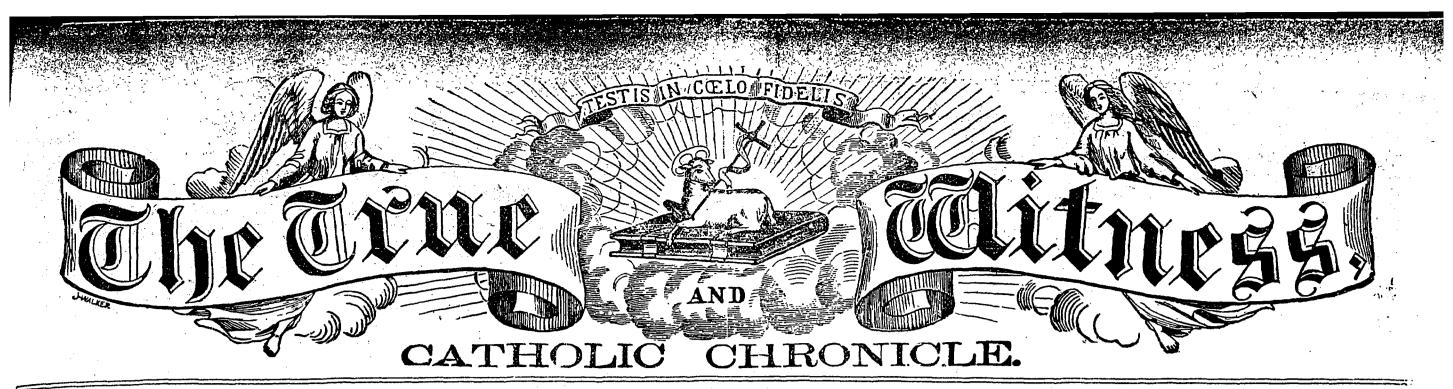
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VOL. XXXVIII.---NO. 24

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888.

MORALS OF NOBILITY.

Grace Greenwood on the Morality of England's Court.

From the Time of Sell Gwynn to the Present -Scanda,s in High Life-A Decrease in Boyal Profilgacy - The Present Royal -scandals in High Life-A Decreme in Boyal Profilgacy - The Present Royal Family Higher in Morals-The Prince of the Prince of Wales is the lack of serious-Amusements - His Passionate Admiration for Pectty Women-Patronage of Questionable Sports-The Princess of Wa'es -Pretty, Fond of Amusements, and Frankly Frivolous-The Meir Apparent and Sullivan-How the Prince Cheapeas Reyally.

(Copyrighted, 1887.)

During a golden autumn day, spent with some friends at Highgate, that most charming suburb of London, we were taken to see the quaint old place bests wed by Courles II. on his favorite of favorites, Nell Gwynn. It has suf-fered strange inutations since Nell's time, not fered strange inutations since Nell's time, not the least strange inutations since Nell's time, not the least strange being that it now has for a mistress a fair American, the young wife of Sir Sydney Waterlow. But Lady Waterlow does not dwell in the nulls or wander through to a grounds which a not not and a passionate admiration for broughter songs of the ex-orange grid, ex-actres her royal lover, and his roystering companions. Ab, no ! for the house has fallen into dismal decay, while the grounds have, through years of and wishes have a tangle and labyrinth of shues and wishes like to the magic guarded gardens of the Sleeping Beauty. Indeed, so rank is the some obliging triend, where he meets them. neglect, become a tragle and hap much of shires and vines, like to the magic-guarded gardens of the Sleeping Beauty, Indeed, fo rack is the growth of untended flowers, fast relapsing into primitive barbarism, so insolent the spread of weeds, so still and slumberous the atmosphere with the method bin of the most standing of weeds, so still and sumperiors the sumperiors of this eachapted bit of the past, standing at bay against the mighty roar of the fast-advanc-ing town, that one could easily fancy Nell yet in her quaint bed chamber, such in her proin her quaint bed chamber, such in her pro-longed beauty-sleep, but, perhaps, just ready to wake, take a bath in her shallow marble tub, array herself in rich stuffs and colors, just come again into fashion after two centuries, and starb out on a new career of conquest. The court out on a new career of conquest. The court proper, or the proper court, would not receive her, nor even the demicacute or the heirap-parent, openly; but the stage would be more than ever open to her. She would probably

"the west, To dazzle when the sun is down, And rob the world of rest."

revel in republican homage, and roll in "green revel in republican homage, and roll in "green-backs," like to other practy favorites of princes. The Merry Monarch was very fond of this Highgate place—pleasant and cizy, but never uxurious—and with it is connected a significant ittle story. One morning, as Charles was strolling up and down the brick-paved terrace, with his paral bodymard of ittle homenard with his usual bodyguard of ittle long-eared spaniels, Mistress Eleanor Gwynn appeared at her chamber window, holding in her white, dimpled arms a pretty baby, who much re-

reverenced by loyal English people as a saint acd by his elder bother's gay a sociates pro-nounced "a muff." It was whispered that he had in the suany South a questionable and sad little romance, and that it had to do with his untimely and sudden death. But I don't believe

it. No Guelph ever committed suicide.

Wa cs - Not Over-Scrupulous in his ness. He is a man who, of all things, loves to be amused, and who is not over scrupulous as to who or what amuses him. In his visits to Paris be frequents the Palais Royal and Opera Bonife, and between the acts drops into the lorges of the prettiest and gygest of the artistes. This prettiest and givest of the artistes. This habit is so notorious that Z la did not heaitate to put him into the dressing-room of his beautiful and terrible "Nana." In London, comic actors, singers and personators, all sorts of "funny men," and bright, original, witty women are sure of his gracious putronage. Hy finds high tragedy, even when superbly pre-sented, as at the Lyceum, "slow," and classical German music—even the compositions of his homoted futbours here a while when he goes lament d father -- a bore; while when he gree to grand opera, he generally goes to sleep. He is royally foud of good living, the turf, and all

Some obliging triend, where he meets them. One of the best things I know of him is his hearty liking-something as near friendship as a prince is capable of-for certain beautiful a prince is capacity of ours, whom he has felt com-pelled to respect. I will instance Miss Ander son, Mrs. Potter - yes, toul lovely Miss Jenny Chamberlain. To inter of these has the flattering regard of this mitchesged " Prince Charm-ing" being a real barries, we happ, but I believe it was an honest and eyal tribute to brauty and it was an honest and what table to be arry and genius. The Princhis by end question kindly and generous; men of his set pronounce him "a capital good fellow;" but, republican as I am, it seems to me that the heir to the proudest and noblest crown in the world should not be any fellow's "good fellow." If apything could sober the man, even after a wild youth, it would seem that a time like this were enough—a time when the side ide of world aftering the seem that a time like this were enough—a time when the rising tide of p pular disaffection, the sullen, miry tide of desperate want, is lapping against the steps of the throne—when the poli-tical sky of all Europe .s black with threatening and lund with portents. In bis marriage the Prince of Wales has no ad antage over his bothers, except in the popu-larity and beauty of his wife. The Duchess of Edinburgh, though little liked in England, is a woman of strong characters rate in England, is a

woman of strong characters rare intelligence, this own meals. You can fancy Balfour's chag-and d gnity of demeanor; the Duchess rin at this turn of things. of Connaught, an excellent little creature, Mr. Balfour is in as ugly fix concerning the and no fool holds her husband heart in spite of her exceeding plainness, while the Princess of Wales, amiable, graceful, and gracious, is rather negative in character. She is preternaturally young, with no trace of sor-row or trial, or even thought, in her pretty, placid face: fond of amusement, famkly frivolous, and too jealous of hes dignity. In fact, the charming royal matron yet retains all a pretty girl's love of admiration, dress and adornment. It is little wonder if, in these critical times, serious English people look forward with some apprehension to the coming to the throne of this pair of perennially youthful pleasure lovers. They may love and admire, but they do not wholly trust them. They fear that the court of the future reign will be rather mercantile than a moral advantage to Lon don; that in it science, literature and art of the highest character, great public enterpriser, and schemes of education and benevolence will and schemes of education and benevolence with find even less aid and comfort than in the pres-ent melancholy, migratory, and miserly court; while through its favor will flourish mightily costumers, milliners, and tailors, funny men and horsey men, French comedicanes and singers, and American champion shots, showmen, swimmers and pugilists. On the second Sunday in December good On the second Sudday in December good English Churchmen must have prayed with unnsual fervor for the Queen long to reign over them, steady and stolid, proper and plous as she is, for the mischervous little bird of the telegraph must have carried to the remotest parts of the kingdom news of the inter-view between the British Heir Apparent a notorious Americ.n Prize-Fighter. The account of the courtesies exchanged between these two powerful personages, in which the Irish-American did not by any means take a secondary position—the report of the conversation, liberally spiced on both s des with the slang of the Ring, and preceded and follow-ed by "hearty hand-shakes," must have been ed by "hearty haud-shakes," must have been tough reading for aristocratic and refined con-servatives Yet I am afraid there is not among the entire English aristocracy a peer or a pre-late too proud to kiss the hand of his Royal Highness after the grip of Sullivan the slugger. But we republica's should not be troubled. The less the Prince realizes the mighty respon-sibilities and magnificent opportunities of his own position, the more he cheapens royalty through such unworthy associations, the better for the principles of democracy and equality. Let him continue to make light of his dignity and his destiny a few years longer. a great ohange must come either in him or change must come either in him or the entire system of English sovereignity. This is an age of miracles; the savthe entire system or English sovereignity. This is an age of miracles; the sav-ing change may come in him, and he may yet show himself as moral and as mean as "Prince Hal," who as Henry V. publicly cut poor old Jack Faletaff, and "unkindest cut of all " nearbad the him like a Schweimer poor old Jack Falstaff, and "unkindest cut of all," preached to him like a Salvation Army exhorter. But that Prince of Wales was still young when he turned over a new leaf in his-tory; this one has passed the sge at which his father ceased from his virtuous labors, so is little likely to pose for posterity as Albert-the Good T the-Good II.

parsimonious to be profligate, while the Duke of Connaught is too domestic—too like h's father. Oddly enough, the only exception I remember was in the case of the late Duke of Albany — nut only the populace, but what Unionists call say that I never met with anything but cour- to his visitors that the confinement and the not only the populace, but what Unionists call men of weal b, education and position, as most people will be surprised to witness on the National side.

tional side. I have a'ready spoken of the projetted re-ception of the released members. The project grows bigger daily, and the difficulty now seems to be to keep it within workable propor-tions. The Liberals of Manchester have ten dered them a banquet in Free Trade Hall, The Liberals of London also want to give them a banquet. This demonstration will take place while Parlament is sitting, the date likely to be chosen to me free ways.

be chosen te ng February 13: The prosecution of Timothy Harrington yes terday was a mean attempt to get at the secre-tary of the National League by outrageous straining of the law. Mr. Harriegton has not been connected with his brother's paper for several years; yet, because his brother's clerk, through insdvertence, cmitted to strike his name off the post office register, he has been sent nced to six weeks imprisonment for the self-same offence, namely publishing a report of the League, for which his brother has just done a month. The matter will be heard of more fully later, as an appeal has been taken to the binker source.

Mr. Blunt, who is in prison dress, was yes-terday picking oakum. His wife was not allowed to see him, nor anybody except his solicitor, who, it appears, found his fingers so sore from the cakum that he could not hold by Bible.

his Bible. Mr. Balfour's prison barbarities have just re-ceived in important check in the action of Ominty County Judge O'Connor Monris in ordering Mr. Sheehy to be treated as a first-clavs misdemeanant like the Lord Mayor of Dub'in. Mr. Sheehy is was who was dashed to the ground, his hands tied, and his clothes ripped from his back He was a winness at Mr. Blunt's tical : al-o at his own appeal before Judge Morris. He was taken about the country in prison dress each morning. He resist d wearing the uniform, and five warders had to force it on his limbs. When he appeared before Ju 'ge Morris, he was dressed half in prison clothes and half in his own clothes, which be had managed to retain. He had no hat, and his hair was uncombed. A three weeks' growth of beard co ered his face. The judge was horrified at this treatment of a Member of Parliament. He said it was monstrous to inflict such indignities and humiliation on a gentleman in his rolition. He regarded him as a political prisoner, whatever others did, and would order him to be treated with the respect due to his character as a reprewith the respect due to his character as a repre-sentative of the people during his imprisonment for a political offence. He forthwith trans-formed Mr. Sheeby from a Balfour criminal into a first-class misdemeanant. This means that Mr. Sheeby will have his own clothes, will be allowed to receive and write letters. have visits from he wife and friends, read books and neuronears furnish his call binself and supply newspapers, furnish his cell himself and supply his own meals. You can fancy Balfour's chag-

Chief of Police, refuses to prosecute his fellow Government official, Major Roberts, governor of the Cork jail, despite the criminal informa-tion which three little girls have sworn against him. Mr. Balfour must either put the Execuhim. Mr. Balfour must either put the Execu-tive in motion to carry out the prosecution or else lie under the imputation of consiv-iug at the crimes of his sub.rd.nate. What Mr. Balfour has done instead is to cause the arcest of Mr. Lane, M.P., for a speech de-livered a couple of months aro, Mr. Lane'-real offence being that, as acting editor of "Tre Cork Herald" during Alderman Hosper's imprisonment, he has been most per-sistent in dragging this scandal to the light and preventing the Government escaping the respreventiat the Government escaping the res-ponsibility of following up the culprits. An effort was made by friends of the officials in Cork to induce Mr. Lane to let the matter drop. Mr. Lane refusiog, his voice is to be stifled by the walls of a jail.

tesy and good will from high and low. meagreness of prison diet is telling a good deal on his constitution. The rev. gentle-I suppose there is not a more patient, po-I suppose there is not a more patient, po-lits and placable population in the world man locks pale, and he has had little sleep, thut of rural Ireland. In fact, they push these qualities to excess. A people of harder fibre, like the Stotch, would never have stood such a system of land laws so leng. And their politeness makes them rather apt to say what they think will please you than to tell the literal truth. Ask an Irishman about trout fishing in some mountain loch, and he pate frame like Filser like filser. We here the these to in a case of one of a weak and deli-

trout fishing in some mountain loch, and he oate frame like Father Ryan, who before but, if you chance to get a good fishing day, you'll maybe catch a few." They both mean much the same thing, but have a different situation. In the early morning Rev. Father

way of expressing it. CHRISTMAS IN THE COLECION JAILS. How the Political Prisoners Fare.

(Dublin Nation.)

The Freeman correspondent writes as follows from Tuliamore on Sunday : The sen-tence passed upon Mr. Mandeville expired towhat has been already stated has since taken place. Public indignation at the indignity day (Christmas D.), but that gentleman was released on yesterday morning in accordance with a prison custom of allowing prisoners, marked manner amongst all the citizens of whose sentence concludes on the great festival, free a day before. It was arranged by the townspeople to hold first-class misdemeanant is commonted on demonstration in honor of Mr. Mandeville, a demonstration in honor of Mr. Mandoville, and preparations for illuminating the houses in the main street had been carried out. The authorities, however, took the utmost pre-cautions to prevent any demonstration. Early of Sylurday morning the clothes which cautions to prevent any demonstration. Early on Saturday morning the clothes which Early on Saturday morning the clothes which had been torn off Mr. Balfeur's prisoner by the five warders were given back to him, and he was to'd to prepare to start upon a jour-ney. A few minutes byfore the morning ney. A few minutes before the morning train was timed to start for Portarlington, Mr. Mandeville was escorted by some warders to the railway station, which is but a few hundred yards from the jail. He was placed in a car inge and a ticket for Cork handed to him. Considering the great severities he has underg ne since his incarceration, he looked well, and was in excellent spirite. He left the train at the Limerick Junction on his way home to Mitchelstown,

Dr. Moorhead, J.P., visited the priven at an early hour and saw Mr. William O'Brien, who is looking pale, but is in the best of apicits. He is on the ordinary prison fare, and states that he is surprised how well he is getting on. A very large number of Christmas cards were received for him, the greater number being from Eagland and abroad.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

EXILED AND FREEZING.

EVICTED FROM THEIR IRISH HOME AND STARY ING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- One of the saddest cases of destitution and suffering that was ever brought to the attention of the Castle Garden authorities was reported to Superin-

tendent Henry J. Jackson yesterday. Detective Peter Groden, who is in the employ of the Emigration Board, said :-"The case is so sad that it brought tears to will reply: "Tront is it, your honor? Sure is sentence had only just racovered from the three's lashings of them. You'll often get effects of Judge Boya's treatment. But he Griffin, with his wife and three children, two at every cast. While the reply of the made no complaint to-day to the Mayor and cautions S sot would be: "It's a dour loch, Mr. John Guinano, visiting justices, who light this morning wandering about the streets. The weather was so cold lost night that they suffered great hardship. The poor Griffin, C C, St. John's, assistant chaplain to the prison, celebrated the ordinary Macs in the jail chapel, and Father Ryan attended. After this the rev. gentleman was confined to his cell with the exception of one solitary house larged the for even of the review of the set of the set

The physicians at the Castle Garden Hoshour allowed him for exercise ; otherwise, the pital, assisted by the matron and other on ployes, did all in their power to make the monotony of his confinement, excepting the visits paid him by the Rev. Father Higgins, Adm., chaplain; Father Lee, C.C., a sistent obaplain; the Mayor, Mr. John Gainane, J.P.; and Mr. W. Spillane, J.P. With ro-gard to any attempt to make Father Ryan destitute family comfortable.

MISERY AND DESTITUTION.

A little later Gritfin and his wife and little ones were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be cared for on don the prison clothing nothing further than the Island. Griffin told the following story

to Superintendont Jackson :-"I lived in County Kerry, Ireland, where I occupied a small farm. The rent was bigh and my crops small, and I became so poor that my family were near starving. offered to Father Ryan is expressed in a very Limerick, and the fact that the stipendiaries who sentenced him did not class him as a

"Finally we were turned out of house and home by the landlord. Instead of taking care of us the authorities sent us to America. We were landed at Quebec and given means to come from Canada to New York.

On investigation Superintendent Juckson ascertained that the steamship which brought the Griffin family to Quebec was the Carpian, which plies between that city and London, England. The British poor authorities sont see Father Ryan they left their cards as the the family to Quebec, because if they had put them aboard a steamer for New York they would not have been permitted to land here, To-day in Herbertstown the meeting of the local branch of the League strongly condemn-ed the arrest of Father Ryan, and sympath-isod with him in his imprisonment. as they are paupers under the United States law.

Arriving in New York from Canada the destitute family first went to the house of Griffin's sister-in-law, at Harlem The sisterin-law was unable to keep them, and last evening they were forced to quit her house. They wandered about, not knowing which way to go for shelter. Finally, exhacsted and benumbed with cold, they stepped into a further mention was made as to his having hallway. Griffla was trying to assist his wife to wear the prison olothes. Subsequently to cuddle the children together and warm the Mayor and Mr. J. Guinane, J.P., visited them when a policeman came along. them when a policeman came along.

tho rev. gentleman, who stated to them that Grittia told the sergeant on duty at the station that a man named French, at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, the British Government, had furnished him with means to get to Quebco, and thence to this city. Superintendent Jackson had a conference with the Castle Garden Committee of the Emigration Board to-day, and it was decided to call the attention of the British Consul at this part to the case of the Griffin family, and request bim to write to the Home Government asking that steps be taken to etop the sonding of paupers to the United Status by the roundabout way described above.

semblad the King-

"With the self-same eyes and hair."

"With the self-same eyes and hair." More than once the proud mother had soli-cited for him a ducal title, and estates to emp-port it; but her here had put her off, fearful of establishing a precedent which might strain the royal prerog tive and exhaust the royal treasury. Now, looking down from the window and holding forward the child, she cried, "A title, your Maj-sty, or out goes the brat !" The indolent K-ng was alarmed for his beau-tiful boy, and instantly exclaimed, "Save the Duke of St. Albans?" Some of England's noblest titles and estates

Some of England's noblest titles and estates have had their origin in some such ignoble way, nave had their origin in some such ignoble way, dated directly back to honors and rewards be-stowed by profligate kings and princes on low-born courtesans and their "brats." The blue blood ol Britain is not altogether cerulean, but has now and then a very earthly tings. The scandals which so frequently disgrace the high-set English essents and their the world are outest English society and shock the world are out est English soulety and snock the world are out-breaks of the cancerous corruption of past generations. Yet the rorally of to-day, not only of Eugland, but of can in-mtil kingdoms, is certainly more decent and decirous than that is certainly more decent and decrous than that of less than a century agonitude in the tabaluta-ly more virtuors. In England this improve-ment is, of course, largely due to the example of the "virtuousest, discreteest, best" of queens. Her uncle William had his palace well stocked with and his civil list well burdened for his natural children; her uncle George was, as all the world knows, the greatest of all more values the world knows, the greatest of all royal volup-tuaries and libertines, and even her venerable grandpapa had in his youth his princely peccadillos. It is, percaps, an open question whether the royal and ducal folk of old times, who handsomely provided for their mistreses and boldly acknowledged and encoded their illecoldly acknowledged and enhoused their life-gitimate children, were more immoral than those of our day, who conceal irregular relations and ignora their consequences; bu' about the honesty and manliness of the two courses there can be no question. It may be that the grow-ing restiveness of that once stupid animal, the tax-payer, has something to do with the decrease

tax-payer, has something to do with the decrease of royal profigacy. Seen under the white light of absolute moral-ity, I cannot claim that the daily walk and c m-versation of the popular Prince of Wales pro-sents a lofty example to high English society, yet I do not bolieve him the Don Giovanni or Sardaaapalus he has been represented. He possesses too genial, kindly, and frank a nature and too much youd sense to attempt a Prince posses also too genial, know, and that a hadra and too much good eense to attempt a Prince Regent's *rôle*; that is played out. And then, he is too basy with bridge and park openings; and exhibition inarguratings; he is whirled from banquet to banquet, from chair to chair: he is waltzed through golleries, is called to want and mathematical math and there are a tractage and park opening. wrestle with Albert monuments and statues and multitudinous busts. It seems to be the and multitudinous busts. It seems to be the policy of the Queen and her advisers to keep the royal family "to the fore," to have not only the Prince of Wales, but all his brothers and sisters, nerhews and nieces, act up to the *Ick* dian motio—serving the people in all proper ceremonial ways—and the people work them well. Last summer the three-year old Duke of Albany actually laid the foundation of a public building, and did his "level best" with his little trowel to prove to British tax-payers that they were getting their money's worth, out of the Guelphs. the Guelpha

the Guelphs. Unque tionably the Euglish royal family of to day is an improvement on that with which the century opened. On the morals of the sons and daughters of George III. history is reticent; and will be during the life of the good Queen; but I am afraid that there was weapened the whole where was the sons and the sons and the sons and the sons and the sons are songly the sons and the sons are songly the songly

GRACE GREENWOOD.

BALFOUR'S COURSE IN IRELAND.

PERSECUTION CONTINUES UNCHECKED-PREPARA-TIONS FOR TWO BIG DEMONSTRATIONS-

LONDON, Jan. 12 - Preparations go on with

Mr. Sexton's illness is very serious. His physicians have grave fears for his recovery. T. P. GILL, M.P.

A WORD FOR IRELAND.

THE ORANGE LION LIES DOWN WITH THE GREEN LAMB.

(From London Society.)

This brings me to another point which has impressed me most favorably-the almost complete obliteration of religious animosity everywhere, except in a few of the Orange counties of the North. Wherever I have been I have found the best possible feeling between Protestants and Catholics. The only difference I could detect was that where there was a bad landlord the feeling against him was rather stronger if he happened to be a Catholic than if he were a Protestant. The very best and most popular landlord I have come across is a Protestant and stanch old fashioned Tory. But he resides among his people, never raised his rents (which were very mod-erste until the recent fall of prices), helps them with money and materials to improve their houses and holdings, assists them in sickness or misfortune, and, in a word, behaves like a Christian gentleman, who recognizes that land has its duties as well as as ite rights.

Verily he has his reward, for when there was a talk of disturbances some time ago 100 of the Catholic tenants of this Protestant Tory went up to his residence with slout sticks in their hands and offered their services as a guard to protect. He simply laughed at their fears ; for he felt safer in his house in Tipnerary than I do in mine within twenty-five miles of London. The London newspapers give such an account of out rages that I have been seriously asked by friends if I thought I was doing my duty to my family in exposing myself to such danger as I incur by going to Ireland. I can only say that there is not a preclaimed district in Ireland in which I would not rather find my-

self alone in the dark than I would on the Thames embankment. If there is one thing that impresses itself more forcibly than an writing on Monday, says :- For the first THE CORN CALLS. THE CO

Alderman Bcoper, M.P., is still lying on the plank hed, and is on runishment diet for declining to performential offices. He does not complain of this, as he states that he adheres to what he considers his duty, and he accepts the consequences. Ho is, for so far,

in good health and capital spirits. The Lord Mayor is looking very well. He fold Dr. Moorbual that he wished to make a complaint to him, as a magistrate, of what he believes to be a breach of the rules by the prison authorities. For the last few weeks copies of the Nation have been given to the Lord Mayor, but on Friday night the governor informed his lordship that he would not

be permitted to receive this week's number, as it contained "certain matter held to be unlawful."

The Lord Mayor states that he believes this to be a distinct violation of his rights under Rule 18, which provides that a first-class misdemeanant shall be allowed to carry on his profession. Dr. Moorhead entered the probably receive no attention whatever. As the public are aware. Dr. Moorhead has written several complaints in this volume, to not one of which has he received any answer whatever, yet when he complained to the Prisons Board of this extraordinary state of

affairs the following polite epistic was sent to him :---

"Dublin Castle, 12:h December, 1887. SIR .-- I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to state that the General Prisons Board having made enquiries on the subject thereof, find that the governor has acted quite properly as regards the distribution of books to prisoners in Tullamore Jail.

"I am also to request that in future you will be good enough to address any remarks you may have to make on such subjects to the Visiting Committee, as perscribed by statute.-I am, sir, your obedient servant, "W. LANB,"

"Geo. Moorhead, Esq., J.P., Tuliamore." The subject ou which the Board approved of the governor's action was in declining to give Mr. Hayden a second volume of one of Cardinal Newman's works, which ispublished in eight volumes. The book had been approved of, but Captain Featherstown, as a literary censor, considered the first volume to be quite enough for the prisoner. Dr. M'Alroy, P.P., V.G., visited the prison and saw all the political prisoners.

The following telegram was received on Monday by Mr. Henry Egan, chairman of the Town Commissioners, from Mr. Patrick

O'Brien, Sullivan, and Mandeville. a warmhearted and hopeful Christmas greeting, and assure them that my sentiments are shared by millions of their exiled brothers. "PATRICK ESAN."

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE REV. M. RYAN, C.C. The Limerick Freeman correspondent,

he would make no complaint as to his treatment, nor would he ask a favor irom the authorities to mitigate the present mode of procedure adopted to him. Une complaint, nowever, he did make as a clergyman of the Catholic Church. The sentence on the rev. gentleman precludes his celebrating the ordinary Mass incumbent on every clergyman

on Christmas day. At a meeting of the Delvin Board of Guardians a resolution of sympathy with Father Ryan was adopted, and his treatment by the prison authorities indignantly denounced.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. DAVID SHEEHY, M. P.

Mr. David Sheehy still maintains his refusal to wear the prison garb, notwithstand-ing that his friends are constantly requesting him to abandon his resolve in this respect. On Christman Day he was parading his cell with shirt and drawers, and though the cold is bitter and the prison diet meagre he will at any cost endure his tortures. Mr. Michael Ryan, J.P., saw him early that day, and complaint on the visitors' book, where it will despite his terrible trials he found him in excellent spirits. The Mayor (Mr. Cantwell, J.P.,) subsequently saw him and his account is substantially the same-the jall rigors unchanged, and Sheehy's fortitude unchange able.

only other alternative left them.

On Saturday Father Mat Ryan was visited

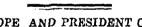
by Dr. Gubbins, one of the magistrates for

the county Limerick. In answer to Dr.

Gubbins he said he had no complaint to make

but that his bed was very hard, and he had

not slept much for the past two nights. He stated that he got enough to eat, and that no



THE POPE AND PRESIDENT CLEVE LAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11 .- The President to day received a beautifully engrossed copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of Catholics of Richmond, Va., held in the celebration of the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., at which resolutions were adopted thanking the Presi dent "for the honor which he has paid to our Holy Father's golden jubilee," and at which the following remarks were included in an address made by the Rev. John Keaue, Bishop of Richmond, Va. :---"While we are glad to see all tender their marks of congratulation to our Holy Father, our hearts are particularly affected by the tribute of honor and affection forwarded this week by the President of the United States, who had sent His Holiness a beautiful engrossed copy of the constitution of the country. Bigotry may howl about cur ultramontanism, Jesuitmay how about our ultramontanism, Jesuit-ism, Romanism and the like, but the Presi-dent, although not himself a Catholic, showed himself man enough to act independently of all parrow-minded influences. All honor to by big sotion the addit and the later of our by big sotion the addit and the later of our the President, who generously interpreted by his action the spirit and the letter of our glorious constitution."

THE PRESIDENT TO THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Archbishop Ryan bas handed to the rector of the American Sem-inary President, Cleveland's letter with the volume of the American constitution dedicated to the Pope. The restor will present them on the occasion of the Pope's reception to the American bishops, in order to avoid putting His Holiness to the fatigue of giving s special audience.

A CANONIZATION CEREMONY.

MANITOBA'S NEW MINISTRY.

LIST OF THE NEW MEMBERS. WINNIPEG, Jan. 15.—The House of Assembly was crowded this afternoon at the meeting of the Legislature. After routine McArthur and Francis, newly elected members, were intro-duced, and amidst lovd laughter and cheers they both took their seats on the Government side. Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, which will be carried by mutual consent, providing for the one man one vote principle in all elec-tions hereafter. This excludes non-residents. Premier Harrison, on the orders of the orders Premier Harrison, on the orders of the orders of the day being called, rose to a question of privilege and announced the resignation of the Government and that Mr. Greenway had been called upon to form a Cabinet. He moved, seconded by Mr. Greenway, the adjournment of the House till Thuraday. The mombers then crossed the floor of the House, Mr. Nor-cura beding and singing "One More Niver to quay leading, and singing "One More River to Cross." On Thursday the Rouse will adjourn for four weeks. A Reform caucus was held in-mediately after the adjournment, and Mr. Greenway announced the new Cabinet, which will consist of himself, Joseph Mariio, Smart, will consist of himself, 504 ph marrie, Smatri, Prendergast and Mayor Jones. Considerable opposition was made to the selection of the latter because he is not a member of the House, but finally he was accepted. The Conservatives say they can easily bent Prondergast and if they do, Mr. Greenway will endeavor to pass a redistribution bil, failing which he will appeal to the country and if then victo jous will then pass a redistribution bill and discolve, but the elections will not likely take place till the spring or summer.

THE NEW PREMIER

Mr. Thomas Greenway, M.P.P., who enc-cerds Dr. Harrison in the premiership, was born Greenway moved to Manitoba, taking up his residence at Orystal city, and lost no time in actively identifying himself with the politics of the province. He was elected for Mountain the construct the ground of the province of the politics of by acclamation at the general election of 1880, and he has continued to represent the constituency since that time.

A BISHOP ON COERCION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19 .- A conflict occurred at Gweedore Saturday between prayants and a party of police collecting rates. A woman was stabbed with a bayonet, a girl was wounded with a truncheon, and other parsons were more or less seriously injered. Two arrests were made. The people are incrused at the police for making seizures while the tenants are in bed. At Skibberreen yester-

e la constante de la constante La constante de 18, 1888 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO CHRONICLE

VENDETTA: -08-

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The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XIL-Continued. He shock hands cordially, I responded to his farewell salutations with the brief coldness which was now my habitual manner, and we parted. From the window of my saloon I oarted. could see him, sauncering easily down the hotel atops and from thence along the street. How I cursed him as be stepped jauntily on,easy manner ! I watched the even poise of his handsome head and shoulders, I noted perfect self sat sfaction and his absolute confidence in the brightness of the future that awaited when the stipulated six months of prebended mourning for my untimely death should have expired. Unce, as he walked on his way, he turned and paused, -looking back, -he raised his hat to enjoy the coolness of the "breeze on his forebe d and hair. The light of the moon fell full on his features and showed them in profile, like a fintly-cut cameo against the dense d rk blue background of the evening ky. I gazed at him with a sort of grim fascination—the fascination of a hunter r the stag when it stands at bay, just before he draws the knife across he "You will visit her-sne may reay of you, throat. He was in my power, he coming for a certainty, I hope?" had deliberately thrown himself in the trap I coming for a certainty, I hope?" had set for him. He lay at the mercy of one in whom there was no mercy. He had said and "I think," he replied at once, "that it would whom there was no mercy. before he draws the knife across ita had set for him. He lay at the mercy of one in whom there was no mercy. He had said and done nothing to deter me from my set led plans. Had he shown the least tenderness of recollection for me as Fabio Romani, his friend and benefactor, --had he hallowed my memory by one generous word, --had he expressed one re-gret for my loss, --I might have hesitated, I might have somewhat chanced my course of action so that punishment should have fallen more lightly on nim than on her. For I knew well enough that she, my wife, was the worke sinner of the two. Had she chosen to respect herself, not all the forbidden love in the world could have touched her honor. Therefore the least sign of compunction or affection from Ferrari for me, his supposed dead friend, wou'd have turned the scale in his favor, and in spite of his treachery, remembering how she must have encouraged him, I would at least have spared him textury. But no sign had been given, no word had been spoken, there was no need for hesitation or pity and I was glad of it! All this I thought as I watched him stauding tareheaded in the moonlight, on his way to-woom? To my wife, of course. I knew that well enough. He was going to cors in her widow's tears-to soothe her sching heart,-a good Samaritan in very earnest ! He moved, he putsed very slowly out of my sight. I waited till I had seen the last glimpse of his retreasing figure, and then I left the window satisfied with my day's work. Vengeance had b-gun.

CHAPTER XIII.

Quite early in the next day Ferrari ca'led to see me. I was at breakfast, -he apologized for disturbing me at the meal. "But," he frankly explained, "the Counters

Romani laid such urgest command, upou me that I was compelled to ob.y. We men are the slaves of women !"

Not always," I said drily, as I motioned him to take a seat-" there are exceptions,--myself for instance. Will you have some

Thanks, I have al: eady breakfasted. Pray

him. He flushed slightly. "Yes-that is-for a few minutes only. I gave her your message. She thanks you, and desires me to tell you that she cannot think of receiving the jewels unless you will tirst honor her by a visit. She is not at home to ordinary callers in consequence of her recent bereavement, --but to you-so old a friend of her husband's family, a hearty wel-

come will be accorded." Thowed stiffly. "I am (xtreme'y flattered !" I said in a somewhat sarcastical tone, "it is seld in I receive so tempting an invitation ! I regret that I cannot accept it, at least, not at

them ?? "I should indeed," he answered ;- vuey are unique specimens, I think ?" "I believe so," I answered, and going to an eacrivitie in the corner of the room, I unicoked it and took out a massive ourved oaken jewel-chest of square shape, which I had had made-Palermo. It contained a neckiace Palermo. It contained a meckiace our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! The performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our performance ! What say you ? But let us our is to business. I like the picture you have may I see it more closely ?" It and took out a massive or we oaken jewel-chest of square shape, which I had had mad-in Palermo. It contained a necklace of large rubies and diamonds, wilh brace-let, to match, and pins for the hair,-also a supplier ring,-a cross of fine rose-brillants, and the pearl-pendant I had irst found in the vault. All the gens, with the ex-option of this pendant, had been reset by a skiltul-jeweller in Palermo, who had acted under my sup-rintendence, and Ferrari uttered an exmy sup-rintendence, and Ferrari uttered an ex-clamation ct astorishment and admiration, as he lifted the glittering toys out one by one, and noted the size and brilliancy of the precious

stones. They are trifles." I said carelesaly .--"but they may please a woman's taste-and they amount to a certain fixed value. You would do me a great service if you consented to take them to the Counters Romani for me, -tell her to accept them as heralds of my forthcoming visit. I am sure you will know how to pursuade her to take what would unquestionably have ben hers, had, her husband lived. They are really her property—the must not refuse to accept what is her own." Ferrari hesitated and looked at ms estneat-

ly. "You will visit her-she may rely on your

embarrass the Countees very much if you gave her no opportunity to thank you for so mucifi-cent and splendid a gift-sn1 unless she knew she could do so, I am certain she would not ac-

cept it." "Make yourself quite easy !" I answered. "She shall thank me to her heart's content. I give you my word that within a few days will call upon the lidy-in fact you said you would introduce me-1 accept your offer !" He seemed delighted, and seizing my hand,

the scamed defigited, and setzing my hand, shook it cordially. "Then in that case I will gladly take the jewels to her," he exclaimed. "And I may sny, Count, that had you searched the whole world over, you could not have found one whose beauty was more fitted to show them off to advantage. I assure you, her loveliness is of a most exquisite character

"No doubt!" I said drily. "Itaka your word for it. I am no judge of a fair face or form. And now, my good friend, do not think me churlish if I request you to leave me in solutude for the present. Between three and four o'clock I shall be at you studio."

He rose at once to take his leave. I placed the osken box of jewels in the leathern case which had been made to contain it, strapped a dl cked it, and handed it to him together with its key. He was profuse in his cample-ments and thanks-slmost obsequious in truth -and I discovered another defect in his character-a defect which, as his friend in forme

actor—a detect which, as his triend in former days, I had guessed nothing of. I saw that very little encoursgement would make him a toady—a fawning servitor on the wealthy—and in our old time of friendship I had believed him to be for a bars. to be far above all such meanness, but rather of a manly, independent nature that scorned hy-pocrisy. Thus we are deluded even by our noarest and denrest-and is it well or ill for us, I wonder, when $\forall e$ are at last und ceived? Is not the destruction of illusion worse than it us ion it still? I thought so, as my quondam friend clasped my band in farewell that morning. Woat would I not have given to believe in him as I once did! I held open the door of my room as he passed out, carrying the tox of jewels for my wife, and as I hade him a brief adieu, the well-worn story of Tristram and King Mark came to my mind. He, Guido, like Tristram, would in

a short space clasp the semmed necklace round the throat of one as fair and false as the fabled Isculte, and I-shou'd I figure as the wronged king? How does the English Laures e put it in his Idyll on the subject?
" 'Mark's way,' said Mark, and clove him through the brain."
Too sudden and sweet a death by far 'or such

a traitor! The Cornish king should have known how to torture his betrayer. I knew-and I meditated deeply on every point of my design, as I sat a'one for an hour after Ferrari had left regret that I cannot accept it, at least, not it as I sat a one for an hour after Ferrari had left present. Make my compliments to the lady and teil her so in whatever sugared form of words you may think best fitted to please her ears." severai to certain well-established families of distinction as necessary preliminaries to the result I had in view. That day, too, I engaged a valet -a silent and discreet Tuscan named Vincenzo Flamma. He was an admirably traited servant-he never asked questions,-was too dignified to goreiv, and rendered me instant and implicit obedience-iu fict he was a gintlemen in his way, with far better manners than many who lay claim to that title. He entered upon his duties at once, and never did I know him to neglect the most trifling thing that could add to my satisfaction or comfort. In making arrangements with him, and in at-In making arrangements with first, and in the tending to various little matters of business, the hours slipped rapidly away, and in the after-noon, at the time appointed, I made my way to Ferrari's studio. I knew it of old—I had no need to consult the card he had left with me on which the address was written. It was a queer, quaintly built little place, situated at the top of an ascending road—its windows commanded au exteneive view of the Bay and the surrounding scenery. Many and many a heppy hour had I passed there belo e my marriage, reading some favorite book, or watching Ferrari as he pain ed his crude landscapes and figures, m ist of which I good naturedly purchased as soon as completed. The little porch overgrown with star jessamine looked strangely and sorrowfully familiar to my eyes, and my heart experience a sickening pane of regret for the past, as I i ugh. pullod the bell and heard the little tinkling "Ha, ha! you are caught!" he exclaimed to Found to which I was so well accustomed. Ferrari himself opened the door to me with earer apidity-be looked excited and radiant. "Come in, come in 1" he cried with effusive cordiality. "You will find everything in concordiality. "You will find everything in con-fusion, but pray excuse it. It is some time conte !- the place is rather dark just hereevery one stumbles at this particular corner." So talking, and lauphing as he talked, he escorted mu up the short narrow flight of stair. to the light airy room where he usually writed. Glancing round it, I saw at once the evidences of neglect and disorder—he had certainly not or neglect and disorder—he had certainly not been there for many days, though he had made an attempt to arrange it tastefully for my re-ception. On the table stood a large vase of flowers grouped with artistic elegance—I felt instinctively that my wife had put them there. I noticed that Ferrari had begun pothing new—all the finished and unfinished nothing new-all the finished and unfinished nothing new-all are minimed and unmined studies I saw. I recognized directly. I seated myself in an easy chair and looked at my be-trayer with a calmly critical eye. Ho was what the English would call of got up for effect." Though in black, he had donned a velvet cost instead of the cloth one had worn in the morning - he had a single whit isponica in his button hole - his face was pale and his eves unusually brilliont. He looked his best-I admitted it, and could readily understand how an idle, pleasure seeking, femidiue animal might be easily attracted by the purely physical beauty of his form and features. I spoke a part of my "You are not only an artist by profession, Signor Ferrari-you are one also in appear ance.

made no reply to his remark, --I said, "Re garding the matter of the jewels for the Countess Romani, --would you care to see them ?? "I should indeed," he answered ;--" they but remember that if you place the Countess in but remember that if you place the countess in the set of the set

He drew it nearer ; it was a showy landscape with the light of the sunset upon it. It was badly done, but I praised it warmly, and pur-chased it for five hundred francs. Four other sketches of a similar nature were then produced. I bought these also. By the time we got through these matters, Ferrari was in the best of humors. He offered me some excellent wine and parlook of it himself; he talked incessatly, and diverted me ex-tremely, though my inward acusement was not caused by the witty brilliancy of his conversation. No, I was only excited to a sense of savage humour by the povelty of the position in which we two men stood. There-fore I listened to him attentively, applauded his anecdotes—all of which I had heard before -admired h's jokes, and fooled his ogutistical soul till he had no shred of self-respect remain-ing. He laid his nature baro before me-and I knew what it was at lasta mixture of selfishness, avarice and s usuality, and heartles ness, tempered now and then by a and describes ness, tempered now and then oy a flish of good nature and sympathetic attraction which were the mere outcomes of youth and physical health—no more. This was the man I had loved—this fellow who told coarse stories only worthy of a common pot-house, and who revelled in with of a bigh and constingable revelled in wit of a high and questionable flavour; this conceived, empty-headed, muscu-lar pi ce of humanity was the same being for whom I had cherished so chivalrous and toyal a tenderu 335 f Our conversation was broken is upon at last by the sound of approaching wheels A carriage was heard ascending the

road-it came nearer-it stopped at the door. I set down the glass of wine I had just raised to my lin", and look d at Ferrari steadily. "You expect other visitors?" I inquired.

Ha seemed embarrassed, smiled and hesi

tated. "Wel'-I am not sure-but" The bell rang. With a word of apology Ferrari hur-ried away to auswer it. I sprang from my chair . . . I knew-1 felt ucko my ohnir effort. . I controlled the rapid beating of my heart; and fixing my dark glasses more close; over my eyes, I drew myself up erect and wait d calmly. I heard Ferrari ascending the string . alight step aroom panied his heavier first fall . he spike to his companion in whis-pers. Another instant . . and he flang the door of the studio wide open with the heate and reverence due for the entrance of a queen There was a rof rusile of silk-a delicate breath of p-riume on the air-and then, I stoud face to face with my wife !

CHAPTER XIV.

How dazzlicgly lovely she was ! I gazed at her with the same bewildered fascination that had stupefied my reston and judgment when I be helt her for the first time. The black rober she wore, the long crape well thrown back from her clust-ring har and mignonne face, all the sombre shadows of her mourning garb only s-rved to heighten and di-play her beauty to greater advantage. A fair widow truly ! I, her lato'y desta-ed husband, freely admitted the megnet c power of her charms! She paused for an instant on the the the a winning smile on her lip; she looked at me, paused for an hesitated, and finally spoke in courteous ac centa-

"I think I cannot be mistaken ! Do I address the noble Conte Cesare Oliva ?"

I tr ed to speak, but could not. My mouth was dry and parched with excitement, my thr at swelled with the pent-up wrath and de spair of my emotions. I answered her question sil-ntly by a formal bow. She at once advanced, extending both her hands with the coaxing grace of manner I had so often ad-

mired. "I am the Countess Romani," she said, still smiling. "I heard from Signor Ferrari that you proposed visiting his studio this afternoon, and I could not resist the temptation of coming to express my personal acknowledgments for The jswels the almost regal gift you sent me. are really magnificent. Permit me to offer you my sincere thanks."

her ontau them hard, so hard that the rings also wrang nust have dug into her flesh and burb her, though she was too well bred to utter any examat on. I had fully recovered myse.f, and "On the contrary, Madame," I said in a scrong harsh voice, "the thanks must come en-tirely from me, for the honor you have con-ferred upon me by accepting triflee so insignif-cant—sepecially at a time when the cold bri-liance of mere diamonds must is upon the renliancy of mere diamonds must jar upon the sen sitive feelings of your recent widowhood. lieve me, L sympathise deeply with your be-reavement. Had your hu-band hved, the jewels would have be n his gift to you, and how much more accept-ble they would then have appeared in your ves! I an proud to think you have condescended so far as to receive them from so unworthy a hand as mine." As I spoke her face paled, -she seems stariled, and regarded me earnestly. Sheltered behind my smoked spectacles, I met the gaze of her large dark eyes without embarraisment, Slowly she withdrew her s'ight fingers from my clasp. I pleced an cary chair for her ; she sauk softly into i: with her old air of ind lent ense, the case of a spoilt empress or sultan's favorice while the still continued to look up at me thoughtfully. Ferrari, menuwhile, busied him self in bringing out more wine ; he also produce a dish of fru:t and some sweet cakes, and while mouried in these duties as our host he began to regaily. "You must know we planned this together, Madama and I, just to take you by surprise. There was no knowing when you would visit the Contessa, and she could not r ist until she had thanked you, so we arranged this meeting. Could anything be better Come, Conte, confess that you are charmed !" "Of course I am!" I answered with a alight touch of satire in my tone. "Who would not be charmed in the presence of such youth and beauty ! And I am also flattered what exceptional favor the for I know Contessa Romani extends towards me, in al lowing me to make her acquaintance at a time which must naturally be for her a secluded sea son of sorrow."

"I thank you for your good wishes. Conte," she said ; "but it rests with you to commen my happy days by honoring me with a visit. on will come, will you not? My house and

all that it contains are at your service !" I hesitated. Ferrari looked amused. "Madame is not aware of your disike to the

wife. "Signor Ferrari is perfectly right" I said, bedding over her, and epeaking in a low tone; "I am often ungallant enough to avoid the society of mere women, but, alas! I have no armour of defence agains; the smiles of an angel." And I bowed with a deep and courtly rever

ence. Her face brightened—she adored her own loveliness, and the desire of conquest awoke in her immediately. She took a glass of wine from my hand with a languid grace, and fixed her glorious eyes full on me with a smile. "That is a very pretty speech," she raid sweetly, "and it means, of course, that you will come to morrow. Ange's exact obedience ! Gui-, I mean Signor Ferrari, you will ac-company the Conte and show him the way to the Vills ?"

Ferrari bent his head with some stiffness. He "I am glad to see," he observed with some petulance, "that your persuasions have carried mine.

nore conviction to the Conte (liva than mine. To me he was apparently inflexible." She laughed gaily. "Of course ! It is only She laughed gaily. "Of course! It is onl a woman who can slways win her own wayam I not right, Conte?" And she glanced

at me with an arch expression of mingled mirth and malice. What a love of mischief she had ! She saw that Guido was piqued, and she took interse delight in tensing him still further. "I cannot tell, Madame," I answered her. "I know so little of yoar charming sex that I need to be instructed. But I instructively feel that you must be right whatever you say.

Your eyes would convert an infidel !" Again she looked at me with one of those vonderfully brilliant, seductive, arrowy glances,

-then she rose to take her leave "An angel's visit zuly," I said lightly, sweet, but brief."

"We shall meet to-morrow," she replied, amiling. "I consider I have your promise you must not fail me ! Come as early as you like in the afternoon, then you will see my little girl Stella. She is very like poor Fabio. Till She extended her hand. I raised it to my

lip. She smiled as she withdrew it, and looking at me, or rather at the glasses I wore, she

"You suffer with your eyes?" "Ah, madame, a terrible infirmity ! I cannot endure the light. But I should not complain-it is a weakness common to age."

"You do not seem to be old," she said thoughtfully. With a woman's quick eye she had noted, I suppose, the unwrinkled smooth-ness of my skin, which no disquise could alter. But I exclaimed with affected surprise-"Not old ! With these white have !"

"Many young men have them," the sa's. "At any rate they often necompany middle age, or what is called the prime of life

really, in your case. they are very becoming !" And with a courteous gesture of farswell she moved to leave the room. Both Ferrari and myself hestoned to escort her down stairs to her carriage, which stood in waiting at the door-the very carriage and pair of chestaul ponies which I myself had given her as a birthprometer which I mysell has a ven her as a birth-day present. Ferrari offered to assist her in mounting the step of the vehicle; she put his arm aside with a light jest ng word and ac-cepted mine instead. I helped her in, and arranged her embroidered wraps about her feet, and she nodded gaily to us both as we stood bareheaded in the afternoon sunlight watching her departure. The horses started at a brisk canber, and in a couple of minutes the dainty equipage was out of sight. When nothing more of it could be seen than the cloud of dust stirred up by its rolling wheels, I turned to look at my companion. His face was stern, and his brows were drawn together in a frown. Sturg al-ready ! I thought. Already the little asp of jealousy commenced its bitter work! The trifling favor his light-o'-love and my wife had extended to me in closing my arm instead of his as a momentary upport had evidently been sufficient to pique his pride. God ! what blind bats men are ! With all their high capabilities and immortal destinies, with all the world before them to conquer, they can sink unnerved and

besten down to impotent weakness before the elighting word or insolent gesture of a frivolous femining creature, whose best devotions are

| young and light-hearted and thoughtless thatbut you understand me, do you not ?! I bowed. I understood him perfectly. He wanted no more poschers on the land be hin.

self had pilfered. Quite right, from his point of view 1 But I was the rightful owner of the "Madame is not aware of your dislike to the society of ladies, Conte," he said, and there was a touch of mockery in his tone. I glanced at him coldly, and addressed my answer to my wife. "Signor Ferrari is perfectly right" I Seeing this, Ferrari exerted himself to be agreeable; he became a gay and entertaining com-panion once more, and after he had fixed the hour for our visit to the Villa Romani the next afternoon, our talk turned upon various matters connected with Naples and its inhabi-tants and their mode of life. I hazarded a tew remarks on the general immorality and loose principles that prevailed among the people, just to draw my companion ont and sound his char-acter more thoroughly,—though I thought I

knew his opinions well. "Poob, my dear Coate," he exclaimed with a light laugh, as he threw away the end of his oigar, and watched it as it burned dully like a little red lamp among the green grass where it Interfered ramp among the green grees where it had faller, "what is immorality after all? Merely a matter of opinion. Take the back-neyed virtue of conjugal fidelity. When followed out to the bitter end what is the good of it---where does it lead? Why should a man be tied to one woman when he has love grough for twenty? The next glander girl whom no for twenty? The pretty alender girl whom he chose as a partner in his impulsive youth may become a fat, coarse, red-faced female horror by the time he has attained to the full vigor of manhood; and yet, as long as she lives, the law insists that the full tide of his passion shall flow always in one di exist. always te the same dull, level, unprofitable shore! The law is absurd, but it exists; and the natural conseabsard, out it exists; and the natural conse-quence is that we break it. Society protends to be borrified when we do-yes, I know; but it is all presence. And the thing is no worse in Naples than it is in London, the capital of the moral British race, only here we are perfectly frank, and make no effort to hide our little sins, while there there over them we carefully nod while there they cover them up carefully and m-ke believe to be virtuous. It is the veriest humbug-the parable of Pharisee and Publican over again.

"Not quite," I observed ; for the Publican

was peritent and Naples is not." "Why should she be?" demanded Ferrari, gaily ; "what in the name of heaven, is the good of being penitent about anything ? Creation is a mere caprice of the natural elements. The best thing we can do

"That is your creed?" I asked, "That is your creed?" I asked, "That is my creed, certainly. It was Solr-mon's in his heart of hearts. 'Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die. It is the creed of Naplee, and of nearly all Italy. Of course the vulgar still cling to exploded theories of superstitions belief, but the educated classes are far beyound the old wor'd notions." wor'd notions."

"I believe you," I answered composedly, I "I believe you," I answered composedly. 1 hud to wish to argue with him; I only sought to read his shallow soul through and through that I might be envired of his utter worth-lessnes. "According to modern civilization there is really no special nerd to be virtuous unless it suits us. The only thing necessary for pleasant living is to avoid public scandal."

"Just so !" agreed Ferrari ; " and that can always be easily managed. Take a wonan's re-putation - nothing is to easily lost, we all know before she is actually married : but marry her well, and she is free. She can have a dozen lovers if she likes, and it she is a good manager er husband need never be the wiser. He has his amours of cours - why should she not have bers also? Only some women are clamsy, they are over-sensitive and betray themselves to easily; then the injured husband (carefally concealing his own little peccadilloes) finds everything out and there is a devil of a row-a moral row, which is the worst kind of a row. But a really clever woman can always steer clear of slander if she likes.'

Contemptible ruffian ! I thought, glancing at his handsome face and figure with scarcely warfare are proofs of man's cowardice and veliced contempt. With all his advantages of education and his well-bred air he was yet ingeauity. Calmily comparing the ordinary ruffian to the core,—as low in nature, if not lower, than the half-savage tramp for whom no social law has ever existed or ever wil exist.

Bub I merely observed, "It is easy to see that you have a thorough the movid and its ways. I knowledge of the world and its ways. perception ! From your remarke I judge that you have no sympathy with marital wrongs " " Not the least," he replied drily ; " they are too common and too ludicrous. The 'wronged mechanically saluting my own wife, who, husband,'as he considers himself in such cases, smiling sweetly, pt ered this cordial greeting? ways outs such an absurd figure.'

osier basket, filled with fine fruit and flowers, placed conspicuouily on the cen re table. I sammoned my valet "Who sent this ?" T demanded.

Madame the Contrise Romani," replied Vincenze with discreet gravity. "There is a card attached, it the Ecceltar za will us pleased There is a zu look."

I did look. It was my wife's visiting card, and on it was written in her own delicate pen-

manship-"To remind the Conte of his promised visit

to norrow." "A sudden anger possessed me. I crumpled up the dainty glossy bit of pasteboard and flung it saide. The mingled odors of the fruit and flowers offended my senses, "I care nothing for the e trifles," I said, ad-

dressing Vincenzo almost impatiently. "Take them to the little daughter of the hotel-keeper; she is a child, she will appreciate them. Take them away at once."

them away at once." Obediently, Vincenzo lifted the basket and bore it out of the rorm. I was relieved when :ts fragrance and color nad vanished. I, to re-Half vexed, half sore at heart, I threw my elf into an easy chair ;--abou I laughed aloud i So 1 into an easy chair ;-auon I laughed aloud i So ! Madame commences the game early, 1 th ught. Already paying these marked att-micos to a man abe knows nothing of beyond that he is re-ported to ba fatuloudy wealthy. Gid, gold for ever. What will it not dn. It will bring the proud to their knees, it will force the obstinate to servile c mpinance, it will conquer aversion and prejudice. The world is a slave to its yellow glutter, and the love of womar, that perishable article of commerce, is ever at its commant. Would you obtain a kiss from a pair of ripe red lips that seem the kiss from a pair of ripe red lips that seem the very abode of honeyed sweetness? Pay for it then with a lastroad diamond; the larger the gem the longer the kiss ! The more diamonds you give, the more caresses you will get. The jeunesse dorée who ruin themselves and their ancestral homes for the sake of the newest and prettiest female puppet on the stage know this well enough. I smiled bitterly as I thought of the languid witching look my wife had gived me when she said, "You do not seem to be old !" I knew the "You do not seem to be old !" I knew the meaning of her eyes; I had not studied their liquid lights and shadows so long for nothing. My road to reverge was a straight and perfectly smooth line-almost too smooth I could have wished for some difficulty, some obstruction; but there was none-abcolutely none. The traitors walked deliberately into the trap set for them. Over and over scain 1 asked ments. The best thing we can do is to enjoy ourselves while we live; we have a very short time of it, there any reason why I should have pity on and when we die there is an end of all things to far as we use concerned." "That is your creed?" I asked, "That is your creed?" I asked, either of them to justify my consideration? And always the answer came, No! Hollow to thathe heart's core, hypocrites both, hars both,— even the gully passion they cherished for one another had no real earnestness in it save the pursuit of present pleasure; for shc, Nina, in that fatal interview in the avenue where I had been a tortured listener, had hinted at the possibility of tiring of her lover, and he had frankly declared to me that very day that had frankly declared to me that very day that it was absurd to suppose a man could be true to one woman all his life. In brief, they de-served their approaching fate. Such men as Guido and such women as my wife are, I know, common enough in all classes of society, but they are not the less pernicious animals, meriting extermination as much, if not more, than the less harmful beasts of prey. The poor beasts at any rate tell no lies, and The poor beasts at any rate tell no lies, and after death their skins are of some value; but who shall measure the mischief done by a false tongue, --- and of what use is the corpse of a liar save to infect the air with pestionce? I used to wonder at the superiority of men over the to wonder at the superiority of men over the rest of the animal creation, but I see now that it is chiefly gained by excess of selfish canning. The buiky, good-natured, ignorant hon who has only one honest way of defauding himself, namely with tooth and claw, is no match for the jumping two-legged little rascal who hides himself behind a bush and fires a gun aimed direct at the bigger brute's heart. Yet the lion's mcde of battle is the braver of the two, and the cannons, torpedoes, and other implements of moder

CHAPTER XV.

He looked surprised and puzz'ed.

"Do you really mean," he sai!, with a tinge of huteur in his accents, "that you will not visit her-that you refuse her request?"

I smiled. "I really mean, my dear Signor Ferrari, that being always accustomed to have my own way, I can make no exception in favour of ladies, however fascinating they may be. bave business in Naples, —it c'aims my first and best attention. When it is transacted I may possibly try a few frivolities for a change,-at present I am unfit for the society of the fair sex, -an old battered traveller as you see, brusque, and un ocustomed to polite lying. But I promise you I will practice suave manners and a court how for the Counters when I can spare time to call upon her. In the meanwhile I trust to you to make her a suitable and graceful apology for my non appearance.'

Ferrari's puzzled and versed expression gave way to a smile, --finally be langhed aloud "Upon my word !" he exclaimed gaily, "you are really a remarkable may, Conte ! You are extremely cynical! I am almost inclined to believe that you positively hate women."

"Oh. by no means ! Nothing so st ong as hatred," I said coolly, as I peeled and divided one must first have loved. No, no-I do not find women worth hating-I am simply indif-ferent to them. They seem to me merely one of the burdens imposed on man's existence.graceful, neatly-packed, light burdens in pearance, but in truth. terribly heavy and soul crushing.

"Yet many accept such burd as gladly !" in? terrupted Ferrari, with a smile. I glanced at

him keenly. "Mon seldom attain the mastery over their own passions," I replied ; "they are in hasts to seize every apparent pleasure that comes in their way. Led by a hot animal impulse which they call love, they snatch at a woman's beauty as a greedy school-boy snatches ripe frait-and when possessed, what is it worth? Here is its emplem, "-and I held up the stone of the neach I had just eaten-" the fruit is de -what remains? A stone with a bitter voured kernel"

Ferrari shrugged his shoulders. "I ospnot agree with you, Count," e said, "but I will not argue with he said. you. From your point of view you may be right-but when one is young, and life stretches before you like a fair pleasure-ground, love and the smile of woman are like sunlight falling on flowers ! You too must have felt this, in spite of what you say, there must have been a time in your life when you also loved !'

"Oh, I have had my fancies of course !" I answered, with an indifferent laugh--" The woman I fancied turned out to be a saint-I woman I fancied turned out to be a saint-I was not worthy of her, --at least so I was told? At any rate I was so convinced of her virtue and my own innworthiness, --that-I left her," He looked surprised. "An odd reason, surely, for resigning her, was to not?" "Very odd, --very unusual--bub a sufficient: one for me. Pray let us talk of something more interesting, --your pictures, for instance. When may I use than ?" "When you if use," he answered readily--"shough I lear her," are scarcely worth a visit. I have not worked much lately. I really doubt whether I have any that will merit your

whether I have any that will merit your notibe.

"You underste your own powers, Signor," I enid with formal policeness. "Allow me to call at your studio this afternoon. I have a few minutes to spare between three and four o'clock if that time will sont you."" "It will wit me admirably," he said, with a

look of gratification ; -* but I fear you will be disappointed. I assure you I am no arbist." The second second restance with a second second

He flushed slightly and smiled.

"You are very anishle to say so," he re-plied, his pleased vanity diplaying itself at once in the expression of his face. "But I am well aware, that you flatter me. By the way, before I forget it, I must tell you that I fulfilled your commission."

your commission. ""I connot up or that I runned your commission."""I connot up or the connection ""Exactly, I connot describe to you her, stonishment and delight at the splendour and

brilliancy of those sjewels you sent herd It was really pretty to watch her innocent satisfao tion I laughed.

At these words my wile's face suddenly as sumed an expression of wistful sadness and ap-

pealing gentlenees. "Ab, poor unfortunate Fabic," she sighed. "How terrible it seems that he is not here to greet you! How gladly he would have wel-comed any frieed of his father's-he adored his father, poor fellow ! I cannot realize that he is dead. It was too sudden, too dreadful!] It was too sudden, too dreadful! do not think I shall ever recover the shock of his loss 1"

And her eyes actually filled with team :though the fact did not surprise me in the least, for many women can weep at will. Very little practice is necessary and we men are such tooks, we never know how it is done; we take all the presty feigeed piteeusness for real grief, and torture ourselves to field methods of conso-lation for the feminine sorrows which have no. root save him (vanity and selfishness. I glanced quickly from my wife to Ferrari ; he' coughed, sand appeared embarrassed - he was not so good an actor as she was an actress Studying them both, I know not which feeling

Studying them both, I know hot which being gained the mastery in my mind—contempt or disgust. "Console yourself, Macame," I said coldly. "Time abould be quick to heal the wounds of one'so young and beautiful, as you are! Per-ionally speaking. Thuch regret your husband's ideath, but I would entreat you not to give way to origit which bowaver, sincere, must unhanto grief, which, however, sincere, must unhap nily be usely at. Your life lies before you an may happy days and as fair a future await you

as you deserve !" She smiled, her tear-drops vanished like. morning dew disappearing in the sun's heat.

becoming light! How easy would be my ven-geance, I musch, as I watched Ferrari. I conched him on the shoulder; he started from his uncomfortable reverie and forced a smile.] held out a cigar-case.

"What are you dreaming of ?" I asked him laughingly-"Hebe as she waited on the gods, or Venus as she rose in her bare beauty from the waves? Either, neither, or both? I assure you a comfortable smoke is as pleasant in its way as the sm le of a woman.

He took a cigar and lit it, but made no answer.

"You are dull, my friend," I continued gaily, hooking my arm through his and pacing bin up and down on the turf in front of his studio. "Wis, they say, should be sharpened by the glance of a bright eye; how comes it that the edge of your converse seems bluated? Pethaps your feelings are too deep for words? If so, I do not wonder at it. for the lady is extremely lovely."

He glanced quickly at me.

"Did I not say so?" he exclaimed, "Of all creatures under heaven she is surely the most perfect ! Even you, Cunte, with your cynical ideas about women, even you wern quite sub-dued and influenced by her; 1 could see it !" I puffed slowly at my cigar and pretended to

meditate. "Was I?" I said at last, with an air of wellacted surprise. "Really subdued and influ-enced? 1 do not think so. But I admit I have never seen a woman so entirely beautiful.' He stopped in his walk, loosened his arm from mine, and regarded me fixedly. "I told you so," he said deliberate y.

"You must remember that I told you so, Aud now, perhaps, I ought to ware you.

"Wurn me !" I exclaimed in feignel alarm. "Ot what ?-- against whom ? Surely not the Contessa Roman, to whym you were so aprious to introduce me? She has no illness, no infectious disorder? She is not dangerous te life or

limb? Ferrari laughed at the anxiety I displayed for my own bodily enfety—an anxiety which I managed to render almost comic—but ne looked

somewhat relieved too. "Oh no," he said, "I meant nothing of that kind. I only think it fair to tell you that she has very seductive manuers, and she may pay you little attentions which would flatter man who was not aware that they are only a part of her ohild-like, pretty ways; in short, they might lead him erroneously to suppose himself the object of her particular preference. and-I broke into a violent fit of laughter, and

dapped him roughly on the aboulder. Your warning is quite unnecessary, my good young friend," I said. "Come now, do I lock a likely man to attract the attention of an adored and capricious beauty / Besides at my ages the idea is monstrous !. I could figure as her father, or yours, if you like, but in the capacity of a lover-impossible !"

doing it," he repl ed ; "it is only the canaille I gisneed at Ferrari, who stood beside me. who draw heart's blood in earnest." Not he-not he; by heaven he should never

Only the canaille / 1 looked at him fixedly. His smilling eyes met min with a frank and fearless candor. Evidently he was not ashamed of his opinions, he rather gloried in them. As is y his bead has no employer or more desolate he stood there with the warm sunlight playing playing upon his features, he seemed the very type of youthful and splandid manbood; an wollo in exterior - in mind a Silenna. My soul sickened at the sight of him. I felt that the sooner this strong, treacherous life was crushed the better; there would be one traiter less in the world, at any rate. The thought of my dread but just purpose passed over me like the breath of a bitter wind, -a tremer shock my nerves. My face must have betrayed some sign of my inward emotion, for Ferrari ex claimed---"Yon are fatigued, Conte ? You are ill ?

Pray take my arm extended it as he spoke. I put it gently

but fi mly aside.

"It is nothing." I said coldly ; "a mere faintness which often overcomes ne, the re-mains of a recent illness." Here I glanced at mains of a recent illness." Here I glanced at my watch; the afternoon was waning rapidly. "If you will excuse me," I continued, "I will now take leave of you. Regarding the pictures you have permitted metoselect, my ser-vants hall call for them this evening to save you the trouble of sending them."

you the trouble of sending them." "It is no trouble-" began Ferrari. "Pardon me," I interrupted him; "you must allow me to arrange the matter in my own way. I am somewhat self-willed, as you know.

He bowed and smiled-the smile of a courties He bowed and smiled—the smile of a course, and sycophant—a smile I hated. He eagerly proposed to accompany ne back to my hotel, but I declined this offer somewhat peremptorily, but I declined this offer somewhat peremptorily, thoogh at the same time thanking thim for his courtesy. The truth was I had had almost too much of his society ; the 'strain on my serves be the most ungrateful of all men ! Was Dants be the most ungrateful of all men ! Was Dants if I were much longer with him I should be hold Paradian? area asses, or yours in you had, out in the property to the yours of the second of

"Welcome to Villa Romani !"

The words fell strangely on my ears. Was I dreaming, or was I actually standing on the smooth green lawn of my own garden. ays outs such an abourd figure." [For a moment or two my brain became con Always?" I inquired, with apparent [fased; the familiar verandah with its cluster-"Always?" I inquired, with apparent (need; the familiar verandah with its claster-curiosity. "Well generally speaking, he does. How (ran he remedy the matter? He can only chal-lenge his wife's lover. A duel is fought, in which neisher of the opponents are killed; they wound each other sligh ly, embrace, weep, have coffee together, and for the future consent to share the lady's affections amicably." "Veramente !" I exclaimed with a forced laws for dia the tashionable mode of taking very "that is the tashionable mode of taking very "Absolutely the ore respectable way of doing it," he repled; "I is only the canaille [share] who stood boside me.

be master ! But where was my authority ? I heart than I had as I looked wistfally on the home which was mine before I died! I noticed some slight change here and there ; for instance, my deep easy chair that had always occupied one particular corner of the verandah was gone; a little same bird that I had loved, whose cage used to bang up among the white roses on the wall, was also gone. My old butler, the servant who admitted Ferrari and nyself within the gates, had an expression of wear-ness and injury on his aged features which he hees and injury on his aged features which he had not worn in my time, and which I was sorry to see. And my dog, the noble black Scotch collie, what had become of him, I won-ered? He had been presented to me by a young Higlander who had passed one wint r with me in Rome, and who, on returning to his native mountains, had sent me the dog, a per-fect specimen of its kind, as a score of the feet of the section of the sectio fect specimen of its kind, as a souveni of my friendly intercourse. Poor Wy is ! I thought. pearance, but I kept strict watch over my feel-ings, and remembered in time, the part I had " you so play. " my " to Villa Romani !" so said my wife, Theu,

remarking my silance as I looked about me, she added with a presty coaxing au, "I am afraid after all you are sorry you

bave come to see me !"

I smiled. It served my purpose now to be

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The elder Conto Romani and myself played about these g ou de (ogether. The scene is quite familiar to me." Nina listened with an appearance of interest;

**8

JAN. 18,

"Did you ever see my late husband ?" she asked.

"Onos," I answered her gravely. "He was a mere child at the time, and, as far as I could discero, a very or music one. His father seemed greatly at.ach.d to him. I knew his "Inderd," she exclaimed, settling herself on

a low ottoman and fixing her eyes upon me; what was she like ?"

What was she like : I passed a moment before replying. Could I speak of that unstained sacred like of wifebood and mothersacred like of whiledow and in out the hood to this pollut d though lovely creature?" "She was a bitutiful wimoun uno nacious of her beauty," I answered at last. There, all is

said. Her sale and seemed to be to torg t herself in making others happy, and to surround her home with an atmosp ere of goodness and virtue. She died young." Ferrari glanced at me with an evil ancer in

his eyes. "That was fortunate," he said. "She had

no time to tire of her husband, else-wto

knows?" My blood rose rapidly to an astonishing heat, but I controlled mywelf. "I do not understand you," I said with marked frigidity. "The lady I speak of lived and died under the of "cullur of molesse oblige. I am not so well versed in modern social forms of morelity as water 1"." of morality as your alf."

of morality as yourself." Nina ha tily interposed. "Oh, my deal Coste," she said lauch ngly, " pay no attention to Signor Fe rari! He le rash somelimes, and says very foliab thing:, but he really does not mean them. It is only his way! My poor dear husband used to be give vixed with him constinues, though he was so fund of hum. Eut, Costo even human a burge about the family. Conte, as you know so nuch about the family, I am sure you wil like to see my little Stella. Shall I send tor her, or are you bored by chil-

dren ?" "On the coutrary, Madame, I am fond of I answere ; with fore-d composure, though my he at throbin d with minel d delight and agony at the thought of seeing my little one again. "And the child of my old friend's con must needs ba e a double in erest for me."

My wife rang the bell, and g we orders to the maid who ans served it, to se d her little girl to her at once. Ferrari man while engaged me in conversation, a. d strove, I could see, by entire deference to my opinions, to make up entire deterrates to my opinions, to make up for any offences his previous remarks might have given. A few noun-rate passed and then the handle of the draw-ing-room door was timidly turned by an evidently f-lk-ring and uppra-tised hand. Nuna called on timpatien ly—"Com- in, baby ! Do not be afraid—come in !" With that, the deservership down my little daughter door slowly apend and my little daughter entered. Though I had been to short a time absent from her, it was easy to see the child had changed very much. Her face lo ked pinched and woe begine, its expression was one of fair and distrust The laughter had failed out of her vonng eyes, and was replaced by a second lok of prined resignation that was pitiful to see in one of ber tender years. Her mouth dro ped plaintively at the concers—her while demean ur had an appealing anxiety in it that spoke plainly to my soul and nligh ered us as to the way sha

my soul and onlight ered the as to the way sha had evidentle been forg then and negl cte4. She approached us hasta logiy, but stopped halfway and looked doubtfully at Ferrari. He met her alarmed gize with a mocking smile. "Come along, Stella !" he soid. "You need not be frightened ! I will not aco d you unless you are asugh y. Silly child ! you look as if t were the gint in the forg tale, going to sat you up for ainar. Come and speck to this gentleman-he knew your p upa,"

Senseman-ne knew your papa, At this word her ey a brighten-d, her snull steps grew more as ur d and ateady-she adsteps grew more as ur d and steady she ad-vanced and put her tiny hand in mine. The touch of the rolt, u cost in lit le ting as almost unmaned me. I drew her towards me and lifted her on my knee. Un-der presence of kis ing her I hid my face for a second or two in her clustering fair curls, while I force i back the emperator that involution in der der preenze of kis ing her I hid my face for a second or two in her clustering fair curls, while I force i back the womanish tears that involuntarily filed my eyes. My poor little darling ! I wonder now how I maintained my set composure before the now I maintainen my set composity "erore the innocent thoughtfulness of he gr vely question-ing gaze I had facted she might pos-sibly be scard by the black spectacles I wore-children are fright ned by such things sometimes - but she w s not. No; she say on my knoe with an air of p-rfect

IT COST TOO MUCH. THE SAD EXPERIENCE WHICH BEFELL ONE OF TRE ASTORS. In the early days of the direct tes trade with

tion was adopted.

tion was adopted. The young captain of one of Mr. Astor's Clippe: a bought, on one of his trips, a new chronome: r, and with its sid made a quick passage and arrived first. He put the price of it into the expense account of the trip, but Mr. As or threw is out, insisting that such an item of expanse for new fangled notions could not be allowid.

The Captain thereupon resigned and took service with a rival line. The next year he reached port long in ad-

vance of any competitor, to the great delight and profit of his employers, and the chagrin of Mr. Aster

Not long after they chanced to meet and Mr.

Astor e quired : "By the way, Caprain, how much did that

Chr nometer c ist you?" "Six hundred dollars," then, with a quizzical

glance, he asked : "And how much has it cost you, Mr. Astor?"

"Sixty thousand dollars" Men .re (feen unfortunate in the rejection of wine they call new fangled notion . There are side ines who rature, even when their physicians tell them they cannot help their physicians tell them they cauget help boxicg gloves. Encourage all manly and be-them, to take Warner's safe cure, b cauge it is a "new-fangled" proprietary medicine. The result is they lisse-life and health. Thousands of other men have been restored

to health by it, as the testimonials furnished to the public show. These testimonials cannot be doubted. The proprietors have a standing offer of \$5,000 to any one who will show that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as

they know, enti-ely true. Dr. Andrew Wi sov, Fellow of the Royal Society, of Edinburgh, the editor of "Health,"

London, Eng., savs in his magazine, in answer to an inquiry, "Warnel's safe cure is of a per-fectly succharacter, and perfectly reliable."

The refusal of a manufacturing firm to pay for the patent of a new invention by one of their warkmen, orst them their entire business. A new firm took out the patent and were soon enabled to make goods cheap enough to drive the old firm out of business; and many a phy-sician is daily finding his patients, long-time chronic invalids, unaccou tably restored to health by the use of the new kidney specific N w fangled notions are sometimes very valuable, and it costs too much to facilishly reject them

sid-red de riqueur in our great grandmo ber's dave, and m n to longer universally demand it. Hustands, nor over, are beginning to learn that their processory sentence is indicative of their wives. The voy sentence is indicative of the most ghastly Liss perchansion of the whole ideal of matrimony. The general feeling of society condensation who lives to rule his wife on the same penciples as a pisha rules his harem. And, ind ed, the whole scheme of modern life unkes t practically inp ssible for him to do so. A married woman enjoys, as a rule, complete liberty during the livelong day, and even at night it is inquestly impossible for a busy man to escort his wife. Thus everything tuins on the relations between the married

couple. It a girl is really in love with the man she society at this day. For it is a fact that rows of English girls are

as such forced into marriage as the French gil, whose husband is s lected while st e is yet in her convent. Not by main force, no; but hy the whole tone of her education; by the exag-gerated fear of being an old maid; by the gerated fear of obvious necessity of m king way for a younger sitter; by the persistent sch mig of her parents, and by her own longing for ema cipaemanoipation to most women, and it is precisely these who look forward to it most who are likely to make the worst use of it.-Pall Mall Gazette.

MAYOR HEWITT ON SPARRING. (From an interview in the Boston Herald.) Mayor A. S. Hewitt, of New York, said :-"I am a physical wreck, and I ought to have been in my grave ten years ago. I beli ve that I would to day be a strong, hearty man if I had In the early days of the direct test trade with China, importers were anxious to scure the ewrliest cargoes of a new crop The rastest alipper ships were engaged in the trade. Great haste in loading them was fol-lowed by a hot race to reach New York first. The first cargo brought the b st price and large profits. The successful Captain was al-large profits. The successful Captain was al-ways rewarded, so every known aid to naviga-tion was adopted. vation was opposed. Sparring is now a coun-tenanced sport there; but bummers, loafers and fighters don't get into the premises, and the Butters don't get into the premises, and the sparring is as gentlemanly as checkers. But since 1 have been Mayor I have cleaned New York city of puglistic records. You remember that the Bowery used to be dotted with drinking saloons, with roped rings at their rear, wherein nighty, boxing matches were the att action for g ther-ings of burns and novices. There shall be no public exhibitions in this town by professional puglists except of so mild a sort that the faw is not violated thereby. Any semblance of is not violated thereby. Any semblance of fights, no ma ter if the gloves are as big as pillows, shall be prevented. But sparring for ex-lows, shall be prevented. But sparring for ex-ercise is quite an ther thing. I see no g od resson for the discountenancing of sparring by the boys and young men in reputable grana-siums, in their bornes, or anywhere that it is not surrounded by vicious persons. Our nicest girls dance in their parents' patlors and at approved balls, but that does not imply a desire on their part to go to disreput b e dance balls for the diversion. The same should be true of boxing by the boys. No? no! don.'s forbid the borders of propriety."

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption, Caurrh is disgusting. Pheumonia is dan-gerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept h aithy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble abead.

All the discases of these parts, head, nose, throat. bronchia! tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Buschee's German Syrap. if you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of poople can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves," Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

SHADOW PICTURES ON THE PANE.

[From the Louisville Post.] MARRIAGE IS A PARAL-Mariage is still only to often a bargain, but, at least, it is no longer an entirely one-sided baraan. It is tending toward the only tue betai of lifelong companionship—a partnership on equal terms, with equal give and take on both sides. Women no longer feel bound to render hat implicit obedience which was con-sid-red de rigueur in our great grandmo hers is in the model of the second both is the second both is the tables in the main hall were amused by two shadows which appeared to a the frosted wind we tooking into appeared to a the frosted wind we tooking into appeared to a the frosted wind we tooking into A very amuving incident was observed by a towards each other and seemed to give together in a lover's kiss. One shadow embraced the other, which seemed to sigh. Then there was a shuffle of fret and the shadows danced around on the frosted glass as though in a collar-and-elbow wrestling match. The whole hall was in a titter by this time, and the pro-prietor fearing scand d if the matter went any further, sent a servant to tap on the window and notify the guesss that they stood be ween the g is jet and the door, and that their every movement was painted on the g'ass.

MOTHERS !

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to take and also hurely harmless. It relieves constipation, requ-bates the hursde quiets non-cover di refere lates the bawels, quiets pain, cures distribut and wind colic, allays feverations, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, southers the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mathers' triend. 35 dos a, 35 cents.

THE EIGHTH MO	CLA ONTHLY DR	AWING WIL		CE ON	
VEDNESDAY, 18t Value		-	-		Р.М.
st SERIES—value and SERIES—value carries	E OF PRIZES FAL PRIZES SLUU PE E OF PRIZES FAL PRIZES	A lot worsh	F.		5,000
Per cent, commission. The names of winners will not be published unless by special authorization. ORDER FOR TOR TICKETS. To S. E. LEFEBVRE, MONTREAL, CATADA : Will Mr. Lefebure be pleased to send to the undermentioned address,		The sum of 8is cuclosed. Name	Street Street Office log No.	Locatity	REMARKSThis form cf Order for Ticketa approvents in THE P' ST on Monday and Saturday if each week, and TRUS WITNESS every week, except the we k of drawing. Unit it outend enclose it with money addrassed to S. E. Leftbyre, No. 19 St. James street, Mon treat, Canada

"PRETTY THINGS " FOR BABY.

The average man seems to think that making "pretty things" for a baby is sheer n menne and wasts of time, he it have, embroidery, crochet work, or what not, it is all "fringe" to crochet work, or what not, it is all "fringe" to you find them able to digest them. There him. And that all sufficing wird "fringe" 'is a

synonym for flim fisms and folly. Nor are women warting who bosst of having "emancipated" thems- ves from the bond-age of the beautifal; "superior" being, who rejeice in their impregnability to "prety things.

Bit how little these know of the precious pro sses of a mother's mind ! To them, everything that is not absolutely ne essary to base existence is meaningless, and the fabrication of pret y thogs a work of pure super regation. To her, they stand for dreams and lopes and fears, for smiles and ten s, for pacty and prayer and prophecy. Her very hear goes into the dainty gaments where her thoughts are interwrought wich the delicate tracery, where her fancies flow in the frills, and h r ambitions run in the arabesques.

in the arabesques. Gruigo to to the notices the time she puts on baby clothes! To many a poor woman this period of pregnations is het one cloupse of paradise. What shough she spend every spar-moment in making ready for the little strange? What though the very spin and worf of her work is thick woren with hope that may never be realized, permeter with prayers that may membra and not too much of the and not do not crave variety in calibration of weak broths. Vegetables, except paratos, and not too much of the and never field, are wholy unsuited to a young child's stomach, so are pastre, short ned cakes and

FOOD FOR THE YOUNG.

you find them able to digest them. should be no great change of food attempted in July or August. Whatever agrees with a year old hild in June should be continued the fol-loving two or three months. A lady who belived this, curried her p'ump, rosy, but teething haby through the second summer in a city iscarding house on three meals a day, of bread and mak alone, without an idle day. But her hard heartedness afforded a constant topic to

her tehow-bearders. It is possible, in winter, to ford a child who is more than a year old, some fruit, but this sh uld be suspended for the h t season. In case of an elder child, a little of one kind of fruit, when eaten in the morning, rarely sockens. But frue should never be given after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Many a sick night follows a too h-arty or too varied supper, and the plainer the lainer the la-t meal of the day, the letter. This dist may seem needlessly plain, but we must is member that little babies have not our

MARKABLE RESTORATION, W Sullvan, of W. stover. Ont., was i 11 spepsia for four years. Finding doctor s s good he tried Burdock Bl. od Bitters les sured him, and he gained in wigh t pounds. B. B. B. Cores the wors \$ cases of chronic dyspressia after all els e

3

st—I say, why is there no railing a the edge of this herrible precipice? -Well, you see, the more strangers er and break their necks the more the precision here the more the precipice becomes.

and soft corns cannot with tand Hol-Coin Cure; it is effectual every time.

incereating to trace the evolution of The erasing to trace the evolution of and expressions. Calvivated people "How do you do?" There who are recises say, "Howdydco?' In the tods of Tennessee they say, "Howdy?" ble red man of the west cays, "How?" the cat on the fence says, "Ow?"

think of it-you can relieve the twinges matism, or the most panful attack of in-you can check a cough, and heal a or broken skin, with a bottle of nomas' ECLECTRIC OIL, costing only 25

worthies in Auchterarder were ore puting as to who remembered the ndy day. One said he "minded" its windy that it took the rooks three o come from a field to their rockery, was about a mile distant. "Is that id the other. "Man, I've seen it that hat the rooks had to walk hame."

rows, of Wilkesport, writes : that he of of a very daugerous case of inflam-of the lungs, solely by the use of five of DR. THOMAS' ECCNUTRIC OIL. Feels easure in recommending it to the public, a proved it (for many of the diseases it to cure) through his friends, and in ery instance it was effectual.

ypsies employ a very simple method that member of their hand of musito has to make the collection. They a plate to hold in his right hand, e thy which he has to keep imprisoned ft us he goos round collecting the

ACZ WEARS A YELLOWISH HUE, pimples up m it, sick hoidache, vertigo, morning and pains in back, side and shoulder are experienced when bile enters the and poisons the blood. Expel it from alation, and direct it into its natural the bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's ble Discovery and Great Blood Purifier, has widely superseded mineral drugs a dangerous reaction. Indigestion, ation, Impusity of the Blood, and Kidmplaints are entirely overcome by its

Friend of the family (to little Ells, aged ten, who has just returned from a holiday trip)-You do look well, child ; whare ever did you get that rosy color on your checks from ? E la-From mamma's dressing table

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

A young woman has been found who can sing bariton", tenor, soprano and contralto. The person who has found her has, we are sorry to say, escaped

DO NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mercury, in the shape of calomel and blue pill Many persons thus d so themselves oven without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such p raisions drugs, and the use of which is never ollowed by disastrons effects up a the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's V-getable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently torget the stomash recent the the stomash recent tones the stomach, regulates the hor els, parities the blood and gives a healthful glow to the chcek.

"Shall I hereafter darn your stockings ?" is said to be the fashionable language for a young lady to use when making a leap-year proposal.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many

" My dear," said Mrs. Lilton to her hus-

who have died of consumption dated their

satisfac ion, though he 1 oked at man BO ear nestly as to almost distarb my self-plasession. Nina and F riar, watch d her with sime amusement, but she paid n . h et to them,-she persisted in staring at me. Sudd-nly a slowswee smile,-the tag qul suile of a contented baby, dawned li over her face; the exaccord, put up her line to kees met Half startled at this me ifestation of aff ction, hurriedly cauging her to may h art and return her caress, they I looked furthely at my wife and Guido. Hat they any antipicion? No ! why should they have any? H d not Ferrari himse f seen me buried? Reassured by this

himse'f seen me buried? Reassured by this thought 1 addressed mys if to stella, making my voice as g ating v hersh as I could, for I draaded the shill's quick instruct. "You are a very coarming little lady !" I said playfully. "And so your name is Stella ? That is because you are a little star, I suppose. She became mentiative. "Papesaid I was,"

That is because you we a next star, 1 suppose. She became meditative. "Papasaid I was," she answered selly and shvly. "Papa spoilt you I" interneed Nica, pres-ing a film; black-border d handkerchief to her eyes. "Poor papa ! You was not so manghay

eyes. "Poor paper ! Ye., where not so maughty to him as you a st to me." The child' lip quivered, but she was silent. "Oh, fet ! I mucraured half childingly, "Are you ever thaught, ? Surely not ! All little stars are good -they in ver cry-they are always bright and caim.

Still she remained mute-a sigh, deep enough for an older sufficient, neaved her tinybreast. She leaned her head gainst my arm and raised her

eyes appealingly. "Have you seen my papa?" she asked timidly. "Will he come back soon?" timidly.

For a moment I did not anawer her. Ferrati took is upon himsel! to reply roughly. "Don't tolk n ns. n e, b by ! You know

your pa is has gine away -you were too hugh-ty for him, and he will never come back again. He has gone to a place where there are no tire-some little gi is otea e him."

Thoughtless and crucl words ! I at once understood the secret grief that we ghe t on the child's mind. Whenever she was fretful or petulaant, they evid ntly impressed it upon her bettimate, they evid her introduction to the theory of the second of the could possibly have done to displease her father so greatly that he had actually gone away, never to return. Whatever her thoughts were, shedid not on this occasion pive vent to them by tears or words. She only turned her eyes on Ferrari with a look of intense pride and scorn, strange to see in so little a creature-a true Romani look, such as I had often noticed in my father's eyes, and such as I knew must be fre quently visible in my own. Ferrari saw it, and burst out laughing loudly.

(To be Continued.)

 $\gamma \sim 10^{-1}$

2.1.1.1

When a threatening lung disorder, Shows its first p oclivity, • D, not let it cro s the border-Quell it with activity.

Many a patient, young or olden, Owes a quick recovery All to Dr. Pie ce's Golden M 'dical Discovery.

""T have a lotter of introduction to Mr. Samuel Slump," said a stranger in a western town to'a oilizin, "Oaa.yow tell me if he moral depravity," is a man of drinking; babits?" Wall, I To what particular cause of influence stranger? replied the olizen, expectorating do you cobsider your fall from the grace of coplously, "I would not go for as to lay that Sam iska hard Adricker, but Ureckon if yon ask him to man take suthin, you wonk base A right to meroy who cannot A lazy obap has found out that working to build a firm and on him to get him started. bilingelf show moroy of the meroy who cannot tween meals is lunbeatby for him.

ABSTEXIOUSNESS.

There is no abstemiousness in the world, and no throft, like the thrift and abstemousues, of the av-race native of India. Alm st alone among the workingmen of the world, he has rate d hunself nearly bove wants has stripped bunself of all the impedimenta of uxury. Milbunself of all the *impedimenta* of uxury. Mil-lions of men in Initia, especially on the richer soils and in the river deltas, live, marry, and rear apparently healthy children upon an income which, even when the wife wo ks, is rarely above 23. a week, and f equally sinks to 18d. The Induan is enabled to do this not so much by the cheapness o food-for, though it would want five times he mode, merely to teed hims If-as by a habit of living which makes hup independent of the ordinary cares of man kind. Ho goes nearly without clothes, gives his children none, and drusses his wife in a long piece of the mest wretched muslin. Noi her be nor his wife pay tailor or mulliner one shirling duing their entire lives, nor do they ever pu-chase needles or thread, which, it deed, it is contrary to a semi-relizious et quette ever to use. The power peasant humons a new you taining a single covered room of the su allest taining a single covered room or two ontaide size, with an earthen platform or two outside it; and as he constructs and repairs his own It; and as he constructs and repairs no own dwelling he virtually pays no rent, exc-pt for the culturable land. He never touches alcohol or any substitute for it. There is an mea in Englard that he tats opinm or semp; but he, as a rule, swallows neither-fi stly, because he regards them with as much moral antipathy as any Euglish gentleman, and secondly, because he could not by any possibility pay for articles which in India, as everywhere else, are exceed-ingly expensive. He eats absolutely no mean nor any animal fat, nor any expensive grain like good wheat ; but lives on millet or small rice, a little milk, with the butter from the milk, and the vegetable he grows. Even of these he eats more sparingly than the poorest Tuscan. Once more sparingly such the period a cough, during some festival, but as a rule he knows accurately what will sustain him, and would be enraged with the wife who cooks for him if she prepared more. He is assisted in this economy by a religious rule which we have nover seen a Hindoo break, and which is, undoubtedly, like the rule against killing oxen, a survival from a military law or custom of the most remote antiquity .-The Spectator.

CAUSES OF ORIME.

Some of the convicts in Sing Sing prison were invited by the New York World to unswer in writing certain questions concerning themselves and the offences which they are explained be-hind stone walls, and a number did so. Their hild stone walls, and a number did so. Their answers show all grades of candor or lack thereof. Most of them say they were the victims of circumstances or of false testimony. The most frequent cause, to which they attribute their downfall is of course, whiskey. Among all the renlissnone is more striking than the follow-

"By my own innate criminal cupidity. Or, in other words, by my inborn perversity-or

A VALUABLE LITERARY DISCOVERY. (From the San Francisco Chronicle)

A literary event of national importance has tak n place in Japan. One of the Legation officers, now with the new Minister to Germany, ecently di covered in the Ashik g. Chicae (Tsuh-li Hich) . copy of Hwang Khin's Confuein Anniects over twelve hundred yeas id, with all the encient comment tor's notes. This work has disappeared in China ever suce the Southern Sung dynasty-7, c. f r some asven hundred or eight hundred years ; and as the whole h story of the present copy is known, the Uninese G vernment has directed the Minister in Jopan to borrow it, in o der that a carefully corrected copy may betaken. It say the added that should there be any Kana inscriptions upon this copy valuable light will also be thrown upon the Japanese alphabet question.

ANOTHER MAN AT LAST IS RE-WARDED.

David C. Meacon is the locky man that held one-t-uth of ticket No. 69,368 which dow the S-c nd Capital Prize of S50,000, from the monthly grawing of The Loui i an State Loc-tery, Nov. 8th. It was his first venture, and comes as a God-seud to Mr. Meacon as he was tep nding on his daily labar to support his family His former residence was in Pitsburg. The night before he was to ship his nous hold g ods to this place a fire occurred and burned everything He is a worthy and exemplary man.-Elwood (Ind.) Free Press, Dec. 9.

LOVED TO HAVE HIS TEETH PULLED.

[From the Pittsburg Leader.]

There resid s on Wylie avenue an old colored man named Edward Benson. better known as "Uncle N.d." who, it is said, contrary to the experience fother children dui g their infant le vars enjoyed a pleasant sen-stion during his teching period, and who on me ging into man-hood experienced the same delight ul sens t on on having his teeth extracted. So great was the pleasure experienced by the operation that he visited a dentist and bad one to th after in what would be a torture to o hers, unt l every tooth was out of his head, when he beg n to look about for other means of torturing his to look about for other means of torturing his gums. Finally he hit upon a spring clothes-pin which he attaches to and presses upon his rums like a vice, from which he apparently derives the most intense feeling of pleasure. Since his parting with his teeth he has lived ensirely on soft food, not a particle of solid food having passed his lips for forty-five years.

CAUTION.

A source of much ill-health is neglected Constipation. The utmost caution should be observed to keep the bowels regular. The best regulator of the bowels to promote their natural action is Burdick Blood Bitters. Try it if troubled with constipation.

A young lady singing a sentimental romanza displayed not only extraordinary talent but a set of enormous set of teeth. "Ab," said a lady auditor to her husband, "what a grand organ !" " Perfect," rejoined her husband, even to the key-board in her mouth,"

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is good in case of accidents and emergencies, and when coupled with Hag-yard's Yellow Oil will often save I fe. Yellow Oil cures all painful injuries, burns, scalds, braises, frost bites, theumatic and neur ligic poins, and is in fact a handy and reliable sur-Bical aid.

oct A lazy ohan has found out that working be-tween meals is unhealthy for him.

niver bian wer d? These "jetty thing," that you despise are a part of her edu a ion, means moral and spiritual development.-Mary Norton Bra ford in Bor on Globe

COMING TO MONTREAL.

On Wednesday morning, January, 25, severa members of Dr. J. D. Kergan's staff of British merican succeons will arrive from D. t-oit Michigan, at which place the hearquarters of this no ed and r liable organization is 1 c tod The dectors all occupy partors to be Albian Hotel from the above date un il further not ce, and during their visit will be please to consul tree with all persons suffering from a v chrondisea.e or deformity, the treatment of which complises their specialius For nine years re-presentatives of Dr. Kergan's Mothe 1 custion have regularly visited the principal cities and towas in Onerio and the United States, (being t'e only medical establishm ut, American of Canad an, engaging a correst of able and resiaut physician- for that purpos-). Dr Ke gan ard ms ass ciates bave est that d au enviable reputation as medical and surgical as erts and straightforward business men. The magnitude t their business and g neral expression of commendation from those who have dealt with them professionally or otherw se, certainly en titles them to the respect of all as men of ability and energy, and also to an impartial in vostigation by all per ons s eking re icf from physical or mental ailmonts. This visit, which is only their s cond, has been deferred several months on account of a severe injury ric ived by Dr. Kergan, that, until recently, confined him to his house. Complete arrangements have now been made, and hereafter Mo t ca will be visited regularly by Dr. Keegan's staff, thus in suing those who place themse ves under their care the best attention and treatment it is

OUR BABIES.

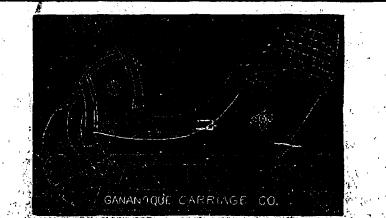
food

possible for physicians and surgeons of skill and experience to render tree. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. daily, except Sandays

How they are loved ! Kiep them fat,

healthy, and happy, by using Listated Foud. It is easily digested, and, when prepared for use, is identical with healthy mother's milk. It is both the hest and the most economical

How would it work for the woman suffragists to colonize the territory of "No Man's Land ?"



This is a poor Gut, but we have where Variaty of Beautiful, Stylish One and Two Seated Steighs: EPEFDERS, GLADSTONS, SUEID COMFORT, PORULAND, BALLEY, and EIGHT BOB SI EIGHS, at the Very Lowest Prices. A The Best Goods, Fully Warranted. R.J.LAIIMER, 92 McGullStreet, Montreal. J.LAIIMER, 92 McGuUStreet, Montreat. 1,...

stomach. So are pastry, short ned cakes and rich cool.iea.

troubles from exposure, followed by a cold, which settled on their hn gs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used B ckie's Anti-Costamption Syrup before it was too late, this lives would have been spored. This medicine has no second for during energy old It is true some children do live through all thicks of meds, at all tours, but in regular hours and plain diet is the only a fety for many. That the few live only proves haw long suffer-ing is nature.—Hall's Journal of Health. medicine has no equal for curing congas, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

WHEN I began using Ely's Cream Balm my extarrh was so had I had headach, the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost outirely disappeared and I have not had headache since. J H. Sommers, Stephney, Conn.

I thank God that you every invented such a medicine for catarrh. I have suffered for five years so I could not lie down for weeks a time. Sinco I have been using Elv's Dr. am B dm I can rest .- Frank P. Burleigh, Farmington, N. H.

Mr. Gludetone is reported to have stated in Millick, living at Columbus, Ohio, that he - positively no intention of visiting this country.

SLEIGHING PARTIES

are just the thing for January, but you can't njuy the cold ride if feeble from debility. Pa us's Celery Compound has made new men out of thousands whose brains and bodies form overwork or dissipation, were failing them.

THE COAL MONOPOLISTS. In the bitterest winter weather When the homes of the poor are cold, They put their heads together To add to their pile of gold, And the price of coal goes higher That hefore was much too high-Well, they will not tack for fire In the land of the by-and-by.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, as a writer uses "the most express ianguage." The reporters who own't keep up with his fast trains of thought will avreo to this.

Alaska in winter must be an awfully nice place to go to consting. Evening begins at noon and night lasts till 8 o'clock next morn-) ing.

pounds. A BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sag-'s Catarrh Remedy have offered in good faith \$500 reward for a 0480 of Naval Catarrh which they cannot cure. The R-medy is sold by dr gaists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputa-tion. If you havedull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nesal passage, di charges faling from the hya: i to the theon, new faling watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenaciour, mucous, purulent, bloody and pot id: if the eyes are weak, watery and infines; if there is ringing in the ears, deafners, hacking or congling to olear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scab. from ulcers; the voice being chanzed and bas a usal twang; the breath offensive; smill and that impaired; the oreatd one side is and the transfed is sensation of diziness, with mental depression, a backing cough and general d builty, you are uffering from need catarzh. T e more com-plicated your disease, the gresser the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in con-umption, and and in the grave. No disease is so common, moredreeptive and de ngerous, os le sunderstood, or more unsuces sfully meated by physicians.

Travis: "Im's that Dumpsey doming-down there, four, block ?". De Smith : bins be i I oan't see anything but his feet.

hand, " why do they so aften put 'sp; rates" after an auctionoer's name?" "Becauze, undam, an auctioneer is always a praiser of the goods he sells." DO NOT SUFFER FROM SICK HEADACHE a moment longer. It is not not the first addition of the start of the st թ II, He-How did you enjoy the sermon ? She -Oh ! ever so much. 1 had on a new hat nd jacket, and I sat just in front of that orrid Mise Briggs.

Hollowar's Pills .- Sudden changes, fre-HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sudden changes, fre-quent tog, and pervading dampness sorely im-pede the vital functions, and conduce to ill-health. The remody for such dicordert lies in some purifying medicine, like these Polls, which is competent to grapple successfully with the mischief at its cource, and stamp it out, with-out fretting the nerves or weakening the sys-tem. Holloway's Polls extract it is the blood all noxious matter, regulate the a torn of every isordered organ, stimulate the liver and kid-neys, and relax the bowels. In curine chest neys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest comp aints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when sided by a free lo al applica-tion of the Uintment. This could be treatment will ensure a certain, steady and beneficient progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

A man, after his first experience of tobog ganing, declared that he would not have aissed the treat for twenty pounds. On being asked to have another slide, he replied that he would not try it sgain for a thousand

HELP THE ADDA NO

. WITNESS' 18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES :

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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limited number of advertisements of ap-proved character will be inserted in "THE TRUS WITNESS' at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for ontracts onapplication. Advertisements for Teachers, In-iormation Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). 'Ordinary notices of Births, Destins and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and ingrassing circulation of "THE

The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adver-tising medium in Canada.

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Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-dress all communications to The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18, 1888

COMTARISONS are said to be odious. How oes this look? The United States is piling up a surplus at the rate of \$15,000,000 per week. The total net debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st December last was \$227,-746 526, compared with \$224,159,107, at the close of the fiscal year of 1886. Increase in eighteen months \$4 587,419.

OLD Montrealers will learn with regret of the death of ex-Judge Matthaw 1-yan, which sad event occurred at Winnipeg recently. Deceased was a man of many and varied attainments, sincere, amiable, honorable in all his actions. A patriotic Irishman, a true Liberal, he worked isithfally and suffered covelry divisions, and 60 field batteries. heavily for his principles. May he rest in The two between them muster II divisions of peace.

RECENT big labor strikes have emphasized in a remarkable manner the fact that while protection has increased prices all round for the necessaries of life, wages have not increased. In fact combines of all kinds have worked in a double way-while forcing prices up they have forced wages down. Such r system cannot endure long without bringing about something worse than strikes,

OUR friends of the United States Government are in a quandary what to do with their surplus. We can tell them how to get rid the attorney-general of Ohio, in his report to of it-

" And, like an insubstan'isl pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind."

We will lend them the loan of Sir John Macdonald for a month and guarantee that not only will their surplus have disappeared at the end of that time, but their old war

Tories are in perfect sympathy with the English Tories, as may be seen by their press, by their votes in Parliament, and the precise manner in which they agree in all things.

-

ENGLISH TORIES are absolutely furious at the Marquis of Ripon and the other signatories of the address of English Catholics to Mgr. Persico, whereby they so speedily and effectively checkmated the Coercionists' game in sending the Dake of Norfolk to the Vatican. The Liverpool Catholic Times, commenting on Lord Salisbury's attack on Lord Ripon, points out "that the address does not betray the alightest indication of an attempt to influence Mgr. Persico's conclusions as to the state of affairs in Ireland. The angry terms used by the spokesman of a baffled faction will only convince the Catholic majority in England more thoroughly than ever that the address is, as Bishop Nulty has well described it, a beautiful and touching pronouncement by the genuine lay representatives of the Catholic religion in England."

According to the London Times Ireland absorbs a very large portion of the military home establishment. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has command of about 27.300 officers and mon, with 3,600 horses and 60 guns, the whole being divided into three commands. In the Dublin District there are about 14,000 men, 2,000 horses, and 28 field guns, forming three regiments of cavalry, six batteries of artillery, three engineer companies, 14 battalions and three depots of infantry, eight companies of the commissariat and transport corps, and two divisions of the medical staff. The present total of troops in Ireland is 30,000, which is the highest record of recent vears.

A MILITARY authority on European armsments gives a comparative statement of the armies of Austria, Prutsia and Russia now the frontiers in anticipation of war. From it we gather that---

Austria keeps in Galicia 2 army corps of infan'ry, 2 divisions of cavalry, and 22 field hatteries. Germany has in the Provinces of Prnssis, Posen and Silosis, 51 army corps, 3 intantry, 3 ct cavalry, and 82 field batteries. Russia on her part keeps in the military distriots of Warssw, Wilna and Kiet, 20 divisions of infantry, 10 of cavalry and 120 field batteries, making 9 infautry and 5 cavalry divisions, busides 38 fi-ld batteries in excess of the forces which Germany and Austria keep within reach of the Russian frontier.

AMERICAN legislators are having their at tention turned to the matter of "trusts" and "combines." Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in the House to create a commission to investigate combinations having for their object the advancement of the prices of commodities, and the governor, recommends that the laws relating to the incorporation of companies be so amended as to probibit such companies from forming combinations or consolidations to limit production, and in general cut off competition. "Truste," having for their object the suppression of healthy competition in

Rule resolutions. In fact our Canadian from diphtheria were 12 944, from scarlet act as and when we ask them to do so, just as bury in the pursuit of its infamous policy the one way, short of utter extermination, by fever 10,491, from measles 5,374 and from whooping cough 4,467. In the eleven months from January 1 to December 1, 1887, 1,933 persons died from dipbtheria, 400 from scarlet fever, 743 from measles and 178 from whooping cough. These show in a startling fashion the fatal power of diphtheria and

acarlet fever.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, whose articles on the British Army and the Canadian Militia have attracted so much attention of late, is quoted by the St. John Globe as having waitten some very sensible things to an English Cabinet minister. Here are his words :-

"At bottom it would seem as though no one gained by the retention of our hold on Canada. Were she independent, her borders would never again be wasted by Fenian hordes, and she would escape the terrible danger of being the battle-field in which European quarrels are fought out. Canada once Republican, the Monroe doctrine would be satisfied, and its most violent parlisans would cease to advocate the adoption of anything other than moral means to merge her territories in the Union. England would be relieved from the fear of a certain defeat by America in the event of war-a foar always harmful, even when war seems most unlikely-relieved, too, from the cost of such panics as those of 1861 and 1866."

MR. A. F. MCINTYRE, of Ottawa, is mentioned in the despatches as likely to be chosen Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Glengarry. Mr. McIntyre is a native of the county, the son of one its oldest and most respected residents. He is a gentleman every way fitted to do honor to any constituency that may choose him for its representative. Perhaps there is no man in Canada who possesses in so striking a degree the highest and best qualities of the young Canadian element in the Liberal party. In Ottawa, where he was twice chosen to carry the banner of reform, he is admired and respected by all sections, even those most opposed to him on party grounds. Parliament is his proper sphere, and should he to authorize the admission, duty free, of the be persuaded to accept the nomination for Glengarry, we are reasonably certain of his election on account of his personal popularity | plied for admission into the Union. It reads among the people and the service he is capa. ble of rendering them.

As our despatches on Saturday led us to expect, the Norquay ministry has had to resign, and Mr. Greenway, the leader of the upon to form a Government. For the eake of the province, it is to be hoped that he will I it must must be confessed, seeing the pretty even balance of parties in the legislature, the task is not an (asy one. It is in his favor, however, that the Conservatives have demonstrated their insbility to govern, and as Manitoba principally requires honest, economical administration, Mr. Grenway will probably succeed. The fall of Mr. Norquey leaves the ministry at Ottawa with only one friendly provincial government, viz., that of Prince Edward Island. The British Columbian Government, while nominally Conservative, is animated by snything but a subervient spirit just now. Thus the policy of

our brother men act.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

This shows what absurdities even scientists may be led into when they try to do away with the old faith and substitute their own imaginings in its place. Mr. Huxley might study St. George Mivart's article on "The Catholic Church and Reason," wherein a brother scientist, as able and famous as himself, proves the exact conformity of Catholic doctrine with pure reason and perfect science.

A OROFTER outbreak against landlordism in Scotland, and the starting of a Land League in Wales, show how the movement, against which the Salisbury Government is struggling in vain in Ireland, is spreading throughout Great Britain. This has long been anticipated, and it remains to be seen how the Government will attempt to deal with a movement near at home which it cannot control in Ireland. Will coercion laws, to deal with the Scotch and Welsh, be introduced ? Or will bayonets and batons be employed to prevent public meetings, and members of Parliament be imprisoned for exercising the right of free speech ? Traly the prospect for the Tory ministry is anything but encouraging. The truth of the matter is that a great economical revolution has taken place, which the Tories of England have hardly begun to realize. Their inability to understand it and adapt themselves to it is shown by their stupid cry for protection. As if a tariff against foreign products could have any other effect, in a country so limited in area as England, than to intensify the trouble. The whole system of land tenure will have to be revolutionised, the feudal idea must be rooted out of politics, before this question can be settled. It will require abler and better men than Salisbury and his colleagues to do this work of English salvation.

A JOINT RESOLUTION has been prepared for submission to the United States Congress products of certain North American States, provinces or nations, which may have ap. as follows :---

"Be it resolved by the House of Rorrisen tatives (the Senste concurring) of the United States of America, in Congress assembled That whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, that the inhabitants of any regular Liberal Opposition has been called state, province, nation, or political division, whose territory is contiguous with the Northern boundary of the United States, or is situated within-marine leagues thereof, have succeed in forming a strong cabinet, although by popular convention or other suitable organ zation, ordsized or adopted as its fundamental organic act, a constitution Republi can in form, conformable to the Constitution of the United States of America, and shall have ratified the same by a majority of legaily qualified voters thereof, and shall have presented the same to the President of the United States of America, accompanied by an application for admission into the Union, he is authorized and empowered to suspend the operation as to such state, province, nation or political division. of the Customs imposts upon the products of the same, seeking entry into the ports of the United States, for a period according to his discretion or until Congress shall have formally favored such application, and said state, province. nation, or politicol division shall have been admitted making the local governments so many donkey into the Union, as a state upon terms of the mark of the central machine equality with the other states in the manner provided by Section 3, Article 4, of the Con-stitution of the United State of America."

towards the Irish nation. The ferocious vindictiveness of the I imes, displayed on all occasions towards the Irish people and their leaders, more especially in its villainous distribes under the head of " Parnellism and Crime," has been an astonishment and a dirgrace to journalism and public decency. Yet the measure of its infamy is supplied by a and military occupation. Poland was peerage. Had the Times been conducted on blotted out of existence, but Germany principles of truth and justice, it is quite and Austria to-day have reason to probable that under a truly great and wise premier its proprietor would reach the House of Lords by the path of honor. As it is, we can only exclaim with Shakespeare :---

P. "在地方的,""我们在这些时候,我们就是你的,你已经能够了你的是你的,你是你们就在你们是你们不可以说。""你必须是你们,你不能能能。"

" O, that estates, degrees and offices Were not derived corruptly | and that clear honor Were purchased by the marit of the wearer."

LORD SALISBURY, in a speech at Liverpool, recently, made the usual display of Tory fatheadcdness. He said "the Unionists were firmly convinced that Ireland had become thoroughly consolidated with Great Britain. under the same legislation and the same laws, and enjoying equal liberty." The pussy Marquis must have a face of brass to talk like that when everyone knows the exact reverse of his statement is the truth. Possibly the Unionists may be convinced. If so, they are the most credulous set of men to be found on earth. Ireland is not, and never will be, consolidated with Great Britain so long as the hateful policy of Pitt is persisted in. A true union will be brought about when the Tories are driven from power and the democracy takes hold of the problem. But it is easy to see in the fiscoid periods of the Tory premier why he would keep Ireland down in chains while pretending she is free as Eng. land. He knows the triumph of the Irish cause will be a death blow to the landed aristocratic system of England. Therefore he is prepared to fight the Irish to the bitter end.

respondent, a pair of ghosts who had loved not wisely but too well when in the flesh, called upon a justice of the peace at night in his home at Farmingdale, L.I., and insisted on his uniting them in marriage according to law. After the ceremony had been performed the male spook stated to the magistrate the reason of the visit, as follows :---

We are now in the Spirit World, which is far more like the earth than is usually supposed, only we have greater privileges and powers, but the man who does not marry when on earth cannot marry in the spirit form and must live apart from all themarried. who inhabit a higher sphere, and will in the end inherit greater powers than the uumarried, but I can't explain this, as it is not to be revealed.

This will be consoling to married folks, who will see in it a beautiful law of compensation. Certainly all who have had experience will agree that those who have passed through the ordeal of married life are much better qualified to occupy a higher sphere in the next world than those who have not.

BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY.

Few men will be astonished, while all will be horrified, at the story given on the authority of Mr. Wilfred Blunt in the cable reports to day. It is quite in keeping with the character of the Chief Secretary for Ireland years and infirmities, with one foot already to contemplate the murder of Irish political prisoners by prison discipline. This sort of "terror and alarm" even into the heart of one political assassination has been practiced on of Balfour's bold bumballiffs. I also saw litseveral former occasions. For cold-blooded the Biddy Hunt, who was sent to jail for a week, in default of bail, for being present on inhumanity it hasno parallel in modern times. her father's farm when the execution was ler-Malden, Surry, England, has published a But if it is intended to strike terror led. She was a bright and charming little girl into the patriot ranks it will fail, of eleven, with a rosy cheek and a winning for the Irish people have ever been ready with their best and bravest tendencies" of Hor Majasty. The rev. gen. to suffer death in any shape for a cause which has become the most intense passion attendance from time to time of the Qaeen at ever cherished by any nation in the history the services of the Roman Catholic Church : of the world. Possibly, however, this mur-Her Majesty's visit, when at Mentone. to derous game which Mr. Balfour contemplates with complacency may produce reflex results. He has instructed his creatures in the art of murder, he has excused and defended them red-handed in their dastardly orimes, he has made the courts travistics on justice, and taught the people they have no right even to live should their shadows traverse the course are turning in revolt from the perpetrators of his blindly brutal policy. Mr. Balfoar is said of these deeds of shame ; and that each fresh to be a well-read man. He certainly has had martyrdom must accelerate the glorious, to be a well-read man. He certainly has had the benefits of the sort of education usually from the hand of the oppressor." bestowed on the sons of aristocratic English. men. History must therefore have formed a part of his studies. But it would seem that he has not reflected on the lessons of history in relation to a policy which has universally failed and been followed by terrible revenges. The most astate politician who ever wrote on the science of statecraft has shown conclusively that even one family in a nation cannot be deprived of its rights without bringing the whole commonwealth in danger. Therefore, he said that when a government finds it necessary to deprive a man of his ing four months in that unhappy country, rights, the act to be successful must include and I must say that never before was I the utter extermination of him and his family. Nothing short of this will secure the tyrant literally made my heart bleed-old men and from danger. Yet even when this radical process has been completed, comes the warning that men may be found to adopt the cause of the injured and add their wrongs to swell pulled down, simply because they could not the accusation against the wrong doer. From pay a rept admitted by every one to be exthis view we are carried to the wider consideration of a conquered province. The Jews and the read the account as given by Mr. Balfour in Turks were the only nations whose conquests | the House of Commons. I saw the whole were perfactly successful. Joshua let no thing, and I say that there were not tweaty living thing escape alive when he took pos- people within twenty yards of the barracks session of the Promised Land. The Turks in I saw them break to poke their rifles out. some of their conquests slew all the men and was in the court the day Mr. O'Brien was confiscated all the women. In this way they (upon appeal) convicted and taken to prison crushed the conquered peoples utterly. Cromwell modelled his policy in Ireland after that of Joshua, and the successive English but so it was. I have also seen children, monarchs and governments have imitated his hardly out of their teens, sent to prises for obstructing the police, which turned out by methods as far as they were able, till we come to the days of Balfour. Yet after all standing Mr. Balfours denial, Livawmen these centuries we find the spirit of the Irish rested and sent to prison for obsering Min nation stronger, more robust, more uncon. Gladstone and Home Rule, and in Engles, querable than ever. querable than ever.

which a conquered province can be reconciled to the loss of its liberty has not been adopted. The people have not been governed so as to win their respect while teaching them confidence in the justice and utility of the Government. In modern times it was found possible to destroy a kingdom by partition bitterly regret the destruction of a nation that, were it in existence now, would afford as great a barrier against Russian advances in Western Europe as it did against the tide of Turkish conquest in the days of Kosciueko. English statesmen ought to have learned from this the unwisdom of a policy which, pursued for centuries, has had no other result that to intensify a national sentiment into to an overmastering hereditary rassion. But the Irish people, denied the right of life and liberty in their native land, have found them elsewhere, and from the islands and continents of the earth, even from the heart of Eugland berself, they carry on the deathless struggle with the assurance of ultimate absolute vic. tory. Gladstone having extended the olive branch, has altered the whole character of the struggle. The rise of the English democracy has also changed the elements of the conflict, until it has ceased to be a mere question of how to govern Ireland, and broadened into how the Empire is to be governed and saved with the help of Ireland. The greater Ireland beyond the sea has more, perhaps, to say in the solution of the problem than Her Mejesty's Privy Council. This it is which stamps with the seal of failure the policy which Balfour is attempting to carry out by oruelties which revolt the world, while bringing the Government which practices them into singular and merited contempt,

JAN '18, 1888

MORE PROOF.

Another Eoglishman, Mr. Herbert Viviav. has writen to the London Daily News concerning what he saw of Balfourian methods of government in Ireland. Here is what he has to say :--

As I am specifically called upon to come forward and expose from personal knowledge of the case Mr. Balfour's garbled account of the Ballyhaunis prosecution, I trust you will allow me to do so through you. I hardly know which amazes me most in Mr. Bilfour's Manchester speech, the elumeiness and lameness of his arguments, or the anblushing effrontery with which he parades them as triumphant vindications of his rule, In dealing with Mr. Dillor's account of this particular affair he asserted that the criminality of the prisoners was conclusively proved by the fast that persons so naturally courteous and humane as the Irish police were compelled (sorely against their will, of course) to charge and baton the people! He then jauntily nttered the half-truth that "there was no old woman of eighty" among the prisoners. This was intended to convey the impression that no very old woman had been sent to jail at all. But Mr. Balfour knew very wall at the time that the old woman in question. Ellen Tighe, whose real age is seventy five, had been sent to the plank bed for three weeks for the heinous offenc istanding amid a peaceable and goodtempered crowd while the hailiff was making a raid on some sheep. I myself saw this poor old woman, and I would congratulate Mr. Balfour on his victim. Borne lown by in the grave, it was not much that this peor decrepit old dama could have done to strik smile, and even the callous bailiff looked ashamod of himself when Mr. Bodkin, her counsel, asked if she had intimidated or insulted him. I am glad to have been present at this trial, though it was a saddening and, for an Englishman, a humiliating spectacle. It gave me a very vivid impression, which I shall never forget, of the merciless ornelty of the castle administration, which spares neither young norold, bat tolds within its full embrace. and anbiects to all the nameless ignomies of its prison tortures, alike innocent babies who are ot yet in their teens and enfechled cropes tottering to their graves. Our only consola-tion must be that daily, hourly, the less brutalized among the Tories, and even among the yet lower strata of Coercionist Liberals

According to a veracious New York cor-

debt will be back again on them with all its glories and beauties.

NAPOLEON 111. and his son, or rather their remains, have been placed in a final resting place. Let us hope this will be the last we shall hear of the man who waded to a throne through the blood of thousands of his innocent countrymen, and who ended his career in the dismemberment of France. It will be a good thing for the world when th last of the tribe is laid away.

A RECENT cable despatch says : John Bright, in a long letter picturing some of the results of the granting of home rule to Ircland, warns the country that if it returns, ites to the highest offi ies in the State. Why not? Have the Parnellites not as good a right to those offices as any other persons ? Instead Liberal party." of an objection is this rather not something to hope for ? Governed by capable Irishmen. England would be much better governed and far happier than she is under swindling Jews and reactionary Tories.

Tony papers are trying to divert sympathy from Mr. Wilfred Blunt by calling him a diplomatic service. Mr. Blunt has been at Athens, Madrid, Parls, Vienna and Buenos Ada, Countess of Loveless, who was the only child of Lord Byron. Mr. Blant is a prominent sympathizer with Home Rule in Ireland, and that is quite enough, in the eyes of the Tories, to make him a crank or anything else that is bad.

WE would remind the esteemed Ottawa Citizen that its table of opercion acts has done coercionist, which the Home Rule party ? for the permanent coercion of Ireland; the Home Rule. While on the subject, we

ort to make Canadian Tories appear friend. to Home Rule is rather too thin altogether. John has declared that were he in the British House of Commons he would be op. posed to Home Rule, Every Anti-Home

business, are at war with the first principles of trade and should be crushed out.

A PEATURE in Canadian party politics is the declaration of the Toronto Globe in favor of the old doctrine of free trade. This has been met with a chorus of approval from the Liberal press of the Dominica. But as absolute free trade, under existing conditions, is impossible a remedy for restriction is sought in continental free trade. This, the Halifax Uhronicle says, "ought to be kept constantly in view in framing a fiscal policy

for the Liberal party. This great work may not be accomplished to-day or next year, but is bound to be accomplished. It is the mission of the Liberal party to accomplish it Gladstone to rower he may appoint Parnell- | and it should be understood that unrestricted reciprocity with the United Sates is essentially and emphatically the policy of the

THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY for 1888 contains a vast amount of information converning Catholicity in the British Empire, within which there are twenty-five archiepiscopal and hinety-six episcopal sees, nineteen Vicariotes-Apostolic, and ten Prefectures-Apostolic, in all 150 sees, seven of which are orank. His career, however, is an emphatic vacant. The Catholic population of Engcontradiction to the slander. Oranks are not land is estimated at 1,354,000 ; of Scotland, usually chosen for important positions in the at 326,000; of Ireland, 3,961,000; total, 5,641,000. In the colonies there are 175,000; secretary of the British legations successively in Asia, 980 000; in America, 2,183,000; in Australia, 568,000 Catholic British subjects. Ayres. He married the only daughter of As Queen and Empress Her Mejesty reigns over 9,682,000 Catholics. They are represented in the Imperial Parlisment by thirty. two peers, and by five English and seventy. five Irish members. There are nine Catholice in the Privy Conncil. There are forty Catholic peers, fifty-one baronets, and twenty lords with courtesy titles.

While people in the large Atlantic sea-Citizen that its table of coercion acts has done will be people in the large Atlantic sea-service so often that it is worn out. The board cities are showing a nervous dread of a question is not which party passed the most possible visitation of cholera, a New York not even involve theism; for our earth is an coercion acts since 1800, but which is now the physician points out that since 1866, when 1,137 persons died in that city from cholera, On that point there is no longer any chance not one has there perished from the disease. of mistake. The forles have passed an act and since an epidemic visited the place in 1856 only thirteen persons have died from Liberals are pledged to repeal it and grant | yellow fever. The smallpox and typhus fever, likewise dreaded, have been comparatively might also remind our contemporary that its restricted in their operations. But, in all hese years such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough have, annually mowed a wide swath of death and no especial public alarm seems to have been felt. The aggregates for ten years, beginning with Ruler in Canada is a follower of Sir John. 1877 and ending with 1886, show that during ing the nature of men, only vastly more pow-His party voted down Mr. Blake's Home linst period the deaths in New York oity ful, to exist : and if they do exist, they may vices to the Tory Government of Lord Salls.

All set in

ngines to do the work of the central machin has failed all over the Dominion,

WE never heard of a paper called the Anglo Saxon published at Ottawa till we found the following in the morning despatches :--

The Anglo Saxon, a Tory paper published here by a coterie of Tory Government officials, threatens to have the Ottawa branch of the Irish National League indicted for treason. It says that the National League has been proclaimed n Ireland and ought to be pro claimed in Canada. It adds that "If any body of men act contrary to law, contrary to wisdom and the wishes of the majority in any country but Canada, they are treated as rebels. In countries far removed from bar bariam they ; re used as living targets for the military training of better citizens.

This is what comes of Sir John's importa tion of haw-haws to fill government offices at Ottawa. As Horace remarked long ago, they change their country, but not their mind, and would reproduce on the free soil of America the sycophancy and brutality of he described the above statements as English Torylem. Just let them try to suppress the National League. We would like nothing better. When the suppressing business would be ended we know who would whereupon he fired this parting shot : be suppressed.

PROF. HUXLEY, the Agnostic scientist, has made a deliverance on the efficacy of prayer which, coming from a distinguished member of a school of thought where prayer has ever press. been held as a waste of time and energy, is certainly most remarkable. In an article in posed. The throne is vacant. All because the Nineteenth Century Magazine he writes

The supposition that there is any incondetency between the acceptance of the constancy of natural order and a belief that the efficacy of prayer is the more unaccountable as it is obviously contradicted by analogies furnished by every day experience. The belief in the efficacy of prayer depends upon the assumption that there is somebody, somewhere, who is strong enough to deal with the earth and its contents as the men deal with the things and events which they are strong enough to modify or control; and who is insignificant particle of the solar system, while that solar system is hardly worth speaking of in relation to the All; and, for anything that can be proved to the contrary. there may be beings endowed with full power over our system, yet prac-tically as intignificant as ourselves tically as intignificant as ourselves in relation to the universe. If anyone pleases, therefore, to give unrestrained liberty to his fancy, he may plead analogy in favor of the dream that there may be, somewhere, a finite being, or beings, who can play with the solar system as a child plays with a toy; and that such beings may be willing to do anything which he is properly supplicated to do. For we are not justified

REV. CHARLES STIRLING, Vicar of New correspondence in the papers which took place between himself and General Ponconby secretary to the Queen, anent the "Romish tleman began by calling attention "to the the Romish Cathedral for the Service of Blessing the Palms ; her visit, last April, by special dispensation from the Pope, to the Monastery of the Grand Chartreuse her visit to the Romish church at Weybridge ; and, more recently, the visit of the Sovereign to a Jesuit college near Windsor." General Ponsonby's reply was an icy snub, in which " curiously inexact.' Mr. Sterling persisted with more letters, and was finally told that he must discontinue the correspondence,

As many of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects are persuaded that by the renewal of communion with the See of Rome" the Throne has, according to the Act of Settlement, become vacant, I deem it necessary to forward the correspondence to the public

That settles it ! Queen Victoria is dethe Queen has done what everybody does sometime or another, attend service in a Catholic church. But, seriously, it would not be actonishing were Hor Majesty to tollow the example set by so many English aristocrats and really become a Catholic. Catholicity is spreading faster in England than anywhere else and among the upper classes more especially.

MR. WALTER, proprietor of the London Times, has been made a peer at last. He worked for his reward, and having got it he may be congratulated on the honor. Peerages have been bestowed on men for great public services in the army, in the navy, in politics, for having been born on the wrong side of the blanket, for enslaving the African, for having been successful brewers and distillers, for having amassed great wealth at cotton spin. ning and railway contracting, and for writing poetry, but this is the first time in the history of the House of Lords that a coronet was bestowed on a man for having pablished the most atrosicus falsehoods, libels and forgeries ever invented. Beyond doubt Mr. Walter has been made a peer on account of his ser-Why?

A TORY ON COERCION.

Mr. Hugh Wallace, a distinguished English Tory, having made a tour of Ireland to see things for himself and form his own opinions, spending four months in the most disturbed districts, has given his views in a letter to the London Daily News. His testimony is as follows :---

"Although a Tory, I beg of you to allow me to protest against the action of my party in Ireland. I have just returned after spendashamed of being an Englishman, I have seen things done in the name of law which women, verging upon the grave, turned out of hovels which they themselves or their cessive. On the day of the rist I was in Mitchelstown, and was really assounded to when the police fired out of a window, which One in England would hardly believe that " judge upon the very bench would allow him. self to be boarded by an excited magistrate; days for selling one of the newspapers must read by Iriahmen." Because, as the great Florentine has shown, What could be more, plcar; or ocn vigue

JAN. 18, 1888

N 1819

false. But Mr. Wallace has more to gay on can almost see the greening grass and the the subject of crime in Ireland and the man- blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, ner in which the country is governed.

"Now, sir, I am one who, up to now, has never given a vots any man other than a Tory. So strong has been my party feeling that I have always supported my party in municipal matters, even against my own brother; but never again will I support this Government of persecutors of their opponents. They told us when they went to the country that they would govern Ireland by the ordinary laws, and when they introduced their Bill they told us it was not to be used for political objects, and that it created no new orimes. I say it has been used for nothing else, and I should like some one to point out why Mr. Sullivan is in prison if it creates no new orimes. It is all very well for Lord Salisbury to say that any one of his col leagues is worth all the Irish members put together; but is it statesmanlike-is it not rather a parody on statesmanship-for any man in his position to try to excite the Irish people in this way? After spending four months in Ireland, I say deliberately there is no orime there, save what the police manufacture, as they did in Limerick-a mark of which I still bear, although I was standing in the coffee-room of the hotel."

Nothing that the Irish leaders or the National press could say would place the Government in a more odious light than the honest statements of this English Tory. He was probably induced to go to Ireland on the urgent recommendation of a writer in the London Times, who urged gentlemen to see for themselves how villainous and detested was the National League, and how orderproducing and popular coercion. Thus the more the English people see and know of Tory methods of government in Ireland, the more they abhor and condemn them. Such being the case, we can wait the catastropha of the coming Tory overthrow with calmness and tatistaction.

AN ULTIMATUM ON FISH.

A Washington despatch confirms the view expressed by us some time ago as to the procable outcome of the Figheries negotiations. "The American Commissioners," the despatch rays, " will not listen to my proposition looking to the admission of Canadian fish free of duty. All they want to do is to make a treaty by which American vessels will be allowed all privileges granted Canadian vessels in American ports, namely, purchase of supplies and bait, and the right to branship cargoes. That, it appears, is all they want to accomplish, and they offer nothing in exchange."

This is quite in accord with the spirit of American diplomacy in relation to Canada. Indeel, it would be rather astonishing were the sided, and the programme was one of un-Americans to take any other stand, since Mr. Chamberlain declared at the start that England would not quarrel with the United States over a kettle of fish; and that Canada must submit to whatever arrangement he might think necessary. With the Canadian case thus abandoned in advance, the Americans were free to make any demands they pleased with the assurance that the game was in their own hands. Let the Canadian Commissioner refuse to agree to the American demand, the British Government will then leave the Dominion to its own devices, and the President will have no alternative but to put the Retaliation Act in force. The despatch already quoted contains this view, for it says: "It is quite openly expressed by Con gressmen that unless an understanding can be arrived at on this basis, popular clamor will Chorus-"Toreader". . Golden Jubilee Choir

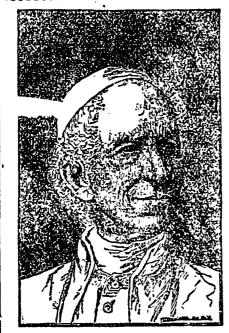
than this? All that Balfour, Saliabury and short dull days of early winter come the the Tory press have alleged is shown to be cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful arnual, and lo I spring appears not far distant. We Vick's floral Guine is unequaled in artistic appearason, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed the

n-xt. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables and grain, are features for the issue for 1888, Its laveader tinted cover, with original designs of most plasing effects, will ensure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are interested in the garden or house plants. It desc.ibes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the gardeo, see Vick's Floral Gnide, price only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N.Y.

C. Y. M. S.

The Twenty-Second Public Conterence Last Evening-Congratulating the Pope.

Long before So'clock Monday evening, the Seminary hall was crowded with about a thousand friends of the Catholic Young Men's society, together with the Rev. Fathers James Callaghan, director ; J. A. McCallen, J. P. Kiernan, of Frederickton, N.B ; Hennessey, O'Donnell, of St. Mary's; Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; P. Hamon, director of the Cercle Ville Marie, in answer to an invitation that was extended to them to celebrate the ubiles conference of the literary academy.



The prosident, Mr. J. B. McDermott, preusual interest, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and declamations, assisted by the St. Patrick's choir under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler.

PART I.

Piano Buett Misses Deslauriers Chorus-" Lily of Killarney"...St. Patrick's [Golden Jubilee Choir Recitation-" Brutus on the Death of Cesar"

N. Britton Hymn--"Jesus of Nazareth," (Gounod) Mr. Evana

Pisno Solo-" The Brook". . Mass A. Menzies RecitationJ.-J. Gethings

PART IL

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

"Prof. Goldwin Smith replies in the St. James Gazette to Mr. Gladstone's attack on ⁶ Dunbar Ingram's Hist ry of the Union. He adduces evidence to show that Mr. Gladstone totally fail, to substantiate his charge in rela-"tion to the rebellion of 1798 against the "humanity of the British army."-"Special Cable Notes," to The Involto Mail, Jan. 5th, 1888.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIB,-I have not yet seen Dunbar Ingrom's thereon, neither have I seen the evidence Prof. Goldwin Smith adduces to demolish Mr. Gladstone's attack-nothing beyond what appears in the "Special Cable Notes" to the Toronto Mail. But if the professor can adduce evidence (which is more than doubtful) to sustain Dunbar Ingram's History of the Union, I can ad duce cyc-witness (not partissn) and officient eve-dence to sustain and uphold Mr. Gladstone's attack.

The Rev. R. Stewart, M,A., a more telerant, more patriotic, more trustworthy historian, and I have, no doubt, quite as good a Protestant as Goldwin Smith, in his Popular History of Ircland, after speaking of the religions feuda and animosities eogendered by the Government in the North of Ireland, goes on to state that "in the midst of these disturbances Parliament was convened January 21st, 1796, when in the speech from the throne it was strongly recommended to them to provide for the safety and tranquility of the country now so endangered by the formation of secret societies, etc., etc. Two bills were accordingly brought in by the Attorney General for preventing in surrection, tumult and riots, and for indemni-fying magistrates acting against the law. He also moved certain strong resolution, e.c., etc. . . These resolutions were pre-faced with a minute detail of the outrages committed during the four preceding years by the Defenders; (Catholics) but not a word was said of the violent persecutions carried on by the Orangemen. Mr. Grattan, however, supplied the deficiency, and drew so animated a picture of the bostile spirit which animated that body who 'committed massacre in the name of God, and exercised despotic power in the name of liberty,' as to draw the blush of shame to that unblushing body. Many wanton barbarities were undoubtedly exercised by the Protestants against the Catholics, who were frequently tried by committees and sent on board a manof-war, while several of the magistrates of the County of Armagh refused to take the examination of the injured Catholics. It was gen-erally believed that 7,000 had been forced or burned out of the County of Armsgh; while the ferocious banditi, who had expelled then, had been encouraged, connived at, and protected by the Government. Notwithstanding these startling facts, the resolutions of the Attoracy-Gameral passed, and the parliament was proregued on the 15th of April."

At page 201 he says :- "The mil tary who were sent to the North to preserve order committ d many outrages, and the disaffected were stung to madness at the protection granted by Government to Colonel Sparrow, who com-mitted the most wanton excesses; and upon his trial at the assizes of Armoga he was found guilty of murdering a Mr. Lucas, but when called up to receive sentence he produced the King's pardon to the court and was imme-diately liberated. Government likewise countenanced, encouraged and condoned the most barbarous and infamous acts committed by the Orangemen." These outrages, murde:s and burnings by the Orangemea and military tank place in 1796.97, with the open and expressed consent of the government. At page 201 of the same work we find the following :-- "A news-paper publish d at Belfast, called *The Morning Star*, was the only paper into which seditious matter, calculated to increase the spirit of tumult, was admitted. The proprietors had been committed to prison under the suspension of the Habcas Corpus Act. The persons who of Belfast, when required by the administration to do so, and the next morning a detachment of soldiers attacked the printing office, and utterly demolished it. This proceeding, at least, could Lecture, "Leo XIII."....Rev. J. P. Kiernan not be justified by any ples of policy or ex-

pediency. Now, the event just quoted took place in March. 1797, more than a year prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, but perhaps Prof. Smith can adduce evidence to prove that it was not a military outrage, but an act of humanity on the part of the B.itish army.

bare backs, etc., etc. Iademnity acts were quickly passed to legalize every barbarity. It will hardly be believed, and I fear I can not impress the truth on Professor Goldwin Smith, that torture was practiced in a civilized country at the close of the eighteenth century. But the facts were protocous "Crimes, many But the facts were notorious "Crimes, many of which," said Grattan, "are public, and many committed, which are concealed by the sup-pression of a free press by military force." Lord Moira detailed these atrocities before the Bri ish House of Lords, and pledging himself to the proof the proof a being the before the to the proof. He moved an address to his majesty, imploring him to conciliate the affecions of the Lish people. His motion was re-jected with scorn. Fox pressed the same sub-ject on the House of Commons, but with no better success.

better success. In that day these cruelties were openly boasted of, but s not time and a better public sentiment have produced some sense of shame they have b en desured. Prof. Smith must belong to that class wh p of the a better public sentiment; but how he cin a iduce documentary evidence to how he can a latte documentary evidence to refute Mr. Gladstone's charge and establish the "humanity 1the British army" in Ireland in 1797-98 is pa. ny comprehension. But I pre-ume this ist eway he writes history. I and Clare published them without disguise in the presence of Parliament and boasted of

i. own part in them, declaring "that measures (coer.ion were to his knowledge extorted from the nubleman who governed that country." Lord Canden lived long enough to find that such crimes added nothing to his esteem with the world. Towards the close of his life, it is said, that he bitterly complained of having been kept in utter ignorance of the atrocities practised in the name of his government,

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, afterwards so dis-tinguished in Egypt, "disgusted at these pro-ceedings," says the Rev. Mr. Stewart, "and having failed in his recommendation of more pacific measures to the government, was un-willing to tarnish his military fame, or to risk the laws of his humans and much character. the loss of his humane and manly character, by leading troops to scenes of civil and military desolation, he resigned the command of the army in Ireland, after holding the appointment little more than four months, and was succeeded by General Lake."

Fortuestely 1 sm enabled to produce for Prof. Goldwin Smith's perusal Sir Ralph Aber crombie's general orders to the British army in

ADJUTANT GENERA OFFICE,

"DUBLIN, 26th February, 1798 "GENERAL ORDERS.

"The very disgraceful frequency of courts martial, and the many irregularities in the conduct of the troops in this kingdom, having too unfortunately proved the army to be in a a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy. The commander-in-chief thinks it necessary to demand trom all generals commanding districts and brigades, as well as command-ing officers of regiments, that they ex-ert themselves, and compel from all officers under their command, the strictest and most unremitting attention to the discipline, good order and conduct of their men, such as may restore the high and distinguished reputation, the British troops have been accustomed to enjoy in every part of the world. It becomes nece-sary to recur and most pointedly to at-tend to the s arding orders of the kingdom which at the same time, that they direct military assistance to be given at the requisition of the civil magistrate, positively forbid the troops to act (but in case of attack) without his presence and authority ; and the most clear and precise orders are to be given to the officers commanding the party for this purpose. The utmost prudence and precaution are also to be used in granting parties to revenue officers, both with respect to the person requiring such assistance and those employed on the duty; whenever a guard is mounted patroles must be frequently sent out to take up every soldier who may be found out of his quarters after his hours.

"A very culpable remissness having also "appeared on the part of officers respecting the "necessary inspection of barracks, quartore, messes, &c., as well as attend-ance at roll calls and other hours, commanding officers must enforce the atten-tion of these under their command to these points and the general regulations, for all which the strictest responsibility will be exp cted for themselves, "It is of the utnost importance that the dis-

cipline of the dragoon regiments should be mutely attended to, for the facilitatile of which the commander in-chief has displaced with the attended to, for the facilitatile of which the commander in-chief has displaced with the attended to, for the facilitatile of which the commander in-chief has displaced with the attended to, for the facilitatile of the severities in general, served to accelerate the rebellion. and thereby, very considerably, to with the attendance of orderly dragoons on binself, and desires that they may not be employed by any general or commanding officer, but on military and indispensable bui-(Signed), Lieutenant General Craig, ness. "Eastern District Bernacks, Dublin." I sgain resume the Rev. Mr. Stewart's narra-tive, at p. 214 He says :- "Government conflorgings, the pitch cap, and half hanging, it is said, was practed under the very eye of the administration, without any attempt on its part administration, without any attempt on its part to check the practices so subversive of the Con-stitution," "The rebels, finding their flight from Carlow in-tercepted, numbers took refuge in the houses, which were immediately fired by the soldiery, and they met a miterable fate. and after this complete deteat about 200 the insurgents were hanged or shot." Speak-ing of the victory on Kilthomas Hill, he says, "the assailants (meaning the army), not aitin fied with this victory so honorable to their cour ege, tarnished the laurels they had so gloriously guined, by setting fire to two Roman Catholic chapels and sbout 109 cabins in a pursuit of seven miles." The Rev. Mr. Gordon, a clorgyman of the Established Church, an eye-witness of the re-Latablished Church, an eye-winness of the fe-bellion in Wexford, at that time 23 years a curate in Gorey, and having a son an officer in the army, in his *History of the Irish Robellion*, gives the following narrative, pages 212, 213. "Many instances might be given of men who at the hazard of their own lives concealed and meinteined lowling will the steam pages 212. maintained loyalists until the storm passed away; on the other hand many might be given of cruelties committed by persons not native of Ireland. I shall mention only one act, not o what I shall call crueity, since no pain was inflicted, but ferocity not calculated to soften the rancor of the insurgents; some soldiers of the ancient British regiment cut open the dead body of Father Michael Murphy after the battle of Arklow took out his heart, reasted his body and oiled their boots with the grease that dripped from it." Mr. George Laylor, a good loyalist and Protestant, in his historical account of the Wexfordian Rebellion, differs a little from the rev, gentleman just quoted. At page 136, he says: "Lord Mountmooris and some of his says: "Lord Mountmooris and some of his troop in viewing the scene of action found the body of the perfidious priest Murphy, who so much deceived him and the county. Being ex-asperated, his lordship ordered his head to be struck off and his body to be thrown into a house that was burning, exclaiming, let his body go where his soul is." Further on he adds, "I hope I have been musiformed, and then the hope I have been misinformed, and that the noble earl, remarkable for his liberality to Romanists, was not the author of this act." "Komanists, was not the author of this act." Here is another pretty little story for Prof. Go.dwin Smith. "Mr. Hunter Gowan" (an-cestor to the ultra-loyal, fire-eating Orange bigot,—Gowan of Toronto), "had for many years distinguished himself by his activity in apprehending robbers," for which he was re-warded with a pension of £500 per annum . . Now exalted to the rank of magistrate, and promoted to be captain of a corpa of yeomen, he was zealous in his exertions to inspire the people about Gorey with dutiful submission to the magistracy and a respectful awe of the yeomanry. On a public day in the week pre-ceeding the insurrection, the town of Gorey ba-held the triamphant entry of Mr. Gowan at the head of his corps, with his sword drawn and a human finger stuck on it. With this trophy he marched into town, paradiog up and down the streets several times, so that there was not a person in Gorey who did not witness this exhibition; while in

selves, and; *like true blades of game*, their punch was stirred about with the finger that had graced their ovation, in imitation of keen fox-hunters whick a bowl of punch with the brush hunters water a bowl or punch with the brush of a fox be'ore their boozing commences. This captain and magistrate afterwards went to the house of Mr. Jones, where his daugh-ters were, and, while taking a snack that was set before him, he bragged of having blooded his corps that day, and that they were as staunch bloodhounds as any in the world." as staunch bloodhounds as any in the world." Now let us take a look at the pure, delicate, gentle and ladylike Misses Gowan. "The daughters," continues my narrative, "begged of their father to show them the Croppy finger. which he deliberately took from his pocket and handed to them Misses dandled it about with senseless exultation, at which a young lady in the room was so shocked that she turned about to a window, bolding her hand to her face to to a window, holding her hand to her face to avoid the horrid sight. Mr. Gowan, per-ceiving this, took the finger from his daughters and archly dropped it into the disgusted lady's bosom. She instantly fainted, and the scene ended ! Mr. Gowan con-stantly boasted of this, and other similar heroic actions which he more than the instantly for the scene of the scene of the scene of the similar heroic actions, which he repeated in the presence of Brigade-Major Fitzgerald, on whom he had waited officially, but so far from me-ting with

waited officially, but so far from mesting with his wonted applause, the Major obliged him to instantly leave the company." "Enuiscorthy and its neighborhood were similarly protected by the activity of Archibald Hamilton Jacob, aided by the yeomen cavary thoroughly equipped for this kind of aervice. They scoured the country, hav-ing in their train a regular executioner, completely appointed with his implements, a hanging rope and a cat o'nine-tails. Jacob publicly avowed the discoveries he had made in consequence of inflicting the torture on men, women and children. Many instances of men, women and children. Many instances of whipping and strangulation he particularly detailed with a degree of self-approbation and complacency that clearly demonstration how highly he was pleased to rate the merits of his own great and logal services!"

Prople dare not leave their houses to go to market. Provisions, became scarce and dear. The military, to redress this evil, went out into the country and bought in what they wanted at what price they pleased, the owners thinking thewselves well treated if they got but fourth the value of their goods, or any value whatever, and in case of a second visit, happy if they escaped unhurt, which, however, was seldom the case; and thus were the minds of the people brought to admit such powerful impressions of terror, that death itself was frequently the consequence. The following is a strong instance of this melancholy fact, related by the Rev. Mr

Gordon :---"In the neighborhood of Gorey, if I am not mistaken, the terror of whippings was in par-ticular so great that the people would have been extremely glad to renounce forever all notions of opposition to the government, if they could have been assured of permission to remain in a state of quietness. As an instance of this terror, I shall relate the following fact :--On the morning of the 23rd of May a laboring man, named Deals McDaniel, came to my house with looks of the utmost consternation and dismay looks of the utmost consternation and dismay and confessed to me that he had taken the United Iriahman's oath, and had paid for a pike, with which he had not yet been furnished, nineteen pence half-penny, to one Kilty, a smith, who had administered the oath to him and many others. While I sent my eldestson, who was a lieutenant of yeoman-ry, to arrest Kilty, I exhorted McDaniel to sur-render hinnself to a magistrate and make his confession, but this he positively refused, saying that he should in that case, be lashed to make him produce a pike, which he had not, and to confess what he know not. I then advised him as the only alternative to remain quietly at as the only alternative to remain quietly at home, promising that if he should be arrested on the information of others I would represent ris case to the magistrates. He took my advice, but the fear of arrest and lashing so took possession of his thoughts that he could neither eat nor sleep, and on the morning of the 25th he fell on his fate and expired in a little group near my house."

tion, being put into execution in the barrack yard, (in Ross), to extort confession of guilt.

I never once heard an authentic account of any immediate good produced by these punish

voked the American revolution; greater than voked the American revolution; greater than the worst acts of any European autocrat. If the Americans were justified in taking up arms the Irish cannot be condemned in history mere-ly by calling them rebels. That they resided such a government is true. And the fact is to be recorded, not to their shame, but to their eternal honor. For they resisted where only cowards and slaves could submit. In the lan-guage of Patrick Henry :---"If that be treason, make the most of it."

W. McK. Montreal, January 10th, 1888.

Every new subscriber to THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITness will receive our premium Litho. Picture with first number of his paper.

"THE POST " AND "TRUE WITNESS "

Beceive Encomiums From all Over the Country.

The following are a few samples of the letters which pour in upon us with each mail, and will go to show the rapid progress which THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are making all over the country. The TROE WITNESS especially is meeting with great favor, and is a welcome visitor in every household, Old subsoribera have proved themselves very punctual in renewing their subscriptions, and new admirers of both papers are daily sending in their names, together with communications praising THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. The handsome premium mailed to each subscriber is universally admired, and it is undoubtedly a picture that is well worth framing and preserving. The following few extracts will demonstrate how gladly the gift was received everywhere :--

THE SEMINARY. Rimouski, Jan. 14, 1888.

"Your picture is a beautiful one and should be in overy son of Erin's bome. In it we see the feud of seven hundred years buried, to be buried all the deeper when the "Grand Old Man" returns to power to bestow at long last peace and joy on millions in our own old Motherland. It should be a treasure to every Irishman to have the pure-souled William O'Brien. that uncorquerable fos of brutal landlord tyranny. To have Michael Davitt, the indomitable, and last,

E. B. COFFEY, Priest,

OTTAWA, Jan. 5, 1888.

You will please find enclosed two subscriptions, one for THE POST and the other for the TRUE WITNESS, to be sent to the undersigned addresses. * * Your picture, "Leading Home Rulers," takes well around here among the patriotic Irish Catholics. * * * You Mr. Alexander, a Protestant inhabitant of Mr. Alexander, a Protestant inhabitant of Ross, who kept an academy in that town, in his Account of the Rebellion, page 28, 29, says :--"I now heard of many punishments of sus-pected persons, both by flogging and strangula-tion bing put into continue to send THE Post to my address at Munster, Ont. I am exceedingly well pleased with the picture you sent me. WALTER E. CAVANAGE. WALTER E. OAVANAGH.

GUELPH, Jan. 16, 1888.

GENTLEEEN, -Allow me to return my sin cere thanks for your beautiful Litho of Parnell, O'Brien, Davitt and Gladstone. Rest ssured I will do all in my power to forwar the interest of your papers in Guelph and vicinity. Thanking you very much for your valuable present, which will be always prized by me, I remain yours, etc., JAMES WREKS. Guelph, Ont.

compel the President to enforce the Retaliator Act."

But will Sir Charles Tupper refuse to agree to the absolute surrender demanded by the Americans, and apparently agreed to by the British Commissioners ? He will have to do so er face the alternative of a declaration of nonintercourse. Thus he will be placed in the position of one who has to make a choice between two evils, and will, of course, choose that which he may consider the least.

Thus we get a full view of the contemptible, beggarly position in which our own country is placed. Yet, while we smart under the humili ation, we feel that it is no more than we deserve, ation, we feel that it is no more than we deserve. By the stupid, persistent earnity displayed on all possible occasions by Canadiaa Tories against the United States, the fantastic im-perialism of Sir John Macdonald's policy, the concurrent folly and feebleness of that policy, the failure of Canadians to understand that concurrent forly and recordeness of that pointly, the failure of Canadians to understand their own position in relation to the Empire and the Republic, we are precisely where we ought to be—without redress or records when it suits be-without rearess or records when it suits either to seatle their differences at our expense. The only satisfaction to be found in the matter is that whichever alternative Sir Charles Tup-per, acting for the Ottawa Ministry, may accept, it must undoubtedly lead to a storm that will shatter the whole Macdonaldite system, and clear the atmosphere for that change in Canadian affairs which must take place sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. By Joseph Parker D.D. Vol. XIII, in the series ; Vol. VII. O.T.: I Samuel xviii.—I Kings xiii. Funk & Wagnalls, 19 and 20 Astor Place, New York. Price, \$1 50. Another volume of this great work is now

ready, and we know of no better way of introducing this volume to the public than by giving the opinion of the Cumberland Presbyterian : "This great work has now grown to the

thirteenth volume, and still the power and splendor of the great preacher's genius are unexhausted. Twelve volumes more will complete the stapendous undertaking. Each volume is complete in itself. Dr. Parker's chief virtues as a prescher consist in his deep moral insight, his elevated and fervid style, his aptness of illustration, and his intensity ot purpose. Almost every sentence glows with intense spiritual light, and burns its way to the very centre of life. Every one of these masterly discourses is rich in thought, feeling and life-giving power. Under Dr. Parker's hand every chapter in the Bible gains a new meaning and beauly. So far as we are concerned, these practical discourses upon Holy Scripture are infinitely more satisfactory than any mere exegetical commentaries we have ever seen."

A NEW STORY.

Our enterprising contemporary, the Rocky Mountain Celt, never tires in its efforts to please its readers. With an ambition to excel as lofty as its towering mountains, it goes steadily on, growing more interesting every year. A new, original and beautiful story by Thomas. F. Rowland, will scop appear in its columns and be continued during the year,

(Moriarity Gaffney Trie...... Duquette Recitation-" Montrose".....J. J. Green Song-" The Heart Bowed Down" N J. Britton Plano Duet. Mizzes Dezlauriers Song-" Venice," (Louisa Morrisson)......

J.J. O'K-me Recitation-"The Drunkard's Dream"..... Charles M. Neber Chorus-" God Save Our Native Land"....

Golden Jubilee Choir Rev. J. B. Kiernan delivered a most

elequent and glowing eulogy on Leo the Thirteenth. The rev. lecturer portrayed the social and national preponderance, as well as the individual qualities of mind and heart of Leo the Thirteenth. He described him as the scholar of 14 summers, R3 Governor of Perugia, the Nuncie at the Courts of Brussels and Eogland, as Archbishop, as Pope. He pictured the illustrious Pontiff as a man of letters and of acience, and extolled him as a post whose Giccronian diction ranks him among the most distinguished sons of the muses of the nincteenth century. He alluded to Leu's devotion to the Holy See long before he escended to the Postifical throne. The rev. gentleman concluded by a magnificont appeal to the judicious sense of his sudience us he went on to show that Leo was the friend of the laboring classes and the protector of dear old Ireland. The last pronouncements of Rev. J. P. Kiernav, made the hall ring out with vociferous and long repeated applauses, which were brought to their highest pitch when the rev. gontleman exclaimed with all the enthusiasm of his generous and magnanimous nature, "God

Save Leo the Tairteeuth." 'At the close a vote of thanks was tendered by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, which was seconded by Rev. Father Callaghan.

Daring the evening the following resolutions were presented by J. A. McCann, expresident of the Literary Academy, and re-sponded to ably by M. F. Murphy, sud most their friends assembled in the Catholic city of Montreal, to offer their most respectful and cordial felici'ations to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., on the happy occasion of the golden jubilee of his priestbood, desire to express their ardent hope that ere long His Holiness will be invested with that complete liberty necessary for the government of the whole church, which can come only from the independent possession of his rightful States, and that they deplore, as an evil affecting the whole church, the long state of sufferance and of restraint to which His Holiness has been whole church, which can come only from the independent possession of his rightful States, and that they deplore, as an evil affecting the whole church, the long state of sufferance and of restraint to which His Holiness has been reduced by the so-called kingdom of Italy. With their whole hearts they pray that God may prolong the glorious reign of Leo XIII. may prolong the glorious reign of Leo XIII. many years for the common good of the church and of society. All the young men prostrate themselves at the feet of His Holiness and ask his benediction. At the close of the entertainment the

director, Rev. James Callaghau, in behalf of the society, thanked all those who so kindly.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart continues :- "This proclamation was followed by Lord Carhamp-t.n, the commander-and-chief in Ireland, directing military officers to act without waiting for any authority from the civil power." "In con-sequence of these proceedings," adds the learned historian, "many excesses were committed, many cases of extreme hardship occurred and many innocent persons suffered."

I suprose it is unnecessary to tell Prof. Smith that this Carhampton was brother in-law to the infamous Lutterell, a same as much reproduted in Irish history as are those of Jimmy O'Brien

and Cast ereagh. At page 203, he goes on to state :--" Sir Ralph Abercrombie having been appointed commander and-chief of the forces in Ireland, December the 12th, 1797, his first step was to make a tour of observation throughout the is-land, during which he severely condemned the excesses committed by the military in the pro-vinces; and on his return to the capital he caused it to be notified in general orders that the irregularities of the troops in Ireland had unfortunately proved the army to be in a state if licentiousness, which must render it formid-able to every one but the enemy."

Sir Ralph was to sick with horror at the atrocities around him, that he wished to throw up his command. Sir John Moore was equally aphis command. Sir John Moore was equally ap-palled at the barbarities of the military. But those in power connived at the work. They said, "The country must be made sick of Re-publication." Language is inadaquate to de-scribe the horror of the period. It was in Ire-land what the reign of terror was in France. The juils were crowded with state-prisoners. The tabcas Corpus Actwassuspended. Martial law was proclaimed. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruely and licauperpetrated every outrage of cruety and fields tionaness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A gunpowder act was passed to disarm them; a convention bill to prevent their assembling to romonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspicked of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was lable to by arrested and whipped, or torjured, or half hung, to extort confession. Men were em-ployed to act as spice upon their neighbors and of guilt. A favorite mode o' torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and 1 ut it on the head of the victim. The shricks of the sufyells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their. homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousand, and Catholic chapels met the same VIOR'S FLOBAL GUIDS. VIOR'S FLOBAL GUIDS. Ably presided at the plano during the even picketing innocent papist babes on the plano during the even picketing innocent papist babes on the plano during the even their bay oner, in flogging young women on the menticeticed to a public house to refresh them. had assisted the society in carrying, out the fate by the societ. If in anything, the soldiery programme, making special reference to St. accesded the limits of their terrible authority-Batrick's choir and Professor Fowler, who so as in rape, in cutting off women's breasts, in

weaken the progress.

Not a hand would have been lifted against the Government had not the people been goaded to desparation by the atrocities of the military. The sayage cruelties of the North Cork militia, relected at random from among the many cruel regiments in Ireland, exceed belief, and were only surpassed by the cowardice with which they afterward ran away from battle. Th peasantry were thrown into such a state of terror by the military throughout the entire country that they rushed to arms (just what country that they rushed to arms (just what the Government wanted) in self-defence, feeling that it was better to die in battle than by the lash of their tormontors. Here is the testimony of Mr. Gordon or this point :--"Whether an insurrection in the then exist-ing state of the Kingdom would have taken place in the County of Wexford, or, in case of its eruption, how far. less formidable and san-

guinary it would have been if no acts of sever-ity had been committed by the soldiery, the yeomen, or their supplementary associates, without the direct authority of their superiors or command of the magistrate, is a question which I am not positively able to answer." When the news reached Dublin that the re-

rellion had notually broken out, the Castle was relion had notually broken out, the Castle was frantic with joy; the Lord Lieutenant i-sued a proclamation, "That His Majesty's general officers had orders to punish, according to martial law, by death or otherwise, as their judgment should approve, all persons acting or in any manner assisting the rebellion." When the proclamation was announced to the House of Company a motion was made to give of Commons a motion was made to give it a retrospective effect, so that the state prisoners, especially those in Dublin, being the most im-portant and influential, could be tried by courtmartial. This was equivalent to a sentence of death. "I believe, without exaggeration," says Mr. Sampson, "that this was no less than to say that we should all be murdered." Even Even the sanguinary Castleresgh—the Irish Robes-pierre-was shocked at this proposal, and begged his ferocious partisans not to drive the nation to despair. The appeal, which was fruitless, is the only reedeming humane feature in Castlarengh's character during the bloody struggle.

"This preclamation let loose upon the coun try the spirit of war in its worst form. It be-came a war of extermination, Military execu-tions were the order of the day. It was understood that no prisoners we e to be made. Those taken were hanged without ceremony ; often with no proof whatever of having taken part in the insurrection. Officers and men made sport of shooting at poor wretches in the fields, whom of shooting at poor wretches in the fields, whom they afterwards bayoneted to put out of pain. The form of a trial could save no man whom a blood thirsty revenge wished to sacrifice. Some of the efficers who sat on these trials were mere boys' Witnesses wholly unworthy of credit, such as the Castle Battalion of Tes-timony, were allowed to swear away the lives of innorent and pascable mere of innocent and peaceable men. Men and women, boys and young girls, were whipped on the bare backs to force from them testi-mony.on which to rest a condemnation,"

Shooting the unfortunate prisoners from the mouth of cannon at Delhi, as was done during the Sepoy revolt by British savages, not sol-diers, was the *nc plus ultra* of humanity to what the same savages did in Ireland in '98 ! "In the little town of Carmew fifty four pri-

soners, many of whom had been confined only on suspicion, were taken out and shot in the presence of the officers. At Dunlavin thirty nine in the same way were butchered in cold blood."

These and similar atrocities were the imme diate cause of the rebellion of 1798. Oppression knows neither remore nor pity; it. makes a wise man mad. It now makes peaceable men revolutionists. These acts of tyranny were be-yund comparison genter than those which pro-1. 1. Star and the start and

KINGSY FALLS, Jan. 13th, 1888

"I am thankful to you for sending me that nice picture of the four friends that give all their heart and mind for our rights. I am greatly pleased with the fine stories that are in your paper. I long to see Thursday, so as I can get my paper.

MRS. KEENAN

I have received your plotures and I am well pleased with them. They are pictures fit to adorn any man's parlor. All those who have received them around here are highly pleased with them and some say they are worth \$1 or more, I send you \$5 to-day and hope before long to send you more. Three of the subscribers whose names I send to day

have stopped taking the Star for the TRUE WITNESS.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Avmier, Jan. 12, 1888. I received your lithograph pictures of the leading Home Rulers and am delighted with

JAMES O. FORAN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Jan. 13th. I have received the pictures of Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt and O'Brien and am very fond of them. Wishing your paper success and thanking you for the gift, I remain yours truly,

them.

JAMES CARTY.

BRYSON, Pontiac County, Jan. 3rd.

I am in receipt of your lithograph pre-mium of the four leading Home Rulers and consider them most excellent. I renew my subscription for your valuable paper most cheerfully,

1 remain, yours truly, JAMES RONEY.

MAGOG, Jan. 6th, 1888.

I have received the pictures ; they are splendid and well worth what you ask for the paper. I herewith send you my subscription cheerfully as your paper is the best 1 ever read.

Yours respectfully. E. KING.

St. Sylvestre, Jan. 10, 1888. I return you my thanks for the splendid picture of our four brave Home Rulers. I hope the day is not far distant when they will stand at the head of a Government on College Green, Wishing success to THE Posr and TRUE WITNESS,

I remain yours, etc., JOHN MULLIN.

FARNHAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Please accept our best wishes for the season, also our sincere thanks for your priceless gift. which I appreciate so much. Enclosed you will find my aubscription forthe ansulng year. It is my wish that you may may prosper and triumph over your enomies. MTRS SWEENET

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WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER IV.

6

The author of "The Choice of Evils," besides establishing the antiquity of Ireland's claim to mannfactures also clearly points out the causes

that prevented their extension :--"But very different," he says, were the effects "produced by the inglorious bills passed both "in England and Ireland in the reign of Wil-" liam the Third, which I shall next produce, as "another example to confirm my doctrine of " that control which the different banches of the Legis ature in a limited Government have " over the Executive, to the prejudice of "the Empire at large. But before we set it "down, let us remark that Ireland was in "possession of the wooll-n manufacture before the reiga of Edward the Third, when that " fabric was first exclusively encouraged in "England, and that she was at that early

"It cannot be supposed, that, during an "almost continued warise between the natives and the invaders for above five hundred years after the English revolution under "Henry the Second, the nation could arrive at superlative perfection in manufacture, "when their progress was so slow even "in England, that the asgacious Hum "gives the most mortifying picture of their "gives the most mortifying picture of their "state in the sixteenth century. "The foreign "artificers, says he, 'in general much sur-"passed the English in dexterity, industry and "frugality; and hence the violent arimosity "which the latter on many occasions exercised " against the former who were settled in Eng-" land. So great was the number of foreign " artizans in the city, that at least 15,000 Flem-" ings alone were at one time obliged to leave it, " hy an order from the Council, when Henry " the Eighth became jealous of their favor for "Queen Cath-rine." " However, it appears that the country pos-" sessed an export trade in the woollen manu-

" facture upwards of two hundred years back. This export, it must be owned, was very in-" considerable ; yet it was considerable enough " to alarm the commercial jealousy of England, " which became outrageous when it saw "journals of the Commons of Ireland the fol-"lowing wise resolution-A.D. 1695 :--" Resolve1-That it is the opinion of this

committee that the House be moved to ap point a Select Committee to prepare heads of a bill for the better making and regulating of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom, and • for repealing or making alterations and • amendments in the Act of the 17th and 18th • of Charles II., intutuled, 'An act for the true • making of all corts of Cloth called old and • new Drapery, &c., &c.'"

"Die Veneris-10 Janii, 1698. "The following address from the House of "Lords of England was presented to the

"King :-- "King :-- "We, the Lords spiritual and temporal in ""We, the Lords spiritual do humbly represent " Parliament assembled, do humbly represent " unto your Majesty, that the growing manu " facture of cloth in Ireland, both by the "chesphess of all sorts of necessaries "for life, and goodness of materials "for making of all manner of cloth, "doth invite your subjects of England, with "their families and servants, to leave their "habitations to settle there to the increase of "woollen manufacture in Ireland, which makes "your loyal subjects in this kingdom very apprehensive that the further growth of it may "greatly prejudice the said manufacture here, by which the trade of this nation and the

Wherefore, we humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty hat your Majes y would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long and will ever be looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this Kingdom, and, if not timely reme find may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same; and, on the other hand, if they turn their industry and skill to the settling and improving the linen manufacture, for which generally the Such was the advice of the Lords Spritaal and Temporal to William the Third. "The Lord Seward r ported His Majesty's " answer to the eff ct, viz :--That His Majesty will take care to do what " their lordships have desired."

consistent with the trade of England, but will render the trade of this kingdom both useful and necessary to England. "The Woclien Wavers, on the 12th of Oc-

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tober, 1698, presented a petition to the House of Commons, in which they styled themselves Protestants, in hopes that they might have some benign influence upon a Williamite administration. But the House, after ordering the petition to he on the table, came to the

following resolution :--" Resolved that a printed paper, entitled, " The Protestants Case, who are of the Wool-ien Manufacture of Ireland, humbly presented to the Honorable House of Commons," de-livered as the door of this House to the Members, is false, scandalous, and of dangerous cousequence.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed to examine who was the author, printer, and publisher of said paper; and that they have

power to send for persons and papers, and ad-journ from time to time, &c., &c.' "Martis-S Die Januarii, 1698. "A message in writing fr m their Excellen-'cies, the Lords Justices, to the House, and of 'which the fullowing is a corp. was used by which the following is a copy, was read by

"Winchester-traiway. "We have received his Majesty's commands to send unto you a Bill, entitled, "An Act for lying an additional duty upon Woollen "Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom," the passing of which in this Session his Majesty recommends to you, as what may be of great advant ge for the preservation of the

Trade of the Kingdom. "A Bill, entitled, 'An Act for laying an additional duty upon Woollen Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom,' was parts it d. A motion was then made, that the said Bill breceived. The previous question being put, the Bill, upon division, was received, 74 ngainst 34.

And they passed a law that Session, laying "And they passed a law that Session, laying "Four Shillings additional duty on every "Twenty Shillings value of Broad Cloth ex-ported out of Ireland, and Two Shillings on every Twenty Shillings value of Serges, Baizes, Kerseys, Stoffs, or on any other cort of New Drapery, made of Wool, or mixed with Wool, Friezes only excepted. But, as if this was not in effect a prochibition the Comthis was not in effect a prohibition, the Com-missioners of Trade in England complained, That the duties on Broad Cloth, of which very little is made in Ireland, is 20 per cont., but the duty on New Drapery, of which much is made, is but 10 per cent.; and in c. nse-quence of this representation, an Act was passed by the English Parliament in the fol-lowing year (1699), declaring that—' Fores-much as Wool and Woollen Manufactures of Cluth Same Pairs for the states Cloth, Serge, Baize, &c., &o., are the greatest and most profitable commodities on which the value of Land and the Trade of the Nation do chiefly depend : And whereas great quantities of the like Manufactures have of late been made and are daily increasing in the King-dom of Ireland, &c., and are exported from thence to foreign markets, heretofore supplied from England, &c., &c. ;--for prevention whereof, &c.' The Statute then goes on to enact, that no Woo!, Woollen Goods, Serges, Friezes, &c., &c., shall be exported under pains and penalties of confiscation and im-

prisonment, and, in another confirming Statute, of transportation !" Will the Orangem n of this country believe that, the "glorious and immortal" William. could cause to be enacted such a ferocious Sta tute, og inst the trade of our mother country, as that just quoted. But, in the words of Zschokke, -- "Wos to the land on whose judg-' ment seats the stranger sits—at whose gates ' the stranger watches ! Woe to the land ' divid-d against itselt, and relying on foreignfers !"

A Conservative Irish Landlord, Grey Porter, writing in favor of the Union, in de uso of this truism, that, "No nation ever governed another for nothing." Just so, an argument from ex-perence in political reasoning, is superior to any

Argument in theory. Oniet Justice Bushe, commenting on the Williamite Act, quoted above, says :--"When the British Government resolved to crush the Irish Woollen Trade, it die not suffer a Parliament to assemble in Ireland for 5 years. How well Ireland could avail herself of her

natural facilities for trade and commerce when left at liberty to develop her resources, we may lands of that Kingdom are very proper, see from the following passage, quo ed from they will receive all countenance, favor and Ballow's History of Ireland, vol. I, p. 290 :---⁶ protection from your roy i influence for the ⁷ encouraging and promoting of the sid linen ⁶ manufacture, to all the arly influence and profit ⁶ that kingdom can be capable of.²⁷ Fgain laid waste under the revolutionary wars of William III. ; and even from this calamity it was recovering with such quickness that, in 1698, the balance of trade in its favor amounted to between four and five thousand pounds Thus it would appear that, even civil war, with all its wasting horors, was less injurious to Isish prosperity that the Union! The nation "The following address was presented from had the n a latent energy, a recuperative power, by which she quickly extricated hereelf from the greatest camitios; but now she has no life of her own, and all her interests languish, However, she was not long allowed liberty to repair by industry the desolations of ambitions: -- "The effects," adds Barlow, "were permanent of restricting laws, insurmountable by the fer-tility of the soil, the ingenuity of the inhabitants, navigable rivers, and a multitude of

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

42.—A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN-There is a fountain that keeps flowing, flowing, Fast as the sands of life are going, going ; Dark as Erebur, and unholy looking, Vindictively all opposition brooking, No power on carth prevails to dam it up, It overflows the sinner's biter oup, Poisons the weak, intoxicates the strong, Gives occupation to a mighty throng ; Condemns the guilty, gives the call to war, Defrauds the innocent, confirms the law, Lifts us to Heaven, and drops us down again, Makes lovers happy, creditors insane. Read the above and hasten to decide, What is this dark and guilty looking tide? J. A

43.--AN UNFORTUNATE TEACHER.

[For the second blank of each stanza, behead the word required for the first, and again be-head to obtain the required word for the third blank. I

Poured in like streams of melted -

From thence, equipped and armed to -

And him of whom we will -Bright, dazzing bope did then — But, all ! the youth was rather —

The grim professor, with a ---

And words fell thick as summer -

And " hazardous " came in a -A hazard !" does it feed on ----Or sleep on Lapland's distant ---- !

"It matters not, it is a --Was the shrewd reasoning of the -"Two esses following an ----,"

For he had paused his stars to ----,

And so he, in defining -Wrote down an answer strictly —: "A female hazard's what it ——!"

MAT I. KOMPETE.

44.-A WORD SQUARE. THIS SQUARE IS ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT EVER MADE.

1. A banker. 2. One who decorates. 3. A kind of leather. 4. A can.r. 5. Inclosed, 6. To seperate. 6. Trampled. EL EN DEE.

45.-A SEA CREATURE. One day I saw Lucinda s tears, And heard her bitter coy, And wishing to allay her fears And hush her sobbing s gh, I asked her what had caused her grief,

And how I could afford relief.

She said she was distressed in mind, Her heart was almost broken ; She lost and knew not where to find Her little true love token,

Her lover g: e.t, what can it be ? Why just a creature of the sea !

VIRGIL.

46 .-- A CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

Right words of five letters each, the central of which spell the nave of a beautiful forest tree of North America :

- 1. A tropical fruit. 2. A noted American ginetal.
- A veh cla in common use.
 A garden flower much admired.
 A wild animal of North America.
- A forest tree.
 A gartien vegetable.
 A kind of herbage.

IANTHE.

A LITTLE LANDLORD COLONY, hereditary nobility. The ruffle of a parch-Shabby Genicel Irish Proprietors Dweiling on the Banks of the Tiber.

In souvenirs of Rome, writes Eagene Davis to the Dublin Journal, I must not lorget the little Irish landlord colony, the sad and humilisting condition of many of the members of which, I think it worth thousands of pounds sterling, hads the exile's lot a hard one. Ovid, on afull stomach, sighed in a far off bome for a glimpse of the Appian way. The flower of the Floren-socialistic ory, and egg on the people. tine nobility, driven from the banks of the Arno, pined for their native city, although they still had dainty meats to eat and the richest of wines to quaff. It exile, such as this, buttered on both sides, be an agony, what must its dry, bitter head be? To find one's self one thousand miles away from one's native land, without being able to feel as much as a red cant in the pockets of one's "inexpressibles," 18, 14deed, a torture that might well appall the and he are synonymous terms. He it stoutest soul ; and this-horresco ref rens -is the meiansholy posision of most of the Irish lantlords in the Eternal City to-lay. I have seen thom, spoke with them and mixed in their society. I have been, on more eccarions than one, the painful witness of their heartrending efforts to make both ends meet. 1 knew a dudish sprig from one of the western counties, a sprig, by the by, the origin of whose family dates as far back as that of the De Bargos, who paid his respects every Sauday evening to mine heat of the Monie della Pieta, the Roman pawn office, where his plate and jewellery clowly but surely, disappeared. I formed the acquaint anceship of another of these pertuned exiles, who actually lived on six and hopeawaiting rents that nev ream-. A seion of a well-known lrish house, driven almost to despair by poverty, eften spenis his last franc in a government lottery, in auxious expectation that at may bring him in a louis or

two. A NOBLE LORD FROM CONNAUGHT

who with his wife and small fa aily brood of eight or nine, was for months shugly installed in a Roman rension, was finally evioted, minus his baggage, for non payment of rent! An American wag tried to console the unfortunate outcast by advising him to go around among his fellows and start the Plan of Campaign against beardinghouse keepers ; but the Consaught chevalier refused to take the hint, blurting out that if his own tenants were a set of riscale, that was no reason why he should become as big a rascal as any of them ! Use of the chief characteristics of the Irish landlord colony in evidently often passed through the dyera' hands; while the headgear and dresses of the females, furbished up times without day. Many of these boarding houses are provided with little parlors, where a few of the exiles meet every Sunday evening and sing hymns in praise of the Lord, to the accompaniment of a consumptive plano An Anglican elergyman in sable broudcloth an i white cravat. generally supervises the proceedings, and when the religious ceremony is over, and the echoes of the list of the "Amena" has died away, very week tea is served up to the company. Under the exbegin to sparkle and tongues to way. All those low, musical accents peculiar to people herd. The gentlemen twirl their moustaches

ment sheet and the eclat of a title are no longer respected by these borny-banded and detestable democrats ! Society is being torn up from its roots when the natural leaders of the people, plueblooded knights of gilded chambers, are held up to popular execution! Morality is on its beam ends in an island where all moral en-

. . . .

gagements are being broken, where the landlord is robbed of his rent, and where the my duty, in all due sobriety of mood, tenant is waxing fat on ill-gotten spoils. Re-to hold up to the pity and commiseration of ligion in Ireland is a grinning face-a white your readers. The sentimental soul whose sepulchre ; for do not its ministers, the signature at the foot of the check may be priests, arge on their flocks the advisability or necessity of cheating the owners of the

"IN THEIR RESISTANCE TO LAW

and order." And then, when the generalities of speech have been exhausted, the tea drinkers single out individual politicians as targets for their ire and in ligestion. Mr. Gladstone helds the place of honor usually in the pillory. Biblical texts are piously quot-ed in order to prove that Saturn is who is the roaing lion seeking whom he may devour! He it is who will demoliah the modern Jerusalem-the Jerusslem in question being the holy confraternity of Leish landlords ? Antichrist himself has been forestalled by this caitiff of chitiffs! After an hour's exercise of the lungs on topics such as these, the company settles down into a quieter mood. The calm that succeeds the storm sets in. The scandels of Rome and the scandels of Ireland are almost forgotten, when one of the group-an elder or a clergyman-bows re-spectfully to his fellow exiles, opens his hymn-book, and pointing to a piano, at which one of the ladies is already seated, exclaims : "And now let us thank the Lord for all His mercies." Thereupon he drawls out the number of the hymn, turns the whites of his eyes ceiling-ward, and intones the concluding lay of the evening's concert The saintly so ciety shrick forth their laudations in anything but a harmonious fashion, and after this display of Christian fervor they adjourn to their respec-

tive residences. For the remainder of the week the elect lead a dreary and monotoneus existence. The "fairer" portion of them may be seen discussing small beer once in a while in the Pl-zi di Spagni, or peeping into milliners' shops in the Corso, while the gen-tlemen scupter into the office of the Roman Gazette, a heavy antiquarian periodical published in Eoglish twice a week during the senson, and buttonhole the editors for the latest news from the North of Europe. One of the exiles.

AN OLD SCARECROW

Rome is their shabby gentility. The male of some fourscore years, who hails, I be-members dress is sombre suits that have lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lounging atout the concern till a brother Hibernian-a noble sik-stockinged oddity number, have a very venerable appearance, that must invariably command respect. They live for the most pirt in cheap boarding houses, at the rate of four france a head per day. Many of these boarding houses are described by the only this for the like himself-would come that way, and inthese gentry care two rows of pins for is Irish whiskey. Duaving Roe and Jame-son ! the trade you cun why rever be black on the continent so long as the Irish landlord is abroad. He may be poor-very, very poor ; but he always managed to invest a few sous in your exhilarating nectar, Saill the Irish landed proprietors in Rome are far from being happy and contented. "A sor-row's crown of sorrow," as the post justly remarks, "is remembering happier things. hilirating influence of this beverage, eyes They may try to drown their grief in the depths of black bottles; but the relief the chit-chat of gossip of the Irish, English afforded them in such a fashion is and American colonies is bandied about in only at most temporary. They look back with tearful oyes to the haloyon part, when who fancy themselves far above the common | they lived in cosy mansions in Ireland ; when they had liveried footmen and valets in their at either end, or heuldown their "cutlets" as service, and a carriage and pair to sport along



JAN 18, 1888

المريدين فيتراغ والمعالية المتناج المتناجين

"Die Jovis, 30 Junii, 1698.

sensible that the wealth and power of this Kingdom do in a great measure depend on the preserving the woollen manufactur, as much as possible, entire to this realm. think it hocomes us, like our ancestors, to be julius of the establishment and increase there of elselike our ancestors, to be j-alous where, and to use our utmost endeavors to

* prevent it. " * And, therefore, we cannot without trouble observe that Ire and, which is depended on and protect-d by England in the enjoyment of all they have, and which is so proper for the linen manufacture, the establishment and growth of which there would be so enriching to themselves and so profitable to England, * should of late apply itself to the wollen * manufacture, to the great prejudice of the * trade of this king ion and so unwillingly pro-* more the linen trade, which would benefit both them and us.

The consequences threef will necessitate your Parliament of England to interpose to prevent the mischief which threat-ns us, unless Your Majesty, by your authority and great wisdom, shall find means to secure the trade of England by making your subjects of Ireland pursue the joint interest of both king doms.

"And we do most humbly implore Your Majesty's protection and favor in this matter, and that you will make it your royal case and enjoin all those you employ in Ireland to make is their care and use their utmost diligence to hinder the exportation of wool from Ireland. except to be imported hither, and for the discouraging the woollen munufactures and en-couraging the linen manufactures in Ireland, to which we shall always be ready to give our utmost assistance.

" His Majesty's answer to this address was " as follows :--

'Gentlemen-I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and to encourage the linen manufacture there, and to promote the trade of England.

"The following is an extract from his Ma-"The following is an extract from his Ma-"jesty's private letter to Lerd Galway, then one of the Lord's Justices of Ireland : "It never was of such importances to have as at present a good eastion of Parliament, not

only in regard to my affairs in that Kingdom. but especially of this here.

The chief thing that must be tried to be prevented lay that the Irish Parliament takes * notice of what has passed in this here, and * that you make affectual laws for the linen manufactures, and discourage as far as possible the

; wollen.' "Tuesday, 27th September, 1698. Part of "the Lords Justices' speech.

"Amongst these Bills is one for the e-cour-agement of the Linen and H-mpen Manufactures. At our first meeting we recommended to you that matter, and we have now endea-⁶ yored to render that Bill practicable and use-⁶ ful for that effect, and as such we now recom-" mend is to you. The settlement of this manu-" facture will contribute much to people the country, and will be found much more advan-tageous to this Kingdom than the worlen manu-facture, which being the settled staple trade of sugard, f.om whence all foreign markets are supplied, can never be encouraged here for that purpose: whereas the linen and hempen Oarter's Little Li manufacturers will not only be encouraged, as than all the rest.

barbors. To the inexorable pertinacity with which this cu-hing p dicy was pur-ued towards that un happy coun ry, the following impartial wit-nesses will testify. It cannot be alleged that theirs are the complaints of Irish grievancemongers :-"British legislation on all occasions controlled

Irish connerce with a very high hand-uni-versally on the principle of monopoly-as if the poverty of Ireland wers her wealth " So wrote Arthur Young, in his tour (1776-77). Again, in 1785, Pitt declared that "from the Revolution till within these few years, the system had been that of debarring Ireland from the use of her own resources, and making her subservien to the interests and opulence of the Euglish

people." "To the enumeration in detail of English injuries to our trade," says Mr. John O'Con-nell, (An Argument for Irel-nd, page 164), "we have unfortunately to add one striking instance, general in its effect. From 1740 to 1759 there were no less than twenty-four en bargoes in Ireland ! • • • Thus by all possible means-namely, by direct and active y oppressive legislation-by false interpretation a: d forced con-struction of laws supposed to have no such object ; by seal breach, under a seeming observance of international engagements and even by an unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative, Irish industry and enterprise were cruelly restrined and represed to the verse of ruin." No wonder the names of the men who filled

this fair and fruitful tree of national life, (the Irish Parliameut), are held in everlasting in-famy in Ireland. Only the serpent in Paradise could farmish a fit compassion for the envirus and wily policy of the diabolical agents, who beheld all this bood with vexation, and blasted so bright a prospect!

A BOON AND A BLESSING. A boon and a blessing to maukind is Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and heating remedy for external and internal use, Ye low Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame bick, sore throat, group, deafness, cramps, contracted coids and lamaness. Prooure it of your druggist. ...

The saying goes that "for one half the year the Kareen hunts the tiger, for the other half the tiger hunts the Korean." A man who was asked to buy a tiger's skin for a friend wrote to him that the mirket was empty just then, and, quoting this saying, added, "it is now the figer's season, and I added, can easily get you a Korean's skin, if that will do."

MRS CHAS. SMITH, OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: I have us devery remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good ..

47.-SENTIMENT IN CHARADE. A first bloomed in the garden, A queen in floral pride ; But ah ! Too soon it withered And drooped, and fell, and died !

The cow roamed through the clover, Last many a luscious leaf ; Top soon her mas er slew her, And sold her off for beef !

The western skies at sunset Were all and g id and gay; And much too so in they fided, And turned to ashen gray.

Then sad at heart, I pondered, And murmured, "Such is life !" How much too soon my sweetheart Became my wedded wife ! J. A.

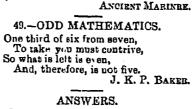
48.-VEGETABLE VOWELS.

1. In the Swedish turnip find uses. 2 In a plant with a long root of sweetish

tast- find a

asta find a 1 y. 3 In an East Indian plant having round fiuit findeeass.

4. Iu a variety of sabbage find a u i o e, 5. In a plant of Peru, with tubers like the potato, find a 1 a.





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The inner square shows the original ten-acre lob, the trees being placed as corner-boundaries. The outer square represents the twenty acre ot, so formed that the trees may, without

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11, 200 50000			PPV			•		
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LOOK OUT FOR IT. Hagyard's P. ctoral Bal am,

sailors bauldown the ropes, hending grac ciously over the ladies, who are seited ON RATHER SEEDY DIVANS,

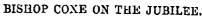
and who simper and giggle, and smile and blush at the slightest compliment passed on their beauty-an article, by the way, which I have often noticed to be quite invisible, owing, I dare say, to the quantity of poudre and rouge in which it is buried. And here I may be allowed to open a parenthesis by stating that I have rarely seen on the continent a pretry woman belonging, to the Irish landocracy. The matrons have a hard, severe expression of conptenance, quits inconsistent with the natural qualities of their sex. The maidens, are long, lank, lean creatures, quixotically a'-tired, awkward in gair, and totally devoid of that grace of gesture and manner, which, thank Heaven ! the Irish prasant girl has never lost, and never, I hope, will lose. A man may run the gauntlet of a thousand or more of these high born dames and damsels without a twitch of a nerve or a throb of the heart. If Disrmid's inamorata were made of such clay as these, Strongbow would never have crossed the silver streak, or won the hand of Eva. To return to the tes party. When all the small talk has been disposed of, and all orthodox criticisms have been laviened on the insolence and val garity of rich American women "doing" the capital, the exiles turn to business and tenderly inquire after each other's pro-pects. "Any ront yet from that wretches country ?" asks a withered-up be dame in wig and spectactes, addressing fat old man by her side. "Rent be d-d !" haven't seen as much as a white shilling from Ireland during the past two gales. Тле ruffiens over there are running headlong to perdition. "And you, Mra. M---, are your teaants stamping up?" "A little-a little," murmurs a sweet, sad voice from a corner of the room near the piano. "I bave-aw-a rental of aw £500 a year on paper, but I usually get-aw £1000 of it." "You may thank your stars, madam," exclaims one of the patricians, a bulky fellow,

suspiciously, BESEMBLING & PRIZE FIGHTER.

"You may thank your stars for even having that. I own property worth a thousand a year, and I can only lay my hands on fifty wretchod pounds. The country is going to the dogs I" Then, while the aromatic reverage is being sipped, amid the jingle of spoons and the clatter of cups and saucers, the voices of the company become somewhat confused, the females' tenor struggles with the males' bass, as clarions with drums, and the withering denunciation of indignant souls is poured pitilessly on the de-voted head of Ireland, "If hell is as hot a place to live in as the Emerald Isle, then, indoed, impenitent sinners will receive their due rewards beyond the tomb. No respectable lady or gentleman ought any longer to reside in that accurated country. From Galway to Dublin, and from Cape Clear to Donegal, it is one undulated 'abomina-tion of desolation.' The Lord hath smitten the land with a hundred thou-sand plagues. The Irish peasant never doffs his hat nowadays in presence of the lord of the affairs. In a word, Holy, Father, this soil! The pleb is actually audacious enough | American Constitution is downright gallito shake his brawny arm in the face of leaniem.

the highway, when they lorded it over many a barony, and administered justice from many a banch. Memories of balls, banquets and

other festivals flish block on the inncies of these parishs, as they climb up the Capital, or ream along the banks of the yellow Titer, where they find none save Job's comforter to pity them in their fall. It will, however, no doubt, be a consolation to many of them, to know that their martyrdom is not ignored, and will not be allowed to pass unappreciated in the columns of the Dublin Journal. The speciacle of the children of Israel hanging up their harps on willows far from the land that bore them, might well evoke the sympathy of minkind; but there is a spectacle even more lugabrious still-that of a few score of Irish dudes and squireens trailing the sorry remnants of a bygone grandeur through the streets of Romel Nomesis has at last 1 id its heavy hand on those exiled magnates, 'The mills of the gods grind slowly, though hey grind exc edingly fine !"



A BUFFALO PRELATE INDULGES IN POINTED RE-MARKS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GIFT.

BUFFALO, Jan 11 -- Bishop Coxe, of this Protestaut Epis op l diocese, prca hed a sor-mon on Sunday night last in St. John's Oh roh, in which he made some strong critiois as on the Catholic Church, and referred to President Cl-velaud's recent gift to the Po e. Bishop Coxe said : "Here let me mais a grateful reference to a recent men of Irish landlordism; "when the sky worthy President. The venerable Landlordism the larks. I worthy President. worthy President. The venerable Leo XIII. celebrates his jubilee, and Protostants vie with his own religionists at this season of peace and good will showing him a cordial disposition to rejoice. Among the ostentatious gifts which are showered apon this truly respectable pontiff our own Ohief Magistrate, with Republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say with St. Peter: 'Silver and gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee.' I wish this text had been set in gold letters on the ouse of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States beautifully engrossed and authenti-cated by 60,000,000 freemen. The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with which princes, royal idiots and cunning politicians have encumbered the lobbles of the Vatican. If King Humbert were called in, as a Daniel come to judgment, he would address the Pope about as follows: 'Venerable Father, here is an instrument which settles all disputes between Italy and the Vatioan. Let Italy be appeased and your sanctity satisfied in the spirit of the American Constitution. Recognize me as the lawful King of Italy and I promise to take care of the politics and leave theology to you. The gift is a political epigram. It comes laden with honey, but the point is just here: You have followers in America who must respect this Constitution. It guarantees equal rights and privileges, and nothing more The spirit is to bar out foreigners meddling with their politics on any pretext,

Your people in America must resent ever

your interference with the social and civil

No Adulterations of any kind!!! SOLOS Absolutely Pure. VALUABLE PREVENT ATIVE OF CO NTADON It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin. ARK FOR "PALMO-GARBOLIC SOAP." ANT OFFICE ALL'DTHERE DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited.) MONTREAL and a star of the second star and the second star and the second star and the second star and the second star a

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

"JUDGE NOT. THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED." Perchance the friend who chtered thy early

Has yielded to the tempter's power; Has yielded to the tempter's power; Yet why shrink back and draw away thy skirt, As though her very touch weuld do thee hurt? Wilt thou prove stronger in temptation's

hour? Perchance the one thou trusted more than life Has broken love's most sacred vow; Yet judge him uot-the vict r in life's strife Is he who beareth best the burden of life, i And leaveth God to judge, nor questions

Sing the great song of love to all, and not The walling anthem of our woes; So live thy life that thou may est never feel

Afraid to say, as at His throne you kneel, "Forgive me, God, as I forgive my foes."

HUGGING AND EMBRACING.

-

FINE DISTINCTIONS DRAWN BY A JOURNALISTIC ANALYST WHO HAS APPARENTLY BEEN THBEE HIMSELF.

Hugging is a comparatively modern insti-

tution. Our anocators never hugged. They calmly

and demurely embraced. There's a big difference between a hug and

an embrace. The hug is an earnest, quick, impetuous contraction of the muscles of the arms and within the circle bounded by the arms, while the chest is the goal or final point of the hug. The warmth of the hug is determined by the extent of the muscular contraction. But the hug is not, as anatomists assert, terminated when the object is brought in contact with the cheat. On the contrary, the sweeping in is but the shell of the operation.

The kernel is reached when the space between the bugger and the huggee is annihilated, and the blads of a knife could scarcely be inserted between both surfaces. This is, perhaps, the most dangerous stage of the operation. A pound, nay, a few cuoces of extra pressure may result, if not in the displacement of a rib, at least in the bursting of a corset-string, with the almost inevitable destruction of bange, montagues, waves, puffs and such like headgear.

The release, if not skilfally managed, is attended with danger, and should be as gradual as the elementary pressure.

EXPRESSIONS OF ANGUISH

on the part of the hugges may, as a rule, he regarded as hypocritical, and should have no effect in inducing the hugger to diminish the pressure. In like manner all danger signals in regard to the arrival of a third party en the scene should be investigated by the party of the first part before receiving the attention the genuine arrival of a parent or guardian might command.

ana might command. This may be done by a quick glance over the shoulder, and this rapid change of the direction of the head may be accomplished the bird the head may be accomplished by a little practice, without making any relaxation of pressure necessary.

If the warning should prove to be without foundation the deceit may be punished by from two to three pounds of additional pressure, but so gradual that none of the ornaments of the person hugged may suffer. These little nooidents rufils the temper and embitter the memory of the operation. The small affairs of the toilet are not acromplished easily, and the female mind is rufiled by the destruction of the laborious embellish-

ments of the morning hour. The embrace is merely the throwing out and partial contraction of the arms, without any special attention to an objective point.

Near relatives should be embraced and not step-mother has been the occasion of the marging of the embrace into the hug. Bat this is rarely done, particularly if the emFormal Opening of the Session of the Legislature-Speech of the Lieut.-Governor.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12 .- There was a more than usually large crowd at the opening of the Legislature to-day, notwithstanding that severe blizzard was raging. Lieutenant-Governor Aikens read the following speech from the thrope :---

I have much pleasure in meeting you at the opening of the second session of the sixth Legislature of the province of Manitoba. I have to congratulate you on the abundant harvest of the past season, which has far exceeded the expectations of the agriculturists of the province. Returns so far made to the Department of Agriculture show that the total yield of wheat alone throughout the Province will exceed 12,000,000 bushels of excellent quality, besides large returns of other cereals. This result must prove very beneficial to all classes in the community and is a cause of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for so many bless ings bestowed on the labors of the husbandman. During the past year vigorous efforts have been made to bring to the notice of the position ?" agricultural classes of the eastern provinces and the older countries the many advantages Manitoba offers to industrious tillers of the soil, and it is pleasing to know that the result has been to induce large numbers to look in this direction for future homes.

DISALLOWANCE.

Since the last session of the Legislature certain acts have been disallowed by the Governor-General, viz., the Manitoba Central Railway, the Winnipeg & Southern Railway, Answer: "Nothing but an environment the Emerson & North-Western Railway, the where inebriety, debauchery and licentiousness (Red River Valley Railway, the amendments of the Public Works act, and the act for the improvement of law. In accordance with a resolution of the house in June last, a petition has been forwarded to the Queen-in-Council praying that the practice of disallowing acts clearly within the power of the local Legislature may be discontinued, and that in future the province may be allowed to exercise, in this respect, her constitutional rights, cise, in this respect, her constitutional rights, and that the province, through its representa-tives, may be heard, and that an early day may be appointed for the hearing. This use of the veto power by the Governor-General is deeply to be regretted, and in order to prose-cute work for the completion of the Red Kiver Waller million for the logislation will be re-Valley railway, further legislation will be necessitated this session, which will be promptly submitted for your consideration.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

In order to provide for the deficiency of the revenue arising from different circumstances, the causes of which will be duly explained, you will be asked to vote a special sum sufficient to cover such deficiency, so that no loans may be required to anticipate the regular subsidy, the sum so required to be pre-vided for either by withdrawal from capital account or by the issue of provincial deben-

BOONOMY PROMISED

Owing to the increased development o the sure cure for all i.r. gularities of the liver. ... province and the necessary increase of expenditure, a policy of the stricters economy consistent with efficiency in the public service will be practised in the several departments, and in view of all the circumstances you will not be asked to vote any sum in the estimates that will be submitted to you for payment of a tifth minister, it being considered possible to discharga all duties without such appointment.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Your attention will be invited to consider ation of the following measures : A bill toprovide for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to West Lynne ; a bill for the hugged. An especially young and pretty aunt may be excepted, and cases are known where an extremely juvenile and good-looking stan-mother has been the occasion of the for confirmation and redemption of provincial bonds issued under the Treasury act ; a bill to provide the raising, by way a lean a certain sume of money for the construction of public works and for public services ; and bills to amend the Queen's Bench act, 1885, the Administration of Justice act, 1885, the Petition of Right act, the Pablic Works act, the Cousty Court act, the Liquor License sot, the Municipal act, the Bailding Society act and the Asylum act. To the consideration of the above and possibly other measures I invite your careful attention. Trusting that the result of your deliberations may be conducive to the best interests of the Pro vince. I now leave you to the discharge of the important duties devolving upon you and pray Almighty God that His blessing may 5038 reat uno o

for infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that | Castoria cures Colic, Constipation I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H.A. Agomes, M.D., Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promo 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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your fall or for your punishment and present

والمسترية المسابقة المستعلق المرارعة الأمير والجامع المتكافظين المتعاوية والمعاطية والمعاطية والمعار المرتب بالمرارك

Answer: "To the paternal inebriation of my relatives. That is where I would lay the moral responsibility. But however, after considering my self-degradation from a philosophical point of view I consider myself individually responsi-ble and culpable. Likewise for my punishment and present position. Because I was neither mocally, nor rationally, oblivious to the results

of my prevailing iniquities. rounding your boyhood life and early manhood ?"

prevailed."

There is something pathetic about this casewhich undoabtedly has many parallels—a boy brought under the worst unfluences, with a hereditary taint in his blood, and becoming a criminal almost as a matter of course. But in this case the man evidently retains a strong moral sense. If the man is what he sens to be, it is a pity that he cannot be pardoned out of prison and given a chance to regain his selfrespect and standing under the better surroundings.

Counsel (to witness)-Is it possible, Uncle Rassus, that you would swear to what you know is rot true for a single pattry dollar ?" Uncle Rastus (indignant'y)-" No sah ! de gemmen guv me two doilars,"

vial.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS? We do; for instance, the signs of torpid liver are yellow eyes, sallow complexion, hain under right shoulder, irregular bewel-, headache, low spirits and weariness. All these signs may be removed by Burdock Blood Bitters which is a

An old gentleman at the opera was greatly annoyed by the constant coughing of a lady seated next to him. He bore up under the annoyance for a long time, but finally turned to her and said, "That is a very bad cold of yours, madam." "I am sorry it does not suit you, it's the only one I've get," replied the lady, sweetly.

in multilli 0 200 M

MAN AND HIS BOILED SHIRT. In the name of the prophet, Starch ! Behold a wise man hath lifted up his voice and declared us slaves : slaves to the tyrant Fashion, bound SNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION about with wristlats as of steel and collars as of iron. The leopard cannot change his spots, neither can "Ajax" his style, and it was in vain that he sought to hide himself behind a single Louisiana State Lottery Company.

that he sought to hide himself behind a single initial. Causeur knew him at the first word. And well does he say, and well is it that he says, that the stilly starched cuffs and collars that we wear are abominations, injurers of health and killers of comfort. And this might he have added: That our starched shirt fronts, says, that the stilly starched cuffs and collars that we wear are abominations, injurers of health and killers of comfort. And this might he have added: That our starched shirt fronts, hot in summer and cold in winter, are worse than absurdit:es-they are enormities. It is all Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarter'y orawings regularly every three months (surch, June, September and December).

very well to loogh at the way women dress, but in the whole range of conseless things they wear there is nothing half so stupid as a ran's starched shirt front, nor so positively ridiculous as the cut of his outer garments-a series of unsucce sful attempts to over that portion of the body which, in the climate especially, most needs protection, the chest. Common rense clothing for women has at least rome advocates -common sense of thing for men seems to have

Tears are the soltening showers which cause the seed of Heaven to spring up in the human hart. Nasal Catarra-Not Consumption.

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Capital Prize, \$150,000.

AF Notice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

\$150,000.... \$150,000

100,000.... \$150,000 50,000.... \$0,000 20,000.... 20,000 10,000.... 20,000 6,000.... 20,000 1,000.... 22,000 500.... 25,000 300.... 30,000 200.... 40,000

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LINT OF PRIZES.

1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF

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1887---Winter Arrangements----1888

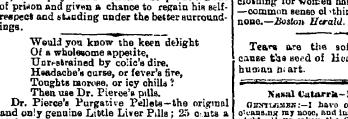
This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-b it IROM STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and confort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Tonnage Commandana

	r c38c(3.	Lonnage.	Commanders
l	Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
	Assyrian	3,970	" W. S. Maijn,
	Austrian		John Benter
ľ	Buenos Ayre	an 4 C05	" James Scott.
	Canadiar	2,908	" John Kerr.
	Carthaginian	4,214	" A. Maonicol.
l	Caspian		" Alex. McDougall.
l	Circassian		Lt. R. Barren, R.N.R.
l	Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Į	Grecian	3,613	" C. E. LeGallais
Į	Hibernian	2,997	" John Brown.
I	Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.
ł	Manitoban.		" Dunlon.
۱	Monte Vide	an3,500	Building.
ł	Nestorian		" John France.
Į	Newfoundlas	nd 919	" C. J. Mylins.
I	Norwegian .	3,523	" R. Carruthers.
I	Nova Scotia	n3,305	A R. H. Hughes.
ł	Parisian	5,359	L& W. H. Smith RNR.
	Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephenson
ł	Phoenician	2,425	" D. McKillop,
į	Polynesian .		" Hugh Wylie.
ł	Pomeranian.		W. Dalziel.
	Prussian	3,030	" James Ambury
1	Roserian		Building.
ļ	Sardinian	4.376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
ļ	Sarmatian.		" W. Richardson,
	Scandinavia	n3,068	" John Park.
	Siberian	3,904	" R. P. Moore.
ł	Waldensian.	2,256	" D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, DAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to roc eive on board and land Maile and

1 GRAND PHIZE OF 20,000 20,000	Passongers to sud from Ireland and Scotland, are m- tended to be duspatched from Hallf.x:	
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000 20,000 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 6,000 20,000	Parision Seturdan Dec 3	
20 PRIZES OF 1,000 20,000	Polynesian	
	Circassian	
100 -0		
	At TWO O'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the	
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of \$300 \$30,000	From Portland to Liverpool, via Halifax :	
	Parisian	
	At ONE O'clock p m. or on the arrival of the Grand	
1,000 Terminat	Tru. k Railway train from the West.	
2,179 Prizes, amounting tc \$535,000		
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to	Parmalign	
the office of the Company in New Orleans.		
For further information write clearly, giving full	PorynesiumFeb. 4	
address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders,	Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifes :- Cabin	
or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency	\$08.70 \$78.70 and \$58.75 (according to accommode	
by Express (at our exponse) addressed	tion). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.20.	
M. A. DAUPHIN	Raise of passage from Montreal via Portland :- Cabin-	
or J. 1 BANTTER,	Torio 312.00 and \$83.50 (according to a commode.	
Washington, D.C.	1001, Intermediate, \$50.00; Steerage, \$25.50,	
	Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool :-	
Address Registered Letters to	(Capit) 200, 500 and 570. Intermentate 430 Records	
NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK.		
New Oricans, fa.	NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.	
O T 35 F SE D F D That the prosence of Generals	The Steamers of the Hallfax, Mail Line from Halifax	
REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Boanregard and Early, who are	to Liverpool, via St John's, N.F., are intended to be	
in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal.	FROM HATJEAN	
and that no one can possibly divine what number will	Nova Scoticn.	
draw a Prize.	Assyrian	
KEWEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is	Nova Scotian	
GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS	Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. John's :-	
of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are	Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$6,00.	
recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, bewaro of		
any imitations or anonymous sch-mes	GLASGOW LINE	
manage and an and a second second		
	 10	
	FROM DOSTON,	
	Car magazina and a second of a second of a second	
	Siberian.	
	Siberian	



rarely done, particularly if bracer is dependent on the purse of the old man for the necessities as well as the luxuries of life.

To embrace a mother-in-law is a hollow mackery, and should be attempted only when some important object has to be at ained, and even then it is hardly excusable.

LOOKING BACK.

DYING LAMENTATIONS OVER MISSPENT LIVES.

All the young are looking forward ; the old are looking backward. The number of mis-spent lives is great, and such lives do not afferd pleasant reflections in the last hour. A celebrated constier's lamentation a little before his death is well known : "Had I but served my God as diligently as I have served my king, He would not have forsken me row in my gray hairs. But this is the just re ward that I must reseive for my indulgent pains and study, not regarding my service to God, but only 10 my prince." "Oh, would to G d that I had never reigned !" said a Spanish monarch, "Oh, that those years that I spent in my kingdom I had lived a solitry life in the wilderness! ()h, that I had lived a life alone with God! What do:b all my glory profit, but that I have much more torment in my death?" Another wealthy nobleman, in the days of Henry VI., exclaimed, when he saw death at hand: Wherefore should I die, being so rich ? If the whole realm could save my life, I am able, either by policy to get it, or by wealth to buy it; will not death be bribed; will money do nothing?" "I have provided in the course of my life for everything except death," said an Italian, great but infamous; "and now, alas ! I am to die, although entirely unprepared."



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THE GOVERNMEN DEFEATED.

It was expected that the Opposition would move an amendment to some of the formal resolutions, but a monotonous silence pre vailed until Premier Harrison moved an adjournment until Monday, when Mr. Green-way, leader of the Opposition, intimated that while these routine matters were allowed to pass he did not want the Government to imagine that it possessed either the confidence of the House or the people, and the Opposi tion only forebore to discuss matters in the speech from the throne. No reply was made by Premier Harrison, and the house adjourned. Lariviere, Burke, MacArthur, Smart and A. F. Martin, two Government, two Opposition and one Independent were ab sent.

SECRETARY BURKE DEFEATED.

The announcement of MacArthur's election was received with cheers from both aldes of the house. While the Opposition appear very confident, and their confidence is increased by the election to day of Francis in St. Francois Xavier, the Government supporters scarcely know what to say, although they have a majority in the House. There is not s complete understanding amongst them, as there is on the other side of the House, and they don't know what course they will pursue. The general opinion is that the Government will be defeated, but as neither side wishes to undergo expense or worry of an election, some combination will be patched up to tide over the present orisis.

MODERN COATS OF MAIL.

(From the Portland Oregonian.)

Pon See, the Chinaman who interpreted for the prosocution in the recent Chinese, murder trials, asys the friends of the convicted men are very hostile towards himself and Lee Toy, proprietor of the Chinese theatre, for the active part they took. He adds that five or six of these friends, protected: by a ceat of paper mail and armed with pistols and knives, prowl about st night, seeking an opportunity to "get even." These coats of mail protect the upper portion of the body, and are in pervious to, bullets, except one from a largesized revolver which should strike fairly and squarely. They weigh from fifteen to twenty pounds ane cost from \$15 to \$50. A cost of steel wire is more builts proof than a paper one. The wire coat weighs about forty pounds, and is worth \$130.

Answer I asscribe it to a here litary or constitutional, organic predisposition, and the sub-requent contaminating influences of my eavit.

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their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful suffering woman. It is not recommended as a "ours-clil," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar aliments. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers scamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorito Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is une-qualed and is invaluable in allaying and sub-duing nervous excitability, irritability, ex-haustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms com-monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing eleep and relieves mental anxiety and de-gondery. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillul physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any oon dition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dys-pepsis and kindred symptoms, retroversion, painful menetruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "Temale weakness," anteversion of change from strihood to womanod congestion, infammation, pain and 'hendernes in ovaries, mooning sickness, anteversion of change from strihood to womanod congestion, infammation, pain and 'hendernes in ovaries, moonanied with." internal beat." "As a regulator ind-promoter of 'func-donal scion, at that critical period of change from strihood to womanbood, "Favorite Pre-scription 'is specificity and compare-ments incident to that later and most aritical period. Medical Discover, and small agent, and can produce only who womb, weak back, "Temorite, Fara

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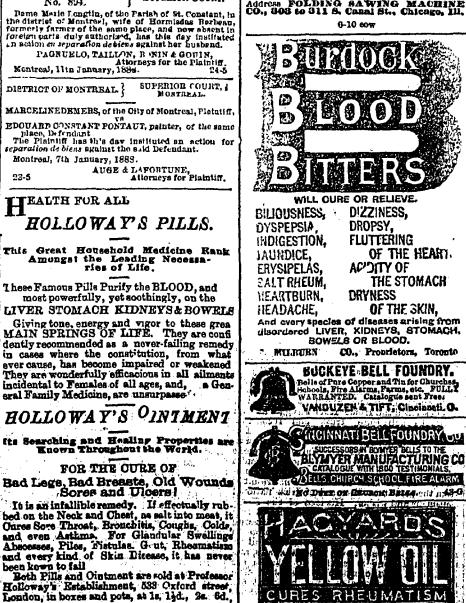
HEALTH FOR ALL

23-5

PROVING RUF QUERKC, MIRTR'CT OF MONTERAL-No. 1229. In the Superior Court. - Dams Cesarine Masson, of the ciry and district of Montreal, w.to of Athunase Papineau, carriage maker, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, P.aintiff, vs. the said Athanase Papineau, Defendant. An action co separation de biens hus, this day, been instituted in this canse. UPAH, BRANCHAUD & BAU-'NT, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 20th September, 1857. 12-4 A NEW INVENTION NO BACKACHE The cords of Beech have been Sawed by one man in nine hours. Rundreds have sawed by one daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chop-per wants. Hirst order from your vielnity secures the Agency. No Duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for Ulbustratul Catalogue sent WEEK to all. DISTRICT OF MONTHRAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

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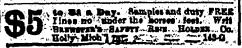
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J. A.

WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

6

LETTER IV.

" produced by the inglorious bitls passed both " in England and Ireland in the reign of Wil-" line the Third, which I shall next produce, as " another example to confirm my doctrine of " that control which the different banches of " the Leges ature in a limited Government have " over the Executive, to the prejudice of "the Empire at large. But before we set it "the Empire at large. But before we set it "down, let us remark that Ireland was in "possession of the wooll in manufacture before "the reign of Edward the Third, when that "fabric way first exclusively encouraged in "England, and that she was at that early

"It canut be supposed, that, during an "It canut be supposed, that, during an "almost continued warfire between the natives "almost continued warfire between the natives "and the invaders for above five hundred "years after the English revolution under "Henry the Sec nd, the nation could arrive at "superlative perfection in manufactures, "when their progress was so slow even "in England, that the sagacious Hum "gives the most mortifying picture of their "attate in the inteenth century. "The foreign "artificers, save he 'in ceneral much sur-"artific-ra, says he, in general much sur-"passed the English in dexterity, industry and "frugalivy; and hence the violent arimosity " which the latter on many occasions exercised " against the former who were settled in Eng-" land. So great was the number of foreign artizans in the city, that at least 15,000 Flem "ings alone were at one time obliged to leave it, "by an order from the Council, when Henry " the Eighth became jealous of their favor for "Queen Cath-rine." " However, it appears that the country pre-

sessed an export trade in the woollen manu-"facture upwards of two hundred years back. "This export, it must be owned, was very in-"considerable; yet it was considerable enough " to alarm the commercial jealousy of England, " which became outrageous when it saw on the " journals of the Commons of Ireland the fol-" lowing wro resolution-A.D. 1695 :--

Resolve 1-That it is the opinion of this committee that the House be moved to ap point a Select Committee to prepare heads of a bill for the better making and regulating of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom, and for repealing or making alterations and
amendments in the Act of the 17th and 18th
of Charles II., intutuled, 'An act for the true
making of all sorts of Cloth called old and
new Drapery, &c., &c.''

" Die Veneris-10 Janii, 1698. "The following address from the House of "Lords of England was presented to the

"Parliament assembled, do humbly represent "unto your Majesty, that the growing manu "facture of cloth in Ireland, both by the "cheapness of all sorts of necessaries "for life, and goodness of materials "for making of all manner of cloth, "doth livite your subjects of England, with "their families and servants, to leave their "habitations to settle there to the increase of 'woollen manufacture in Ireland, which makes "your loyal subjects in this kingdom very apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here, by which the trade of this nation and the value of lands will very much decrease and "the number of your people by much lessened "here." The prayer of this address I have " here.

"quotet in a f mer part of this letter :--"Wherefore, we humbly beseech your most "sacred Majesty hat your Majes y would be "pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long and will timely remetied may occasion very strict laws in the British Government resolved to crush the totally to prohibit and suppress the same; and, on the other hand, if they turn their total assemble in Ireland for 5 miner " ever be lo ked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this Kingdom, and, if not dustry and skill to the settling and improving the linen munufacture, for which generally the Inds of that Kingdom are very proper, they will rec ive all countenance, favor and protection from your roy d influence for the encouraging and promoting of the suid linen manufacture, to all the advantage and profit that kingdom can be capable of." Such was the a trice of the Lords Sprital and Tempo al to William the Thurt. "The Lord Seward r ported His Majesty's

consistent with the trade of England, but will render the trade of this kingdom both useful and necessary to England.' The Woclien Wievers, on the 12th of Oc-

tober, 1698, presented a petition to the House of Commons, in which they styled themselves ⁶ Protestants, in hopes that they might have ⁴ some benign influence upon a Williamite ad-⁴ ministration. But the House, after ordering ⁴ the petition to lie on the table, came to the

livered at the door of this House to the Members, is false, scandalous, and of dangerous consequence. "'Ordered that a Committee be appointed

to examine who was the author, printer, and publisher of said paper; and that they have

power to send for persons and papers, and day jonrn from time to time, &c., &c.' "Martis-S Die Januarii, 1698. "A message in writing fr m their Excellen-"cies, the Loids Justices, to the House, and of "which the following in a conv. was read by which the following is a copy, was read by

""We have received his Majesty's commands to send unto you a Bill, entriled, "An Act for lying an additional duty upon Woellen Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom," the passing of which in this Session his Majesty recommends to you, as what may be of great advantage for the preservation of the

Trade of the Kingdom. "A Bill, entitled, 'An Act for laying an additional duty upon Woollen Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom,' way prest t.d. A motion way then made, that the said B.II be received. The previous question being put, the Bill, upon division, was received, 74 ginst 34.

"And they passed a law that Session, laying Four Shillings additional duty on every Twenty Shillings value of Broad Cioth exported out of Ireland, and Two Shill age on every Twenty Shillings value of Serges, Baizes, Kerseys, Stuffs, or on any other Fort of New Drapery, made of Woul, or mixed with Wool, Friezes only excepted. But, as if this was not in effect a prohibition, the Com-missioners of Trade in England complained, 'That the duties on Broad Cloth, of which very little is made in Irel and, is 20 per cent., but the duty on New Drayery, of which much is made, is but 10 per cent.; and in conse-quence of this representation, an Act was passed by the English Parliament in the following year (1699), declaring that- Fores-much as Wool and Wooll+n Manufactures of Cloth, Serge, Baize, &c., &c., are the greatest and most profitable commodities on which the value of Land and the Trade of the Nation do chi-fly depend : And whereas great quantities of the like Manufactures have of late been made and are daily increasing in the King-dom of Ireland, &c., and are exported from 'thence to foreign markets, heretofore supplied 'from England, &c., &c. ;--for prevention 'whereof, &c.' The Statute then goes on to 'enact, that no Woo!, Woollen Goods, Serges, 'Friezes, &c., &c., shall be extorted under 'pains and penalties of confiscation and imprisonment, and, in another confirming Statate, of transportation !'

Will the Orangem n of this country believe that, the "glorious and immortal" William, could cause to be enacted such a ferocious Statute, ag inst the trade of our mother country, as that just quoted. But, in the words of Zschokk-, — "Woe to the land on whose judg-"ment seats the stranger sits—at whose gates "the stranger watches! Woe to the land "divid-d against itself, and relying on foreign-"are i"

A Conservative Irish Landlord, Grey Porter, A conservative frish flation, drey fortai, writing in favor of the Union, in ide uss of this truism, that, "No nation ever governed another tor nothing." Just so, an argument from ex-perience in political reasoning, is superior to any

argument in theory. Uniet Justice Bushe, commenting on the Williamite Act, quoted above, easys:---- When

natural facilities for trade and commerce when left at liberty to develop her resources, we may Balow's History of Ireland, vol. I, p. 290 :-"From the establi-huent of the Act of Settle-ment and Explanation, frehand had rapatity increased in wealth and improvement, to the ad-miration and envy of her neighbors, till it was ogain laid waste under the revolutionary wars of William III.; and even from this calamity it was recovering with such quickness that, iu 1698, the balance of trade in its favor amounted to between four and five thousand pounds. Thus it would appear that, even civil war, with all its wasting horrore, was less injurious to Lish prosperity than the Union! The nation had then a latent energy, a recuperative power, by which she quickly extricated hereelf from the greatest calamities; but now she his no life of her own, and all her interests languish, However, she was not long allowed liberty to "The effects," adds Barlow, "were permanent of restricting laws, insurmountable by the fertilty of the soil, the ingenuity of the in-habitants, navigable rivers, and a multitude of

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Mainc. U. 8.]

42 .-- A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN-42.—A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MERI There is a foun'ain that keeps fi wing, flowing, Fast as the sands of life are going, going; Dark as Erebus, and unboly looking, Vindictively all opposite n brooking, No power on earth prevails to dam it up, It overflows the sinner's biter cup, Poisons the wesk. intoxic .t. s the strong. Gives occupation to a mighty throng ; Condemns the guilty, gives the call to war, Defrauds the innocent, coafirms the law, Lifts us to Heaven, and drops us down again, Makes lovers happy, creditors insane. Read the above and hasten to decide, What is this dark and guilty looking tide?

43.-AN UNFORTUNATE TEACHER.

[For the second blank of each stanza, behead the word required for the first, and again be-head to obtain the required word for the third blank.]

The teachers, with full many a ----

From thence, equipped and armed to -With papers, from professors -----, To certify their skill and -----

And him of whom we will -Bright, dazzing hope did then ----; But, ah ! the youth was rather ---- !

The grim professor, with a ----

And "hazardous" came in a "A hazard !" does it feed on ----Or sleep on Lapland's distant ----

"It matters not, it is a -Was the shrewd reasoning of the "Two esses following an ----,"

For he had paused his stars to ----Then in a minute's time or -Had ended up the word with ---- !

And so he, in defining —, Wrote down an answer strictly — "A female hazard's what it — !"

MAY I. KOMPETE.

44.-A WORD SQUARE. THIS SQUARE IS ONE OF THE MUST PERFECT EVER MADE.

1. A banker. 2. One who decorates. 3. A kind of leather. 4. A can.r. 5. Inclosed, 6. To seperate. 6. Trampled. EL EM DEL

45.-A SEA CREATURE.

One day I saw Lucinda s tears, And heard her bitter ciy, And wishing to allay her fears And hush her sobbing s gh, I asked her what had caused her grief,

And how I could afford relief. She said she was distressed in mind. Her heart was almost broken ;

She lost and knew not where to find Her little true love token.

Her lover goot, what can it be? Why just a creature of the sea! VIRGIL.

46 .-- A CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

Eight words of five letters each, the central of which spell the name of a beautiful forest tree of North America :

- 1. A tropical fruit. 2. A noted American guneral.
- A veh cle in common use.
 A garden flower much admired.
 A wild animal of North America
- A wild animal of North America, 6. A forest tree.
- 7. A garden vegetable. 8. A kind of herbage.

JANTHE.

A LITTLE LANDLORD COLONY, hereditary nobility. The roffle of a parch-Shabby Genieri Irish Proprietors Dweiling

· · · · · ·

Set 2 Ares

on the Banks of the Tiber.

Davis to the Dubin Journal, I must up to popular excertaion! Morality is on its not lorget the little Irish landlord colony, the sad and humilisting condition of many of the members of which, I think it sighed in a far off home for a glimpse of the Appian way. The flower of the Floren- socialistic ory, and egg on the people. tine abbility, driven from the banks of the Arno, pined for their native city, although they still had dainty meats to eat and the richest of wines to quaff. It exile, such as this, buttered on both sides, be an agony, what must its dry, bitter bread bo? To find one's self one thousand miles away from one's native land, without Giadstone helds the place of honor usually in being able to feel as much as a ted part in the pulory. Hibital texts are plously quot. the pockets of one's "inexpressibles," 18, 12deed, a torture that might well appail the and he are synonymous terms. He it stoutest soul ; and this-horresco referent -is the meiancholy position of most of the Irish lan flords in the Eternal City to-lay. I have seen thom, spoke with them and mixed in their society. I have been, on more recurions than one, the painful witness of their teartrending efforts to make both ends meet. 1 knew a dudish sprig from one of the western counties, a sprig, by the by, the origin of whose family dates as far back as that of the De Bargos, who naid his respects every Supday evening to mine heat of the Mome della Piets, the Roman puwn office, where his plate and jewellery slowly but surely, disappeared. I formed the acquaint-anceship of another of these perturned exiles, who actually lived on air and hopeawaiting rents that nev realor. A solon of a well-known lrish house, acress almost to despair by poverty, (ften spinis his last francin a government lottery, in auxious expectation that it may bring him in a louis or two.

A NOBLE LORD FROM CONNAUGHT

who with his wife and small family breed of eight or nine, was for months soughy installed in a Roman rension, was finally evicted, minus his baggage, for non payment of ront! An American wag tried to con-sole the unfortunate outcast by silvising him to go around among his fellows and start the Plan of Campaign against beardinghouse keepers ; but the Connaught chevalier refused to take the hint, blurting out that if his own tenauts were a set of riscals, that was no reason why he should become as big a rascal as any of them ! Oue of the chief characteristics of the Irish handlord colony in evidently often passed through the dyers' hands; while the headgear and dresses of the females, furbished up times without houses, at the rate of four france a head per day. Many of these boarding houses are proman, in sable broudeloth and white cravat,

ment sheet and the eclat of a title are no longer respected by these hornyhanded and detestable democrais ! Suciety is being torn up from its roots when In souvenirs of Rome, writes Engene blooded knights of gilded chambers, are held

beam ends in an island where all moral en. gagements are being broken, where the land-lord is robbed of his rent, and where the my duty, in all due subriety of mood, | tenant is waxing fat on ill-gotten spoils. Reto hold up to the pity and commiseration of ligion in Ireland is a grinning farce-a white your readers. The sentimental soul whose sepulchre; for do not its ministers, the signature at the foot of the check may be priests, arge on their flocks the advisability worth thousands of pounds sterling, hads the or necessity of cheating the owners of the exile's lot a bard one. Ovid, on sfull stomach, soil ? And do not Bishons themselves -- ave and a brace of Archbiabops-join in the

"IN THEIR BESISTANCE TO LAW

and order." And then, when the generalities of speech have been exhausted, the tea drinkers single out individual pollticians as torgets for their ire and inligestion. Mr. Gladstone helds the place of honor usually in order to prove that ia Satur is who is the roaing lion seeking whom he may devour! He it is who will demolish the modern Jerusalem-the Jerussiem in question being the boly confraternity of Isiah landlords? Antichrist himself has been forestalled by this caltiff of caitiffs ! After an hour's exercise of the lungs on topics such as these, the company settles down into a quister mood. The calm that succeeds the storm sets in. The scandals of Rome and the soundals of Ireland are almost forgotten, when one of the group—an elder or a clergyman—bows re-spectfully to his fellow exiles, opens his hymn-book, and pointing to a piano, at which one of the ladies is already seated, exclaims: "And now let us thank the Lord for all His Thereupon he drawls out the merojes." number of the hymn, turns the whites of his oyes ceiling-ward, and intones the concluding lay of the evening's concert The saintly society shrick forth their laudations in

anything but a barmonious fashion, and after this display of Christian fervor they adjourn to their respec-tive residences. For the remainder of the week the elect lead a dreary and monotonous existence. The "fairer" portion of them may be seen discousing small beer once in a while in the Pl-24 di Scana, or preping into millipers' shops in the Corso, while the gentlemen scunter into the office of the Roman Gazette, a heavy antiquarian periodical published in Eoglish twice a week during the senson, and buttonhole the editors for the latest news from the North of Europe. One of the exiles,

AN OLD SCARECROW

Rome is their shubby gentility. The male of some fourscore years, who hails, I be-members dress is sombre suits that have lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lounging about the concern till a brother Hibernian-a noble siik-stockinged oddity like himself-would come that way, and innumber, have a very venerable appearance, that must invariably command respect. They live for the most part in cheap boarding hard oash (of which they see little in these degenerate days), the only thing Irish that these gentry care two rows of pins for vided with little parlors, where n few of the ex- is Irish whiskey. Dunver, Rue and Jame-iles meet every Sunday evening and slog hymns son ! the trade you ion with ever be slack in praise of the Lord, to the accompaniment on the continent so long as the Irish of a consumptive plano. An Anglican clergy- landlord is abroad. He may be poor-very, very poor ; but he always managed to invest generally supervises the proceedings, and a few sous in your exhilarating nectar. Sill when the religious ceremony is over, and the Irish landed proprietors in Rome are tar the echoes of the last of the "Amens" from being happy and contented. "A sor-has died away, very weak tea is served up to the company. Uader the ex-row's crown of sorrow," as the post justly remarks, "is remembering happier things. hilirating influence of this beverage, eyes They may try to drown their grief in the begin to sparkle and tongues to wag. All depths of black bottles; but the relief the chit-chat of gossip of the Irish, English afforded them in such a fashion is and American colonies is bandied about in only at most temporary. They look back those low, musical accents prculiar to people with tearful oyes to the haloyon part, when who fancy thenselves far above the common i they lived in cosy mansions in Ireland ; when herd. The gentlemen twirl their moustaches they had liveried footmen and valets in their at either end, or hend down their "cutlets" as | service, and a carriage and pair to sport along



JAN 18, 1888

"DIE JOVIS, 30 Junii, 1698.

"The following address was presented from

"the Figlish House of Commons :--""Most Gracious Sovereign-We, Your Maj-sty's dutiful and loyal subject-, the Commons in Parliament assembled, being very sensible that the wealth and power of this Kin.dom do in a great measure depend on the preserving the woollen manufactur , as much as po-sible, entire to this realm, think it be-⁶ comes us, like our ancestors, to be justiue ⁶ of the establishment and increase there if elsewhere and to use our utmost endeavors to

* prevent it. " * And, therefore, we cannot without trouble ⁴ observe that Ire and, which is depended on ⁴ and protected by England in the enjoyment of their all they have, and which is so proper for the flinen manufacture, the establishment and growth of which there would be so enriching to themselves and so profitable to England, should of late apply itself to the woollen manufacture, to the great prejudice of the trade of this king on and so unwillingly promore the linen trade, which would beaefit both them and us.

Prevent the mischief which threat-ns us, un-less Your Majesty, by your authority and great wisdom, shall find means to secure the trade of England by making your subjects of Ireland pursue the joint interest of both king doms.

And we do most humbly implore Your • Majesty's protection and favor in this matter, • and that you will make it your royal case and enjoin all those you employ in Ireland to make to their care and use their utmost diligence to ⁴ hinder the exportation of wool from Ireland, ⁴ except to be imported hither, and for the discouraging the woollen manufactures and en. courseing the linen manufactures in Ireland, to which we shall always be ready to give our

" ntmost assistance." "His Majesty's answer to this address was

to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ire-land, and to encourage the linen manufacture there, and to promote the trade of England.

"The following is an extract from his Ma-jesty's private letter to Lord Galway, then one of the Lord's Justices of Ireland :

" ' It never was of such importance to have

* as at present a good easion of Parliament, not only in regard to my affairs in that Kingdom, " Int especially of this here. " The chief thing that must be tried to be prevented les that the Trish Parliament takes notice of what has passed in this here, and that you make affectual laws for the linen man-trice and a factures as far as possible the ufactures, and discourage as far as possible the

wollen.' "Fuesday, 27th September, 1698. Part of

" the Lords Justices' speech. " Amongst these Bills is one for the encouragement of the Linen and H-mpen Manufac-tures. At our first meeting we recommended to you that matter, and we have now endea-vored to render that Bill practicable and useful for that effect, and as such we now recom-mend is to y u. The settlement of this manufacture, which being the settled staple trade

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harbors. To the inexorable pertinacity with which this crushing policy was pursued towards that un happy coun ry, the following impartial wit-messes will testify. It cannot be alleged that theirs are the complaints of Irish grievance-

Irish connerce with a very high hand-uni-versally on the principle of monopoly-as if the poverty of Irelaud were her weath "So wrote Arthur Young, in his four (1776-77). Again, in 1735, Pitt declared that "from the Revolu-ion till within them for your the autor had tion till within these few years, the system had been that of debarring Ireland from the use of "The consequences three of will necessitate your Parliament of England to interpose to

people." "To the enumeration in detail of English injuries to our trade," says Mr. John O'Con-nell, (An Argument for Irel-nd, page 164), "we have unfortunately to add one striking instance, general in its effect. From 1740 to 1759 there were no less than twenty four es bargoes in Ireland 1 Thus by all possible means-namely, by direct and active y oupressive legislation-by false interpretation and formed con-struction of laws supposed to have no such ob-ject; by real breach, under a seeming observance of international engagements and even by an unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative, Iriah industry and enterprise were cruelly restricted and repressed to the verge of ruin." No wonder the names of the men who filled this fair and fruitful tree of national life, (the Irish Parliameut), are held in everlasting in-famy in Ireland. Only the serpent in Paradise

could furnish a fit compassion for the envious and wily policy of the diabolical agents, who beheld all this Lood with vexation, and blasted so bright a prospect I W. M. K.

Montreal, Jan. 5, 1888.

A BOON AND A BLESSING. A boon and a blessing to maukind is Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and heating remedy for external and internal use. Ye low Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted coids and lameness. Frooure it of your druggist.

The saying goes that "for one-half the year the Korean hunts the tiger, for the other half the tiger hunts the Korean," A man who was asked to buy a tiger's skin for a friend wrote to him that the mirket was empty just then, and, quoting this saying, added, "it is now the tiger's season, and I can easily get you a Korean's skin, if that will do."

facture, which being the settled staple trade of high ud, tom where all icreign markets are supplied, can never be encouraged here for that purpose: whereas the linen and hempen manufacturers will not only be encouraged, as than all the rest. MRS CHAS. SMITH, OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: If you are troubled with a cold or cough, hower r right the actuck, look out for it, do not allow it to settle upon the lungs; break up the cough pheres. If you are troubled with a cold or cough, hower r right the actuck, look out for it, do not allow it to settle upon the lungs; break up the cough by hosening the tough phlegm with Hagyard's P. ctoral Bal am, MRS CHAS. SMITH, OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES:

47.-SENTIMENT IN CHARADE. A first bloomed in the garden, A queen in floral pride ; But ah ! Too soon it withered, And drooped, and fell, and died !

The cow roamed through the clover, Last many a luscious leaf ; Too soon her mas er slew her, And sold her off for beef !

The western skies at sunset Were all and g ild and gay ; And much too so in they fided, And turned to ashen gray.

Then sad at heart, I pondered, And munmured, "Such is life !" How much too soon my sweetheart Became my wedded wife ! J. A.

48.-VEGETABLE VOWELS.

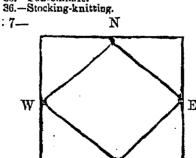
1. In the Swedish turnip find us as. 2 In a plant with a long root of sweetish

tast-, find a 3 In an East Indian plant having round fuit findeeasa.

4. In a variety of cabbage find a u i o e, 5. In a plant of Peru, with tubers like the potato, find a 1 a. ANCIENT MARINRE.

49.-ODD MATHEMATICS. One third of six from seven, To take you must contrive, So what is left is even, And, therefore, is not five.

J. K. P. BAKER. ANSWERS. 35.-Pantomimic.



The inner square shows the original ten-acre lot, the trees being placed as corner-boundaries. The outer square represents the twenty sore lot, so formed that the trees may, without

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moving, serve as	00	Jun	UNEI	68.9	0.01		0.08	h
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S9.—Bal-loon.				•				
40.—The five b 41.—The game	oxi of	ng ''O	wiz:)ppo	nrdi	1 ju 18,"	шþ	qui	ckly.
		_		_	-			

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

sailors baul down the ropea, bending ciously over the ladies, who are seated ON RATHER SEEDY DIVANS,

heart. If Diarmid's inamorata were made

of such clay as these, Strongbow would

never have crossed the silver streak, or won the hand of Eva. To return to

the tes party. When all the small talk has been disposed of, and all orthodox criticisms

have been laviaged on the incolence and vul-

garity of rich American women "doing" the

capital, the exiles turn to business and

tenderly inquire after each other's pro-pects. "Any ront yot from that wret show

country ?" asks a withered-up be dame

roffians over there are sunning headlong to

perdition. "And you, Mrs. M----, are your teasants stumping up?" "A little--a

little," murmurs a sweet, sad voice from a

corner of the room near the piano. "I

bave-aw-a rental of aw £500 a year on paper,

may thank your stars, madam," exclaims

BESEMBLING & PRIZE FIGHTER,

of the patricians, a bulky fellow,

to shake his brawny arm in the face of | caniem

"You

Irrland during the past two gales.

but I usually get-aw £1000 of it."

suspiciously,

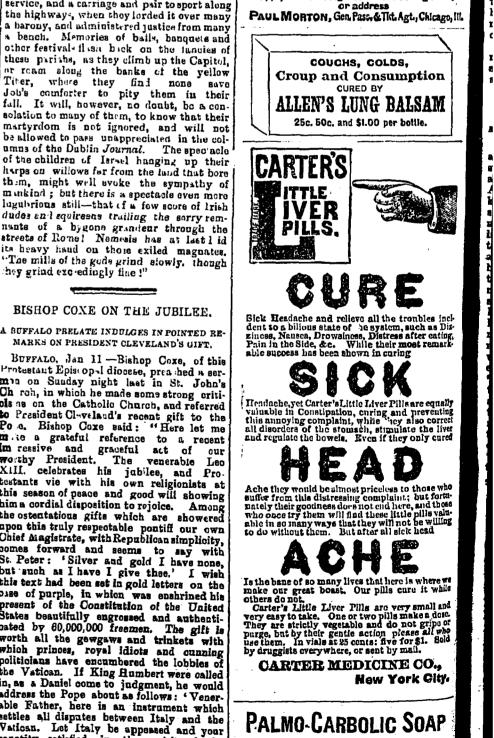
a harony, and administered justice from many a banch. Memories of bails, banquets and and who simper and giggle, and smile and blush at the slightest compliment passed on other festival- flish bick on the funcies of these parishs, as they climb up the Capitol. their beauty-an a-ticle, by the way, which or ream along the banks of the yellow I have often noticed to be quite invisible, Titer, where they find none Job's comforter to pity them in their owing, I dare say, to the quantity of poudre and rouge in which it is buried. And here I full. It will, however, no doubt, be a conmay be allowed to open a parenthesis by solation to many of them, to know that their stating that I have rarely seen on the martyrdom is not ignored, and will not be allowed to pass unappreciated in the colcontinent a pret'y woman belonging , to the Irish landocracy. The matrons have a hard, severe expression of conptenamns of the Dublin Journal. The spec acle of the children of Israel hanging up their ance, quits inconsistent with the natuharps on willows for from the land that bore ral qualities of their rex. The maidene, are thim, might well evoke the sympathy of long, lank, lean creatures, quixotically a: makind; but there is a spectacle even more tired, awkward in gair, and totally devoid of lugubrious still-that of a few score of lrish dudes end equireens trailing the sorry remthat grace of gesture and manner, which, thank Heaven ! the Irish prasant girl has nants of a bygone grandeur through the streets of Rone! Nomesis has at last 1 id never lost, and never, I hope, will lose. A man may run the gauntlet of a thousand or its heavy hand on those exiled magnates. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, though they grind exc edingly fine !" more of these high born dames and dameels without a twitch of a nerve or a throb of the

BISHOP COXE ON THE JUBILEE.

A BUFFALO PRELATE INDULGES IN POINTED RE-MARKS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S (HET.

BUFFALO, Jan 11-Bishop Coxe, of this Protestant Episcopal diosese, prea hed a serman on Sunday night last in St. John's Oh roh, in which he made some strong critiois as on the Catholic Church, and referred to President Clavelaud's recent gift to the In wig and spectactes, addressing to President Cl-velaud's recent gift to the fat old man by her side. "Rent be d-d !" Po a. Bishop Coxe said: "Here let me is the genteel observation of this spectore in reserve and graveful reference to a recent in the genteel observation of this spectore in reserve and graveful act of our falls we'll catch our rents with the larks. I haven't seen as much as a white shilling from Irrhand during the past two gales. The this season of peace and good will showing him a cordial disposition to rejoice. Among the ostentations gifts which are showered upon this truly respectable pontiff our own Chief Magistrate, with Republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say with St. Peter: 'Silver and gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee,' I wish this text had been set in gold letters on the one of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States beautifully engrossed and authenti-

"You may thank your stars for even havcated by 60,000,000 freemen, The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with ing that. I own property worth a thousand a year, and I can only lay my hands on fifty which princes, royal idiots and cunning wretchod pounds, The country is going to politicians have encumbered the lobbies of the Vatican. If King Humbert were called the dogs !" Then, while the aromatic reverage is being sipped, amid the jingle of spoons and the clatter of cups and saucers, the in, as a Daniel come to judgment, he would address the Pope about as follows: 'Venervoices of the company become somewhat conable Father, here is an instrument which actiles all disputes between Italy and the Vatican. Let Italy be appeared and your sanctity satisfied in the spirit of the American Constitution. Recognize me as fused, the females' tenor struggles with the males' bass, as clarions with drums, and the withering denunciation of indignant scale is poured pitilesely on the de-voted head of Ireland, "If hell is as hot a the lawful King of Italy and I promise place to live in as the Emerald Isle, then, in- to take care of the politics and leave theology deed, impenitent sinners will receive their to you. The gift is a political epigram. It comes laden with honey, but the point is just due rewards beyond the tomb. No respectable lady or gentleman ought any longer to here : You have followers in America who reside in that accursed country. From Galmust respect this Constitution. It guarantess equal rights and privileges, and nothing more The spirit is to bar out foreigners way to Dublin, and from Cape Clear to Donegal, it is one undulated 'abomina more The spirit is to bar out foreigners tion of desolation.' The Lord hath snitten the land with a hundred thou. Your people in America must resent even sand plagues. The Irish peasant never doffs your interference with the social and civil un hat howadays in presence of the lord of the affairs. In a mord, Hely Father, soil 1 The pleb is solually audacious enough | American Constitution is downright galli-



OR KAN SAS CITY.

For datos, rates, tickets or further information apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines,

