but they might thank God that they now had what is the centre idea of this modern pagan many, edited by able men and in point of lit. education? It is the spirit of independence grary merit equal to the best papers in the The object is to make the young citizen selfland. After having briefly referred to the sufficing, to enable him to stand by himself. several Oatholic journals and to the labors of It was a training founded on pride and Father Nugent and others in connection with them, the very rev. speaker went on to give an illustration of the sort of thing which appeared in the ordinary papers, and which the Catholic papers would correct. He instanced a paragraph which recently appeared in more than one English journal to the effect that the Jesuits in Rome were plotting to poison the Pope, and showed the absurdity of such a statement. The present Pope was one of the greatest stateumen of the day, and his name was a bousehold word in every Catholic home. There was no fear of his being poisoned. That the report should have appeared in responsible journals showed the importance of reliable information being at hand. It was also a matter of importance for Catholics to have a number of Catholic books, that they might he uble to talk over various matters with their Protestant friends, and show them that there was no ground for many of their prejudices. One special reason Jesus Christ. There is no inculcation of why he urged this point was that the literature of England was full of prejudice against Catholics, and kept alive the old traditions, many of which no educated man gave any credence to. In all the free libraries they would find few books by Catholic writers, of injuries are virtues which are not highly but they would find many works on biography, travel, history, poetry, and fiction in which the Popes, priests and monks mere attacked as knavish, ignorant and idolatrons, and the Oatholic Church as a bad institution. The impression made on the minds of many non-Catholics by such reading was that the Catholics were a bad lot altogether. That was not all, for often they had to complain of wilful honor is founded not upon God but upon self misrepresentation. For instance, in "The it is based upon that pagan self respect which Golden Legend" (by Longfellow, the great puts aside altogether our relation to God; it is American poet) one of the characters was the | the glorification of self, and detorones God in Devil, and as he was an enamy to priests, the order to put self in His place. One of its resulpoet put into his mouth many charges against them, A public lecturer recently had quoted these words as being the opinion of Longow, himself, thus utterly misrepresenting that part of his work. Then again prejudice often arose from not understanding words.
A good friend of his, a Protestant, had told

montane," and his friend said that the word

meant "beyond the mountain," His friend had never been able to find the dreadful Cathelice "beyond the mountain." The very

rev. gentleman then gave several amusing lostances, showing that anti-Catholic preju-

dices were dying out among the Protestant people, who did not now think the Cathelica

such dreadful monsters as they once thought

them (laughter). With regard to the purchase and publication of Oatholic books,

they had had a splendid example set before

ever made nobler efforts to disseminate and

spread the principles of the Catholic faith by the publication of books than the Catholics of

the last generation. He came from Derby,

where the celebrated reprints were com-

menced forty years ago under Cardinal Wise-

against Catholics. The late Mr. Richardson of Derby had told him that his firm had printed and sold half a million of copies of the shilling edition of "The End of Controversy," and he could not remember how many millions of other Catholic publications had by unfit for the minds of the young. Every-passed through his press. Dr. Lingard, in his one knows how within the last week or two passed through his press. Dr. Lingard, in his work on the "Angle-Saxon Church and Hisdetails have been published broadcast which tory of England," had done more than any no Christian could read without danger, other Catholic writer in our time to remove | which for even grown men and women must the prejudices and false traditions in the have been perilous, but which for the young, minds of the people with regard to the with their natural curiosity, with their suscep-Catholic Church in England. Those works tibility, perhaps with passion justawakening, ought to be found in every public library if could not be other than absolutely ruinous. people desired to know the honest truth. In conclusion, the preacher alluded to the Mgr. McKenna specially called attention to the work which was being done by the society called the "Catholic Truth Society;" they could ter a few pence obt in much useful and interesting literature for themselves and to lend. Much good might be done by the latter, as he had lately seen.

PAGANISM IN EDUCATION.

In view of the recent attacks on the separate schools by The Mail, the following lecture by the Rev. Father Clarke, S. J., delivered recently, on the above subject, will

be read with interest :-The preacher pointed out that many of the characteristics of the educational system of pagan Greece and Rome were being reproduced in the educational systems of our own day, the result of that glorification of the State which takes the place of the Christian family and usurps the right of parents to educate their children. Ancient education was a compulsory education. All the great philosophers who wrote upon education required that children should be compelled to come to school if their parents did not send them of their own accord. E lucation in ancient days was mixed. Boys and girls wers educated together. This is a system which is becoming popular at the precent day. It is very common—almost universal—in the public schools of America, and is gradually being introduced into our country. It is a system which is very dangerous to the young, having necessarily a tendency to destroy the delicacy peared under the influence of the Catholic Church, which acknowledged and honored the influence, the mixed system of education was also put aside as in many respects undesiris diametrically opposed to that spirit of humanity which our Lord introduced. If we look at modern schools outside the Catholic Church, as the education, for instance, imparted in the great Protestant public schools of England, must we not acknowledge that in this respect it reproduces the ancient pagan system? The whole training in the Protestant public schools of this country tends to fuculcate the pagen virtues, the natural virtues, as motives of action, courage, self reliance, manliness, generosity, independence. The essential Christian virtues, on the other hand, are held of comparatively little account. Submission obedience, docility, these are put torward only in so far as they are necessary to the government of the body in which the young are being educated. There is no inculcation of the spirit of submission, because submission makes us like unto Our Lord and Saviour a love of obedience in order that we may obey even as Christ obeyed. Nay, there are Christian virtues which too often are looked down upon as mean, and little, and woman-ish. Patience and meckness and forgiveness esteemed in the public schools of this country. Chastity itself is scarcely regarded with respect

-at all events by many of the elder bovs. Honor, not virtue, is held up as the motive for action and the standard of conduct. A boy is taught not to steal, not to lie, not to take an untair advantage of his companions, because it would be dishonorable. This sense f is the perverted system of morality already inded to. What are the results of this syr First of all, a stavery far worse the stavery of successful throne His Grace Argundance rates, attended by the reverezed gentlemes of the house as a stavery of ancient days—the slavery of public opinion. The master of a Protest and public opinion. The master of a Protest and public school governs either because he has a happy taoning of attaching his pupil to himself or him that he could do very well with Catholics. I have you attaching his purpose, and law—because but he did not like "Ultramentane Oatholics" he exercises a power which they cannot he exercises a power which they cannot oppose. There is another evil arising from the system. The yourge are left without any proper supervision _without any safeguard. ing of their inno sence. One of the saddest things in life for those who know how dear to the Heart of Jesus Christ are the innocent hearts of the little ones of His flook-one of the things in life for them is to know how in our great public schools they are thrown into the midst of temptations to evil, which it is almost impossible for them to resist. How different is the Catholic educational system in the protection it affords to them by the generations of Catholics the young and innocent; and if we had which had passed away, for no class no other defence of Catholic as compared with Protestant education it would be quite enough to mark the difference between the careful supervision of the innosence of the young in the Catholic colleges as contrasted with the terrible and heart-breaking temptation to sin to which children are exmenced forty years age to be seen of the most celebrated writers of that time was a bishop, who lived in the tween right and wrong in the Protestant place. Mr. McMaster has done nosig work that time was a bishop, who lived in the tween right and wrong in the Protestant age to the Church and notably in his advocacy tem is, further, a system of liberty—liberty to the Church and notably in his advocacy tem is, further, a system of liberty—liberty to the Catholic parechial system in opposition of the Catholic parechial system in opposition to the young to choose what companious, for the Protestant age. posed before they know the difference between right and wrong in the Protestant

taken liberty is afforded by the cheap newsmultiplied in the present day, and so large a proportion of the contents of which are utter disappearance of dogmetic teaching from the schools of the country, and called upon his hearers to beseech God to stee that torrent of educational paganism which was threaten-ing to overwhelm the young with vice and ignorance, and which, if not turned aside, must in a few generations produce consequences of which few had now any conception.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES-TIMELY WORDS OF ADVICE.

At St. Patrick's Church on New Year's day the venerable Father Dowd, now in his 74th year, preached the sermon. He referred to his recent illness and to the fact that on that day twelve months ago they had prayed for his physical health. On this New Year's day heasked them to pray for his spiritual welfare. God her and his strength, but in May next he would have completed the fiftieth year of his priesthood. It was seldem alletted to a man to have the care of souls committed to his charge during so long a period, but the responsibility was an overpowering one. In the natural course he must have his accounts ready to meet any day the Great Judge who would scruticize every nction. He asked their prayers on his behalf, and he so feelingly that when at the close of discourse he was a fur to pronounce the usual benediction the whole congregation instinctively fell on their knees, all visibly affected by the solemn, pat, etic words of the old priest.

At Notre Dame Church Rev. Fr. Leclere presched an eloquent sermen upon "Life and The opening of a new year was an opportune moment, he said, to a hollow apace, which proved to be a niche speak of the ahortness of life as come containing a leaden box of the size of two speak of the shortness of his as compared with elercity. During the year which had just passed away many who a marble tablet having graven thereon: His suffering, and comforted by the church they of the Jows | But the word Judworum was God had granted their prayer and life everlasting. Some, however, still in the raime of "um" having crumbled from age. The muchood and full of life and hope, had been first line was in Latin characters, the carried away without a moment's warning and second in Greek and the third in Hebrow brought face to face with God. These characters. The whole city flocked to the facts ought to impress upon Christians the church; three days subsequently Pope Inno absolute necessity of being always prepared cent VIII, came thither in person and for fleath and never to delay in matters of ordained the preservation of the relic within conscience, for none knew the moment or the its box by covering it with a slab of hour when they would be called away. The crystal. Every one was fully convinced rev. gentleman concluded by an effective appeal to his hearers to make up their min is | tion placed by Pilate on the Cross above on the opening of a new year to work for God, for many among them who were now enjoying life and health might perhaps be lying under three feet of earth before another vear came along.

At the Gesu Church Rev. Fr. G. Kenny, S.J., preached an impressive sermen to a large congregation on the feast of the circumcision of our Lord, taking for his text Luke Chanter 2, verse 21, "And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcision of the child Jesus which was so named of the angel," &c. He dwelt for some time upon the duties of good Christians, and the responsibilities to be fulfilled by parents towards their children.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPT'ONS.

Despite the inclement weather, the New Year's receptions we re amost equal in number this year at the divers Cathelic institutions. At the Crimedral the reception was performed cas new soals, it being the first New Year's Day aince the installation of His Grace Architehop Fabre as Archbishop of Mont real. Twelve of the pupils of Processor Legalt, bearing French military uniforms, stood at the entrance of the hall, each of them carrying a magnificent sword, while in the parlor, where there was a large attendance of olergy, stood on his throne His Grace Archbishop Fabre, attended

receptions were large and impressive The reverend clergy commenced this morning to ret iru the New Year's calls. The Catholic Young Men's Society held a New Year's reception on Saturday from 12 to 1 o'clock, which was largely attended. The vice-rector of Laval University also held a New Year's reception.

THE LATE MR. McMASTER.

Catholic journalism has lost a great luminary by the death of Mr. J. A. McMaster, the editor of the Freeman's Journal, of New York. He was a man whose place cannot be equally filled. In lay circles probably no such high accomplishments can be found of that class so necessary in the editing a Catholic journal. It was slone due to these accomplishments that the paper conducted by Mr. McMaster obtained the first place among the Oatholic papers of the United States. One there was, Mr. Brownson, who came near to Mr. McMaster, but he too has gone to his We hope that the Journal, under rest. We hope that the Journal, under the able management of Mr. Egen, will

opportunity for the employment of this mis. | Council held in Baltimore indersed his plans. It decreed that a school should be attached papers and magazines which have been so to every Catholic church in the United States, and his great fight was ended, and with it closed the life of its strongest and most influential advocate. The immediate cause of his last illness was a fall he received three months age, and the shock resulting from it. He had partially recovered, and was at the Journal office on the 11th inst. Upon a return of the illness resulting from injuries he was taken to the hospital in Brooklyn where he died. The three daughters of the deceased have taken the upon the subject (at least in modern veil, one in the Sucred Heart convent, near times) was delusive, and utterly mislead. Philadelphia, and the other two in the Caring. For instance—Mervyn Archdell, M. R. mel to convent in Baltimore. The youngest I A., &c., &c., who is usually condaughtor, a beautiful and accomplished sidered one of our highest authorities on most young lady of 18, decided to retire from the world about three years ago. She was her father's housekeeper and her decision traks up the home. The regret expressed at the present article, states that the "ornamental death of Mr. McMaster, or the "Abbe" Mc figures are rudely engraved, and at once Master, as his intimate friend terms him, is unbounded.

THE TITLE OF THE CROSS.

In the Chapel of Relice, in the Church of Santa Groce in Rome are preserved many holy objects, among which is the Title of the Cross, which was found in 1492. In that same year the Church was restored by the then fitular Cardinal, Peter Gonsalvi de Mendosa, successively Archbishop of Seville and of To-ledo, Primate of Spain and Legate of the Apostolic See, raised to the honors of the Purple by Sixtus IV., May 7th, 1473 Contemporary witnesses, Laclius Petronius Stephen Infessura and others quoted by Bosio, Benedict XIV., and M. Robault de

capture of that city after a prolonged siege. The same day Rume witnessed a miracle. Mgr. Peter Consalvi de Mendosa, Cardinal of Sauta Groce, was repairing and repainting his titular church, when the workmen attaining the summit of the arch in the with the "r" the remaining two letters, of having before their eyes the inscripthe Head of the Redeemer of Mankind, which St. Helena, mother of Constantine, had placed in that church at the time of its first construction, and which had been ounceuled within a wall of the edifice ten contur ies previously by the Emperor Placidius Valentinian III. 426, 454, to secure it against the deprenations of the Goths and Hons, then men acing the West.

Floury ad's that on examination of the title and i's box in 1492, traces were clearly recognicable of the seal of Cardinal Gerurd Geer memici, created titular of Senta Croce Callixius II., about 1123, and himself Lopo in 1144, under the name of Lucius II. The fact of the seal of the Cardinal titular would argue that the relic had been visited and examined at that epoch. The nature of the wood of the title he pronounces either oak, eycumore or poplar, which are capable of resisting the inroads of time and decay; the more so that since 1492 the lettering has successfully been reduced to the centre of the primitive inscription, Nazarenus Re, as was verified in the examination thereof in 1648, and as it now exists. The marble tablet of Infectors and other he declares to be of terra cotta, and the words inscribed thereon merely Titulus Crucis, in antique letters, fifty millimetres in beight and of a good period of art.

inseparable from pride. It is hardly possible crosses of Erin seem to vie with our glorious to overvalue ourselves but by under-valuing others; and we commonly most undervalue those who are thought to be wiser than we are, and it is a kind of jealousy

When the Pope's legates took the insignia whose wisdom kings had sought—washing to churchmen of higher or lower degree, or, dishes in the convent kitchen.—Are Maria, as it sometimes occurs, to distinguished lay-

Chinese proverb : Only correct yourself on the same principle that you correct others; and excuse others on the same principle on which you excuse yourself.

I am no more surprised that some revealed truths should amaze my understanding, than that the blazing sun should dazzle my eyes.— Hervey.

Every man is born for heaven; and he is oluded who does not,

MONASTERBOICE.

THE CROSS OF MUIREDACH IN THE COUNTY OF LOUTH.

(BY W. F. WAKEMAN.)

It is a strange fact, but simply the truth, that until George Petrie commenced his labors in the wide field of Irish archicology, all, or nearly all that had been written questions concerning Irish ecclesiastical antiquities, in A. D., 1786, when writing of a monument which is the subject in caief of my show the uncivilized age in which they were

The same author, when treating of the autiquities of Cionmacnoise, states that "before the west door of the Cathedral stands a large old cross of one entire stone, much defaced by time, on which are some rude carvings, and an inscription in an antique and unknown character 1"

This is the truly noble cross, erected, as an inscription in Irish still remaining upon it states, by Colman Councilagh, Athot of Clon-macroise, in momery of his friend Flann Sinns, King of Ireland, who died in the very beginning of the tenth century. Colman himself survived until A.D. 924,

Writers of the times of Archdall (compiler of Ionasticon Hibernicum), and indeed not a few putative antiquaries who flourished at a Bosio, Benedict AIV., and M. Roussit of Fleury, relats this event as follows:—

"On February 1st, 1492, came the great tidings of the victory of Granada guined over the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and has even which time had then spared, and has even the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and has even the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and has even the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and has even the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and has even the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared, and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and have the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had then spared and the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the which time had the spared and the Moors by the King of Spain, and of the Moors by the King of Spain, and the Moors by the King of Spain, and the Moors by the King of Spain and the Moors by the King of Spai period somewhat older or later, seem to have handed down to our own day. They appear to have been completely ignorant of the meaning of lapidary inscriptions of a date older than the fourteenth, or fifteenth century. The legend upon an Irish menumental stene, when noticed at all, was supposed two Foell columns are still visible, discovered holion space, which proved to be a niche a holion space, which proved to be a niche acters so archaic as to defy interpretation. The exquisitely beautiful carvings, crosses, etc., which often accompany our carlier mor-

had gone to their last home, conscious that not fitte; the firal syllable "rum" ended the public that many and life are an of Philadelphia, says :- "When Roman art had died, and was not yet revived in the Romanesque, there sprang up in an observe corner of Europe that which eventurally gave tone to, and determined more thin any other cause whatever, the decorative ert of the Middla Ages. When I say in a which the old Irieh harp in the decorative art of this period, I say, in a which the old Irieh harp in the off of the meter power was a phase spisuous. On the left hand side of our love. word, all its art, for there never was a phase of ait which was so decerative. It pared to the 'Classic of the Greek' as a forest of every kind of trees, bound with in an adjoining panel is a figure of St. millions of vines and colored with mil Michael coughing a soul in a pair of scales, one of flowers, compares with a group of columns or a grove of palms. Now the coul of all this fanciful tracery and wild ornament was derived from the illuminations of the manuscripts. This art preceded the wonderfully florid architecture in which it reappeared. And this art was Irish. It was purely and entirely lrish. It was in its very beginning Celtio or British. This was while it was limited to the baseuade, or baskets, woven in curious wise, and colored with many bues which were sent from Britain even to Rome." But the Irset artists of an early Caristian period did not devote their time and genius to the decoration of manuscripts only. Almost everything they touched they made more or less beautiful. As enamellers on metal they

> thousand years ago, that it cannot at present be imitated. It is not to be supposed that during the period of art oulture among the Irish referred to, memorial crosses or monumental flag-The dis-cateom and contempt of others is stones were lett undecorated. Indeed the illuminated manuscripts and ecclesiastical metal work in proclaiming the high position to which decorative art in Ireland tad attained at a time when that they are so, which provokes our pride, elsewhere (in the West, at least) civilization was almost at its lowest obb. Though, no doubt. hundreds have been destroyed. Ireland of the Cardinalate to St. Bonaventure, in is still rich in art-laden crosses, some of Tuscapy, they found the newly-appointed which, as shown by inscriptions in the Gaelic Cardinal—this great Franciscan upon whose language, still remaining on them, were elequence scholars delighted to hang, and erected in honor of kings, while others refer

seem to have had no compoers, at least on this

eido of the Alps. The croziers, bell-covers, shrines and cumulachs of the ancient Irish

Church, many examples of which have

happily been preserved to our own days, are

marvels of artistic skill and curious workman-

ship. Practical and able jewellers even of

Lordon have declared that so wenderful is

the character of much of this Irish work of a

in the lonely graveyard of Monasterboice, County Louth, may be considered the finest works of their kind and age to be found in Ireland, or, indeed, in the world! The place, which is situated about four miles and a half to the north-west of Drogheda, was of high importance during the earlier ages of the Church. It owes its foundation to St. Bute, or Boetius, son of inflicts, and creates the discomfort it de-When we go to confession, we ought to Bronach, who died A.D. 521. A long but precates, persuade ourselves to find Jesus Christ in Imperied list of its about and professors, the person of our confessor.—St. Philip from the sixth to the twelfth century, has been preserved. Among these names several of high interest occur. The ancient importance of Monasterboice upon the received in heaven who receives heaven in toundation about the middle of the twelfth himself while in the world, and he is exceptury, of the great Cistercian House of dentury, of the great Cisteroian House of An excuse is worse and more terrible than Mellifont, appears to have lessened consider.

Perhaps two of the three crosses remaining

ably. After that period the chief scone of St. Bute's labors is scarcely mentioned in our published annuls.

A very till and really splendid specimen of the round tower, two churches, an extremely early lcac, or monumental flug stone, desiring "a prayer for Russean." and the crosses already mentioned, remain to indicate the antiquity and pristine grandeur of the establishment.

To but one of the crosses shall I now draw the attention of the reader. It has been selected as a model specimen of early Irish art, and also as having upon its base an inscription in the Irish character and language by which its dates can with almost certainty be determined. The legend reads as for -: wwol

OR DO MUIREDACH LAS INDERNAD IN CHROSSA.

Pray for Muiredach, by whom was made this Cross.

This monument is most eminently beautiful The various figures and ornaments with which it is overspread have been executed with an unusual degree of care and artistic skill. It has suffered little then the effects of time, and stands almost as p. feat as when, nearly nine centuries ago, the sculptor, we may suppose, pronounced her work complete, and chiefs and abbots, bards, shannachies, warriors, ecolesiastics, and, perhaps, many a rival artist crowded round this very spot full of wonder and admiration for what they must have considered a truly glorious and, perhaps, unequalled work. The human figures represented in several of its panels are, artistically speaking, as good as any found in Roman work in Britain. The seroll-work Presents an infinite variety of those weird involved circles that are the distinguishing characteristics of ancient Irish decorative design, whether found on parchment, metal, or stone. Some of the compatiments into which the shart and arms of the cross are divided contain semplares surgested by Scripture history. In one we

Here, too, we discover a epiesenta-tion of the slaying of Abd. Another subject is the Adoration of the Wise Men, a ster being represented over the head of the Infant. A compartment on the end of the southern cross-arm exhibits Pilute washing which had just passed away many who had first passed away many who had attended the services in that church at title of the Cross). Within the box was in old age prepared to face their Creator a half in least, partly were esten by time, and to answer for their conduct description: Jesus Notice, angel, relieving them from beds of misery and suffering, and comforted by the church they of the Jows | But the word Judeorum was suffering, and comforted by the church they of the Jows | But the word Judeorum was or time of the Royal Institute in the surprising originality and heaving them contents of the Jows | But the word Judeorum was or time. Heavy became manifest to all especial interest as illustrating the description of the Jows | But the word Judeorum was or time. Heavy became manifest to all especial interest as illustrating the description of the Jows | But the word Judeorum was or time. Heavy became manifest to all especial interest as illustrating the description of the meant of the meant of the surprising originality and heavy of the special interest as illustrating the description. his hands. There are soldiers introduced. the ter's century. Within the circle by voich the arms and shaft of the cross seer, nound together, usea

tind the story of the Expulsion, our first parents standing beneath a tree, cound the

stom of which the surpent is soiled.

the eastern side is a representation of the Last Judgm at, Upon the righthand side of the S viour are troops of the blooms. dre the fallen, who are being hunted by devils, one of which is armed with a strident. Michael weighing a soul in a pair of scales, while the evil one is crouched henceb, endesvering to turn the beam to his own advantage.

It would not be possible in the space at my disposal to more than glance at the variety of sculptures which this great work exhibits. This cross should be seen to be understood. Even photography would fall to do it justice.

Dr. Petrie has remarked that there are two insividuals named Muiredeel, mentioned in the Irish Annals as baving been connected with Monarterboice. Ore an abbot, who died A. D. 842 and the other his 924. "So that it must be a matter of same uncertainty to which of these the escaling of the cross should be ascribed." Our great antiquary, however, has suggested variety of reasons for assigning it to the fat ter, whose death is thus entered to the Annals of Ulster—"A.D. 923 or 924. Minimum dach, son of Domhnall, tanist-abbot of 63 anagh and chief steward of the Southern i'v Niall, and successor of Buiti, the son of Bronach, head of the Council of all the men of Bregin, laity and clergy, departed this life on the fifth day of the calends of December.' -Catholic Herald.

MEASURING THE LIGHT.

The measuring of the candle power of a light is accomplished by comparing the shadow cast by a rod in the light of a standard candle with a shadow cast by the light to be tested. By moving the latter toward or away from the rod a point will be reached at which the shadow cast by both light, will be of the same intensity. The intensity of the two lights is directly proportional to the squares of their distances from the shadows : i.e., suppose the light to be tested in three times the distance of the candle, its illuminat ng power is nine times as great. -- American

An exacting temper is one against which to guard one's own heart and the nature of those who are under our control and influence. To give and to allow, to suffer and to bear, are graces more to the purpose of a noble life than cold exacting selfishness, which must have, let who will go without; which will not yield, let who will break. It is a disastrous quality where with to go through the world : for it receives as much main as it

Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times. Russian Pro-

verb.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL;

Or, Agatha's Recompense.

GHAPTER VII .- (Continued.)

"Ob, Lady Anne," she cries, "I do not think men are so cruel. I have known many but I have never heard of such a case." Lady Anne turned to look at her-the innocence of eighteen pitted against the experi-

ence of forty.
"My dear," she said, "which of us two has lived the longest—which knows the most? I have been through the London seasons; i have seen-ah, well, I will not tell you what pretending to love, and a few months afterward has forgotten even the name of the girl who, it may be, never looks up again after his departure. Dear Agatha, I have seen such wrecked, blighted lives! Be careful believe me; for your own sake, for Heaven's my darling-1 love you."

He had often longed to

tell me what about.

"If he talks nonsense to you, do not believe him," said Lady Anne.

"He does not talk nonsense," replied enjoy all he says, it is so fresh and—elo-quent."

"That I do not doubt," said her ladyship, dryly; "but you must not believe it. Does he flatter von-tell you you are beautiful?" " No." she replied : then remembering how fervently he had wished to be a child, she

stopped, blushing crimson.
Does he ever talk about love?" continu ed Lady Anne, feeling she could not go any further. "No," was the brief reply.

"I am glad to hear it. There is only one honorable love in the world, and it ends always in marriage. Such a man as Sir Vane would never have that love for you, Agatha: such men marry women from their own world-from their own sphere of life."

"Lady Anne," cried the girl, "why do you say those things to me? I do not describe them. I have no thought of marriage. I shall never leave my father. You-you pain and grieve me!

"I did not intend to do so," said Lady Anne. "All you have to do is to pass him with a bow, and if he should speak to you in the streets, lanes or fields, tell him that Lady Anne Ruthven does not approve of it. Will you do that?

"Yes," she replied, and Lady Anne could epoke no word to the girl of the passionate had finished, had kissed Agatha and dis-missed her, Lady Anno felt very much as though she had taken the veil from the eyes

of a child.
"After all," she said to herself, "I am not quite enre whether I have not done more her love in return, and would not go without harm than good; the child knows nothing it. They were both wrong, and a sense of and cares less about love. I may have pur unutterable gladness filled the pure young ideas into her mind which were not there

Agatha walked home in a state of bewilderment, for old Joan and Lady Anne had said very nearly the same things, and try to love me?

Sir Vans. The next, her father told her her han is in a passionate class.

daring broadfast that one of her favorite "You must listen, sweet, to me; and you Sir Vane. The next, her rather took at during breakfast that one of her favorite must not look at the pretty celandines—I must not look at the pretty celandines—I am jealous of them. I brought you here am jealous of them. Some impulse made her choose the wood.

She loved the green shade, the golden gleams
of light, the soft grass, the hundreds of wild but the drooping face was enough for him;
flowers, the nongs of the happy birds—she he know that he had won his victory.

Soved them all. She would not think whether

"You have never loved any one in your life have you, sweet?" he asked. she would see something even more beautiful than wood and river in her eyes.

He was there, in the green lane. the key to the whole position ; in whatever direction she went he could see her, and he followed her to Croft Wood. The moment his eyes met here he knew that something had happened. She had always met him with the frank, innocent smile of a childit was a woman's blush that burned her face now and made her eyes droop. He saw the shange, and he underatout it.

"How glad I am thee you," he said. "Yesterday seem ... ntary long; you did not leave home, did you?"

"No," she replied. "I was busy all day long: but I am glad that I have met you-"I was busy all day mave something to say to you." And the words were so unlike her that Sir Vane stood rooted to the spot with wonder.

"You have something to say to me, Miss Brooke; that is a very happy novelty. Will you tell me what it is?" 'Yes. I am sorry to-to tell it, but Lady

Anne Ruthven desired-nay, I may say she sommanded me to do so.' He had a presentment of what was coming, for he drew nearer to her and listened

eagerly.
Lady Anne said I was to tell you she did not approve of my talking or walking with

you." "What has Lady Anne to do with it?" he

"She looks after every one in Whitecroft," she said, simply, "and she talked to me beeause I have no mother."

He knew then what had passed as well as

"The strange thing is," she continued, that Joan talked to me about it. Joan is my nurse. What had she to say!" he cried, almost

avegely.

In spite of herself Agatha smiled.

'She says that men are wolves. What a horrible idea, is it not? They both scemed to imply worse than they said. I am quite sure Lady Anne would like talking to you." "And you-yourself-what has Miss Brooke to say?" "I hardly know."

A great blush came over the sweet face, and a light of triumph came into his eyes. "Let us, even if it be for the last time, go through the woods together. I, too, have something to say to you.'

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CONFESSION, There was a beautiful little nock in the wood which might have been made for the fairies-a cluster of fine beech trees grew close together—grand old trees, whose branches swept the ground, whose leaves rippled in the winds, in whose boughs the birds had built their nests, the space between them was carpeted by thick, soft grass—in which king-cups and wild "When my hands clasp yours, does your celandines grew; all kinds of wild [flowers heart beat faster for it? If I were to kirs clustered round the roots of the trees, your dear face, would you tremble with scarlet creepers twisted themselves through the grass—a piece from fairy-land; and here Sir Vane found a place for Agatha, throwing bimselfat her feet.

he said: "do you know what the happy birds are singing to each other-three little words over and over again-they never tire of them? Do you know what that purple winged butterfly is saying there to the wild heart, and yet, when I saw your face, I roses? Do you know what the flowers say thought how human love would brighten and to the wind that woos the sun, that warms the dow that freshers them-do you know, Agatha? Three little words-can you guess them?

"Not quite," she answered, shyly. And because her eyes could not meet his, and because the new life that thrilled in her heart made her tremble, she gathered the golden blossoms of the celandine. In the after years she never looked at them or I have seen, but what I tell you is true. A touched them without a stir of bitter pain, man like Sir Vane—rich, eagerly sought after—amuses himself often and often by in her hand; a great calm came over her. It was like standing at the threshold of another

"The aweetest words in the world," he continued. "Just these. 'I love you.' And it would not have affected her, but to the what the birds say to each other I say to you,

He had often longed to break the calm of "I will, indeed," said Agatha, "if you will that exquisite face, and to see the fire of love all me what about." "I love you," he repeated, taking her hand in his "Do you know what that means ?"

The calm was broken now. Rich, crimson blushes covered the fair face, her lips quivered, her eyes grew dim with happy tears. "Yes, I know," she replied.

"I love you, Agatha! I loved you the first moment I saw you standing in the old gray church—do you remember it, darling? The sunlight was on your brow, and lay athwart the little white hands that could not lock the door. I stood and watched you; a lark was singing over your head, and your able content. shadow fell on the grass. My heart went out to you in that minute, and it has never come back to me-it unver will-it lies there now. What shall you do with it-this heart of mine ?"

"You loved me,' she whispered, and you had never spoken to me!"

"I loved you even before that, Agatha. I saw you first of all in the church; you were kneeling under the eastern window, and you were so silent, so motionless, that at first I half fancied the figure with the palm branch in her hand had come down to pray. I loved you then. It was a new revelation to me, a new life. Seeing you there changed all the world for mc. It is for love of you that I have been lingering here, it is for love of you that I mean to stay here until you promise to go away with me.'

He did not understand the sudden light say no more. Her warning, after all, had been a poor of -she had taken but on her lips. She was saying to herself that one view of a wide subject. Agatha was not to believe, not to trust; but she en, had both misjudged him. The fact was, epoke no word to the girl of the passionate they had warned her wisely enough against the passionate. the love that " lightly rides away," neither of them had spoken to her of the love that would carry her away with it; they had warned her against the man who would win her love and forget it, they had not warned her against the man who wanted heart.

"You are so silent, Agatha," he pleaded; "eay one word to me. I tell you I love you : I by my heart at your feet! Will you

the spirit of what they had said was the and gathered the golden celandines once

morning—he would drive her there if she if you love me. What answer will you give liked, or she could cross the bridge and walk me, sweet? In all these weeks, when I have been like a shadow to you, have you not learned to care for me,"

"You have never loved any one in your life, have you, sweet?" he asked.

"No, never-that is, except my father, and all the poor in Whitecroft.

He smiled. "But you have never had a lover, Agatha?" "Oh, no," she cried, in genuine distress ;

"I have not thought of such a thing." "Do you know, Agatha, that before a woman inarns to love, her heart sleeps, sleeps in a delicious calm, knows little pleasure, little pain, little rapture, little despair. It dreams. But when love comes, it wakes—wakes to a new life, full of snarpest pleasure and pain-full of sweet-ness that is yet half bitter-of bitternces wholly sweet. And the dawn of love is like the beautiful rosy flush that tresks in trembling on the still gray of the morning skies. Has your soul awoke yet? It was sleeping when I saw you first—sleeping in deepest calm. Has it awoke? Lift up

your face, my darling, and let me see.' But the heautiful face drooped even lower she dare not raise it lost he should read her

secret in her eyes. "I must see for myself," he continued; "I cannot say more until I know whether

you are willing to listen." He raised her face in his hands, and looked into her face. Alas I it was the face of a child no more; all the passion, the tenderness of a woman's love was there, showing itself in crimson blushes, in the drooping eyes, the trembling lips. Ah I too surely the calm was broken, never to be calmagain. She tried in vain to hide the flushed face—he would

read it, and she was powerless. though he had iest present.

"Old women's gossip," he thought, as he ground his teeth; "but all the old women in not the gray light. You have been a marble statue long enough. Why, your very face is changed."

It was no longer the pale, pure face, so like that of Agatha with the palm branch. Blushing, sweet, half-confused, a new life shows there, and the old life of peace and calm was gone forevermore.

"Do you care for me a little?" he said, carnertly. He had begun his wooing from fancy or caprice, he had grown so carnest over it that it was as though his life depended on the answer. "A little, Agatha? I must have made some difference to your life—tell

"I-I cannot," she said, gently. "I do not know-I do not understand." "Let me teach you. Do you think of me when I am away from you? Can you recall my words and looks?"

"Yes," she replied; "your face and voice are never out of my mind." "When you see anything beautiful, when you hear sweet music, when you watch the skies and the sunset, do your thoughts go to

me ?"
"They never leave you," she said. "Do you dream of me at night and wish

for me all day ?" The fair head drooped lower, but he knew the answer was :

"Yes." "When my hands clasp yours, does your was the time to ask her the que heart beat faster for it? If I were to kirs should decide his fate and hers.

happiness, as I do now 🤋

He gathered her in his strong arms and kissed the sweet lips that had never been kissed save by the women and children who had come. "I have something to say to you, Agatha," loved her-kissed her with passion so wild

and vehement she was awed and frightened. have something to tell you. I have had let"My darling," he said, "if you knew how I had longed for this hour. I never dreamed She was sitting on a grassy mound, and it was so sweet to wake a woman's sleeping beautify it. Will you tell me now uo you care for me?"

It seemed to the trembling girl that her very life had gone out to him—that her heart and soul had left her to go to him, and she could not recover them. She was dazed with her great happiness; the blue sky, the tall trees, the green grass, the golden celaudines, all seemed to whirl in one confused mass; the song of the birds, the hum of the bees, the rich, deep tones of her lover's voice filled her ears; it was as though a dezzling ray of sunlight had fallen at her feet and blinded her. If she had been more like other girls, if she had had "small flirtations and little loves." pure, sensitive heart and innocent soul, over which breath of evil never passed, this great human love came, with a depth and earnestness lighter natures could never know, came like a revelation.

"You will tell me, Agatha?" he said. "I must hear it from your own lips-in your own fashion."

He laid her arms around his neck. "If you are afraid of the sound of your own voice," he said, "whisper to me. You are speaking to your own heart when you speak to mine."

She did whisper, and he thought them the sweetest words he had ever heard. "I do love you," she said. "I care for you more than for my own life. 1-I love

you," and then she was silent with unutter "My darling, it is more than I deserve that you should say this to me; but they are words I would have died to hear. I would have given my whole life for one kiss from you;" and he loved her so deeply and earnestly in that one moment that he positively half thought he would leave Croft Abbey and never see her again; but the beautiful face charmed him, bound him cap-

tive, and the half-formed wish died. "You have loved your father and the poor; every sick or sorrowing soul in the parish seems to have found comfort in you. You have loved inanimate things, such as the old gray church, the organ, the eastern window, the grand steeple, the meadows, and these bonnie woods; but, until now you have never given your heart to a human love ?"

"Never," she said. "Now you must give it wholly, Agatha; there is nothing in life so sweet. You must give me all your thoughts, your love, your interest, your heart. I am to be your world, your life—everything. Promise me."
With happy eyes and smiling lips she pro

mised him. "You belong to me now," he said; "you must think my thoughts, love my loves, good," dislike what I dislike, believe what I believe. Will you, Agatha !"

Of course she would; she was only too pleased to promise. What could be better if they were only to have one heart, an soul, one life between them? It would be ten thousand times better time they should have but one set of ideas. "I want you, my darling," he said, " not to think of the past or the future, but to live

only in the present, and to keep all your heart concentrated on this one fact-that I love you and you love me-will you ?" Yes," she answered.

He drew her to his heart, and covered her taco with kisses. Are you happy?" he asked.

"I am as happy as the angels in heaven," she answered, sail her words smote even that worldly heart with keenest pain.

CHAPTER IX.

LIFE WITHOUT HONOR WORTHLESS.

For the next few days Agatha was seen no more to the cottages; the children looked in vain for their beautiful, gentle friend, the women for their benelactress. As she had given up her whole heart and soul before now to fair and gracious deeds, she now gave it up with the simplest and most earnest worship to love.

Sir Vana came no more to the cottage halfhidden by flowers-he knew that there was a guardian angel there in the shape of old Joan. As he had grown more interested in his wooing, he had grown more careful over it; he never met her now where the keen eyes of Lady Anne could discover him; he had assumed a mastery over Agatha which was delightful to the girl who loved him with her whole heart; her whole days were one long

act of obedience to him. "You will walk through Croft Wood tomorrow, Agatha," he would say; "and you will find some one there who would wait a whole day, even in the sharpest frost, just to What see you pass by; or "the moon will be of her? abining, my darling, to-night. Come into the lane that I may see the moonlight in your

eyes." He managed every day to see her once or twice; and his wooing was so sweet that, to Crott Wood again. It required no praconly for his long stay at Croft Abbey, he

would have prolonged it.

He was watching the awakening of the had awakened in her.

It is not pleasant to write of human cruelty; one does not linger over the details of the torture of a bird, or the slaying of a butterfly. She was so young, so epiritual, so innocent, he might spare her. So long as he lived he would meet no one like her. He had the greatest influence over her; he could persuade her to believe anything he told her; and he set himself deliberately to work to destroy the whole fabric of her life.

Everything in this world had made progress, he told her; but nothing, perhaps, greater than that what was called relicious belief. He tried to explain to her how so-called clever men of the present day had found out that there was no need for faith-for self-restraint. He had pointed to the old gray church, which made his words a living lie, and said ;

All the kind of thing taught there is oldfashioned nonsense; good enough, you know, for the simple people here, but the world has shot ahead; this is not the age of narrow ideas." One by one, as during some cruel seige a fair castle is destroyed, he beat down the ramparts of faith, with specious word, with clever argu-ment; not that she ever loved heaven less, but that she began to have a confused idea things were not us she had believed them to be—that there were many other views of life than hers.

They lingered one evening in the shade of Croft Wood-n warm, beautiful, summer ovening, when the very wind seemed to whis per of love, the flowers all languid and fragrant with the heat of the sun, the birds singing the awestest good-night to each other. Now was the time to ask her the question which

Poets say that when a man's soul is most desperately tempted, legions of good have been thinking of you until my heart is spirits rush to its aid. No soul ever needed help more than hers, for the crisis in her life

"Agatha, my darling," said Sir Vane, "

he was half kneeling at her feet, looked at him with a smile—the world of business was far from her; her whole soul just then was steeped in poetry and romance;

His face was somewhat agitated and pale.
"I am very much afraid," he said, "that I must go to Garawood—that is my home. you know; there are several business matters that require my presence, and I fear I must

go."
"Go !" she repeated, slowly—"go ! I had never thought of that."

He watched the beautiful color fade from her face, leaving her white even to the lips.
"I had thought of it," he continued, "I knew that a life so beautiful, a dream so bright as this dream of our, could not last." Cannot last !" she repeated; and he watched with keen, cruel eyes how the light faded from her eyes, and her white lips seemed to grow mute and stiff. "You will come back again," she said in a low voice, will you not ?"

"I do not think so," he replied. "You see, darling, I came originally for a few days to Croft Abbey, and I have been here many weeks. I cannot return, at least this year. could not come to stay at Whitecroft; it would be offensive to Lord Croft."

"But," she faltered, "do you mean that I shall not see you for a whole year ?"

Man of the world as he was, and utterly callous where only the heart of a woman was concerned, he turned agay from her, for he could not endure to see the anguish in her eyes. The white, fixed face, with the strained, wistful look in the large violet eyes hurt even him with a physical pain.

"Could you not come," she asked, in a low voice, "without anyone saking you? You

can do as you like always." "It would involve more than you think of at present," he replied. "But we will not think or speak of parting on this fair summer eve ; it would spoil all its beauty." She looked up at him with eyes full of re-

proachful wonder. "Is it not spoiled pow?" she asked, "Ab, me! while I live the sun will never shine for

me or mi"
"Le you care so much for me?" he saked.
"You know," she replied, and her face lay hidden on his breast.

"I do not know; I want to hear it from yourself," he said—"from your own lips. Do you care for me so much ?" 'More than for my own life," she replied. "Would you give up the world, and all you love best in it, for me?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered; "I would." "Without counting the cost?" he asked. "There would be no cost. In following my love I should follow the highest good," she replied. Then her tender arms were laid round his neck, and she said :

"You make me think of my beautiful name-sake, Agatha, in the old church. They asked whether she would have all this world could give her-honor, wealth, pleasure, love -and deny God, or whether she would die praising Him." "What would you have done," he asked her, "if you had been tried in the same

fashion? She was quite silent for a few minutes. then she raised her fair young face to the

"I would have died, as Agatha did," she replied. "Life without honor is not worth living.

The words were like a blow in the face to bim. Was it worth his while to try to win a girl who held honer dearer than life? He had but one hold on her—one weapon with which he could struggle, and that was her great love for himself.

"1 believe you," he replied, reverently.

He drew her closer to him.
"Now tell me," he said "if you had to chouse between death and giving me up, never to see me or hour me would you choose?" She clung to him, weeping as surely woman

had never went before.
"Death," she said; "death a thousand times over. I could die for you : I could never live without you."

When he kissed her and bade her good night, he said : "Will you come here at the same time to morrow, and then I will tell you what I think

about going away. She promised, and tears filled her eyes.

CHAPTER N.

THE CRISIS OF HER LIFE. Sir Vane could not have done a wiser thing for himself than allowed Agatha to leave him with that sword of bitter pain in her heart. What should she do? What has to become

She passed a long, sleepless night, and arose from her couch unrefreshed and pale. The tedions hours dragged slowly on, and the end of the brigat afternoon brought her tical eyo to see that the young and the nights are fair as the days. You face is worn with pain—that all the shall never know a shadow or a care; you brightness and radiance have left shall learn to look back with wonder on this trucst, purest heart that had ever beat; the her; that the great, purple shadows under present life that you could ever endure it. tremulous blushes, the sweet, coy smiles, the her eyes came from the shedding of many Earth shall be like paradise to you, if you thousand new and beautiful graces that love | tears. It was painful to see the quivering of the lips as she tried to speak to him in her usual fashion. It was as though a bright and beautiful flower had been smitten with

hiting frost.
He took her hands in his without a word. Poor child ! she looked wistfully in his face.

"Is it the last time, Vane?" she asked, simply. "That will depend on you, my darling," he replied.

He was more centle, more caressing than ever; his eyes never wearied drinking in the loveliness of that iair, and face. He said his, and the face she raised to his was full more loving words to her that night of light and faith—full of the loving confithan he had ever done before; this dence that one sees in the face of a child. was the crisis; he should either win or lose her that night; he was not sparing of kisses or words; he made her rest where the golden calendines bloomed and the meadow-sweet trembled in the caress of the

"You look so tired, Agatha," he said; Think before you utter them."
"What have you been doing? Sitting up again with some of those dreadful children?" I mean them with all my heart." You must not do such things."

He know well enough why the sweet and beautiful face was so pale, but he wanted to make her say so herself. The assurance would be doubly sweet if it came from ber lips. He was kneeling by her side, drawing child! the pale face to him, and kissing the quiver-

ing lips.
"Your life is too precious, too sweet, my darling, to be wasted on these little rustics. You must take more care." What would it matter when he was

gone? Who would care? Who had ever been like him-cared for her health and comfort? What should she do?
"It is not that, Vane," she said.
have not been sitting up with any one.

almost broken," "Of me?" he repeated, "I ought to be proud and happy."
"Are you really going away?" she said 'And so soon !"

"Do you want me to stay?" he whispered.

"Yes, with all my heart," she replied. His heart best with triumph. "But, Agatha, sweet, if it he imposed ble?"

"Ah, then, may Heaven take pity on me and let me die!" she cried. "There is another alternative," he said, slowly. "I cannot stay with you. You can go with me; then we shall have no more

parting, no more sorrow, no more tears. Come with me, Agatha!" She flung herself on his breast in a very rupture of joy.
"How good you are! How kind you are!

I never wish to leave you. When you are away from me the light of my life is gone." He gathered her to his breast and held her sweet. Then she raised her head and looked there. He kissed the white eyelids and at him.

tremulous mouth until the color came into

her face again. "Come with me," he said. "I, too-I could not live without you. If I had gone married-I have no ring. away alone, I should have left the best part of my heart and life behind me. We need never part, if you will trust me. Trust is a it. Tell me what murriage is ?"
hard thing, but give me yours, and death She looked puzzled for a few r

alone will have rower to part us.' Ab, Joan and Lady Ruthven were wrong, and she right after all. He was not one to

love and run away. They had never warned her against such wooing as this. They had said he "I am afraid, my darling, that I cannot would leave her, but they had never promise even as to a year. Perhaps Lord taught her so say "no" if he asked her Croft may not ask me down again." for this view of the matter, and it seemed to her that the very heavens were opened when he clasped her in his arms and said

"Trust to me, Agathe, and in this world we need never part again."

CHAPTER XI.

THE TEST OF FAITH. Half the evil in the world," said Six Vane, "comes because people will not, and

do not, trust each other."
"I trust you," she said. "Why should I not? I will not believe one word of what they said, warning me that you would love and leave me,"

"You see for yourself that they are wrong," he asid. "Yes, they are wrong. You do not want to leave me. You want me to be with you

always." He wondered in his heart if they had warned her against that; but after a time he decided that whatever Lady Anne and Joan might have said, they had never

contemplated her going away with him. She shivered in the strong grasp that held her. He laid her head on his breast. No music was ever so sweet as his voice while he wooed her on to the broad path which had so fatal an ending.
"You would be so unhappy, my darling,

without me," he said, gently. "I can picture you, in the long years to come, thinking of me, looking at the places we have met, true to me always, and loving no other.' "No, I shall love no other," he replied; "and, Vane, I am sure that I should not live long. All last night I was awake thinking what I should do when you were gone. I could

not eat or drink, all food was like dry ashes to me. I should soon die. I did not know love was anything like this; it is deeper than life; it is a storm, a whirlwind, and sweens everything before it. I did not know."

"We will have no storm, my darling," whispered Sir Vanc; "we will have a profound and beautiful calm. Why should you be miscrable when you may be happy with me? Why die, when our lives may be passed together? Only trust

Heaven, she thought, could be no dearer to her than this handsome lover. whose dark eves seemed to look through her soul. She believed in him as she had al

was believed in Heaven. "We will not part," said Sir Vane. will show you everything most bright and beautiful under the sun. You shall see the fairest lands, the grand est works; we will go to sunny Italy, and fair, sunburnt Spain; we can linger where we will, and go where we like. There is nothing this world calls famous or lovely that shall not gladden your eyes. She clang to him, weeping from excess of

bappiness. I want nothing but to be with you," she

said.
"You are so beautiful, Agatha," he continued.
"In all the world I have not seen so fair a face, and your beauty shall be adorned with dress and jewels, until men's eyes shall be dazzled as they look at you.' " No," she cried ; "that would not please

me. I only want to be with you." "You have lived in this little village, and know no other life than that dreary round of duties. You shall live where music and laughter never stops; where the sun shines ever, and fairest flowers bloom; where the days pass all too quickly,

fill but trust me." "You are too good to me," she said. "I can never thank heaven enough for sending you to me. I see now that my life lacked comething; but you-you fill it. If I had died without knowing you my life would have been incomplete."
"So would mine have been—so it is, with

out you." he replied. "And now, Agatha, you say you trust me?" "Yes," she replied, earnestly; "I could not trust you more. I lay my heart and life

in your hands.' As she spoke she laid her white hands in "You give yourself to me?" he said.

"Yes," she replied.
"To be mine always and forever, never to doubt or leave me; to be mine through life unto death. These are solemn words,

"Place your hand in mine, Agatha, and plight your troth to me," Simply, as he told her, she laid her hand in his, half-kneeling as she did so. It was the most solemn moment of her life, poor

"You promise to love me, and me always -to trust me implicitly in all things-to believe that I know best, and do what I wish

"I promise most faithfully," she said. "You will be true to me until death-

never love me less, or descrt me for another ?' "Never," she replied. "How could I?" "My heart is one with yours-my soul, my life are all one with yours," he said. "And now, Agatha, do you know what you are at this moment?"

"No," she answered, with a smile. "It makes you my wife, dear. Now, as we are kneeling together under the blue heavens, as Heaven hears us, you are my wife, darling, and we can never be parted again." drums.

· The beautiful face leaning on his breast grew deadly pale. An ! if mother in heaven or father on earth

had but seen her danger then, and could trave snatored her away. To her avoice fancy the birds ceased singing to listen, and the

leaves stood still on the trees.

If a dart of lightning had been hurled at him from the skies who could wonder? Some men take lives and are punished by Heaven; he was deliberately and wilfully slaying a human soul—taking from it the

life nothing could give it again.
"My wife," he said. "Lieten, Agatha how aweet the words are-my beloved wife.'

She did listen, poor child, and she thought to herself that no music on earth was ever so

that be? To be a wife one must be married, and weer a wedding-ring. I have not been

"You shall have one, my darling—a wedding ring, thick and solid as gold can make She looked puzzled for a few minutes, then her brows and eyes cleared, like those of a

child who suddonly remembers a lesson.
"Marriage," she repeated; "it is when two hearts and two souls become one." "Right; and were two hearts ever more surely one than ours?" he asked.

"No; I should think not," she replied. Now follow my reasoning, Agatha.

Marriage means the union of two heart, in love and faith. Our hearts are cna; there fore I say we are married."

His heart smote him for one moment, when she looked at him with the eyes ct a child.

and the smile of an angel." "" thow strange!" she said musingly; but, Vane, marriage is a ceremony with all kinds of blessings and prayers attached to it. I know, for I have several times been to the weddings in the village. People cannot mary each other; it is the minister who marries them."

" My darling, that is the fuss and ceremony that the world has chosen to surround it with; believe in this, the far more simple doctrine of love. What need of all those announcements and cere-monies? I love you with all my heart; I have pledged my faith; I have plighted my troth to you; you have done the

true, more solemu than ours?" She knew so little how to controvert it, or what to say, that she was silent. The idea was quite new to her, and, wit the glamour of love blinding every sense, it was so easy to deceive her. He went on:

"I admit that this law could not be general; there are women so weak, and men so frail, that they require vowe, orths and penalties to keep them right; but to high-minded, honorable people what need? If I were a woman I would sooner put my hand in my love's hand, and wander with him, if uccils must be, to the other end of the earth, trusting always to his honor, than feeling that he was bound to me by chains that are sometimes of iron. Do you not see, my darling?

plain; but it does not seem to be right. According to that, you could marry as you like, it seems to me. "It is a belief intended only for those who love truly, Agatha." he said, leftily: "ci course, my darling, if you cannot trust

"I see," she said, faintly. "I cannot ex-

me -"I do trust you," she said ; "but, Vane, let it be after the old fashion, not this new one." Poor child, she did not know that what she

called the new fashion was as old as sin "You do not know how beautiful the words of the marriage service are.' "We will kneel down here and say them

together, Agatha." It never occurred to her for one moment that he was luring her to her ruin. Sho never at that time doubted the truth of what "I should like best," she continued, slowly, "to be married in a church, and to near all those grand blessings. I

should like the ring to be placed on my finger, just as I saw it placed on Anue Gay's not many week's ago."
"I will place it there myself," he said.

"Is it quite the same thing?' she asked, doubtfully.
"Quite," he answered; "that is, if you have trust and faith in the one who placed it there. You have that faith in mc."
"Tell me, Vane," she said, gently; "why
do you like this plan best? Why not go to

the church, as every one else does?" "Pardon me-every one clae does no; but this is the reason. I will tell it to you. If we went through all the fuss and ceremony that is usual, of course the marriage would be talked about, and that would not do. There are grave reasons why my marriage with you must not be known-grave and weighty reasons. I will explain thom to you later on.

It would be my rain if it were known."
"That must not be," she said, gently. "No, I am quite sure you would not allow that, Agatha; we must keep our secret for some time at least-afterward it will not matter, and I shall be only too proud to introduce you to the whole world; but for the present you will be content, will you not, with lave and with

"I shall have all the world when I have you," she said. "Vane, it is not that I mis-trust you; I do not—but it is all so new and so atrange to me, I can hardly understand it. It is like a funeral where no one is dead. Let me ask papa what he thinks; he will know better than either of us."

The simplicity of the words amused even

while it irritated him. She was still a child

in heart. Do as he would, say what he would, it seemed impossible to shadow the innocence of the pure, simple soul. "You must trust me all in all, Agatha," he said. "You must not speak of it either to father, friend or any one else. Our secret must rest with us. You say you trust me-

give me a proof. I will put your faith in me to the test. "It will not full," she replied, "test and try it as you will." "I believe you, and that makes me love you so dearly. The surest way that a woman can take to win a man's hear; is to show un-

bounded faith in him. Now for my test. Bend your head a little lower, Agatha, and (To be Consinued.)

A BOAT TRAGEDY.

listen.

Modille, Ala., Dec. 30. - The steamboat Pradish Johnson, used as a boarding house at Jackson, Ala., where the West Alabama Railway bridge is building was burned at ten o'clock last night. Two Whites, Otis Mc-Elroy, of Mobile, and Dan Melhouse, of New York, are missing, and two negroes, Lewis Adams and Ben Bush, were drowned. It is believed ten others, all negroes, perished in the flames and that ten others were drowned.

Granville, Mass., is the center and heart of the drum making business of the United States. It turns out daily about 1,200 WEITTEN FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITHESS. THE GAY TIME OF THE YEAR.

Ring out, ye merry Christmas bells,
Whose warbling notes to heaven arise,
Let the words and hils repeat your song,
And zephyrs waft it through the skies.
With chous of angels singing
Hymns as sweet and clear. We'll hail with gratitude and mirth
This gay time of the year.

On the graves of hid ien years On the graves of hidden years
We were and say good bye,
Only a stadow to day comes back,
Like clouds on winter sky;
But in glad memory of that youth,
We'll lowe a tribute here—
Forget we're growing old and gray,
'Tais gay time of the year.

Some of our own have crossed the tide, To rest in bliss to-day,
To rest in bliss to-day,
To utter the sweet and melodious song,
On the golden way;
We go some nearer every day,
Nearer the coasts appear,
We seem to extch their matchless joy,
White coattime of the year. This gay time of the year.

Twas but one brief year ago,
We thought them always ours,
Forgetting winter's fast approach
Stole summer's sweetest flowers;
We know an empty chair or crib
Looks sometimes strangely dear,
Recalling the ones who once enjoyed
This gay time of the year. This gay time of the year.

Then let us in those joyful days Of kin fly thought and deed, Perget the black lines of the past— The feture write in gold ! And let the precious days to come Be made sacred here, To noble effort which will crown This gay ti no of the year.

Peat on, peat on, O cheerful bells, Ring out upon the air; Shake hands, ye follow-countrymen; Smile on ye maidens farr; Laugh, dering, bright hair'd little ones, In your commaculate prime; 1) royal just 6), Dae and all, To this gladsome Ch istmas time.

Nicolet Seminary, P Q.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT VILLA ANNA CONVENT, LACHINE, P. Q.

M. Ta. 8

fire the time appointed for the celebration of the long desired feast had dawned, the does of the Couvent Chapel, rolled back to permit the ingress of over 'wo hundred near and as many papils assent hed to celebrate a two fold feast, that of C nristman, the gran lest insembed in the annuls of Holy Church, and that of the Rev. Sister Anastasis, Mother-General of the Community of the Undies of St. Ann's. The interior of the chapel was profusely ornamented with bunting. At the eastern side a crib containing a little straw, on which reposed the Infart God, was tastefully erected, with scroil bearing the words of the angel—"Gloria in Altissimes Disc. et en terra pax hominibus honer voluntatis" Giory to God in the Highest, perce on earth to men of good will. The frent of the gallery, covered in scarlet cloth, bore the mette, in silver letters on a white grand, Venite Advenus. Festoons were ringht up at each pliar with wreaths of ilowers. The pillars were wreathed in evergreen. From the apex of the ceiling over the nave streamers of scarlet, blue, green and white hung, which were caught up below the galleries and wound around the pillars is tween the spiral wreathing. High above the grand alter shone out the Latin manner to preduce what is generally conceded to be a beautiful tout enamble.
As the hour of twelve rung the rev. chaplain, robed in golden vestments, with assistants, began the High Mass with all the pomp of the Church's ceremonies. Acolytes, thurifer and servers performed their respective offices with much elegance and accuracy. The regular choir sarg most sweetfully, eliciting the high encomiums of all present. The large concourse dispersed fully satisfied with the solemn festival so agreeable to all Christians. The choir discoursed some choice selections during Mass. Much praise is due to Miss Collet for the admirable training which she gave the choir for some time past. SPECTATOR.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

"I have pleasure in saying that Hagyard's Fectoral Balsam cannot be excelled for curing colds, coughs and loss of voice. It cured my brother completely." So says Ira McNead, of Poplar Hill. Out., regarding this reliable samedy.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT LAPRAIRIE.

Long before the hour of midnight the chimes of Laprairie Church had aprinkled the air with their heavenly notes, proclaiming exultingly to the respective citizens the fast approaching anniversary of the Messiah's birth. The church was beautifully ornamented with various colored streamers demented with various pendent from the celling and caught up at the columns with wreaths of flowers. Tiny bannecettes fluttered from every available post. The altura were tastefully decorated by the Rev. Sixters of Providence. On streamers of spotless white, worked in letters of silver, were suspended over the sauctuary the mottoes: Gloria in Altissimis Deo-Glory to God in the Highest ; Salvator natus est nobis —A Saviour is boro to us. All together presented to the eye what may be granted to be an agreeable coup d'ail. High Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Beurgeault, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Fathers C. Rochon and J. J. Kelly, as deacon and sub-deacon.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

"I tried all the doctors in this locality for Ever and kidney troubles (which I had for years) with no benefit. Four lotties of Bu-dock Blood Bitters cared me," says Lemuel Alian, Liele,

In this life there is no purgatory-it i sither hell or paradise; for to him who serves God truly every trouble and infirmity turns into consolations, and through all kinds of trouble he has a paradise within himself even in this world: and he who does not serve God traly, and gives himself up to sensuality, has one hell in this world and another in the next .- St. Philip Neri.

FAITHFUL.

J. R. Faithful, of Stroud, Ont., says he suffered from quinsy for several years, until cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which medicine s a specific for all painful complaints.

An English journal mentions James Clarke and his wife, who were "born, died and buried on the same day." He and his wife and have been awfully young.

GLADSTONE'S SEVENTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 29 .-- To-day was the 77th anniversary of Mr. Gladatone's birth. He attended early service at Hawarden church and during the day was fairly deluged with telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the world. He was also the recipient of innumerable presents. Mr. Gladstone wrote as follows to the chairman of a banquet given at Chester in honor of his birthday:—"The strain of the past year has been considerable, but never during my half century of labor have I more clearly seen that I was at work in behalf of my countrymen in all parts of the Three Kingdoms and in behalf of the true union and greatness of the Empire which in this year of Her Majesty's jubiled we ought to cherish more warmly and loyally than ever. In this conviction the recent progress of events confirms me daily." Banquets were given by Liberals throughout the country to-night in honor of Mr. Gladstone's birthday. Mr. Gladstone returns thanks through the pres. | knees for the many congratulations which he has received, to which he says it is impossible, for him to reply personally.

THANKS FROM THE VAT CAN.

MGR. O'BRYEN SENDS A LETTER . OF THANKS TO THE IRISH SOCIETIES OF MONTREAL,

When Mgr. O'Bryen was in the city last July as Papal Ab'erate at the hestowing of the palitium on Archbishop Fabre, the Irish societies of the city preser, and the Ablegate with an address. Yesterday the Venerable Father Dowd received the appended letter from Mgr. O'Bryen, which a ha handed to Mr. Barry as president of S. Patrick's Society.

To the Irish Catholic Societies of Montreal:— GENILF MEN.—His Holiness Hope Leo XIII. has corr accorded me to write you in his name to has con axaded me to write you in mis name to expres a his covereign satisfaction with the address. You presented to me as his Ablegate in Jul. clast, and to send you and all those who to ax part in it his special apostolic benediction. A wail myself of this honor to renew my gratitate for the good will and affection havished up in me on that occasion by the noble Irish citi

Ever faithfully,
HENRY H. O'BRYRS, D.D.,
Private Chamberlain to His Holiness Leo
XIII. Rome, December 15, 1886.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of orns and warts, root and brauch. Who then would enjure them with such a cheap and effec ual remedy within teach.

IMPENDING WAR.

FRENCH JOURNALS ON GERMANY'S MOBILIZA TION OF TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The Herald's Paris says: Rumors of impording war still overhang France. Yesterday the Solcil, the mouthpiece of the Orleans Princes, asked the following questions: "Is it true that the German army already concentrating on the French frontier? Is it true that 150,0 0 troops are already in Absect forraine, with provisions and ammunition for 50,000 more? Is it true that the ammunition for 50,000 in he? Is it true that the peasants of the Rienish provinces have been notified of an early requisition of all their horses? Is it true that all station masters in Alsoce-Lorraine have been ordered to make preparations for the transportation of an enormous amount of war material? Is it true that Germany in a few days will be able to concentrate in front of Nancy 250,000 men? Is it true that the plan of the German staff is to surprise us before we are German staff is to surprise us before we are able to mobilize our forces, and thus dislocate our armies by a sudden attack on our

frontier.
The Republican National says :- "Let Gerfor conquered

BULGARIA'S REPLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.-M. Voncovech. Bulgarien agent here, in his reply to the noto of the Grand Vizier, advising him of the pro-sentation of a memorial by a deputation of Bulgarian refugees accusing the regency of responsibility for the Bulgarian crisis, declares that the accusation concerns the internal affairs of Bulgaria, and that in these the Porte, under the Berlin treaty, has no right to interferc. A military commission is engaged in translating the words of command used in the Bulgarian army from the Russian language, heretofore used, ioto Bulgarian.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you lot it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand.

Work every hour, paid or unpaid; see only that thou canst not escape thy reward. Wnether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done to thine own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the sense, as well as to the thought. No mutter how often defeated, you are born to victory. The roward of a thing well done is to have it.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nervo Pills, which are made expressly for sleep ess, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cts. all druggists.

It often happens that the greatest surprises come from the most unexpected sources. Blessings in disguise" is no fiction of the imagination; for our best benefactors often come in that way. A cloud has a threat-ening aspect to look at, but it holds a genial shower that will both refresh and invigorate.

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering hercines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver or their eyes. - Goldsmith.

Do not expose yourself in the hope of pleasure, to the gratification of a desire, or some temporal benefit, and thus permit your soul to fall away from God, but by holy charity, that is by God Himself, I pray you despise and reject, as completely as possible, the cares, occupations and troubles of the world, so as to serve God, to love and honor Him with a heart and soul, perfectly pure, because this is what God requires above all

The cannibals of Borneo declare that the best cuts off a man's body are the palm of the ness? The new faith must be established at band, the knee and the brain.—Courrier de any cost, even if the most venerable institu-l'Europe, tions should go down under the hammer of l'Europe,

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Dec. 28.

THE TORY SLANDER MILL

in this city contained a villamous at cack on Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, yester ay morning. In an article more remark on for truculant expressions of malignity than reason or common sense, it accuses His Lordship of making finadish efforts to win votes for the Mowat Covernment." In support of this rascally charge it

Bishop Cleary, of Kicgston, arrived in Glengarry on Friday last, and visited several points in the county. He conducted Mass at the Charch of St. Finnan, in Alexandria, on Christ, mas, when the Very Rev. Alex. McDonell, Vicar General and P.P., read a very lengthy purious the vice was wade. The congregation p" toral letter, in which a determined effort to in fluence the vote was made. The congregation was then instructed to go upon their knees and pray for the deliverance of the Church from he power of her enemies. A large number of the male portion of the congregation," says our correspondent, "rese from their seats and left the Church in a body, white others have a large three the contract of refreed to others leaned back in their seats and refused to bend their knees. Great indignation is felt, as Catholics generally say they have always been well treated and lived on good terms with the Conservatives."

Of course every Catholic who read this vile concoction knew at once that it was a lie. But the refutation was quickly given. The Free Press of ast evening contained a letter, from which I make

"When the Very Rev. Vicar-General Mc-"When the Very Rev. Vicar-General Mc-Donell invited his congregation to kneel down and pray for the divine protection of the church, a large number of the male portion of the congregation rose from their seats. Thus far, indeed, he states the truth, but not the whole truth; because all the members of the congregation, male and female, instantly rose from their seats and assumed the customary kneeling posture for prayer. A most atrocious calumny posture for prayer. A most atrocious calumny is, however, alleged by the anonymous correspondent against the heartily loyal and devoutly pondent against the heartily loyal and devontly religious Catholic people of Alexandria, by the following No-Popery clap trap:—"They (the males) left the church in a body, while others leaned back in their seats an irefused to bend the kace." It is sad to with sather consumers excesses of mendacity to which the No-Popery ergans give way in their effort to deceive house teactors. I was present among the congregation in Alexandria on the occasion referred to, and I was in a position to see every person's movement at the time of invitation to prayer. I most solumnly assure your readers, on the word of a gentlemen and a Caristian, that not one person, male or f male, left the church or failed to kneel down in the usual Catholic form and join in the prayers. I never witnessed so much fervor of picty in the prayers of a congregation as in St. Finnan's church in Alexandria on Christmas day." on Christmas day.'

THE OWNER of these s'anders against Catholic Bishops and peorle are very transparent. The Tories hoped to play the "No Popery" game among the Protestants along with the "Protestantism in danger" dodge, while they professed the most unbounded love for Catholics in Catholic sections. Just as The Mail and Mr. Meredith are working with a common understanding for a common processe. This game, despicable as it common purpose. This game, despicable as it was stupid. I not decive the Catholics of eastern on an Hence the action of the Catholic particle and clergy, which the Citizen so slanderously misrepresented.

Ottawa, Die. 29.—Yesterday's victory is

the most profoundly significant event that has occurred in the history of Canada for many years. I expected Mr. Mowat would be sustained, but never dreamed that he would sweep the province with such an overwhelming majority. When we think of the influence brought to bear again-t the Liberals, the

against the system established by Sir John Macdonald. But that repellion of intelligence which showed its strength throughout Ontario vesterday was not a spontineous movement; it was the result of long and patient labor on the part of a comparatively few highly collightened thinkers and workers. Years ago they undertook the profoundly difficult task of reforming the Reformers and

LIBERALIZING THE LIBERAL PARTY!

In Edward Blake they found a man possessing the qualities they required in a leader. They trusted him, and he has shown himself worthy in every way of their dependence. He began his work by sweeping away the feeble government of John Sandfield Macdonald. Then resigning his provincial premiership, he addressed himself to the still more arduous labor of rescuing the Dominion from the grasp of a still more demoralizing Macdonaldism than that which had afflicted Ontario. But he put in his place at Toronto Mr. Mowat, who understood the problem that was being

worked out with a patient vigor that never rested and never hastened. Unfortunately the old influence was dominant for years, but it was wrecked hopclessly when the Mackenzie government went down in 1878, and died at last with George Brown. Then the educating power which had been so long working within the Liberal party began to show its influence. A broader state-manship found utterance in Parliament, on the platform, in the press,

TO FIGHT THE DEVIL WITH PIRE, that infernal motto, so common in the mouths of both parties in former days, was heard no more among Liberals. Giving the people oredit for intelligence, they made their appeals to reason. If I may say so, they took the advice of the Persian philosopher, not knowing its antiquity, perhaps, but discovering it for themselves, that-

"Fooled thou must be though wifest of the was, Thou be the fool of virtue, not of vice "

and while the Liberal party was thus being built up anew from within, the Tory party to which it was epposed went on in its old ways. The bigot, the boodler, the bummer, the swashbuckler, still held high revel at the feast where Sir John Macdonald presided. Phallic worship was restored, and its rites celebrated without concealment of grove or temple on the banks of the Ottawa, as once they were on the shores of the Nile, grown old in iniquity.

SUCCESSFUL BY FRAUD, surrouded by flatterers, Sir John assumed the attributes of a statesman, though he was only a mountebank. He thought himself great when he was only proud. In a dim sort of a way, however, he began to feel that there was a change coming over the politi-cal horizon. Men refused his bribes, turned coldly from his cajoleries, received his unclean stories with silent scorn, or, as Tenny. son puts it :---

Gorgonised him from head to foot with a stony British

Yet his confidence in himself never waver-He would demonstrate his greatness, assert his power. Had he not given his people a new God-Boodle? Were they not worshipping it with Egyptian slavish.

the iconoclastic boodler. Mowat and the Catholic Church were to be destroyed. Their existence was incompatible with Macdonaldisn. The order went forth

PULL DOWN MOWAT, THEN GO FOR THE CHURCH I"

But he knew not the strength of the re generating power in the Liberal party. He gave the people no credit for intelligence. He appealed to their passions and their pre-

Ontario has given him his answer! And the power, which swept away the Boodlers as with a cyclone of popular wrath in Ontario yesterday, will rush with still greater fury over the Dominion whenever the vicious dotard, who never spared man in his wrath or woman in his lust, challenges a verdict from the people,

Here at Ottawa the battle of Reform has been a long, a painful, a deeply trying one. Young men who entered upon it twenty years ago with all the hope and enthusiasm of youth are gray headed sirs to-day. And though, in one sense, their years may appear wasted, in another and a higher sense, they feel their labor has not been in vain. Though they may not live to see its full fruition, their children will bless them hereafter when Canadians learn the story of the long struggle against the dark tyranny of Macdonaldism.

FOR MANY YEARS

the Liberal party in Ottawa was dead. It was killed by that put up job of politicians, Confederation. In 1870 seven Reformers who took no stock in the Macdonaldite patent P. U. P. combination met by appointment in the office of Mr. De les Dormiers and formed the Reform Association of Ottawa. They were immediately subjected to an avalanche of abuse, slander, ridicule and general vitu-peration for having dared to raise the standard of Reform in the stronghold of Mac donaldism. Of these seven but three are alive to-day. One is false, one is far away, and one is writing this letter. Time progressed, the Reform party sprang int spasmodic life now and again at election times, but not till Mr. A. F. McIntyre took up his residence in Ottawa did it begin to assum? rigidar existence as a political power with which public men had to recken. Mr. Mc-lutyre, a student of Edward Blake's, had ing thed from him those principles to which I have already slinded as having been set up in the Liberal party for its regeneration and ultimate triumph in the Dominion.

HE TOOK HOLD OF HIS WORK, levoted all his energies to it, and, amid many misunderstandings and discouragement, worked steadily on from day to day, tili yesterday he had the surreme satisfiction of planting the binner of Reform on the citadel of Toryism in the heart of Octawa. The victories won by the Liberals yesterday were many and memorable, but nowhere was

"With the losers let us sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win."

AS AN OLD TORY REMARKED The Republican National saves:—"Let Germany the grand sits shone out the Latin text in lett rs of brightly glittering silver, "Salvator natus est nobic—a Saviour is born to us." At each end of the altar stood elegant candlesticks of burnished brass, while the gant candlesticks of burnished brass, while the caltar itself Elezed with colored lights, and was brilliant with flowers in vases of Italian marble and alabaster; in a word, the altar was but one blazz of rich colors arranged in a was but one blazz of rich colors arranged in a for conquested.

The Republican National saves:—"Let Germany should leave such that is her role; but to accuse us of wishing to bring about war appeals that were made to fauxlicism, the strength of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is their form and crowing over their strength of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is less owing to party than to popular conditions of the means employed to defeat their form and crowing over their strength of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is less owing to party than to popular conditions of the means employed to defeat their form and crowing over their strength of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is less owing to party than to popular conditions of the means employed to defeat their form and crowing over their strength of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is less owing to party than to popular conditions. The struggle will be fearful, and the results of the appeal to intelligence and results will be terrible for conquered.

It was a revolute of canadian the Liberals, the cleft of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is their strength of the Dominion machinery set in motion, we must admit that the triumph is the companied of the machinery set in the Color of Canadian triumph. The color of the means employed to defeat the party of the provided in t ast night-there never was seen a more passion and prejudice. The good men of tne Tory party united with the Liberals yesterday and to that union, brought about us I have already shown, through years of patient toil by a band of high-minded self-

sacrificing men, we must attribute the re-demption of Ottawa. One more battle has to be fought and won. We must go through the wilderness. After

MGR. MOREAU.

that "Let us have peace."

THE BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE ELEVATED TO THE DIGNITY OF A ROMAN COUNT.

News has been received that Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, now in Rome, has been elevated to the dignity of Roman Count, Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, by His

Holiness Leo XIII. Among the privileges attaching to the title of honor conferred upon Mgr. Moreau are:— The bishops assistant to the Pontifical throne form a college which everywhere precedes the episcopal budy. The bishops honored by this title are named by a brisf. They appear then in the Pontifical directory. and are placed, not by order of precedence, but of nomination, being divided into the grand categories of patriarchs, archbishops and bishops. Their number is unlimited, and in 1862, upon the occasion of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, and in 1867. to mark the centenary of St. Peter, Pius IX. declared assistant to the Pontifical throne all the bishops then in Rome. They take the right of the movemble altar wherever they may be. The privileges in short are: The right of precedence over other hishops, of chanting mass in the Papal chapels, of assisting the Pope in his duties, of having a place in the chapels near the throne, and lastly of watching at the conclave.

HOW TO CARRY MENTAL BURDENS .- Mental burdens will be far more easily borne if they are placed, as far as practicable, out of sight. When we gaze upon them they increase in size. When in our thoughts we emphasize and dwell upon them, they sometimes grow almost unusarable. It is well enough to face trouble when it comes to us, to measure it and know its weight, that we may summon up courage and strength sufficient to endure it; but this done, let us place it where it may no longer be in constant sight—let us carry it manfully and bravely, but not drag it to the light, to dwell upon its weight, and to claim sympathy for being obliged to bear it. When the emphasis of life is laid on the obserful and attractive side, its real burdens will be borne lightly, happiness will abound and be diffused, and the value of life will be multiplied tenfold.

-The wonderful effects of natural mineral waters has been proved over and over, and now it is again the turn of St. Leon Water to boast of having been instrumental in curing a sufferer from falling sickness, dyspepsia and racking headache. A certificate from the now recu-perated patient accompanies the advertisement of the sole agents for the sale of this panaces, "The St. Leon Water Co.," which will be found in another column. D,23,27,30

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our for-

Kindness is stronger than the sword.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) QUEBEC, Dec. 27.—We are going to have the general elections. That is all the talk here now. I have oeen "positively assured" half a dozen times to-day. And of course my information was "good." It comes from the "highest authority." I cannot say that I was told so by a Minister of the Crown; but I can assure you that some one "behind the throne" let the information slip Perhaps you may ask if I believe it? If you do, then I give the stereotyped answer, "I do not know." But one thing is certain, and it is this: Sir John A. Macdonald is afraid that if Mercier gets this Province well in hands Sir John may bid good bye to his majority in Quebec. He is, he youd doubt, afraid that the able leader of the present Opposition will handle the affairs of the Province in such a way as to shake Macdonaldism to its foundation from Gaspe to Pontiac. That is the reason QUEBEC, Dec. 27 .- We are going to have the tion from Gaspe to Pontiac. That is the reason people say that we are going to have the general elections "right off." Just look at the situation this way: On the 27th of January the Hon. Mr. Mercier will come into power. It will take him say five weeks to form his government and get the members of his new administration elected. That will kring us up to the beginning of March. It cannot be expected that his administration can get into working order for some time, but if he can he will probably hold a session immediately. diately the election of the ministers are over. Well, if he is allowed to hold one session you Well, if he is allowed to hold one session you may be sure that Quebre, in all probability, accepts the position, and the Tories desert the lost ship in bundreds, and crowd over to the Nationalist plank. The session means enormous power for the Hor. Mr. Mercier and his friends. It means thousands of votes for his party; not only in Provincial, but in Dominion affairs. Sir John knows all about it. "You hot" he does. And it is because of this that Sir John contemplates holding the general elections at once. Of course it is impossible to speak positively, but the chances are all in that direction. Sir John des not like Mercier. None of the Tories of to day like him. They for him because he is able, and he knows the men he has to tackie. They dread him because he is as assume as the last of them, and they know that if he is in power three months he will shake the Province of Quebet from one end to the other in political angle against the political plunderers who rule the people of Quada at the capitated the Domaio. For these reasons I believe that the

and a graduat for pursual pundarers who the be-major. For these reasons I believe that the rumo 8 we hear about the probability of an immediate appeal to the people may have good deal of reason to recommend them. HON, JOHN HEARN. And if we have a general election I hope that the H n. John Heart will be induced to con-test Quebec West against Mr. McGreevy. There are other men who could, I believe, teat Mr. McCreevy, but the Hon. John Hearn would have a walk over. I say this without the slightest disharagement to the gentlemen who have a ready been mentioned as probable caudidates. They are all good men, and any of them would, no loubt, leat the present member. But the H n. John Hearn is were many and memorable, but nowhere was there a note glorious victory achieved than here at Ottiwa. To obtain it Orange and Green united for once. English Protestants and Catholic French Canadian fought shoulder to shoulder. The bigots, the bribers, the booklers, the bummers, the sanshbooklers were driven to their cases, as the dark broad of vampires fly before the light of day. They are not to be found to day, and this to be hoped they will profit by yesterday's lesson and prepare for their despartment. But though—

"Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course, And we are graced with wreaths of victory,"

yet—

"Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course, And we are graced with wreaths of victory,"

yet—

"Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course, And we are graced with wreaths of victory,"

yet—

"The is a wold, no laudt, no laudt, no laudt, heat the passent member. But the Ha pass the passent member. But the Ha is an interval as stanned and aty of them. Ha is passent member. But the Ha is not an is a la opinion, 18 the equal its least among those reser-tion whom it has been my pleasure to near in the Dominion. He is just the nan-for the position. He is last in the Levislative C uncil, and if he can only to persuided to sep down and fight for the Common he will be returned with flying colors, and the

> the Dominion House of Commons MONTGOMERY. ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

rish Catholies will secure the services who has through weld or weeteen faithful to their cause, and who will do credit to them in

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND MONTHLY BUL LETINS.

The Christmas entertainment at the above

school took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Quite a number of parents and 2 o'clock. Quite a number of parents and friends had assembled to encourage by their presence the youthful ones. Rev Father Salmen, PP, presided. Amongst others present we remarked Rev Father O'Donnell, Mr M Walsh, JP, Messrs Murney, Purcell, London, Dec. 29.—The Post urges the Kelahar, Crowe, McNamee and Egan. A very agreeable programme of songs, dialogues and recitations was gone through, which reflected great credit on those who took part. Master V Couvrette's recitation of "Little Jim" called forth great applause. W Driscoll and Jos Dillon also recited very nice pieces. The great number of prizes furnished by the Rev Brothers told how generous ly the children were rewarded. The sucessful competitors of the first class were Masters J. Henry, E. Mitchel, J. Lacoste, T. Walsh, J. Walsh, Of the second we remarked Phelan, Hunt, Prevost, McNamee, Dill n. J Phelin, J Kelahar, and Heffernan. Me-Dermott and Ryan, of the third, carried off the honors. A special prize of a heantiful silver watch, promised at the beginning of November, was won by Master E. J. Bernn n, of the first class. At the close of the proceedings a beautiful address was read and presented by Master E J Brennan. This address deserves more than a passing notice. It was an acrustic forming the following :-*A Christmas Greeting toour Beloved Pastor Futher Salmon." Written in gold, red and bla k characters and in Gothic style, it presented a beautiful appearance, enhanced, as it was, by a rustic frame. Father John, in rising to reply, expressed the great pleasure he always felt in encouraging the little ones. He complimented the senior hops on having been up to the mark. They thus give a salu-tary example to the younger lads. He wanted Master Jas. Kennedy, of the first class, to call on him and receive a prize as an apprecia-tion of the creditable manner in which he rendered the solo of a Christmas song. This boy promises to make his mark in the musiworld. The rev. pastor closed his remarks by calling on the parents to take care that the New Year visits would not prove an abuse for the little ones. The gathering then dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The boys were afterwards given a few holidays, well resolved, never-theless, that on the re-opening of the New Year class work would be resumed with more ardor than before.

Cardinal Bellarmine observes that we may well believe that the souls in Purgatory pray and obtain graces for us, since the rich in Hell prayed for his brothers, although he suffered much more than they suffered in Purgatory. The practice of praying for the souls in Purgatory has been in use since the time of the Written Laws, as we see in the history of the Machabees, and we learn also from the Holy Fathers and from the old liturgies that it was religiously observed from the time of the Apostles, although there was no special day consecrated to it in the vear.

No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a farthing because it is not a shilling.

BOYCOTTING IN FRANCE.

The Contemporary Review for December contains a remarkable article on a form of tenant-right which exists in the North of France, and, though unrecognized by the law, has been maintained against the efforts of successive Governments from the days of Louis XIV. down to our own. This tenantright custom is known as the droit-demarche, and is confined to the agricultural district of Sauterre, in Picardy. In virtue of the custom the tenant of a farm on which it prevails cannot be evicted from it so long as his rent is paid, and can transfer his right by sale, bequest, or gift, to whomsoever he wills. He has in fact fixity of tenure and free sale. The law, however, has for nearly two centuries not merely refused to recognize this right, but has prescribed it. Still it exists. Every attempt to suppress it has been successfully met by combination among the tenants. As a rule this combination has taken the form of boycotting, which it thus appears is not an exclusively Irish invention. Where the law has attempted to put down boycotting with a strong hand, the result has invariably been secret conspiracy, followed by open outrage and murder. For such agrarian crimes it is almost always impossible to accure convictions In the district of Sauterre, if a farmer is evieted from his land, no neighbor will touch it. If a tenant is brought from a distance, he is denounced as a depointeux, the local name for a land-grabber; no one will give him any help, and his farm is soon the scene of outrages. In 1860 two women helped a depointenx to extinguish a fire on his farm; they were boycotted and forced to leave the district. In 1865 a laudford threw several small holdings into one large farm, and put a Belgian farmer in possession. For four successive years his crops were burned in the barns. Of late years the landlords have given up the struggle. It is true that on many farms they have extinguished the tenant right, but they have done it by fair purchase. On many other farms it still exists, although the law fabilit it. Till very lately the most severe measures were used against upholders of tenant-right. The rent of a boyest od farm was levied on the neighbors; the evicted tenant was held responsible for outrages in the neighborhood: unless he could point out some other criminal he and his family were to be imprisoned or transported. Most than once there severe meas ures produced something like incurrection in the district, but thet unit-right lived on. The story is told in detail by the writer in the Contemporary. It affords one proof more that where the tenints stand ficulty together n defence of what they hold to be a lewfal right, their resistance ends in success, even though the straggle may be a very prolonged one. It proves, too, that efforts to put down beyestting violently, one to break up combinations for passive resistance, produce in the long run a heavy crop of outrage.

THE BULGARIANS.

Lord Idd sleigh w'll to day give an unoffinal reception to the Bulg rian delegation.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has declined all overtures to cerive deputations on occasion of his coming birthday.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Losnos, Dec 29.-Lo.d Hartington will arrive it. Londen to night. The Queen have gone o Osborno.

THE RELIEF OF KASSALA.

It is rumored that Rasaboula, the Abyssinian commander who undertook the relief of Ran-alls, which had been bosniged by followers of the late El Mahdi for upwa ds of two yours, has suces eled in rescuing the city from he Arabs. feated the Abyeninians as Sabderat.

ATTEMPT TO UNITE.

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Morley has made overtures to Chamberlain to concert and forms a patform upon which to unite the Liberals. As a first condition, Morley asks Chamberlain to state definitely the limits of his acceptance

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Post arges the ministry to endeavor to provide some means by which Churchill can resume office. The Telegraph thinks W. H. Smith, secretary of war, may be appointed leader of the Government party in the Commons. The Daily News advocated the Commons. cates the postponement of the redemption of the console for five years, in order to pave the way for the eventuality of a war loan.

GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Mr. Gladstone, reply ing to a letter criticizing John Bright's action on the Irish question, says :-- "There is only one reason why I remain silent. After my former relations with that distinguished man, and the kind and loyal aid he so often gave me, I do not mean, if I can avoid it, to write or speak one word that could possibly give him pain."

A DEMAND FROM INDIA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29 .- The Hindu congress tere has adopted a resolution declaring that representative institutions are desirable for the amelioration of the condition of an neople.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT London, Dec. 30 .- The Sultan of Turkey has despatched to St. Petersburg a special envoy with a letter congratulating the Cour upon the birth of a nephew.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Lyons, Eec. 28.—An attempt was rude year terday to destroy by expositor one of the churches in this city. A hombshell was placed under the church porch and the face was lighted. A policeman, who noticed the turning fuse, seized the bomb and put out the fuse before its fire could reach the bomb.

THE PROSECUTION ABANDONS IS BELFAST, Dec. 28.-The Government bas abandoned the prosecution of the Hurre

للمرازيات والمطهية للمتعاملين PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN PROBUG

ARY. London, Dec. 28.-It is officially announced that the meeting of Parliament has been post poned until February.

A MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE. CARIO, III., Dec. 28.—A fire at six o'clock this morning destroyed the Mississippi Valley transportation steamer R. S. Hayes and four harges and the Auchor line steamer City of Natchez, while lying at the hank. The barges were loaded with cotton, soda, ash and sundries. Withing but the wrecks of the burned hulls remain. The City of Natchez was built the wrecks of the burned hulls remain. The City of Natchez was built the wrecks of the burned hulls remain. The City of Natchez was built the wrecks of the burned hulls remain. The City of Natchez was built bare of the finest boats on the Mississippi. The Hayes was built five years ago and is valued at \$50,000. 65 THE TRUE WITNESS"

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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 5, 1887

PROTESTANT Untario has killed the "No Popery." ory No sensible person ever believed in it, or the men who raised it. Hereafter, we trust, there will be no more of that dangerous nonsense. Protestant wisdom and generosity has put a heavy foot upon the viper of bigotry.

against Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, and quotes the late infamous Judge Keough to back up its demand for the suppression and punishment of His Lordship. The Catholic Ohurch was attacked and threatened by the Yory party through The Mail, and Bishop Cleary did his simple duty in asking the zeeple to pray for protection and deliverance from the enemies of the faith.

LOUBLES at the constitution of the new acquainted with the Province, on account of sister Province has demonstrated its superiornumber in any legislature in the world.

The Ottawa Citizen must have been par alyzed by the events of Tuesday. It could give its readers nothing latter in the way of editorial than the returns of the Ontario election for 1883! This was very good as a reminder of what happened three years ago. The fall returns of the elections for 1886 would be later and more interesting news. But we can sympathize with our unhappy confrers. The 1883 returns were made up in advance to show how completely Mowat would be snuffed out on Tuesday. But, somehow or another the performance of the electorate of the province did not come up to the expectation of the organ. Hence the "take me out and kill me," flabbergasted, utterly ruined, gone down among the dead men appearance of the home organ of the Ottawa Government.

TAKEN as a whole, the course of party war. fare a election menters in this country is east in much the same mould as elsewhere. It follows the customary dull routine. The Conservatives have, however, during the past Ontario campaign brought into the field a new engine of political warfare. Or more correctly they proposed to do so. We shall probably hear, in future elections, now that the Chisholm incident has become well known, of "political ventriloquists" as an indispensable attachment to public meetings. As a rule, however, we are inclined to think a chestnut bill would be more appropriate and | chorus from sea to sea. One big, emphatic, interrupt with better effect in nine cases out final " No!" of ten.

WE stated in these columns some weeks ago, on the authority of a prominent diplomatic agent visiting this city, that the war which is now hanging over Europe would, as one of its results, end in the re-establishment of the ancient kingdom of Poland. This is now "officially" announced, and the New York Herald of yesterday contains a despatch from its correspondent in which the statement is confirmed on the authority of Prince Czartoryski. Thus does time it about, but Europe fought him down. The

Catholic paper, and what it contains is al-"A Canadian Orangeman engaged to play " he would bring the leaders to justice. "bring him in. As between a Canadian Orangeman and a Chicago Dynamitard, "whichever one you get you would wish it were the other." We concur.

Is it be true that the Crown Prince of Germany and the Comte de Paris recently met to arrange certain details connected with can be little doubt, but whether the scribed as unable to learn or to forget. accession to the throne of the Count would produce the millenium is by no means certain. Still it would not produce any worse state of and Savoy, and these alone will be causes of perpetual rancor and ill-feeling. If the Crown Prince of Germany can play the part of a sort of universal peacemaker he will be appearing in a novel role. But it is said he hates war.

In the person of Mr. Goschen the Imperial Cabinet has obtained a magnificent financier, but otherwise no great accession to its strength in a party sense. Mr. Goschen bas no such following in the Liberal ranks as will enable him very materially to influence it. Whether his acceptance of office will "strengthen the Union cause," is still the question to be settled; But there is no doubt that it Mr. Goschen applies himself to the handling of the public finances, which at the present moment espacially need a strong hand, they will be put in good order. England now possesses a Chancellor of the Exchequer such as she has not had in office since the time when Mr. Gladstone, in the full force of his yigor, made his budgets the "THE MALL threatens legal proceedings admiration of the world. For Lord Randolph Churchill to take such a portfolio was on the face of it absurd, as it stands to reason that it is the one which requires a very practical business man to hold it.

JUDGE TORRANCE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Justice Torrance, an event which follows the departure of the late Mr. Justice Ramsay | landowners and capitalists alike, can keeptheir with startling speed. As in the case of the latter distinguished judge the demise of Mr. Intario Assembly, we are struck by the Torrance is a loss of no small moment to the solid respectability of its personalities. We Superior Court. The deceased was one of use of their material environment which has have heard it stated by those who are well the most learned judges on the bench, and been withdray a from them; only let this when he gave his attention to a case it was their commercial knowledge and connections, generally decided in a manner that very blat it would be impossible for the people rately admitted of hostile review. Mr. be have selected a more able and theroughly Torrance was a type of the student lawyer, not restore to the poor their original respectable a legislature. Liberalism in the who quietly and with a hasteless, restless share in the spontaneous bounties of nature; persistancy accomplished his work, without ity by producing an assembly of public men any needless seeking of public attention. Ho who will compare favorably with any like sought no bubble reputation at the mob's mouth, and in the persistent pursuit of his duty gained that higher reputation as a scholar and a lawyer, which was to him more valuable. The province has lost a valuable member of its judiciary.

ANSWERED !

One after another, constituencies and provinces, have given their answers to the question-"Shall Macdonaldism govern?"

The county of Levis answered "No!" by returning Mr. Gray, a Liberal.

The county of Megantic answered "No! by returning Hon. F. Langelier, a Liberal. The county of Chambly answered "No by returning Mr. Prefontaine, a Liberal.

New Branswick answered " No!" by electing a Liberal local government in defiance of orders from Ottawa.

Nova Scotta answered "No!" by sustaining the Liberal Local Government with a sweeping majority in spite of all the power of

the Federal combination. Quebec answered "No!" by defeating the Ross Tory Government, although Dominion ministers made direct appeals to the people

Prince Edward Island answered "No!" by electing a Liberal Legislative Council. Ontario now thunders "No!" by sending the Mowat Government back to power with

thirty majority ! The Dominion only remains to give its answer. When that is given, there will be a

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections in Ontario has long been a foregone conclusion, even to the most ordinary observer of the affairs of that Province. Repeated general elections have shown that the people are satisfied with the present control of their affairs and are con tent to leave them in the hands of Mr. Mowat. As long as he holds the premiership it is unlikely that there will be a change of ministry. The Province of Ontario has not lost sight of the fact that for several years past bring its revenges. Napoleon advocated the the Opposition have not even had the material connected with The Mail who considered restoration of Poland and endeavored to bring from which to form a stable or effective body | that they were "powers behind the throne," of administrators. To-day, apart from Mr. additional buffer against Russian aggression Meredith himself and some three others of Ottawa had to be done there and then. The leader of that party, The Mail may repull was reproducing.

Meredith himself and some three others of Ottawa had to be done there and then. The leader of that party, The Mail may repull was reproducing.

The Mail may repull was reproducing.

The Globe "I hold to the view that the terse and picture of the course, and, as The Globe" I hold to the view that the terse and picture of the course, and, as The Globe "I hold to the view that the terse and picture of the course, and, as The Globe "I hold to the view that the terse and picture of the course, and the course, and the course, and the course of the c

fitted for government than she did before she of the Legislature who could possibly political highwaymen, who was a leader in "I fell unwept, without a crime," into the be taken into a cabinet. And, on the present | putting the pistol to his head, off to a conhands of one of her former satrapates. The occasion, Mr. Mowat has been specially stituency where he was safe for defeat, thus aspirant for the Throne is even named, but favored by other causes. The readjustment relieving him of his presence in Parliament. this is a work which may cause trouble if of constituencies has been in his interest. Since then there has been a coolness in care be not taken. The Poles are proud, and But his strongest assistance has been The the family, and rumor has it that the recent there are descendants of the Piast and Jagellon Mail newspaper. The ridiculous course course of The Mail was as much designed to families who may claim the right of pre- adopted by that paper has cost the Opposition thousands of Conservative votes, while it has not gained it ons The THE Western Waterman is a sterling age is too far advanced in education and a spirit of tolerance for any such evil ways worth study. In its last issue it says: tactios to have effect. The constitution of the new legislature is greatly changed, and "the part of detective on the Dynam. in its composition is changed for the better "iters of Paris and had given assur. in an intellectual sense. The country gener-"ance to the English authorities that ally may be congratulated on the result, for it is one which presuges the defeat of the "Now his friends would like some one to Ottawa corruptionists when the next Federal elections are brought on.

ENGLISH TORYISM.

All Europe is looking with amused interest at the imbecile blind-staggering of the Salisbury Government British Toryism appears to have gone to sterile seed after blooming with barren flower. Out of harmony the latter's coming kingdom, the world may with the times and incapable of advancing expect stirring events very soon. That the on any line of progress, it presents all the story is likely to be true there characteristics of those who have been de-

The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill is a proof of the impracticable character of his colleagues. He was the affairs than exists at present. France will only men in the Cabinot who possessed a hardly get back the Rhenish pro-clear idea of the requirements of legislation vinces and is likely to be shorn of Nice and administration. The offer of a place in the Government to the Marquis of Hartingten only shows that the Tories and Whigs are consolidating-a result which has lorg been regarded as inevitable. There is now no difference really between Tories and Whigs. They practically are one in political and social relations. All their interests have been resolved into that of class against the mass, and self-preservation compels them to unite. Old-fashioned Liberalism must also drift over to the Tories, for its instincts are conservative.

> Against this union of forces we have the great and growing power of Democracy. on Tuesday seems to be that the people are These are the parties of the future, and by alive to the "political consequences" which its management, evidently possesses that them the fulfic of Great Britain must be The Mail threatens, It is well But the malignant power known as the Evil Eye, dooided.

But it is evident that the nation must in the meantime secure a government which will have the capacity and boldness to face and solve those pressing questions of home polities, which must be settled before England can assume her former importance among the nations. One thing is absolutely certain,a Tery Government can only cause delay and danger. The land question in Scotland, England and Wales, as well as in Ircland, must be settled. What is required is reform of laws favorable to aristocratic institutions, not paternal acts of parliament which only complicate existing difficulties. As Profession Lidgwick has clearly demonstrated, the rich property, but let them ransom the flaw in their titles by compensating the other human do. beings residing in their country for that free not to impair the mainsprings of energetic and self-helpful industry. They can but they can be given instead a fuller share than they could acquire unaided of the more communicable advantages of social progress, and a fairer start in the inevitable race for the less communicable advantages; and reparative justice demands that they should be given them this much.

This is the only practical solution of the difficulties that met the Government of Eug. land. The Torics, like Torics everywhere, will not listen to it, but they are willing to pass pauperizing measures for the better housing and employment of the poor. Government is not a benefit society. But the Tory idea is essentially that of patronage. It is opposed to the true idea of competition and co-operation, by the free exercise of which men can alone become strong, self-reliant and independent. Freedom of contract cannot be interfered with without sapping the fourdations of social order, and making life all the more hard on the laborer.

There are rumors of war. Perhaps war will become a necessity in Europe. But most certainly a war will result in revolution. England, in order to preserve her influence in the event of such a conflict, must set matters right at home, and the first thing she should do is give justice to Ireland, then to ber own people. If not she will learn a hitter lessen before the end of the

THE COUNTRY'S DANGER.

The Mail is amusing in its grief, of "chagrin," as it terms it. In the course or a half savage, half whining, comment upon the Ontario elections it says :- " The Mail has done its best to defeat Mr. Mowat, and though the verdict has gone against us, we decline to be disheartened by it. On the contrary, we know that our cause is a just one, and shall not cease to preach it be the nolitical consequences what they may" To be told that The Mail has done its best to defeat Mr. Mowat is infinitely amusing. If that gentleman had a potent ally in his recent contest it was The Mail, and it is whispered in club circles that certain people, high in financial infinence and interest in the paper in question, had a spite to gratify, and grati fied it by causing the paper to follow the

injure the Conservatives as to injure anyone else. The lie, if it be on, is certainly like truth, if the results of The Mail's work are

But however much amusement The Mai may cause its readers while discoursing of its "chagrin" and its efforts against Mr. Mowat, the reader cannot fail to see that it is amusement similar to that derived from playing with a tiger. The great Freuch humorist says in one of his essays that when his est played "apish tricks" for his edification, he could not be sure that after all it was not the cat who was laughing at him. The Mail appears to have been playing the part of Montaigne's cat with the Conservatives. For this we, in a party sense, have only thanks to offer its management, and we have for months regarded the paper as doing the Liberal cause good which could hardly be overrated. But the tiger has tasted its first revengeful blood, and its teeth must be drawn and its claws cut.

We "shall not cease to preach it be the political consequences what they may." So says The Mail.

What do the province and country think of that? As to the ultimate result of that preaching, if any should listen and practice it, there can be no doubt. The "political consequences" have been again and again foreshadowed in these columns. The future of this great country, cradled in difficulty perhaps, but still full of hope and promise, would be imperilled. Animosities the most bitter, now kindled by the pernicious Toronto sheet, would burst into almost inextinguishable fire. The national work of which our great dead dreamed and others tried to build would fall amost before its foundations have knit. And all to gratify, if not as alleged, personal spite at least the aspirations of a villainous faction. The lesson taught by the voting snake is but scotched, not killed. Let the An Italian would hold up his hand with the people of Canada remember that.

THE WAIL OF "THE MAIL."

Like a Turkish robber impaled on a forty foot pole, The Mail howls impiously to the deaf heavens. It was always good, always truc; it is innocent! Public opinion has no right to impale good, honest men who understand the eternal verities better than anybody else on earth. And the people who applaud the oruel exhibition are merely blind, ignorant creatures whom "no sense of wrong can rouse to anger." What matters it, though Protestants and Catholics unite to condemn the sourse of the chief organ of Boodistom, both are wrong. They know not what they and has for a very long time past felt distrust the Great. Despotism cannot telerate the ex-

Even its Tory contemporaries, the Montreal Gazette, La Minerve, The Quebec ative journal. Bo this as it may, results Chronicle, The Kings.on Neces, all of whom have more than justified his alleged dislike an Io Pean had Mowat heen defeated, and ing but disaster to the party it has pretended scornfully rebuked for attributing the rout of to support from the moment of its ill-cond We shall see how long this toplofty spirit will andure. But if we may be allowed to indulge in prophecy, we would predict that there will soon be another change in the management of The Mail. The Orangemen of Canada are neither so numerous, so wealthy, or so generous as to support a daily exponent of their views and prin ciples. It is as much as they can do to keep their regular weekly mouthpiece, The Sentinel, going. They are a supicious people, too, and some of them go so far as to say that Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Farrar put up a job on them! How full of anguish such a thought must be only an Orangeman can tell. O, as if it was not in trouble enough in conseno! The Mail may solemnly declare that it will continue its crusade against the Catholic Church regardless of consequences - " pursue the path which honest conviction marks ont, and the light of coming events illumines,"-we are prepared to assert that "political exigencies" will soon find a wav for changing that tune. Our reason for entertaining this belief is that the leaders of the Tory party have not lost their senses We blame them for having made a profound mistake, but we give them credit for enough sagacity to see the enermity of their blander, and enough tactical skill to endeavor to re. trieve it. Should we be mistaken all the worse for them.

But, should our prophecy fail of fulfilment, and The Mail continue its present course of villifying the Catholic Church, crying down Catholic institutions, abusing Catholics gener ally, as "herded together and sold to the highest bidder," and at the same time support Sir John Macdonald and the Tory party with this familiar incident in his Orillia all its genius and influence, then we shall enter upon the Federal election contest with absolute certainty of success. In that case we will know that the Tory party is determined to stake its existence on "No Popery" principles in the Federal arena as it did in Ontario.

We never believed the chief organ of Toryism was sincere in its fanatical ravings. We give it no credit for sincerity, in its present declaration of its intention to continue them. And, should it experience a change, we must still refuse to give it credit for sincerity. It is so circumstanced that it cannot pass out of the hands of its present lines it did. It is no secret that there proprietors without a sacrifice too trewere, not so very long ago, individuals mendous for them to contemplate, and their lives and fortunes are bound up in the Tory party. Hereafter, perhaps, when Sir

But Poland will have to prove herself better | the Opposition ranks any members | his customary manner, packed one of the has done, assume a better, wiser attitude under the direction of men of larger views and sounder judgment.

> The federal elections are close at hand, The lines on which they wi'l be fought are the same as those which wer a followed in the local contests of Quebec and Ontario. The attitude of the Liberal party is clearly deflued. The speeches of Mr. Laurier and others; the unswerving policy of the Liberal press, have established in the minds of all men a clear understanding of the issues on which the Liberal party goes to the country. On the other hand the Tories are held to account for the innumerable crimes and misfortunes of their administration. And, as if to complete the madness which is said to be bestowed by the gods on those whom they wish to destroy, they have deliberately increased their dismal record by an infamous attempt to raise a war of race

> The Mail talks about "The cry, long heard and long unheeded, of the Quebec minority for relief from inequitable laws; the extraordinary success of the Relite movement, which is directed and controlled by the Ultramontane apostles of French Canadian nativism and ecclesiatical privilege; the steady inroads which the Church is making upon the rights of Catholic and Protestant in Ontario; the return of three Rielite members to the Legislature; the commanding influence which Archbishop Lynch and Mgr. Cleary have carned in above all, the tremendous tension between the two races in the English settlements in Quebec and in the French settlements in Ontario.

Such alarming phenomena as these, The Mail thinks, would in other lands be regarded the political power of the Papacy in Canada ernment. Left to themselves, the Bulis past." All this is extremely melanchely. but since nobody but The Mail appears to be alarmed, we may preserve our equanimity. whose popular sympathies and personal courage With the abolition of Macdonaldism the wail of The Mail will cease forever, and the cry suited the designs of neither Russia ner Austria of "No Popery and Boodle" will be heard no more.

MR. BLAKE ON THE NAIL.

The Mail, or, correctly speaking perhaps, two middle fingers bent every time he presed its gloomy looking offices. Whoever regarded as a "blessed mar,"r," and may deem himself safe for anything he chacses to which seems to have had some embittering influence on the management of the paper. There is a story affoat to the effect that Sir John Macdonald, like the late A T. Stewart, of New York, has the well-known and four whenever measures of public moment were advocated by the leading Conservwould have joined with The Mail in singing for the unlucky paper. It has brought noth made it case hardened, and its present course seeals to suggest that its management is in some such gloomy mood as the "Murderer" in Marbeth.

Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world Have see incens'd that I am reckiess what I do to spite the world.

So weary with disasters, tugged with fortune, That I would get my life on any chance To mend it or he rid on't.

For "world" read " party and public" and we almost hear The Mail speaking. Well may that paper cry :- save me from those who ought to be my friends. And now. quence of its recent escapader, so disastrous to the Tories, Mr. T. C. Patteson must needs draw down upon its unhappy back the merciless lash of the Hon. Edward Blake. It happened in this way. Mr. Petteson was manager and chief editor of the unfortunate sheet in its earlier days, when its scurrifity was even more florid than it is now. Every morning the vilest abuse was heaped upon somebody. At last the late lamented Hon. Adam Crooks fell under the harrow, but the managing editor found that he had been barking up the wrong tree, and was speedily hauled before a judge and jury, there to be duly punished. Then it was that a phrase, which has stuck to The Mail ever since, became public property. It was said that The Mail had to "stab some grit under the fifth rib every morning," and "Rib stabber" has been the nickname of The Mail ever since. It fell out that Mr. Blake referred, a few days ago, to speech. Thereupon Mr. Patterson, who has retired to the comfortable seclusion of the Toronto Postmastership, rushed out to break a lance with Mr. Blake. In brief, Mr. Patterson denied the authorship of the phrase and said that it was the invention of an em. ployé in The Mail office, and a junior one at that, but whether that irresponsible junior originated the phrase or merely repeated what he had heard "un stairs," is not stated. But the point is not an important one in the eves of Mr. Blake, who, however, makes out a very good case in support of his theory that Mr. Patterson was the author of the phrase. Having stated that "I freely accept your

"You must allow me to add that, as plainand that whatever they might demand at John Macdonald will have ceased to be the of the words, but the doing of the thing, that Ottawa had to be done there and then. The leader of that party, The Mail may repu-

denial." Mr. Blake proceeds to lay the lash

on as follows :--

inresque phrase, used twelve years ago by a Mail officer over The Mail counter, admirably described the editorial management of his then superior.

"Indeed I think that, had that officer been borne ever since on the vessel's books, " might have truthfully declared to-day her, no matter how often the Black Mail had changed owners and captains, crew and pilot; no matter by what merchants she was chartered, what freights she was paid. w th what goods she was laden, in what company she sailed, to whom she was consigned; no matter what canvas she carried, what weather she met, what winds impelled her, what seas she crossed, what tacks she made, what courses she steered, how her compass varied, on what lee shores, or shifting sands, or sunken rocks she ran no matter how her rig and hull and arma. ment were changed, against whom her guns were pointed, what ransom she levied, what fraudulent manifests she carried, what double logs she kept, what false papers she produced, what false lights she showed; no matter what colors she was painted or what other flags she flew; yet the old craft might be always recognized by the black signal, run up when first she reached the open water. and kept flying ever since, with its pirate's devices of a death's head and crossbones, and the gory form of an unhappy Grit, fresh stabbed under the fifth rib each lawful day.

This is "word-painting," and fitly describes the unhappy sheet which Liberals and Tories alike dread, and whose support the former would as soon be without, potent though it has proved within the past few days, and more potent it is likely to prove in the future, Onterio affairs for the next tour years; and, if the ill-starred journal continues its mischievous ways.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

A more pitiable spectacle, or one more calculated to awaken the heartiest sympathies of as the precursors of civil war, and it seems to all lovers of freedom for oppressed nationalities. be astonished that nobody but itself is con- could not be presented than that of Bulgaria convinced that "the day for dalliance with struggling to establish constitutional govgarians were in a fair way to erect an independent constitutional State. They had found in Prince Alexander a man supplied the qualities they needed. But it that a constitutional power, postessing repular, as opposed to despotic, institutions, should be cetablished on the Balkan penicsula.

Romanoff, Hapsburg or Hoenzollern have never relinquished the principles of the Holy Alliance, and should either of the latter recede in earnest from them they would have to prepare for a death grapple with the first. The keynote of European politics has been, since the fall of Bonaparte, the unbending opposition of the rulers of the Triple Alliance to everything it takes under its wing in a public sense savoring of liberty, or even constitutional govperishes ignobly. Whatever it advocates is erament, freely accepted by monarchs. True, regarded which suspicion. Whoever it abuses the Emperor of Austria has been compelled to and endeavors to crush rises with increased accept a constitution, and Hungary enjoys her strength, and whoever it may persecute is ancient institutions of government, but in the rumors of war that now come to us across the Atlantic, we can disarm the familiar historic ask at the public hands. This is a cond. ien cross begann to familier historic croachments of tyrants without, as well as within, the borders of nations struggling to be free.

Russ a will never permit the establishment of a free state, ench as Bulgaria is striving to become, upon her borders. To do so would be a reversal of that policy which she has pursued. Scottish dislike of "unlucky" people, with relentless energy, since the days of Peter istence of any form of government than its own. In the eyes of the Czar the very thought of liberty is blasphemy-a crime not only against himself but against the Almightyfor which no punishment is too great And he is prepared to smother the Bulgars in their own blood sooner than permit them to erect upon his borders a form of govthe Torics to the action of the chief organ, tioned birth. Its evil fortune seems to have comment which he regards as revolutionary and a men ace to the institutions of despotism. The same sph it animates the Imperial heads of Austria and Germany, and bistory has prepared us to refine a from astonishment should the threatened war it. Europe be nothing more than an invitation to the Zar to put his legions in motion to suppress the rish tide of democracy in the south of eastern Euro, ". It would not be the first time that Ressian bayonets were employed to crush constitutional freedom within the dominions of Austria.

It cannot be believed by any one who is conversant with the last century of European history, that Russia and Austria are really going to war. Pretexts are plentiful for massing troops on their respective frontiers, but the genius of Nutterwich still sways, though that arch-enemy of liberty be dead, the councils of both emperors. Their object is plain. It is to extinguish all hope of freedom among the people of the late Turkish provinces and to divide the plunder of the Sick Man between This is what history toaches us to expect. It

may be, however, that Austria has become alarmed at the approach of the gigantic power with which she has hitherto acted in harmony, and perceives that in backing the cause of the struggling nationalities lies the only hope of her own salvation. This is the idea which British diplomacy has endeavored to instil into the Austrian. But without the moral and material assistance of England, Austria cannot successfully resist the secret intrigues or open hestility of Reside. We prefer, however, to think, in accordance with experience, that a secret understanding exists between Romanoff and the Hapsburg; that hatred of popular rights and greed for territory are stronger motives than resentment on one side and fear on the other.

Under these conditions it is deeply to be regretted that France should be wrought upon with the hope of a Russian alliance to estrange herself from England. Still more regrettable is it that England, under Tory auspices, should refuse those reforms to Ireland, the granting of which can alone enable her to face the coming European cataclysm.

In the complications which now threaten the peace of the world, America is playing no insignificant cart. The unprecedented spectacle of great, free, industrial nations, is in itself a menace of tremendous import to the military despotisms of Europe. But it is the enormous productiveness of America in food and manufactures which is their immediate difficulty. American ideas of liberty, with the products of American labor and enterprise, are forces of incalculable importance. The one educates the democracy, and the other tends to beggar the workingmen of Europe. Hence the protective tariffs of European State. But no system of tariffs can prevent the slow paralysis

in military armaments and in keeping up vast standing armier. The crash must enemy, Russia, the present century may close amid greater disasters than marked the close of the last, and find the nations of Europe terrified by the advance of a power in comparison with which that of the Imperial Corsican was but a holiday promenade.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.

PLAIN TALK. The Orange Tory Boools organ here contains some very uncandid and disingennous remarks on your Ottawa correspondent. Referring to my statement that "Mr. Bingham had retired," it says:—"If, to meet party exigencies, the Tories had substithe day of nomination, following the example of their opponents, weeks would have passed before the Post's correspondent would have ceased to denounce the base desertion of an Irieh Catholic candidate by the Tories. But as it was the Grits who abandoned their Irish Catholic candidate and took up another, a Protestant, for the purpose of catching Orange votes to help to keep Mowet & Co. in power, of course it is all right.

I have already stated that Mr Bingham retired for the simple reason that the Irie Satholics, being desirous of carrying the constituency for Mr Mowat, thought i' was best to bring out a Protestant candid te. It is no new thing for Irish Catholics to follow Protestant leaders. They leave no, bigotry on the score of religion when a greet principle is at stake. Nothing but O ange stupidity in its most crass condition could regard the action of My Bingham and the Catholies of Ottawa in any other light than that of a noble abnegation. They waived their claims on the soundest principles of politics and philosophy by surrendering the nomination concerned them by the party, for the sake of a greater success hereafter. In their long struggle to obtain justice, the Irish

gratulate the Cutholics of Ontsito and the Liberal party generally on having won a victory over the monater of bigotry, intolthe Tory party into our peaceful country for the purpose of gaining a fleeting party suc-

government has been so strongly austained at the polls, all eyes are turned towards Ottawa the poils, an eyes are turned towards Octawa looking for the announcement of the meeting of the federal parliament. It is pretty certain after the great event of Tuesday last that the Commons will not be dissolved. Sir John has a majority which the great event of the counted on to be sufficiently dovile to carry him through another session, because they are anxious to get their \$1,000 indemnity and share in the distribution of those other favors which fall to good "boys" at

THE END OF ALL PARLIAMENTS. about January 27th, but it is pretty certain the Ministry will defer the dissolution to the last possible moment. Extreme folly could alone prompt them to tempt their fate in the oribed by his fides achates Goldwin Smith, present temper of the people. Nor can they have buttoned up their pockets. And, even read the decision of Ontario otherwise than were he possessed of funds, the cunning as a notice to quit. Even The Mail admits electors have learned the happy trick of takthat a still greater victory awaits the Liberal ing all the money they can get and casting party than that of the 28th. But a still more their ballots as they please.

AT COTE DES NEIGES COLLEGE. that where it says-"Our cause is a just one,

consequences what they may. VERY GOOD! Having been rebuked in the stornest manner by the people of the province of Ontario, into whose politics it sought to introduce the worst, the hitterest elements of sectarian strife, it declares that it alone is right, and that it will continue, in spite of public opinion, to preach its "No Popery" crusade. But this tall talk will deceive nobody. The policy pursued by the chief organ of Toryism was deliberately adopted by Sir John Macdonald with the ob- by Crown Prince Frederick William. The vious purpose of distracting public Crown Prince Addressed the Emparer as for attention from the orines of his Government. lews: The army celebrates with your His lieuterants, Thomas White and Dalton majesty the day upon which, eighty years McCarthy, raised the same cry in Haldimand. The intention was, therefore, clearly to divide the people on the sectarian issue. That county repudiated it, and the Province has, by an overwhelming vote, confirmed the

decision. To attempt since then

THE GAME OF REPUBLATION is quite too gauzy. I know for a fact that the raising of the "Protestantism in danger" ery was long in contemplation. It was thought by cortain members of the Tory party, who hold seats in the House of Comparty, who hold seats in the House of Commons, that it would be a good cry wherewith to defeat Mowat. It was urged upon Sir John three years ago. He hesitated to adopt it, but the North-West rebellion and subsection where we have the North-West rebellion and subsection where we have the North-West rebellion and subsection where we have the North-West rebellion and subsection when we have the North-West rebellion and subsection where we will be not be not because Your party is competent and active leader-being the north-West rebellion and subsection where we will be not be not because Your party. quent action of the Oaterio Orangemen precipitated the movement. Besides he had no army, because both are always ready to dether cry. In face of the astounding exposures of venality and corruption among pare, become the property of the whole Garage posures of venality and corruption among ministers and Tory members of Parliament, man nation. In this natural capability lies the exasperation of the French at the exact. or greatest security for the maintenance of Sion of Riel and the opposition to Home Rule by he Tory party, Sir John hoped that by mosing as the champion of

BRITISH AND PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES, to win a support which had been withdrawn from him on other grounds. The lamentable extent of his failure is shown in the returns of Tuesday last. Not only is his perty in the Local House beaten, it is annihilated. A more forlorn remnant of a routed army was never seen than that which gathers about the disgraced and defeated standard of Ontario Toryism. Those who, like myself, have labored to bring about this result, must feel after all that they did not miscalculate the wisdom, toleration and generosity of the Protestants of Ontario. Throughout the struggle our main process of the samy. Here the Emperor, much moved, embraced the Crown Prince and afterwards Gen. Von Moltke, to whom the spoke in an earnest manner, thankreliance was upon Protestant good feeling. Our opponents relied upon Protestant prejudice. But Protestantism is one thing, Orangeism another. The population of Ontario is about four-fifths Protestant, and it

PROPOUND DISGUST AND CONTEMPT for the men who raised the "No Popery" howl by reducing them to the very dregsthe merest residuum of a party. The country has been relieved of a terrible apprehension. and the people of Ontario have demonstrated their right to be considered among the most enlightened in the world. They brushed aside the false issues that had been raised to distract them and sottled, once for all, the

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

of nations whose best energies are wasted out of fourteen seats in Eastern Ontario The Tories point to the enormous majority of Mr. Monk in Carleton. We wish them wast standing armies. The crash must joy of it. Carleton is a county closest onne. And, unless the governments of wildly Orange and purely agricultural. Wastern Europa freely concede the demands. The Orange vote there is "hived," as of popular freedom, units against the common Sr John would say, and it is a good the growth of the present century may close them they a high majority. What does not be the present of the present than the present of the pre them have a big majority. What does it amount to anyway? One vote in the Assembly! Scattered through surrounding counties it would be dangerous; as it is it is harmless. Nevertheless, Carleton is by no means safe as a To, y county in the coming federal elections. The farmers are dissatisfied with the National Policy on account of its tailure to raise the price of grain as promised. In fact they blame it for prices being lower now than ever before in their reculrection. It is t'as same with poultry and beef. The Po'cific Kailway, while conferring enormous be nefits in some respects, promises to still further reduce

THE PROPITS OF FARMEY'S

in this section by bringing into competition with them the produce of the North West. In fact they are beginning to realize the force of economic laws and to perceive that gov. ernments cannot regul to them. The Nationalists only laugh or say that they can people of Carlton are, also dissatisfied laugh best because they will laugh last, too, with Sir John Macdonald himself Why, even after Mr. Larochelle's public details their representations. as their represer tative. They say they might as well b ave nobody. He is unepproachable to them. He does nothing for the opening of the Legislature. But I cannot but think it is all pretense. They may steal but think it is all pretense to bribe Bourthese thir age are operating to bring about a Mr. Trudei's letters, attempt to bribs Bourchange of sentiment, and I believe that did | sunnis, and affect to believe that Larochelle they not think Mowat would have been defee sed, Mr. Monk's majority would be nothing disgust honest Conservatives all the more -o brag about. Intelligence is l'kewise increas ing in the back settlements as the younger generation grows up. At the same time a constant stream of emigration is flowing from the country into Northern Dakota, where many Carleton men have settled. A short time ago one of these returned to sell his farm in North Gower and settle up his affairs. Before he emiemigrated I knew him as a stiff Tory and master of an Orange lodge. Fanoy my astonishment when I heard him declare himself an American citizen, opposed to Orangeism. As for British institutions they were not, he caid, so good as American. Sir John Macdonald he pronounced a fraud and Toryism a policy for humbugging the ignorant !

their long struggle to obtain justice, the Irish people have learned to sacrifice many prejudices. Among these may be counted distrust of their Protestant friends and compatriots. Of course this trip is projected with a view to persuading the people who have recently pronounced in favor of Mr. Mowat that they were mistaken, that Sir John is the gratulate the Catholics of Ontario and the gratulate the Gatholic A TOUR OF EASTERN ONTARIO eranco and secturium hatred introduced by ing that he never hanged Riel! But, if he takes my advice, he will reconsider his project and stay at home, where he will find plenty opportunities of persuading the here-OTTAWA Jan 1 .- Now that Mr. Mowat's tofore Tory stronghold in Ottawa that its people were wrong in electing Mr. Bronson

TO SUPPORT MR. MOWAT. In fact he may as well accept the truth at once and prepare to retire as gracefully as may be. The country is against him. His tricks, his tactics, his expedients are all played out and

"All his pretty ways, like ross leaves, scattered." His programme is, no matter what he may propose or attempt, to call Parliament to hold the last session he will ever know as Premier of Canada, and, when it is over, dis-There was some talk of a dissolution and solve and accept his dismissal from the congeneral election, the former to take place stituencies. He is a boaten man already.

few years for rest and repentance may still and we shall not hesitate to preach it, be the be his. He needs them. It would be cruel to deprive him of that repose to which his age entitles him. Vale et Pace.

EIGHTY YEARS OF SERVICE. THE AGED KAISER REVIEWS HIS MILITARY

CARETR.

Berlin. Jon 1 .- The Emperor William to-day cele brated the eightieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian army by receiving all his commanding generals, headed by Crown Prince Frederick William. The ago, you entered the army. On several occasions we have been fortunate in coming before. our chief in war to thank him for leading us through severe struggles to glorious victories. To day, however, Your Majecty can look upon sixteen years which have been richly blessed by peace—years, above all, dedicated to the undisturbed development and strengthening of an empire which was only established after long waiting and struggling. This work of peace succeeded because Your difference exists between the people and the man nation. In this natural capability lies peace. May I, then, again tell your Majesty that our strong and united nation, a grateru love and faithfulness, always ready for sacrifices, trusts in its emperor and leader in war, looks with joyful confidence upon him as the preserver of peace, and cherishes the wish that God's blessing in fullness may dwell upon him." The Emperor replying, re-ferred to his father who, he said, allowed him to enter the army in the hope that he would experience better times than Prussia had endured. Providence had permitted him to see such happier times in the fullest measure. he spoke in an earnest manner, thanking him for his unparalleled services. Finally turning to the other offi-cers present he said he hoped to meet them again on the first of January, 1888. The city has been gaily decked with flags since dawn and to night the whole town is brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor attended a special service in the cuthedral, driving there in a carriage. Crowds lined the streets through which he passed and unceasingly manifested their enthusiasm. To-night a military banquet was held, at which eighteen commanding generals and 364 colonels and

There are perilous times in every life. Lawless moments which come to all, if they have no guide but desire, and the pathway where desire teads stems all that is open be-But perhaps the most gratifying feature of fore them. Then it is that God alone can the returns is the fact that we carried ten save us.

staff officers were present.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

How the Friends of Dr. Ross Bold on to Hope-Chapteau, Sonecat and Dansercau -General Elections-Why Sir John may Bold them at Once.

(Prone our own Correspondent.)

QULBEO, Dec. 30. - The death-like grip with which the friends of Dr. Ross hope apainst hope has something heroic in its re c-'.ution. They will not "down," as the saying is, and "no surrender' is their cry. Even in face of published declarations which prove that they are in a minority, yet they persist in saying that "it will be all right in the end." This, or something like this, is all they will say, unless indeed they om:nously shake their heads and look awfully wise and knowing. But "there hain't nothing to it," as the classic John Henry Pope might say. And the men who are not on the Government side of the fonce know that "there 'haint," The laugh heat because they will laugh last, too, Why, even after Mr. Larochelle's public declaration, the friends of the Government still will be all right, but all those things only and make them waver in their allegiance to men who wish to hold on to power by virtue of fraud.

CHAPLEAU, SENECAL AND DANSEREAU.

The latest thing in the shape of rumors is that Chaplean is to be Lieutenant-Governor, Senecal Fremier and Dansereau Treasurer! How would that suit the book? Just think of it. Chapleau, Senecal, Dansereau. Boodle! Boodle!! As a joke the rumor is too good to be lost, and I give it to you for what it is worth. The idea is to dismiss Masson, as Letelller was dismissed, appoint Chapleau in his place, and then the rest will follow as a matter of course. No doubt the three gentlemen in question have good reason to dread the advent of the Hon. Mr. Mercies to power. At least, if one-tenth of the charges made against them are true, they cannot but fear the exposure that must await a searching enquiry into some of their doings. And that is just what Chapleau, Senecal and Dansereau must fear, and, therefore, do they

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The belief that general elections are immi nent is growing in Quebco. In fact no one here will be surprised if the elections are spring on the country at cince. Sir John have if he is allowed to be in power three months before the elections. Why, Sir, I believe that if Mr. Mercier was at the head of the Provincial Government for three months, and the elections did not come off until then, that the Liberals and Nationalists would sweep the province. With Mercier's tact, his capacity for work, his ability, his knowledge of how to fight a campaign and the patronage of the government as well, he would shake the strongest pendard constituency in the pro-vince, and Sir John A. Macdenald would not carry one third of the six y five constituen cies. And Sir John knows this too. You

MONTGOMERY.

As is customary at this season of the vesr. the pupils of the College of Cots des Neiges gave an entertainment complimentary to their dear parents. At an early hour of the afternoon many parents of the pupils were already betaking themselves to the college premises, and at the hour appointed for the opening, 2.15 p.m., the Rev. Fathers, Brothers and kind parents of the pupils, repaired to the exhibition hall of the institution. The hall had been well decorated for the occasion. A very enjoyable programme had been prepared, intermingled with music, senge, declamations and two dramas. The extraises were opened by a song and chorus. The solve were rendered by Masters F. and G. Parcett. Pollowing this came a piano solo, by Master Jos. Denis, and he did ample justice to it. The audience next listened to Master A. Desorman declaim "Le Pauvre Enfant," Again there came a song and chorus, La Muct de Nocil." What an impression this song left on the andience can be understood only by the great applause it received. The next number on the programme was a French drama. "Les Deux Chaeseurs et With what fidelity Masters C. Nagle, F. Verret and A. Deneau enacted their parts it is hardly able to tell; suffice it to say that their manner on the stuge made a pleasing impression on everyone prosent.
Master C. E. Emard next doclaimed
'L'Anniversaire," and, in our estimation,
showed himself to be the possessor of many of the essential qualities of a good de claimer. Master A. Deneau's "Snow Drift," an appropriate piano solo, is one of these pieces by which he so well attracts the anditors in spite of themselves. Master G. Tur-cot again came before the audience and sang with great spirit and feeling a solo, "Luiserz les Roses aux Rosiers." By the rendition he gave, he won credit for himself and his teacher, both for cultivation of voice and for great taste. He was encored three times, but did not respond. The choir was again called, and it rendered, in an able manner, "Il Neige." Lere the solo was rendered by Master F. Turon, and he came up to the standing of his brother. The song itself was exceptionally beautiful, and was surpassed only by the last song and "Faith of our Fathers." In this number the well-cultivated voices of the pupils of the choir were fully displayed. Indeed the audience was so enraptured by the beauty of this last song and the success. ful giving of the solos and duo by the Turcot Bros., Masters L. Pissoneault and H. Filion, that one would have thought the applauding was never to finish. It is astonishing in how short a time Bro. Edmond, C.S.C., has succeeded to render the singing of the pupils so beautiful and musical. Masters L. Pinsonnegult and H. Filion next rendered a most sympathetic duo, "Write me a Letter from Home." "The Thief of Time," an effective drama, was the next number, and it was brought forth in a manner highly creditable to those who took part. C. Nagle as John Ray was up to his usual standard. T. Mo-Quade and J. Knapp as Chas. Cheerful and Ralph Ready, did great credit to themselves as loitering school boys. David Mills, as Mr. Hanks, was perhaps the character of the

as an Irish character Master Charles is second renounce all endeavers to effect a pacific ming had several ribs broken, Lene Haight came before the auditors and declaimed country.
"L'Enfant Mourant." Tears were in all eyes when the little child offered up his dying prayer. In one word the entertainment was most pleasing to those who had the pleasure of assisting, and the whole can be termed a great success .- Com.

"GLADSTONE ON THE CRISIS. HE BELIEVES IT WILL BRING ABOUT LIBERAL

UNITY, LONDON, Jan. 3 .- Mr. Gladstone, writing to wish success to a new Scotch newspaper, says: "It is difficult to withhold a degree of provisional sympathy from the Government. The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchili is variously attributed to the various questions which are of deep interest to true Liberels. The early and serious dislocation of the Ministry from within will tend to promote the misglvings as to the sole duty of its policy, with regard to which its unity and determination have been so loudly proclaimed." He concludes as follows: "Knowing the firmness of our position, we can watch the issue tranquilly and, as far as our leading principles will permit, study every oppor tunity to restore Laberal unity.

CHAMBERLAIN AND PARNELL. LONDON, Jan. 3 .- Mr. Chamberlain in answer to requests that he explain the Parnell letter incident, declares that it was not he but Mr. Parnell who initiate t the national council schome, and that Mr. Paruell now admits its (authorship. Mr. Chamberlain promises to produce at the proper time letters proving his present assertion. THEY DISAGREE ON HOME RULE.

London. Jan. 3 .- The Standard says :-The conferences between Mr. Morley and Mr. Chamberlain, which were senstioned by Mr. Gladstone, have as yet resulted in no definite understanding. Mr. Chamberlain adheres to his opposition to the establishment of the Dublin parliament, and neither Mr. Gladatene nor his colleagues will consent to abandon or postpone their home rule

GOSCHEN TO THE RESCUE. HE CONSENTS TO TAKE OFFICE UNDER LORD

SALISBURY. LONDON, Jan. 1.-Mr. Goschen, Lord Hartington, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Henry James held long conferences to-day. The weight of opinion was in tavor of Mr. Goschen's accepting office. Mr. Goschen thereupon waived all personal distasto, and wrote to Lord Salisbury that he would enter his cabinet under certain conditions. He will hold a conference with Lord Salisbury on Monday.

WELCOMED BY THE "STANDARD,"

London, Jan. 1 .- The Standard says that the Government would warmly welcome Mr. Goschen if he should consent to enter the Cabinet, and that if he should stand for the Exchange division of Liverpool he would have the support of the Conservative leaders. The Standard also says that although Lord Hartington declines to enter the Cabinet he would be willing if the Government resigned to joining in the formation of a coasition

CHURCHILL'S BUDGET PROPOSALS. Lord Randolph Churchill proposed to reduce the army and navy estimates £5,000 and civil service estimates £1,500,000.

A MEETING POSTPONED. LONDON, Jan. 1 .- Mr. Chamberlain has postponed his proposed meeting with the electors of Birmingham, as he wishes to await the result of the present political crisis. URGING HIM TO RETURN.

London, Jan. 2.-Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Amold Morley visited Mr. Goschen to-day. It is rumored that the latter was sent by Mr. Gladstone to advice Mr. Goschen not to leave the Liberal party.

WANTS CHURCHILL BACK.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Post, in announcing that Mr. Goschen has agreed to succeed Lord Randolph Churchill in the leadership of the House of Commons, expresses fear that his appointment will lead to the abandonment of the Tory Democratic nolicy upon which it is necessary to fight the Conservative ottle. The Post again urges upon Lord Salisbury the imperative necessity of seeking some means to regain Lord Randolph, if Mr.

Goschen's acceptance be not final. LONDON, Jan. 3 .- The Times says Goschen was reluctant to accept office, but was strongly advised to do so by Lord Hartington. It is expected Goschen will meet Selisbury to-day and finally settle with him sale are not mentioned. Lord Templemore the terms on which he will enter his has offered to sell his estate in Donegal at cabinet. He will join the ministry on twenty years' purchase on the hasis of the the understuding that he coss so as a Liberal, and that his object is to etrengthen the Unionist cause. He desires to he satisfied that he is in agreement with the Government on all important foreign and domestic questions. Goschen has not been offered the leadership of the Government in the Commons, but that will naturally revert to him after the pro tem lead of W. H. Smith. Salisbury has assured Hartington that he is trying with some hope of anccess to over-come the reluctance of the Conservatives to accept Hertington as Prime Minister. Referring to Chamberlain, the Times says while that gentleman regards himself as perfectly loyal to Hartington, he has undoubtedly made overtures to the Gladstonian party for a rcunion.

LONDON, Jan. 3 .- The Standard says it is certain that the Government, with Mr. Goschen in office, will be as strong as it was before Churchill resigned. It trusts to the good sense of Lord Kendolph and his special friends to restrain them from providing fresh and unforseen troubles."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY. AN ALLIANCE UNDOUBTEDLY SIGNED RECENTLY -THE CZAR'S APTITUDE TOWARDS

BULGARIA. LONDON, January 3,-M. Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the Times, positively confirms his recent statement that Russia and Germany have concluded a direct alliance. Dr. Blowitz says that by the terms of this liance Russia biads herself to remain neutral in the event of war between France and German, v, and Germany binds herself to re-main neut, al in the event of war between Russia and A stria. He further says while there can be no coubt about the existence of this imperial compant, there are two stories as to the manner in which the treaty was effected. One is that was negotiated directly by the Czar and the Emperor William through personal corn spondence. The other is that Prince Bismarck and M. DeGiers contrived the alliance by per-onal discussion.

RUSSIA AND ECLGARIA.

Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 3.-It is semiofficially stated that the Russian Government play. He received well merited applause maintains the same attitude towards Bulgaria two miles east of this city, on route to a J. Ryan, as John Cled, did very that it adopted at the time of C.en. Kaulbars' country residence, for the purpose of attending well also. C. Pinsoneault, as Patsy recall from that country. The return of Phynn, did exceedingly well. Among Phyno Alexander to the Bulgarian throne, it the boys now attending the college is added, might however cause the Czar to Lottie Eix had her leg broken, Lizzie Kanmaintains the same attitude towards Bulgaria that it adopted at the time of Cen. Kaulbars'

A DETERMINED SCICIDE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN LEAPS OFF THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE INTO THE WHIRLPOOL.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 3.—While Mr. Joseph Cottringe, Pullman car conductor, was crossing the railway suspension bridge at about 5.30 this evening he noticed a man, dressed in a dark suit with an overcont, step up on the foot passenger walk from the carriage drive, about the centre of the bridge, about fifteen yards in front of him, and climb through the iron braces and uprights on the whirlpool side of the bridge and leap off the bridge into the river, a fall of 105 feet. Mr. Cottrings rushed up to prevent him, but could see nothing of the man on account of it being dusk, but plainly heard the splash as the unfortunate man struck the water. No trace can be found as to whom he was, and it is altogether probable never will, as the bodies of suicides from this point are never found.

PRACTICAL EMPLOYERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF A BOSTON NEWSPAPER TO SHARE THEIR PROFITS WITH THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The proprietors of the Boston Herald announced yesterday to their emyloyés a proposition to give to them for the current year a portion of the net profits of the business alter reserving the interest on the value of the property. The employee are to share in proportion to the wages received during the year. They also suggest to the employed the formation of a mutual benefit society, promising to contribute an amount equal to the aggregate contributions of the employes. The proprietors say in their circular announcing the proposition: " We hope this experiment may be so successful that profit sharing may be adopted by us as a permanent policy."

THEIR JUBILEE YEARS.

TWO ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS CELEBRATI THEIR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARIES.

HAIIPAX, Jan. 3 .- Vicar-General McLeod celebrated the jubilee of his pasterate at East Bay, Cape Breton, on Saturday. It is an extraordinary thing for a Catholic priest to

be in one parish half a century.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The golden jubilee of Rev. Father Champagne, curé of Gutineau Point, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the priesthood, will be golden the commemorating that the priesthood, will be calchested in the priesthood. be celebrated in that parish on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The village will be en fete for the occasion, and Archbishop Duhamel, Bishop Lorrain, as well as thirty members of the clergy, are expected to be present. The ceremony will be of a double nature, as the new parish church, just creeted there at a cest of over 30,000, will be consecrated by the archbishop.

A GREAT PROJECT.

RUSSIA OBTAINS A NEW LOAN TO BUILD A CANAL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY, PARIS, Jan. 3.—Russia has concluded arangements for obtaining from the Hersents of Paris, a loan of 75,000,000 france. The money is to be expended in constructing a canal from the eastern extremity of the Gulf f Perekop, in the Black Sea, across the neck

of land joining the Crimes to the mainlant, to the Sea of Azov, in order to afford a direct water route from the River Don to the Black Sea. The proposed route would be shorter, more direct and much easier from the mouth of the Den to either Odessa, the mouths of the Danube, Schaetopol or the Bosphorus, than the present one by way of the Strait of Kerleh, which is both roundabout and diffi-cult. The railways adjacent to this new

water route will be put in communication with it,

A CHANCE FOR TENANTS. THE MARQUIS OF BATH OFFERS HIS MON AGRAN ESTATES TO THEIR OCCUPIERS, LONDON, Jan. 2 - The Marquis of Bath

has agreed to sell his Monaghan estates at seventeen and a quarter years' purchase, on a basis of 174 per cent. reduction from the judicial rents, or at a reduction of 424 per cent. from non-judicial rents, provided payment be made in one year. The marquis will can-cel all arrears of rent and evicted tenants will be reinstated. The Marquis of Londonderry, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, offers to sell his Irish estates to the tenants. The terms of

A GRATEFUL COMRADE.

THE LOGAN FUND INCREASED BY A THOUSAN BOLLARS FROM A MONTREALER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- It has been decided to invest the Logan fund in United States 4 per cent, bonds, and Capt. Geo. E. Lemon will purchase at once, as a first instalment, \$20,000 worth of such bonds, have them registered in Mrs. Logan's name and do liver them to her. A subcription of \$1,000 was received from Montreal, with the following letter addressed to Capt. Lemon: -

DEAR SIR,-Feeling and knowing that we have lost the best friend we may ever expect to have, a soldier, a statesmin, and, more than all, a gentleman, I take pleasure in contributing to the fund for Mrs. Logan \$1,000. Pleake notify me where and to whom I shall send cheque.

d cheque.
Respectfully,
GEO. W. MURRAY,
U. S. Military Tel. Operator,
Under Gen. John A. Logan,

AN OFFICIAL PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, -Commissioner Colman has written a letter to Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, sharply protesting against what he terms the violation by the Illinois State Live Stock Commission of the rules prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture to regulate the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. The commissioner declared that there have been ' violations of so important a character that they threaten to impair, if not destroy, the value of all that has been done in Chicago, and may lead to results so far reaching and disastreus to the whole country that I cannot allow them to pass without entering a most emphatic protest.

A NEW YEAR'S HORROR.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 2.- Last evening the fast express, bound east, under high triple alliance. apord, struck a eled containing twenty young people, who were crossing the tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, two miles east of this city, en route to o

to none. Then followed what perhaps pleased the sudience most of all. Master G. Rinfret came before the auditors and declaimed country. and suffering from nervous prostration. The party was driven by Byron Westroomb, who saw the train approaching rapidly and was implored by the gentlemon to stop but did not heed them. The gentlemen jumped out, but the ladies did not succeed in doing this until too late. The scene just after the acoident was heartrending. A relief train was promptly sent to the scene with a corps of surgeons and the dead and wounded were properly cared for.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, Jan. I .- Count Daunay, French agent here, at reception given by him to the French real nts to-day, said he was authorized to the restauring to that France would not allow her interests in Egypt to be endangered and had decided to take measures accord-

INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS REFUSED OFFICIAL SANCTION.

CALCUTTA, January 1.—Lord Dufferin, Governor General of India, replying to an address presented by the Indian association, disapproved a request that the Government organize a native volunteer corpa.

CARING FOR HIS OLD AGE. LONDON, Jan. 1.- The fund for the henefit of James Stephens, Fonian ex-head centre,

amounts to £1,831, of which £1,247 still remains in the hands of the committee. It is proposed to raise \$1,000 with which to buy an annuity. AN APPEAL FOR DECENOY.

CONDON, Jan. 1.-Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manuage, the Earl of Selborne, the Duke of Westminster, Canon Fairar, Prof. Tyndall, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others have signed an appeal to the press not to publish details of divorce and criminal

SHERIFF SEXTON.

Dublin, Jan. 1 .- Mr. Sexton, in thanking the corporation of Dublin for electing him sheriff, said that if the Government asked him to do anything that he considered op-posed to public interests or to the liberty of any Irish public man they would receive a short answer.

THE TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The shipping statistics of the port of Liverpool for 1886 show a decrease of 100,000 tons. The coastwise trade shows an increase, the falling off being in the foreign trade. A PLAGUE-STRICKEN SHIP.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1 .- The German steamer Preussen, from Bremen via Port Said, arrived here with a case of smallpox on beard and was quarantined. The disease spread to twenty-four other persons. Thirty pas

A PALACE ON FIRE.

sengers who were landed at Sydney have

been taken eick.

Rome, Jan. 2.—A fire occurred in the Odescalchi palace. The Majolica collection and valuable pictures in the palace were seriously damaged. King Humbert, perceiving the flames, hastened to the spot and remained an hour encouraging the Gremen.

TO BE PROLONGED.

Manneto, Jan. 1 .- It is officially announced that the commercial modus vivendi with the United States will be prolouged to the 31st of March next.

AN M.P.'S SUDDEN DEATH. LONDON, Jan. 1.—Bernard Kelly, M.P. for South Donegal, died auddenly while visiting his constituents.

SIGNIFICANT.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31. - Henry M. Stanley had an hour's interview with King L-opold yes

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES. BUCHAREST, Dec. 31 .- The Servian Government has opened confidential negetiations for the confederation of the various Balkan States in the event of war.

THE WAR CLOUD IN SWITZERLAND. BERNE, Dec. 31 .- The Swiss Government intends to send to the authorities of each canton a private note concerning the mobil izing of troops in the event of war.

SPAIN ARMING.

Madride, Dec. 31.—The Government's de cision to ask credits for new forts was reached at a cabinet council over which the Queen presided. A large sum will be asked for the forts along the Mediterranesh coast. More money will be asked, if necessary, to prepare for a European wer. The cabinet has decided to adopt a neutral policy.

A TORY WAIL.

London, Dec. 31 .- The Times regrets the loss of a coalition ministry, though the opposition of the Conservatives rank and file. says it cannot look with much hope to the work of the coming session of Parliament. Irish and lareign affairs will task the minic ters to the atmost. The courage with which the Conservatives profess to be ready to face the trials in store for them can only be praised at the expense of their intelligence.

PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

Lonnon, Dec. 31.—In the course of his reply to the Ulster Liberal Unionist deputation, Sir Michael Hicks Beach said :-" We want the full support of the Unionists, which to my mind cannot properly be given while a part of them are regretful at existing circumstunces. A chance was lost last summer. That chance has reoccurred. If you are able to influence the Liberal Unionist leaders so that they shall avail themselves of that chance, do so There is not a man in the cabinet who is not willing to make any sacrifica to obtain such a result. The matter will rest with you and your leaders."

THE ROYAL NAVY,

Mr. Forwood, in a speech at Liverpool last evening, estimated the naval outlay of 1886-87 ut \$06,250,000.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

The Standard says :- "The Cabinet is prepared to give any post to Liberal-Unionists except that of Premier. Efforts will be made to induce Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to become the successor of Churcuill as the leader of the House of Commons if negotiations for a coali tion should fail.'

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

VIENNA, Dec. 31 .- Herr Von Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is now here conferring with the Emperor and Austrian Minister. There are rumors that the resignation of Churchill from the cabinet has induced Aug. tria to seek a closer alliance with Germany. Events are tending toward the renewal of the

Beef, Iron and Wine

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CABLE D'ASPATCHES.

... • 1

THE REAN STILL OPERATES. DUBLIN, Tree 30. - John O'Connor, M.P. and Meser a Mandeville and Casey resumed the collection of rents of the Kingston estate in Cork at midnight.

A FATAL FIRE IN LISBON.

LEBON, Dec. 30 -Five persons were killed and a number of firemen were injured to day at a fire which destroyed a large block of 'onildings in this city.

PARNELL MUCH BETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Mr. Parnell resumed work to-day, being engaged for several hours in the London office of the Nationalist party. He hopes to be able to go to Dublin next week, as he desires to hold private consultasien with Messrs. Dillon and Healy and other prominent Nationalists.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IN THE GERMAN SNOWSTORM.

BERLIN, Dec. 30 .- The removal of the snow which fell in the late storm has revealed an appalling loss of life. Many travellers were overtaken by the storm. Fifty bodies have been found in Saxony, thirty in Thuringia and forty in southern Germany. It is estimated that the total loss of life will be nearly 200.

DISCHARGED.

BUBLIN, Dec. 30 .- In the Sligo court today there was another case of counsel for the defense withdrawing because Catholics were not allowed to serve as jurymon. Eight pris-oners were on trial, all of whom were accused of assaulting bailiffs while the latter were endeavoring to evict tenants. The jury finally selected returned a verdict of guilty. The judge discharged the prisoners with an ad monition.

A LESSON FOR BRITAIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 30 .- The newspapers here complain of what they call England's culpsble negligence in failing to adopt subterranean telegraph lines to connect with the submarine cables, the result of which failure was the total telegraphic isolation of London in the recent storm. They express the hope that this experience will lead to the adoption of the German system in England.

THE CASE AGAINST DILLON.

Duelin, Dec. 30. -The trial was resumed of Mesers. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, Harris, Crilly and Sheeby, who are charged with conspiring to solicit tenants to refuse payment of their rent. Mr. Gerrard's speech for the Orown showed that the prosecution relied upon speeches made by the defendants and upon articles in United Ireland for evidence conspiracy. The accuseds' counsel disputed the relevancy of such evidence. The brial was adjourned.

WHY GOVERNOR HENNESSY WAS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Sir John Pope Hennessy was suspended from the Governorship of Mauritius on an order issued by Sir Hercales Robinson, Governor of the Cape of to Windsor Castle and conversed and direct Good Hore, acting in the matter as the with the Queen. He will pass the night at Queen's High Commissioner. The reason the eastle. The Queen will go to Obborne assigned for this severe measure was that Sir to-morrow. It is believed that Lord Her-John had occasioned a breach between classes | tington is at blonte Carlo. The snowstorm and nationalities in Mauritiue, which was not of fast evening put a stop to all telegraphic likely to heal while he remained there as communication. Political gossups are bus Governor. Gen. Hawley, military comthy discussing reports of a long interview mander of Meuritius, is acting as Provisional between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Governor. Gen. Hawley, military com-mander of Mauritius, is acting as Provisional Governor. The change is warmly welcomed by the people of the island.

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN EASTERN SIBERIA FULFILS ITS TASK.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

JUBILEE.

London, Dec. 30.-Mr. Gladstone, in an article published in the Nineteenth Century on "Locksley Hall and the Jubilee," after praising the Laurento's verse, and dealing with it as a touching poem, admits that no greater calamity could happen to a people than breaking utterly from its past, which applies, however, more to the aggregate then to the immediate past. In the first three decades of the century England, though great in respect of military glory, was in the condition of her own industries brought to a lower point of degradation. Mr. Gladstone contrasts this period with the history of the last fifty years very much to the advantage of the latter, and expresses a hope that his article will show that England is still young, though old, and in her latest days has not been unworthy of herself. Justice, he says, forbids that the jubilce of the Queen should be marred by tragic tones.

HARTINGTON REFUSES OFFICE. BUD WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERN-MENT-SMITH TO SUCCEED CHURCHILL AS LEADER OF THE COMMONS-EFFORTS

> TO RECONCILE THE IRRECONCIL-ABLE - THE UNIONIST COM-

PACT UNBROKEN. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, Secretary of War, is to take Lord Randolph Churshill's place as leader of the Conservatives n the House of Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury, after an interview with Lord Hartington to-morrow, will hold an informal chuncil for the purpose of rearranging the Cabinet. There is not a whisper about Sir Michael Hicks. Basch having resigned the office of Ohief Secretary for Ireland, and it is certain that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday the other ministers concurred in his expressed decision to continue his present work. Sir Michael, replying to an address presented by a deputation of Ulster Liberal Unionists in Dublin to day, expressed the hope that he would be able at the coming session of Parliament to assist in bringing before that body the suggestions of the deputation. The tenor of his remarks indicated that he would remain in his present position. Lord Charles Boresford. of the junior lords of the Admiralty, is mentioned as successor to William Lienry Smith in the War office, otherwise the ministry will

remain anohanged. LOUD HARTINGTON REPUSES.

Lord Hartington has declined to become a member of the Government. The refusal of ord Hartington to enter the Cabinet gratifies the l'ories, who strongly objected to the infusion of Liberal blood into the Ministry. A majority of the members of the Carlton Club

at the cost of the submission of the Government. The

EFFORTS TO RECONCILE LORD BANDOLPH promise better. Lord Rowton, acting on behalf of Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff for Lord Randolpt, met at the Carlton club to-day. Lord Randolph in the club denied that he was moving to effect a reconciliation, but expressed his willingness to entertain proposals if they tended to strengthen the party. The Cabinet Ministers will go to Osborne to attend a council at which the question of a further prorogation of Parliament will be discussed.

THE UNIONIST COMPACT UNBROKEN.

Lord Hartington, Jeseph Chamberlain and Geo. J. Goschen had a conference to-day. They found themselves equally averse to joining any coalition cabinet, and all three decided to support the Conservative Government. Lord Hartington's conference to day with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen proved that the Radical-Whig alliance is unbroken. Mr. Chamberlain's interview with Lord Hartington lasted two hours. Both gentlemen expressed the opinion that it would be the wisest policy to maintain the Liberal-Unionist body as an independent sec-

LONDON. Dec. 30.—The Birmingham Radical Union has agreed that Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech offered to Home Rulers grounds for compromise. Jesse Collings, speaking at Birmingham, declared that a reunion should be effected now or never. The Liberals should unite on general legislation and thus cient the Tories thus eject the Tories.

CHURCHILL'S AUDACITY.

LONDON, Day, 31.—The Post continues to urge that the Government effect a reconcilia-tion with Lord Randolph Churchill. It is reported that the latter insists as a condition of his return to the Ministry that the places of Lord Iddesleigh and Sir Richard Cross in the Cabinet be given to Mr. Ritchie and Sir Henry Holland.

SALISBURY'S ULTIMATUM.

IF HARTINGTON WILL NOT SUPPORT THE CADI

NET HE WILL DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT. London, Dec. 28.-The Queen maintains constant communication with the Marquis of Salisbury. It is declared that the Premier has no intention to resign. The Usbinet met at 12,30 o clock this afternoon and discussed the resignation of Lord Rundolph Churchill. The other members of the Cabinet agreed with Lord Salisbury that Lord Hartington should be asked to join a coalition ministry. At the Cabinet meeting to-day Lord Salisbury read the correspondence that had passed between himself and Lord Randolph Churchill relative to the nature of the negotiations with Lord Hartington, who, he said, refused to take office in the Cabinet, and strongly favored a Tory successor to Lor: Churchill, The Cabinet left the matter in Lord Salisbury's hands, who will probably renew his effer to Lord Hartington. After the Cabinet meeting Lord Salisbury proceeded Mr. Matthews, home secretary, after the Cabinot meeting to day. Lord Salisbury informed the Cabinot he would not attempt to conciliate Lord Churchill, and that if Lord Hartington refused to accept office or guarantee the Government adequate support from the Unionists he proposed to dissolve parriver, in Eistern Siberia, and the new Siberian islands, where the Jeannette expedition came to grief. Dr. Bunge has been conducting his explorations for two years or more. The explorations for two years or more. The exploration, which is under his command, went to the coast of the Arctic ecean overland. The explorers have no ship, and there are only three or four men of them altogether.

In Eistern Siberia, and the new Siberian in foreign policy and moderate estimates. Lord Churchill's reasons for resigning, as stated at the Cabinet council, included objections to their intellectual endawments and attainments. One will be redeamed with their intellectual endawments and vigerous; another will be deleaste and weak. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be submissive and look to others for guidance and help. One will be rude and boil terous; another will be cultured, refined, the first physical and their intellectual endawments and attainments. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be submissive and look to others for guidance and help. One will be rude and boil terous; another will be cultured, refined, the first physical and their intellectual endawments and attainments. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be submissive and look to others for guidance and help. One will be rude and boil terous; another will be cultured, refined, and the physical and their intellectual endawments and attainments. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be cultured, refined, and there are provided the physical and their physical and their intellectual endawments and attainments. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be cultured, refined the physical and their intellectual endawments and attainments. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be cultured, refined the physical and the p Churchill's budget as a mountebank scheme which was meant to dazzle the ignorant MR. GLADSTONE ON "LOCKSLEY HALL AND THE | democracy. The Ministers are confident that Lord Hartington will raily his whole powers I the man who denies this, no matter what his in support of the Government.

CHAMBERLAIN CHANGES.

HE WILL NOW URGE HARTINGTON TO ACCEPT OFFICE-LORD CHURCHILL DI-SATISFIED WITH LORD SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION. WHICH HE WILL BYPLAIN-HARTINGTON ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain has changed his mind, and has informed Lord Salisbury that he will do his best to induce Lord Hartington to accept office. The situation, therefore, has materially changed. It is possible that Lord Hartington will accept office, although Whig Unionists distruct Mr. Chamberlain's good faith, and are prepared dinrer. to urge Lord Hartington not to accept (flive, simply owing to that distrust. The Queen will hold a council on Friday, when Parliament will be prorogued to January 27.

CHURCHILL NOT SATISFIED.

LONDON, Dec. 29 -The Pall Mail Guzzite says Lord Randolph Churchill is not satisfied with the explanation of his resignation which the Marquis of Salisbury has put forth, and has declared his intention of explaining the Premier's explanation. This, Lord Randolph declares, unduly narrows the issue, and he will emphasize what he calls the growing divergence between himself and Lord Salisbury on nearly every political question. Lord Randolph will also, the Gazette says, maintain that the Government's army and navy estimates, which he opposed, were excessive. The Gazcite adds that Lord Randolph Churchill expresses the conviction that the new Toryism of which he is a representative will eventually predominate over that represented by a majority of the present Cabinet.

HARTINGTON IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 29.—The Marquis of Hartington arrived in London this morning. He looked robust and cheerful. HEALY AT GLASGOW,

London, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Healy, addressing a meeting at Glasgow said he was glad to see eigns which indicated that Mr. Ceamberlain was returning to the Liberal fold. He thought it was extremely unlikely that Lord Hartington would enter the Conservative Cabinet Regarding the "plan of campaign," which the National League is conducting in the interest of the Irish tenants, Mr. Healy lenied there was anything dishonest in the movement,

HIS LAST RESORT.

Mr. Richard Rowe, of Horly, Ont., was afflicted for four years with dysampsis. Two experienced doctors treated him. Getting discouraged, he triof Burdock Blood Bittes. He does a man walk with?" Onick as a flash majority of the members of the Carlton Club states that two bottles cured him. He is now does a man walk with ?" (
preferred the return of Lord Churchill even doing heavy work and as well as ever. ... came the reply, "A woman."

THE WAR CLOUD.

Clemenceau Avers That France Will Not Seek War-Austria Alarmed by Russlan Proparations for War-The German Military Bill.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.-M. Clemenceau, the French statesman, has been interviewed respecting the possibility of war between France specting the possibility of war between France and Germany. He said there can be no war between France and Germany unless Germany makes the first attack, because every responsible Frenchman is determined that France shall offer no provocation. Even if Russia and Germany should fight, France would remain passive. It would require gross war the property war. provocation, indeed, to arouse France to war. Of course France will refuse to disarm. It must be admitted that France has been coquetting with Russia, but this was intended merely to frighten Germany.

AUSTRIA IN A STATE OF ALARM.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The Vienna press is becoming convinced that Russia is determined on war. Reports of increased Russian armaments are continually coming to hand from various source. The latest intelligence is that 30,000 Russian troops have been ordered to mass in Kieff, and that the occupants of 10,000 houses have received official notification that soldiers will soon be billeted in them. The Neue Frie Presse plainly hints that the best thing Austria can do is to submit to Russia's wishes in order to avoid a conflict. The Tagblatt and other papers bitterly deplore the fact that Austria is compelled to abaudon her Balkan programme, because she has been her Balkan programme, because she has been left in the lurch by Bismarck who has made peace with Russia.

PEACEFUL BOULANGER.

Paris, Dec. 29.-At the grand reception given to the officers of the army by the Minister of War yesterday, Gen. Boulonger emphatically disclaimed the warlike intentions ascribed

military department for the present financial year as intended to strengthen the position of the opponents of an increase of the German army.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—Prince Bismarck expected in Berlin on the 7th of January. It It is summised that the object of his coming is to accelerate the passage of the military bill. Gol. Von Mikusch, chief of staff of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and Col. Von Bock, chief of staff of the Fitteenth Army Corps, stationed in Baden and Alexee respectively, will constant Brinton assist in arranging for will come to Birlin to assist in arranging for the distribution of troops under the new bil-The garrisons on the western frontier are to be reinferced. The Celegre Gazette explains that the rumor that act ve preparations were being made to mobilize the Envarian army arose from the fact that a new scheme for the transportation of troops by railway to the north and south of Germany is about to be tried. The Gazette says that experiments with root trains will good by made imonts with creep trains will coon be made, just as the compaign had opened. The Amberg arms factory has completed an order for receating r fles for the Bayarian regiments in Alsvee. It is s-mi-officially denied that any note has been sent to the Swiss Government advising that precau ions be taken to defend the fronmers in the event of war.

WELL SPOKEN OFF.

"I can rec mmend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly. It cared as of theumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plank, Strachroy, Out. A medicine for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

AND SECURE AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

As for doing away with "class distinctions," how can it be accomplished; and if it

personally differ, and they always will differ, as regards their physical and and quiet. God, in His infinite wisdom, has so designed this. It is for the evident good of human society that He has done it; and intellectual gifts or attainments, is either a fool or a knave.

Imagine, for example, a poet, and scholar (say Ofiver Wendell Holmes and Professor Fisher) and a couple of Mains or Michigan wood choppers compelled to do away with class distinctions and associate habitually with each other. Imagine them breakfasting, diving or supplied together. The first two amply satisfied with a cup of coffee and a mutton chop for breskfast, with a scrap or two of beelsteak for dinner, and a few crackers and oysters for supper; the last two protesting they'd starve on such diet, and demanding as absolutely necessary for their subsistence, fried bacon for breakfast and tupper, and pork and beans for

Then, too, imagine their conversation. On the one hand, the pout would descart on Euripides, Virgil, Dante, Devden, Scott, or Burne; and the echolarwould expetiate about Plate, Aristotie, Chere, or Bucon, Locke and Hamilton. On the other hand, the simpleminled, uncettivated wood-choppers would either go to sleep or "set down upon" both the nect and the scholar as a pair of incorrigible fools.

Pository by way of an offset they would tell of their own personal adventures, or of those of their companions; of how "the hull camp" of thirty wood-choppers had lived for three weeks on a half barrelof bacon and two bushels of bears; of how "Tom Jones" had gone through a tree that was five or six feet across the stump in ten minutes less time than "enny other chopper they ever heer'd of could do it;" or how "Tom Salter," "with nothin' but a pine knot he had pulled out of the snow, had tackled a he and a sho b'ar, with three half-grown cubs, and killed the

hull of 'em," Imagine such associations, and you have the logical outcome of a "doing away (were it practicable) with all class distinctions." Class distinctions originate from the differ-

ent natural gifts, tastes, aspirations, employ-ments and pursuits of mankind. It is as impossible "to do away with them" as it would be to make every man and woman perform effectively and delight in the same kind of work .- Catholic Herald.

TO OUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, billiousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Buters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys.

Quick as a flash

TERSENESS ILLUSTATED.

The eccentric but gifted anthor of "Lacon' declared in his preface to that meaty work that it cost him more time and pains to abridge it than to write it. The concentrated wisdom and the unabated vitality of his pages is proof that he was familiar with the best recipe for giving thought great length of days. It does not speak well for his skill in writing, however, that the abridgement of his work was a cost. licr and longer process then its original crea-tion, but it does speak volumes concerning his conscientious regard for his readers. The best written work we have is the Bible. in the whole range of literature there is no book that equals it in terseness, significance, dramatic power of expression, or (in many portions) poetic elevation; but, above all, and singular, is its terseness and simplicity. Next to the Bible in this respect Shakespeare unquestionably takes rank In our speech superlatives and profan-ity are largely held to be indispens-able to emphasis, yet there is hardly a page of Shakespeare which does not contain illustrations of the general usefulness of superlatives and the superfluousness of profanity. Shakespeare denounces terribly without employing either, and his most overwhelming denunciations are framed in simplest speech,

Tis not the many oaths that make the truth But the plain, single vow, that is vow'd true

"Why, look you," he says, "I am whip-ped and scourged with rods, nettled and atrung with plamires when I hear of this vile politician." Could any combination of huge words equal in power this Shakespearean (and therefore simple) combination of primer words? Seventeen of the twentyone are words of one syllable, three are of two syllables and one—the cause of the writer's exasperation, to wit, the politician-has four; and there is in the scathing BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The North German Gazette tive. Perhaps some modern, who likes to considers Gen. Beulanger's consent to a reduction of the supplementary credit for the French will enter the lists against this familiar sentunce not one oath, and only one adjecspecimen of Muster Shukespeare's vigorous torgue:

Peed not thy soverel in foe my gentle earth, Nor with thy sweets comfort his ravenous sense; that let toy spiders that suck up thy vemom, And heavy gaited toads lie in their way.

Or this

As wicked dow as e'er my mother brushed With raven's feather, from unwholesome fen, Orcpon you bith; a southwest wind blow on ye, And blister you all over.

Or this, indeed:

The worm of conscience still beginswithy soul!
Thy friends suspect for traitors while thou livist,
and take deep traiters for thy degrees friends!
No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some termenting dream Upless it be while some termenting drea Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils !

Though these he poetry indeed, they still are direct maledictions; and the post is great enough and simple enough not to use his poet's license to burden thought with words for words mere sake. We are indebted to "Lacon" once more for this nest thought: That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge and taxes from him the least time. That author, however, who has thought more than he has read, read more than he has written, and written more than he has published, if he does not command success, has at least deacrved it.

Tersoness of statement is as desirable in speech as on the printed page, "for nothing can'st thou to damnotion add greater than the prolix prettler who robs you of an hour to tell a two minute story that is worth nothing when told."

DEVICES OF ADVERTISERS.

So many devices are resorted to by advertisers, that the ordinary reaser sometimes be-Academy of Sciences has received a telegram from Dr. Bunge at Orlinga reporting the successful termination of the labors of the Russian expedition, which has been exploring the region around the mouth of the Lena river, in Eistern Siberia, and the new Siberian islands, where the Jeannette expedition in the country on the country on the country on the country on the country of the country of the country expedition (including the expedition expedition (including the expedition expedition (including the expedition expedition (including the expedition expedit annoying and even dangerous to the sufferer.

NASBY ON RUM.

In days past I have seen some drunk-enness and the effects thereof. I have seen no dead bodies of women murdered by trunken husbands; I have seen the best nen in America go down to disgraceful raves. I have seen fortunes wrecked, prosmany pages of statistics. There are crimes on the calendar not resulting from run, but were run estimated the catalogue month. on the calendar not resulting from run, but were run estimated the catalogue would be so reduced as to make it hardly worth the while compiling. Directly or indirectly, rum is chargeable with a good ninety per cent. of the woes that affict our country.

HE IS NOW LEARNING HOW TO RE-FINE SUGAR.

In a pleasant chat with Mr. Adolph L. Beltran, son of R. Beitran, Esq., commission mor-chant on Decatur St., the fortunate helder of one-fifth of Ticket No. 94,552, winning 875,000 the ground. Therefore child's play is in the November drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, stated that he is a native of New Orleans, and is in the Laboratory of the Planters' Sugar Refluery, learning the business, and the transfer of firing Mistire—This is in and that the sudden accumulation of wealth will in no way affect his resolution to mas er his ado ited profession .- New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Nov. 13th.

A HALIFAX MERCHANT DISAPPOINTS HIS RELATIVES.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 30.—Wm. Thompson Woodillan, an old time merchant of this city died a few days ago. He did a thriving business in his day and amassed a fortune estimated at over \$100 COO. He was a widower, and his only son died some time ago. Numerous relatives have been looking forward to the old gentleman's demise in sure and certain hope of being remembered in his will. The will was filed in the probate office to-day, and the said relatives are now figuratively kicking themselves. The deceased in making his will saw fit to leave all his property, save an annuity of \$250 to a niece of his wife, to his wife's nephew, W. K. R. Fultz, who was long in his employ. The will was published in the evening papers to day and the subject is being talked up in good style. The exnectant but disappointed relatives now ask "What are we going to do about it!"

Horstord's Acid Phosphate

As s Nervine.

Dr. F. De N. Hoard, Concordis, Kan., says:
"I have used it personally, and am greatly pleased with its action as a nervine."

MEEHAN.—In this city, on Friday, the 24th inst., Johana Flinn, aged 74 years, relief of the late William Flinn, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland.

"Hallo, Jack, you're looking down at the mouth. How's the world treating you?"
"It isn't treating me at all. I have to pay for myself."

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

To get up a dinner of great variety cooks should be allowed a wide range.

"WHY ENGLAND CANNNOT GOVERN IRELAND."

The Pall Mall Gazette says-Do you want to know why England cannot govern Ireland? Read the speeches made by the Unionists and you will understand the mystery. It is because English politicians whenever a crisis arrives in Ircland always think about justice last. English rule has broken down in Ireland, not because it is foreign rule, not because of any ineradicable irreconcilability on the part of the subject race, but primarily, and almost entirely, because England has not done justice between men and man, between class and class, in Ireland. There is anarchy, says Lord Hartington, in Ireland. And why? Bacause Lord Hartington, by the last vote he gave in the House of Commons, compelled the Irish people to resort to plans of campaign for a remedy which they demanded in vain from Parliament and the law. If we had allowed the Irish to manage their own affairs, even on Mr. Bright's pr neiples of delegating Irish ques-tions to a grand committee of Irish members, there would have been no anarchy in Ireland this winter, for by a majority of six to one the representatives of Ireland would have made due legal provision for ensuring that reduction of root which Lord Hartington's father has himself conceded to his tenants at Lismore. Lord Hart. ington voted that expedient. He is now con-fronted with the result of his own act. He and his followers are really responsible for the Plan of Campaign. It was the only resource of a people whose legitimate demands were roughly overruled by a foreign, a pre-judiced, and an uninformed majority.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, called by the Turks Stam-

boul, is the capital of the Turkish Empire. It is said to have been founded in the seventh century before Christ, and retained its uame of Byzantium, derived from its tounder, till its conquest (A D. 330) by Constantine the Great. who built a new city on the site, and gave to it its present name. It came into the hands of the Turks in 1453. Situated on an arm of the sea called the Golden Horn, on the European side of the Bisphorus, or Strait of Constantinople, the city holds a splendid position, and the appearance from the sea is very striking, but the streets are for the most part narrow and dirty, and the houses are mostly low, being built of wood and earth. It contains, however, some public buildings, such as the Striglio, or Imperial Palace, and the Cathedial of St. Sophia, now converted into a mesque. Many cf the mosques are very beautiful, and are generally surrounded with trees and gardens. The Golden Horn, on the north side of the city, forms one of the finest harhers in the world. On the north-east side of the harbor are the suburbs of Galata and Pera, where the English, the French, and other Europeans reside. Galata is the sent of the commercial establishments, Pera that of the diplomatic bodies. The inhabitants of Stamboul itself are Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, who have each particular quarters allotted to them. The objects of greatest attraction in Stamboul are the bazaars or market places, the fountains, and the baths. The Seraglio stands on the eastern side of the city, and is surrounded by public offices on I Government buildings, being altogother three miles in circumterence The principal entrance to the palace is called "The Ports." There are upwards of 350 mosques in Constantinople, and about 36 Greek, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. There are more than 130 public baths in the city, and 180 khaus or lodginghouses of great size, chiefly occupied by foreigners. Omnibuses and tramways have been introduced, and on the Pera side of the city many of the streets are lighted with gas. The old walls of the city are 13 miles in cir-

Women with pale colorless faces who feel the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and the said Dulamer, 1886. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash. and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pille, which are made for the blood, nerves and

The code duello, adopted by the gentlemen

of Ireland in 1777, was called the 26 commandments, among which were included di rections covering the following contingencies :- 'The lie direct-In this case three shots must be followed by an explanation, or either himself or his adversory is disabled. Imputations of cheating at play—To be considered equivalent to a blow, but may be settled after one shot, with apology. Wiring in the air-Not admissable in any case. The challenger ought not to have challenged without receiving offence, and the chal-lenged ought, if he gave offence, fix the time of firing. Mistire-This is in all cases equivalent to a shot.' To these regulations are added a pleasant suggestion to the effect that, 'When the seconds disagre and resolve to exchange shots themselves, it must be at the same time and at right angles with their principles,'

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- While the inhabitants of our great cities suffer from the effects of overcrowding and all its attendant evils, both physical and moral, the more robust and energetic emigrant will in his turn be liable to suffer in his new home from the want of ready skill and the great medical resources of his native land always at command. The best advice a friend can give is for him to take a supply of those well known remedies as part of his outfit, for by attention to the easily understood and yet ample directions which accompany each box and pot he will never be at fault when taken ill or under any adverse sanitary conditions of life.

DIED.

McPHERSON.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Angus McPherson, aged 28 years, a native of Cluney Castle, Ringussic Laggan, Invernessahire, Scotland.

FINNEGAN—In this city, on the 21st inst., John Finnegan. aged 37 years, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

HOGAN.—At Outromont, on the 25th inst., Bridget Hogan, aged 65 years, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. 153 1 HUMPHREYS.—In this city, on the 27th

inst., Ellen McNamara, aged 32 years, beloved wife of John H amphreys. SULLIVAN -In this city, on the 28th inst. Maria Mooney, aged 47 years, native of Queon's County, Cork, Ireland, beloved wife of John

Sullivan. DAGENHARDT.—In this city, on the 29th inst, Margaret Kelly, wife of Wm. Dagenhardt, and daughter of Edward Kelly, aged 49



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonging complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those was suffer from this distressing complaint; but formulately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please a we use them. In vials at 25 cents; five i \$1. fold by druggists everywhere, or sent by made.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

When the correction are some as a plant when the correction is a result of the correction of the corre

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Terento.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I

The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Reef.

-ASH YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler

CURME'S

Has stood the test for H years. Now the acknowledged 1133 stood the fest for 14 years. Now the acknowledged "Actnow" at Pacific Lantanters. The only scientific and effective inhaling apparatus in use. A positive Cure for Catarrile Remochitis, tolds and Lung Affections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Sold by drugglets, or sent by mail, each Inha or a companied with bottle of Ozocied Inhaler, to last three months. Send for Pampillet. W. R. Cumb b. 31.10.

to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Writt Barwstra's Safety like's Holling Co. Holly Mich., 42-6

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREEN GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Seasion, on the part of Dame Suzan Asis, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, Williams Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Eauton having obtained a divorce from the supreme Court for the

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Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invariable pro-scriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopolis, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Troatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

scaled in plain wrapper.
ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Sond now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass. 49-G

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the flue properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wo may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlated frame." "Civil Service Gazetts."

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMGOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING PUWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, 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 deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade, mark! on the package, s

(The Editress is propared to answer all questions on matters connected with this Department.

YEAL LOAF.

Three pounds veal, one slice fat pork and one onion, all chopped fine; six soda crackers rolled fine, piece of butter size of an egg, two rolled fine, piece of butter size of an egg, one teaspoon salt, pepper and nutmeg, eggs, one teaspoon salt, pepper and form to the taste. Mix all well together and form to the taste. Mix all well together and form into a loaf. Sprinkle bread crumbs or cracker into a loaf. Then well the dasher occasionally worked, but not warm water, and lay it over the place. Then into a loaf. Sprinkle bread crumus or claused over the top with melted butter. Bake three hours and baste while baking. The onion hours and baste while baking. The onion can be omitted. A little water in the pan while baking This is very nice, cold, for while baking are excellent side dish at supper. Makes an excellent side dish at leading either the every day quiet one of the color of the co luncheon, either the every day quiet one of home life or at a more formal lanch party. Tis equally good and always appreciated if sent as a contribution to the supper or lunch table of a fair or church festival, and nothing is nicer for a picnic, as 'tis so easily packed in the hamper and can be taken a long distance without spoiling. Indeed, like a good fruit cake, it is better after standing a day or

PRESSED CHICKEN.

Another delicious cold meat dish is this:-Boil a chicken (and this is a good way to use Washington, Dec. 30 —A sheet of fresh the old once) until the ment is tender enough fallen snow covered the ground this morning to drop from the bones, and until the water and the streets were overcast and sombre. you have boiled it in is boiled away to withite At the Logan mausion the remains still you have botton to said of strong chicken noth. lay in the chamber where the General died, Season to your taste with salt and pep; and but had been place; in a casket. Floral a tiny pinch of ground mace. Pick the pillows, with funeral legends, crosses and a tiny pinet of ground many and put anchors and other appropriate emblems were chicken from the bones in fine pleases and put anchors and other appropriate emblems were into a mold. Pour over it the liquor, and placed near the casket and around the room. stand in a cool place until it forms a jelly. At 11 o'cleck the immediate family were Serve cold in slices. If the broth is not atrong enough and the chicken is not boiled alone with the dead. Then the lids were long enough to draw all the gelatine from the fastened in place, the ample folds of the garbones the mold will not set. S: do not try raon flig arranged about the casket and tied to kill two birds with one stone and serve part of the broth at dinner. It takes all. STEWED KIDNEYS.

Skin and parboil some sheep's kidneys, cut thin in slices, and fry them in butter for a few minutes, with pepper and salt to taste; mix a tablespoonful of flour with a piece of entered. Mrs. Loganknelt subbing at the head butter in a saucepan, stir till it begins to of the casket. When the others had entered color, then add a teacupful of good stock, and the same quantity of sherry; let this boil five minutes, then add it to the kidneys, with a small quantity of parsley finely minced; make the whole very hot (but do hearse, surrounded by platons of Grand not let them boil) and serve.

Army men in uniform and followed by a not let them boil) and serve. BRAIZED FILLET OF MUTTON WITH FRENCH

BEANS.

with the gravy proviously strained in a tureen.

GRAPE PIE.

l'op the pulps out of the skins into one vessel and put the ekins into another. Then simmer the pulp a little and run it through a colunder to separate the sceds. Next put the skins and pulp together and they are ready for jugging, or for pies. Pies prepared in th t is very good.

DRIED APPLE CAKE.

ov. The and chop; two cupius of mo-lasees, and let it simmer over two hours; when cold add one cupful of sugar, two eggs, one half cupiul of sour cream, sour milk and butter, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four cupfuls of flour, four tosspoonfuls of cinnamon, one tenspountal of cloves and one nutmeg.

A DREAKFAST.

Put four eggs, a pinch of sait and one of sugar, and three tablesmonfuls of flour into an earthen pan; boat it all up with one quart of milk till very light. Make the pancake in a frying omelet pan, thickly spread with butter; then turn them over on a hoard, put stewed apples or other stewed fruit on one side, roll them, powder them with sugar, candy them with a hot poker. The pancakes must be the breakfast dessert to veal cutletnot the tateless, dry cutlet, innutritious and indigest bie; but put into a stewpan one ounce of fine sweet drippings, one half ounce of butter, four or five cloves of garlic finely chopped, and a little salt. When brown mince up the heart of a white cabbage, well washed and dried; attr repeatedly, and leave it to stew for two and a half hours. Cut thin cutlets of veal, cover them with a spoonful of chopped parsley, the same of union and conserve of tomates, a little salt and Cayenne pepper, and a teaspoonial of vinegar mixed together. Fry in oil or butter, lay on the cabbage mixture, and A delicate appetizer may be found In the blade-bone of a shoulder of veal if there is sufficient meat left on, grilled for breakfast with mushroom sauce, or oyster or mushroom catsup, in butter; lay a little fried paraley on top. A famous epicure says that nothing should be eaten with a chop but mushroom catsup, stale bread and a floury potato. It is absolutely important that the chop should be turned with a little pair of tonge, or one improvised of two tablespoons. The cook who would stick a fork in it, thereby letting flow the rich juice, should be served pracisely the same way.

SOUP A LA MELTON.

Trim and cut two medium sized haddocks, with the skin on, into filets, put them into a buttered stew-pan, in which you have sprinkled half a dozen finely chopped shallots, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and a pinch of powdered mace. Put the neads, bones and trimmings into a saucepan, and place for a minute or two over the fire, and then add two quarts of good staunch stock; simmer for half an hour. Blanch fifty oysters and strain, add the liquor to the stock and the oysters to the fillets; thicken the soup with butter mixed with flour, then add it to the fillets, which have been previously slightly fried. Boil all for five minutes, and add half a pint of madeira or dry sherry, the juice of half a lemon, and cayenne to taste. This soup may also be made with cod-sounds, well soaked and blanched, instead of fillets of fish, and codfish used for making the stock.

COCOANUT PUDDING.

Take three-quarters of a pound of best pathy of the whole community. butter, one pound of pulverized sugar, one pound of grated cocounut, the white dozen eggs, and one wine glass of brandy. Croam the butter and sugar together, then add and beat in the white of eggs by degrees, after which add the brandy, and lastly the grated cocoanut; mix well together. Line your pie plates with puff paste, fill them with the cocoanut mixture and bake in a hot oven. When done sieve fine augar dust over the top, and serve either hot or cold.

DUSTINGS,

To clean willow furniture use sait and water, and apply with a soft brush, and dry

Cold sliced potatoes fry and taste better by

sprinkling a tablespoonful of flour over them while frying.

To prevent lamp wicks from smoking they should be soaked in vinegar and then thoroughly dried. Window plants in Germany are often wa-

tered with cold ten or coffee. The effects are said to be beneficial. New tine should be put over the fire with

boiling water in them for several hours before tood is put in them. Pretty bedroom ourtains are made of a

second pair made of antique lace.

apply a warm flat-iron until the moisture is change this water once, making the second a gone. Repeat the process if needful, and the

question, Unless you'd woo the hag called indiger-

tion: The same that taught Napoleon what it cost To belt a meal, in Leipsic's battle lost.

LOGAN LYING IN STATE.

THE DECEASED HERO GIVEN A CONGRESSIONAL FUNERAL-PATHETIC SCENES IN HIS LATE

HOME AND IN THE CAPITOL summoned, and for a brief time were left in place with ribbons of white, and white flowers and palm branches were placed upon its top. These last offices of love were per-formed by the hands of his only son. The doors and the door had been closed the voice of the pastor was raised in (prayer. When the prayer was finished the Congressional committee took charge of the remains. The long procession of carriages, moved slowly down the hill and towards the Capitol. in a piece of buttered paper, roast it for about two hours, do not allow it to get the least color; have ready some French beans, The funeral cortege arrived at the Capitol boiled, and drained in a sieve; remove the paper from the mutton, and glaze it; just upon which the body rests is that upon which near up the means in the gravy, my them on Garfield, Chief-Justice Chase and R. presentawith which it is covered was lut used on the occasion of President Lincoln's funeral. Deep black fringe talls from the edge of the bier, whose sombreness is only relieved by the n rrow bands of white which encircle it. Round about were grouped masses of floral tributes which filled the place with their perfumes. As the funeral procession t is may are nearly as good as plum pie, and approached the east front of the Capitol the assemblage uncovered and stood in respectful silence. The committee and the bonorary pallbearers filed in, forming, as they halted, a double line, between which the casket was borne to its place of state. Then the pallbearers retired and the spectators were requested to withdraw. When at 2 o'clock the doors were again opened the lid of the casket had been removed, military guards of honor fully uniformed and accoutred stood at rest at the head and foot and on either side of the for the little corn that may be in the crop, casket, while lines of Grand Army while its presence may prejudice some good men were drawn un from door to door while the remains of the late Senator Logan played at half mast, and that they remain so until after the funeral ceremony. An order was issued at the Interior department to-day allowing members of the Grand Army employed in the department who wish to attend the funeral of Gen. Logan to be absent all day to-morrow. When the lid was lifted from the casket shortly before 3 o'clock this

the door of the Capitol patiently awaiting an

opportunity to view the dead man's features.

at the face of the dead senator as they passed

at the rate of about seventy per minute.

CAUGHT AT LAST. CHICAGO, Dec. 27 .- The complete details of the chase after the Adams Express robbers, who robbed a safe on the St. Louis and San Francisco road, on the night of October 25th, of \$55,000 to \$60,000 were related by the officials of the Pinkerton National Detective agency tonight to a representative of the Associated Pross. The agency has succeeded in arrest ing five men named Frederick Witrock, who is the author of the "Jim Cumming's" letters, and who is claimed to be the man who perpetrated the robbery; W. Haight, an ex-employee of the Express Company, who is supposed to have aided in planning the robbery, from his knowledge of the railroad "run"; Thos. produce the same at Weaver, a Chicago laundryman, who was cords of hickory will. with Witrock before and after the robbery; Edward Kenney, a brother-in-law of Witrock, upon whose person was found a considerable portion of the express money, and Occar Cook, who hid Whitrock after the robbery and divided the money and mailed the "Jim Cummings" letters. The detectives have turned up about \$15,000, and ertimate that from \$40,000 to \$45,000 is still unaccounted for.

GORED TO DEATH.

MITCHELL, Ont., Dec. 28.—On Saturday afternoon John Daw, an old settler living in the outskirts of the town, was gored to death by a vicious bull. His wife, running out to the pay 100 per cent. on their cost every year. burnyard and seeing the bleeding form of her husband on the ground, fell dead. They leave a large grown-up family, who have the sym-

THE BELFAST POLICE.

BELFAST, Dec. 29 .- The commission which has been making an investigation regarding the riots here last summer, recommends that two lawyers be appointed resident magistrates in place of the local justices, and that the complete control of the police be vested in a town inspector, who shall be responsible to the inspector general alone. The commission arges the rigorous suppression of party

THE FARM.

AFTER THE BUTTER COMES.

At the chara comes in our most radical need of reform. How to free the butter from the buttermilk and doing so keep from working the butter into a grainless, waxy mass? For myself I am a strict sdvocate of the brine system of gathering and working the butter. As soon as the cream begins to break add s Pretty bedroom curtains are made of a gallon of strong brine, the colder the water single width of crimson ottoman cloth over a the better, slowly work the dasher until the butter has assumed the appearance of birdweak brine. Draw this off and take the butter out into the butter-worker, roll it very gently and only enough to force the remaining water out. The mass will then be found to be of uniform color, free from white epocks or streaks, and all traces of buttermilk will be wanting. Then salt, three-fourths of all cauce to the pound, using fine salt invariaply, as the sharp crystals of course sait out the globules of butter and break down the grain. It is quite a mistaken notion that east preserves the butter. There is no chemical union of salt and butter. Salt merely occupies the spaces between the grains, and if moisture or buttermilk exists, it turns to brine and keeps the buttermilk, but never the butter, and at a certain stage, salt or no self, the buttermilk undergoes a change and the butter (?) becomes randid. The butter is now set away in the bowl for twenty-four hours, the temperature being kept as low as 5G legrees, when it is again placed in the worker and gently rolled again, a trifle more salt added, and-without ever coming at any stage in contact with the hand -put into the package. SUNBURNT POTATOES.

We have always used sunburnt potatoes for feeding to cows and chickens, deeming them unfit fit for any other use. A corresspondent of the Country Gentleman, however, thinks differently, and is responsible for the following: -" If turned green from exposure to the sun, such potatoes are the very best for seed, and if kept in a dry, cool place till spring, will send forth more vigorous stems than tubers which are in a better eating condition. The greened potato is pretty sure to be thoroughly ripened, and its eyes start strongly when planted. Those who find in their potato fields a great number of weakly or missing potato hills should make a note of this." this.'

TURNIPS FED TO COWS.

Whether or not turnips will taint milk and butter, if fed to cows, is a question on which there are different opinions. One writer affirms that if they are given immediately after milking there will be no evil effects; another that they should be fed just before the milking; still others, and among them Colonel F. D. Curris in the Rural New Yorker, that turnips of any kind will taint milk and butter if fed to milch cows. Our own experience, which, however, is not of long standing, has been that turnips may be fed with perfect safety. We give half a peck to each cow at night; they are chopped fine and sprinkled with middlings or meal and bran. The cows eat them while they are being milked. We are not prepared to state that the time of eating makes any difference, but can dis tinctly say that so far there is not the least difference in the taste or quality of the milk Neither do we approve of giving cows the fathion of being fed while they are being milked, our own cows, however, had acquired the habit before they came into our possesaion.

MARKETING POULTRY.

The prices (u) can comment for his poultry depend largely on how the killing and preparation is done. The birds should be tat and have empty crops, No cas is liable to be deceived into paying the price of poultry customer against buying. Don't catch the birds between which the people passed to view the by running them down, and then after chop-remains. The President has directed that ping off their heads allow them to "flop" about violently, to bruise and disfigure them are lying in state in the Capitel the flags on the public buildings in this city will be dislegs, and hang them alive one after another on a pole. When a small number are thus suspended, take a sharp knife and sever the head of each fowl closely, letting them hang afterward until all the blood is out. If the fowls are to be shipped, plucking the feathers should be done dry, commencing at once while the body is still warm. Pull a few at afternoon about 8,000 people were outside a time the way the feathers lie, and they will come easily. Let the birds hang until cold when they should be wiped with a damp The people had only time for a brief glance | cloth. DIRELINGS.

Small fruit culture will always be most successful on the intensive plan. Plant only a small area at a time, and give that the best culture possible. Better raise 300 bushels on one acre than that amount on five or six. -

Irregularity in the amount of food given the cow will cause her sometimes to gradually dry up. So will worrying, fast driving, or excitement of any kind. An animal giving milk is very sensitive to bad treatment or surrounding influences.

Butter takes nothing from the soil that affects its fertilization as do crops of cereals. It is almost wholly carbon, which is derived by the plants from the air. Butter, though sometimes high in price, is really produced from the cheapest element known.

It takes six cords of hard maple wood to produce the same amount of heat that four Avoid top ventilation in the poultry house.

and other difficulties. The standard for a good cow is said to be 500 gallons of milk a year, and of this there should be ten per cent of cream.

It will cause roup, swelled head, closed eyes

Some dairymen save the last fourth of the milk from the cow in a separate vessel, and pour it directly into a cream jar.

Many people complain that the skins of apples are very thick and tough this year. It is likely that the dry season was the cause. With proper care and skill a well selected flock of the right kind of sheep can be made

Some years ago the French Government instituted inquiry to ascertain the amount of salt for different domestic animals. In the report, made up and concurred in by practical and scientific men, the quantities fixed upon as a minimum were:—Working ox or mileh cow, 2 ounces; oxen fattening in the stall, 2½ to 4 ounces; pigs fattening, 1 to 2 ounces; sheep (double for fattening), ½ to 2 3 ounces; horses and mules. 1 ounce.

It appears that her Majesty's prize cattle are sold under a somewhat curious condition. The purchaser in each case is "commanded" to return the sirlion, accompanied with a bill, to Windsor, for the use of the Royal kitchen, where some heavy feeding goes on We should give as we receive, cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation, for there is quickly and benefit that sticks to the finger.

bitrary about the demand. Her majesty is pleased that her servants shall partake of her fat stock, and practically goes to shop, money in hand, to pay for the same.

PITH AND POINT.

Men who must draw the line somewhere-Survevore.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner. The 1,600 convicts in Sing Sing prison eat wenty-one barrels of flour daily.

Railroad Commissioner Fink is worth \$250,000.

The people of Paris ext 2,000,000 larks every year. To polish steel, rub it with a piece of fine

emory paper. It is reported that last year more than 100,-000 emigrants went to the Argentine Repub-

lic, most of them from Italy. New railroads to the length of 7,000 miles were built in the United States during the pust year.

Flood's stone house in Sin Francisco cost \$2,000,000 The cost of Stanford's wooden house is estimated at \$1,000,000. The illustrious traveller looked centemp

tuously at the mountains, "Nothing very steep about here," he said, scornfully. "Make out his biil," said the not le landlord, turning to the gallant clerk.

Samebody truly says that one debt begets another. If a man owes you a sovereign, he is sure to owe you a grudge, too, and he is generally more ready to pay interest on the latter than on the former.

A boy was overtaken on the road by a man

in a trap, who offered him a ride, but the invitation was declined by the young sprout, who said he expected a whipping when he got home and was in no hurry. "Prosecutor, will you tell me who was

present when the defendant slapped you in the face?" "Myself, parblen! Your Honor." -Charivari. "Were you ever caught in a sudden equall?" asked an aid yachtsman of a worthy citizen. "Well, I should think so," was the reply

"I have helped to tring up eight bables." Bar ness—Always, when the weather changes, I have a dreadful sick headache—but not to day. Good gracious! how is this? Netti, quick ! run for the doctor !- Fliegende

"How is it that you have never kindled a flame in any man s beart?" asked a rich lady of her pertionless niece. "I suppose, aunt, it is because I am not a good match," replied the poor niece.

Blatter.



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4-G1

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2 LARGE PRIZES OF
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100 "
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ARNPRIOR.

WANTED-For the R. C. Separate School of this vilege, one Head Teacher holding a second-class certificate, and two Femals T. a hels holding third-class certificates, for Ontario. State salary, and what knowledge of French, if any. Testimorials required. Applications received till the 10th of November. A CHAINE Sec.

Throw a positive remedy for the above disease; by the thousands of cases of the worst blief and of long shand have been curred. Indeed, so strong is my faith the charge, that I all least Two thoughts my faith the charge, that I all least Two thoughts or they faith the charge, that I all least I would be the disease to an authorize Give exposus and P. O address.

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London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d.-4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 83s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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Nov. 9th, 1886,



MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. **The Finest Grade** of Church Bell

Greatest Experience. Larges Tr Illustrated Catalogue of magnesia in CLINTON H. MENEET from 5 to 10 per con-TBO Noes only 3.91 per confined for diseased potention of





FARM FOR SALE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montreal—Damb Marie E. H. Belinda Burland, of Chambly Basin, District of Montreal, wife of Charles O'Reilly, Defendant, Plaintiff, vs. said Charles O'Reilly, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted by Plaintiff, against Defendant.

Montreal, 28th December, 1886. PREFORTAINE & LAFORTAINE. Attornoys for Pinnis. AN ENGLISH LINE OFFICER'S TRI-BUTE TO IRISH BRAVERY.

An English "Line Officer" has recently published a small volume on the Campaign of Fredericksburg. In a review of this work which appears in a recent number of the United Service Gazette we read as fol-

So well is the book written, so cound and vigorous are its criticisms, that we cannot but regret that its author has thought fit to compress his matter into 145 pages, especially as his accounts of battles have a concentrated energy and a vigor of description which reminds us of the style of Napier's "Peniusular War." As a specimen, here is the concluding part of the history of the attack of Meagher's Federal Brigade of 1,200 Irishmen upon the Confederate position at Mary's Hill on the left of their line,

The defenders were concealed behind a stone wall. So determined was the advance that Colonel Miller, commanding the Confederate brigade confronting them—for general Cobb had already fallen—ordered his men to hold their fire for a space. And now occurred a strange and pathetic incident. Though high was the courage of that thin line which charged so holdly across the shot-swept plain, opposed to it were men as fearfees and as staunch; behind that rude, stone breastwork were those who were "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh "-the seldiers of Cobb's brigade were Irish, like themselves. On the morning of the hattle General Meagher had bade his men deck their cape with sprigs of evergreen, "to remind them," he said, "of the land of their birth." The symbol was recognized by their country. men, and "O God, what a pity! Here come Meagher's fellows," was the cry in the Confederate ranks. One hundred and fifty paces from the hill the brigade halted and fired a volley, while the round shot tore fiercely through the ordered Bue, Still no eign from the wall looming grim and allent through the battle amoke; and again the battalions moved swiftly forward. They were not a hunired yards f im their goal, unbroken and unfaltering still.

Viotory seemed within their grasp and a shout went up from the shattered ranks. Suddenly a sheet of flame leaped from the parapet, and 1,200 rifles, plied by cool and unshaken men, concentrated a murderous fire upon the advancing line. To their glory be it told, though scores were swept away, falling in their ranks like sorn before the sickle, the ever thinning ranks dashed on. . . . But before that threatening onset the Confederate veterans never qualled; volley on volley sped with deadly precision, and at so short a range every bullet tound its mark. For a while the stormers struggled on, desperate and defiant: but no mortal man could long face that terrible fire, scathing and irresistible as the lightning, and at length the broken files gave ground. Slowly and sufferly they fell back; fell back to fight no more that day, for beneath the smoke-cloud that relled about Mary's Hill, the Irish Brigade had coased to exist. Of 1,200 officers and men 937 had fallen. Forty yards from the well, where the charge was stayed, the dead and ing lay piled in heaps, and one body, and to be that of an officer, was

AMERICAN GAME.

found within fifteen yards of the parapet.

Some persons who have much money but little cense have recently proposed to import from the Heriz Mountains some wild boars and let them loose to breed in the Adirondacks and clsewhere. This is in order that they may enjoy the pleasures of wild boar for the same purpose. The preservation of the national game is a problem more worthy of attention. One of the principal and proudest objects of the Yellowstone Park and its supervision is to give the royal game of the Rocky Mountains a chance to flourish there without hindrance. No one being permitted to hunt within the limits of the the West are now congregated there; and it must be a luxury to the "poor beasties" worth having -this immunity 'rom slaughter, very much on a par with the peace which comes to human communities, after being harried and worried by leng years of desoluting wars. Here are to be seen in their native wilds and their native flery such noble specimens of American game as the mountain buffale, the moose or moss doer, the clk, the autolopo, the mountain sheep, the different varieties of deer and all the carnivora that inhabit the uplands. And nearly all those unimula have already become en tame as to pay little or no bigto the presence or approach of the tyrant man. We passed one day, within a few rods of ne, a flick of wild gezze, feeding in a fiel . along the roadside as unconcernedly as any of their demestic descendants in a farmer's paultry-yard, and the will aptelope ("That storts when'er the dry leaf method in the brake," so wild and wary that I believe I've spent more hours in honest endeavour to got within gunshot of him on the plains than of all the rest of the game tribe of whatever name or metare), this graceful creature, now in the nerk, is in the habit of etopping and turning to watch and worder at the movements of the various visitors with a curiosity devoid of fear. What a splendid boon is this to the wild heasts and birds of our country, and if nothing more were meant by it than their preservation and perpetuity. the setting apart of this great game preserve only highly creditable to more particularly to the

and pressed it to a falls of Congress. S CAROL. tile .caf-strewn mound

bird alights and sings; ild rapture from its heart outpours, Then heavenward it springs.

As if the glad soul of the child Who sleeps beneath the sod Had wandered back to earth again, And winged its way to God I -George Cooper, in Brooklyn Magazine.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

London, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Dragoman, which collided with and sank a ship off Bardsey, was from Liverpool for Cardiff. She returned to the Mersey after the collision. Her bows are stove in and she is otherwise seriously damaged. The name of the subken ship was the Duke of Connaught. She had a crew of twenty-one men and seventeen of these were drowned.

A traveling man who has made a business o counting the people in railway stations makes the assertion that the women travelers ontnumber the men two to one.

tie who gets his wish often suffers a charper disappointment than he who loses it. Fate is never more tropical than when she humors

A TEMPERANCE TRIUMPH.

MAYOR MOWLAND RE-ELECTED IN TORONTO BY OVER 2,000 AFTER AN EXCITING CONTEST.

Tonouro, Jan. 3 .- Mayor Howland has been re elected by the very large majority of 2,277, the votes polled being Howland 9,220; Blain 8:943. Mr. Howland's majority last year was 1,718, which was then looked upon as something extraordinary, but his majority to day, considering the almost superhuman efforts put forth by the liquor party and others to defeat him, has surprised every-body. The total vote polled was 16,163, being 2,295 more than last year, which shows how intense the fight has been. The result is undonbtedly a magnificent victory for the temperance party. There was great excite-ment when the result was made known, and Mayor Howland received a great ovation at the meeting of his supporters in Shaftesbury hall, at which a large number of ladies were present. Four aldermen, two of whom headed the poll in their respective wards last year, have been defeated, viz., Walker, James, Pepler and Low. There are eleven new men elected and two ex-aldermen. The temperance party claim to have eighteen supporters elected, irrespective of the mayor. There was more interest taken in the school trustees' election than on any former occasion, politics entering largely into the contest. Three of the old trustees, Whiteaide, Medcalf and Lyon, were defeated.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Dr. Lynd was re-elected mayor of Parkdale to-day by a vote of 346 to his opponent's 288. By laws to increase the liquor license fee from \$200 to \$400, and to reduce the number of hotel and salcon licenses, were also carried by good majori-

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 .- The civic elections here to-day were the most exciting ever known and resulted, as was expected, in Mr. McLeod Stewart being elected mayor by a majority of 336 over ex-Ald. Brown, The ward contests were also very lively.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Wholesale trade is quiet, and consequently there is nothing new to report. The retail trade is flourishing, and letters from the

country merchants are cheerful. SALT-Not much doing in this line at the moment, but prices are steady. We quote oparse elevens 55c to 574c; twolves 52c to 55c; factory-fitled \$1.20 to \$1.25; Euroka \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; Turks Island

30c per bushel; rock salt \$10 per ton. WOOL.—Matters have ruled quiet the last ed, per lb, 41c to 41c.
seek or so, and values are perhaps a shade Dressed Hocs—The receipts of dressed week or so, and values are perhaps a shade essier. We hear of some sales of greasy Cape at from 15c to 17c; Australian is quoted at 17c to 20c; there has been a moderate enquiry for Canadiau, prices of which are just as last quoted.

METALS AND HARDWARE,-Nothing new to report in this line. Business is remerkably quiet. We quote: Summerlee and Langloan, \$19 00 to \$19.50; Gart We quote:-Sumsherrie, \$18.50 to 19; Coltness, \$19 to 19.50; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Egiinton and Dalmellington, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Catder, \$17.50 to \$18. Carnbr. c, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Hematite, \$20.00; Si-mens, No. 1, \$18.50 to \$19; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best | tions at full prices. Cooking butter worth Reined, Sl S5; Sigmons Bar, S2 10; Canada arout 13; per lb has been enquired Plates, Bising, S2 35 to S2.40; Penn ent for this class of goods is scarce. Roll hunting. But as the wild bear is exceedingly prelifie and very fierce and dangerous, the experiment would be a dangerous one. It would seem to be a dangerous one. It would be a dangerous one be as sensible to import a few Bengal tigers | \$3 75 to \$4 00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 610; No. 26, 7c, the usual ex tra for large sizes. Hoops and bonds, per like to ISc; Brockville, fine to finest, ISc to 100 lbs, \$2.25; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, 100; do, fair to good, 15; to ISc; Western, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common fine to fine-t, 15 to 160; do, fair to good, sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel borler plate, \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Load, per 100 Pag. -Pig. reservation, which is larger than some of the | 83.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 older States, all the wild animals and birds of to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13: firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh stoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round unchinery steel, 3 to 3 to por Ib.; Ingot tin, 250 to 00; bar tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet | 97c to 101c. zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$1.25; bright tron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2 25 per 100 lbs ; Annealed de, 2 30.

LEATHER AND SHOES-Shoe men report orders coming in presty freely, and as a rule are realizing better prices. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c to 21c; No. 1 Chica, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffelo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 1910 to 210; Hembelt Stanghter, No. 1, 250 to 270; oak sole, 42: to 48c; Waxed \$0 to 89. Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38c; ditto, GRAPE heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Gaif-splits, 28: to 32c; Caliskius, (35 to 46 line.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Caliskius, 80c to 85c; Rusrot Sheepskin Livings, 800 to 400; Harness, 240 to 330; Buffed Cow, 130 to 160; Pelibled Cow, 11a to 15 la; Rough, 23c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

Littes .- Green butchers' hides are being bought at 8 to Sho for No. 1, but very few at the latter figure, as tanners will not pay more than 92 for cured No. 1; callekins as before; sheepskins 85 to 95; as to quality,

Dry Goods.-Wholesale trade remains quiet, but traveliers are getting out upon their respective routes, and the end of this week will see most of them away from tho city. City retail trade is remarkably good. there is nothing fresh as regards prices.

furs,-The local demands are about over. We quote:—Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4.00; boar, \$12.00 to \$15.00; cub do, \$5 to \$6; fisher, \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.0; fox, cross, \$2; lysx, \$3 to \$4; tasten, 90c to \$1.00; mink, \$1 to \$1.25; minskrat, 100 to 12e; raccoon, 40 to 60e; skunk, 400 to 800, as to quality; otter, \$8

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - The chief feature in the market has been the advance in the price of Superior, eales having been made at \$3.90. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per bri, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; St. 60, Ontario, do, \$0.00 to \$00.0; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.15 to \$1.25 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$0.00 to \$3.90; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.80; Middings, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Maptel cales having been made at \$3.90. \$2.75 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$2 20 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City strong in sacks of 193 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30 to \$0.00.

OATMEAL, -Car lots of ordinary oatmea are quoted at \$3 95 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots \$1 10 to \$4 25, Grammated \$4 25 t \$4 50. Poratous—The demand is confined to local in bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and requirements, and sales of 50 to 100 bags of \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Moullie quiet Early Rose have been made at 600 por bag,

at \$20 to \$22 per ton. Commeal, \$2 40 to \$2 50 per bol. Bran, -- Quoted at \$13.00 to \$14.00 as to quantity. Shorts, \$15.00.

WHEAT. -The price of wheat at points west of Toronto is well sustained, further sales having been made there at 75c to 80c, both on account of the Toronto Syndicate and Montreal parties. This of course is equal to 91c to 92c laid down here, which cannot be got. In this market prices are purely nominal for

reasons before explained, and consequently are no criterion of value; still they are quoted as follows on a nominal basis:—Canada red winter wheat 81c to 83c; Canada white winter and spring, 82: to 830; No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 87 to 80c; No. 2 do, 85 to 86c; No. 1 Northern, 82 to 840; No. 1 hard Duluth, 86 to 87c.

CORN-Nominal at 54c to 55c in bond, and 48c duty paid. PRAS-Values are steady at 640 to 650 per

66 lbs. OATS-There is little or no change in this market, as farmers are not inclined to deliver very freely at present prices, which we quote

2710 to 280 per 32 lbs. in store.

BARLEY—Malting barley quiet at 550 to 600 per bushel. Feed barley 420 to 500. RYE-There is no demand for rye, and prices are nominal at 45c to 50c per bushel. BUCKWHEAT-Here prices rule in buyers' favor, and are quoted at 423 to 430 per 48

Malt-Montreal No. 1 90c to 95c, and other kinds from 750 to 850 per bushel in oond.

SEEDS. -- Alsike has been sold in the West on Montreal account at prices ranging all the way from \$5 to \$5 75 per bushel. Here prices are quoted as follows:—Red clover, \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel; Alsike, \$6 to \$6 50, and Timothy at \$2 25 to \$2 40 per bushel. Flaxseed, \$1 20 to \$1 35.

HAY AND STRAW.—There is a good doman at \$12.00 to \$13 per 100 bundles of 15 lhs each, down to \$7.50 to \$8 for dark cow leed. Pressed hay \$10.00 to \$13.00 per top. Straw \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each, and pressed at \$6 00 to \$7 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORE, LARD, &c -A fair amount of busi ness has transpired in Montreal short cut mess pork at \$14 50, and we quote \$14 50 to \$15. Lard is steady at 910 to 910 in pails. Tallow is duil and prices continue low. We quote: -- Montreal short cut purk per bri, \$14 50 to 15 00 ; Chicago short cut clear per tri, \$14 75 to 15 00; Mess pork, Western, por hrl, \$14 00 to 14 25; India mess beef, por too, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per Ih, 12c to 12ic; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hamsand hanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 0000; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9je; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sje to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11je; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0.00; Tailow, common refin-

hogs in this market were the largest ever known in the history of the trade, and we quote \$5 85 to \$6 as to size of lot and average weight. Higher prices are asked for single carcases.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-A good export demand is experienced, but buyers complein of prices here! going up beyond limits of Haglich buyers. In creamery there has been a little export enquiry for choice late makes, with business reported at 23½c. There has also been a good local trade during the week for selecto 220; Townships, fine to finest, 180 to 210; do, fair to good, 160 to 190; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, 14c to 15c; low grades, 11c to 13c.

CHEESE-The past week has been a little quiet in this market, so far as actual business is concerned, although noue the less firm in values. We quote:— Finest Fill colored, 1245 to 1290; finest, white, 124; to 128;; tine, 114; to 120 medium to fair, 10% to 11 to; lower grades

FRUITS, &c.

Applies -The market holds very firm, with sales of j bbing lots at \$3 to \$3 50 per bbl, sales of single worrels of fancy at \$4. EVAPORATED APPLES. - Supplies are offered a little more tracty, and sales have been reported at 10: for 50 lb boxes, quotations ranging from 10 to 11c. Dried apples quiet

at 34 to 6 and to quality.
PEARS. -- Boaton fruit is quoted at \$3 per bex. Western baskets, 50c to \$1; barrels,

GRAPES .- Almeria grapes, \$4 to \$5 per

Dares - Now dates are in fair request with sales at 6c to 7c per lb. CRANDERRIES -The market is firm, sales of Cape Cod berries being reported at \$9.09 per brl., and frozen do. at \$5.50 to \$7.00 per

Onanges .- The market was quite here yesterday, but the Oregon's cargo is expected to-day, and cales to arrive have transpired at \$5 50 per case for Valencias. Florida oranges

are ateady at \$5 per box. LEMONS .- The market is steady, with a fair amount of business reported at \$3 to \$4

per box for Messins, according to quality. COCOANUTS -The market remains firm a \$6 50 per 100. Stocks are limited. CHESTNUTS .- Some very large and choice Italian chestnuts are in the market, and quoted at 95 per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs -An improved feeling has been noticed and there is no limed stock to be had at 160, and we now quote 17c to 19c. Frish held stock is quoted at 19c to 20c, and new laid at 250 and upwards.

GAME.—The supply of partridge is large and prices easy, sales being reported of 200 brace at 35c to 45c, and one lot of choice brought 50c per brace. Deer is in full supply and prices are lower, sales being reported at 50 per lb. Saddles have been placed at 80 per lb.

DRESSED MEATS .- Farmers' frozen beef 40 to 41c per lb for hindquarters, and 3c to 4c for torcquarters. Mutton Caronascs 5c to 6c BEANS .- Medium beans are steady at \$1.15

to \$1 25 per bushel for fine to choice, and hand-picked are held for better prices. Car lots 900 to \$1.10, as to quality. Honey.-White clover honey in comb 150

to 180 per 1b. Strained honey in caus 910 to He as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Sales of good to choice ram So to 10e per lb. Syrup 90s to \$1.05 per tin. Hors-There is no change in this market.

there being no demand, and consequently holders are not endeavoring to effect sales. Browers are well stocked for some time to come with English and German hops. Porarous -The demand is confined to local and we quote 60c to 70c per bag, as to size

A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

ONIONS—Sales during the week have been made at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per barrel for red and yellow. Valencia onions in cases have sold at \$4 00 to \$5 00, and in boxes at \$1 00 to \$1 25.

Ashes-The market has been weakening during the past few days, prices having de-clined about 20c per 100 lbs since our last \$3 80 to \$3 90.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FIRM-Green cod \$3 75. Dry cod quiet but steady at \$2.80 to \$3.00. Labrador herring | Twice in recent years we have reached 500. have been dealt in at \$5 124. In store they are quoted at \$5 25 to \$5.50. Cape Breton \$5.25 to \$5,50. Salmon is quiet but steady. Newfoundian i at \$21 in tierces for No. 1 and \$19 for No. 2. In barrels, No. I \$14 and No. 2 \$13 50. British Columbia \$13,50. In fresh fish, tommy code \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bbl. Fresh ood 30 to 40 per lb. as to quality.

large lots 380 to 400. Cod oil is plentiful. Genuine Newfoundland cod is quoted at 421c, and Halifax at 350 to 380; Gaspe 390; cod liver oil 65a to 70c.

UNSTERS .- Bivalves, \$3 to \$4 per bhl ; for \$2.75.

egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered. 85.25 to \$5 50 per gross ton.

TURONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business generally is good and payments are considered fair.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - In this branch there is not much selling. Stock-taking is the order of the day and enquiries are few. A number of orders have, however, been supplied nearly 54 per cent. From less than booked for forward delivery in spring. The a million bushels, it increased by a series of copper market is not quite so buoyant, but

inget tin is well maintained.
FLOUR-There is a rather firmer feeling in breadstuffs, but we cannot alter our prices in economic history of a growth so rapid. of last week. At present, in this market, Of the other countries which export wheat there is almost nothing moving either inward or outward. Oatmeal quiet and unchanged. Bran-Dealers ask \$12, but cars can be had,

we are told, at \$11.50.

GRAIN—Little, if any, grain coming into the city this week, and we can discover no change in quotations. Wheat is firm, barley quietat from 570 for bright No. 1, and 550 for No. 1 to 500 for No. 2, and 400 for No. 3. On's are a trifle better, and pear in request at 52c and 54c. Nothing doing in

either rye or corn. GROCERIES-Matters in this line have been dull for a fortnight, as usual at such a season. The sugar market is quiet, with prices fairly steady. Very little activity in teas, which are firm in New York and a trifle better in England. We quote the range in Congous and Southongs from 17c to 60s. Demand for dried fruit has slackened, still there is no overstock. We quote London layer raisins \$2.50 to \$2.75; blb bakets \$3.75; Tarragons ulmonds 160: S'oily filberts 1040 to 110. Coffees have been firm these two weeks post, since the advance. Jamaica we quote 14c to 200; Java 210 to 27c.

HIDES AND SKINS-Green hides are easier, we quote 8: for both cows and steers. A cyr of cured, mixed, sold within the week



CURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Tever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Virer's rapidly heal under its benign influence, importantly has it manifested its potency in caring Tettor, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbancies, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hollands. Send tendents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE," Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Coiden Medical Discovery, and good algostion, a fair skin, buoyant spirals, vint strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

Consumption,

hich is Scrofulous Disease of the which is Scrofulous Disease of the finness is promptly and certainly arrested and curied by this God-given remedy, if taken effore the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terricity tall disease, when first offering tall now cell-braied remedy to the public. Dr. Pience handed remedy to this public, Dr. Pience Langelt scribibly of calling it his "Constantion Cure," but abandoned that name too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthense, alternative, or blood-cleanising, anti-bilinus, external, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, the only as a remedy for consumption of the strays, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES of the

of the solution and lines of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such ones, or yellowish-brown spots of fines or tody, frequent hondacte or dizzions, bad taste in mouth, internal beat or chilladiternating with hot flashes, low spirits and afternating with hot flashes, low spirits and remointy borobodings, irregular appetite, and conted tongue, you are suffering from Indication, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, and Hondacted tongue, you are suffering from Indication, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, and the suffering for these symptoms are experienced. As a remody for all such ones, Dr. Pierce's ciolden Medical Discovery has no equal.

for Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

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ierce's LITTLE Tongant LIVER QUELS PILLS. ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vint.

> \$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietom of Dr. Sage's Catarth Remedy for a case of oxiarth which they

cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarth. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRI REMEDY cures the worst case, of Catarth. "Dold in the Head," and Outerrhal Headache, 50 cents.

THE TRADE OF THE STATES.

AN INTERESTING REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES-HOW THE EXPORT TRADE HAS GROWN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The report of the Senate committee on transportation routes, etc., has been published. It makes a volume of five hundred pages and contains many valuable tables and much information on the subissue, sales having been made of first pots at ject of transportation gathered from nearly every country in the world. The first table presented indicates the progress of the United States for a generation. Thirty-three years sgo we produced 100.000,000 bushels of wheat and about 600,000,000 bushels of corp. 000,000 bushels of wheat and in 1885 the corn crop reached 1,800,000,000 bushels, a fivefold increase in wheat and

threefold increase in corn. The increase in others has not been so rapid. Ic the export trade, the committee ecys, wheat has always ranked first in value and in fiftyeight years has added \$2,600,000,000 to the Fish Oils —Steam refined seal oil 50c, and value of our national production, a sum arge lots 38c to 40c. Cod oil is plentiful. equivalent to four times the value of exported oorn and commeal during the same period. It is shown that the difference in the price of corn between the Atlantic ports and the Lake ports has steadily declined from Malpeques and narrows, common at \$2 50 to 21 cents per bushel in 1873 to 10 cents \$2.75. HARD COAL.—The market is steady at ports and the Western river boats from 19c \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$6 for in 1873 to 11c in 1883. Turning from the United States to foreign countries the com-STEAM COAL —The market keeps firm and imittee shows the production and consump-stocks light. We quote Cape Breton \$4 to tion of cereals in Europe, and brings out \$4 25, Pioton, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch at the ract that the increase in population has been relatively much greater in the great grain producing countries than it has been in the grain buying countries. The United Kingdom appears to have purchased about two-thirds of all the wheat the United States exported during this period. In the first period the United States supplied less than I per cent of the wheat imported in the United Kingdom; in the last period it leaps and hounds, to about 503,000,000 bush. ele. Excepting the rapid growth of imports ot wheat from India there is no instance to the United Kingdom, Russin retains the second position, Germany the third, and British India has in eleven years leared from the eleventh to the fourth. In the next decade, the committee says, Germany will be practically out of the race, and it is more than probable that India will contest with the United States for the first position. One of the features of the report is the showing in tabular form of the prices of wheat for a series of years in the principle countries of the world. Tables are also appended showing the ocean freights of grain from nearly every important country to England, and also the comparative rates of freight charges from the

FALLING LEAVES.

various countries of the world.

Leaves are the most important part of the plant. A portion of the food which plants require is conveyed through the roots, but by far the larger portion is absorbed through the leaves. Leaves perform for plants a like function, to some extent, to that which the stomach does for man and the other orders of the animal kingdom which possess that organ. They assimilate the plant's food, converting inorganic matter into organic. Leaves are green because it is only in the green matter that assimilation occurs. The food is gathered by the leaves from the sunlight, air and moisture, or rain. The larger the leaves the more food they absorb it exposed to sunlight and air, and, in some cases, the more rapidly the plant grows. At the end of summer the leaf becomes loaded with solid inorganic matter and its functions are impaired. The colour then becomes modified. The green line changes in the case of leaves into or other colour, de pending on the variety of tree, the condition of the atmosphere as respects the moisture and the presence or absence of frost. Where the air is driest and frosts come earliest after the leaf begins to change in color, the hues are the bright at and most varied. When the green col r has vanished, the leaf, being then incapable of receiving food from the elements, dries up and dies. But not one leaf falls unless wrenched off by external forces without leaving behind it in embryo the hud which is to unfold into a

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after cating. Which would had for several hours after eating, as I was recommended by Mr. Papplewell, Ghemist, of our city, to try Northr p and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not neen bet'or for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stowach. Othera of my family have used it with best results."

leaf and perform a like service for the plant

in the succeeding year.

It is to be feared that thousands of intelligent persons who are supposed to be religious beings, have no conception of the greatness of the idea of duty or moral accountableness, of the meaning of the word "ought." But it is certain that nothing is done well until it is done from the sense of a controlling principle of inherent and essential rightness. Duty is the child of love, and, therefore, there is power in all its teachings and commands.

Most excruciating are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, by promoting increased action of the kinneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the hatural channels cortain acrid elements in the hatural channels cortain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative antibilious medicine and general corrective.

"Ill-natured one; for as the latter will only attack his enemies, and those he wishes ill to, the other injures indifferently both friends, and foes.—Addison.

In the stress and heat of the day, with the cheek burning, with shouts ringing in the ears, who is so blest as to remember the yearnings he had in the cool and silent merning, and know that he has not belied them.

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NEWS NEWS NEWS

S. CARSLEY'S Annual January, Chenring

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EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY. EVERY DAY. EVERY DAY. EVERY DAY.

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MONTREAL.

BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Cive Away 1 are Self-Operating Washing Anadenes. If you want one send as your name, I. O. and extrass office at once. The National Co., 23 Dayse, X. L.

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This powder never varies. A marrel of purity, strength and wholesenerses. More decisionical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold it competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in case. Royal Baking POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. I.

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an ind soreet man is more hurtful than an

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with rhounatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil recommended. I immeknow that he has not belied them.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas believed, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles gold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

Thomas Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottles, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

IN FAVOR OF THE

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

MONTRRAL, 20th Dec., 1886. To the St. Leon Water Co., 4 Victoria Square: GENTIEURN,—Being a sufferer from Dyspepsia and Indigestion for the last two years, I havfound that the frequent use of St. Leon Mineral Water has given me greater relief than any other remedy that I have used. I firmly believe that a constant use of the St. Leon Water will oure worst case.

JOSEPH FORGET, Barber,

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253 St. JAMES STARET