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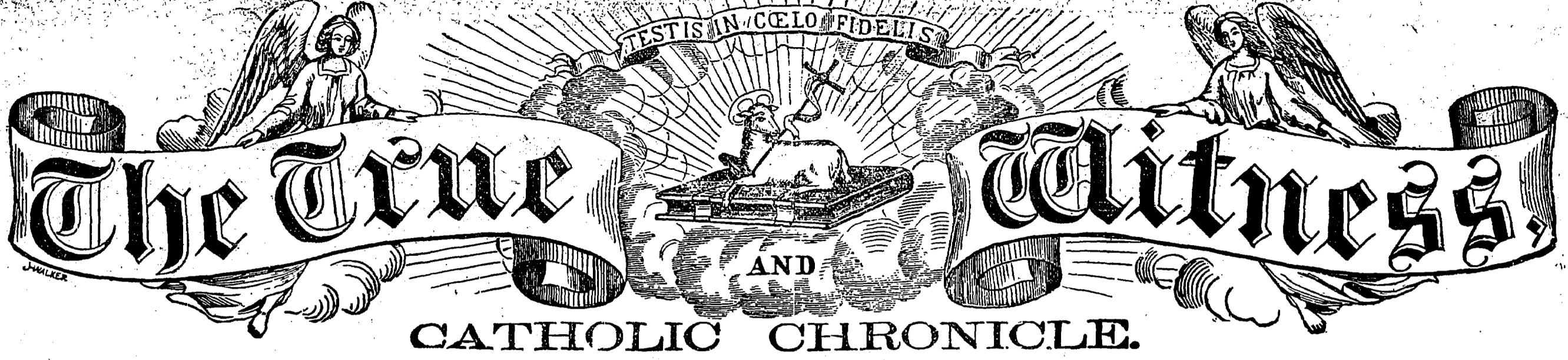
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MORALS OF NOBILITY.

Grace Greenwood on the Morality of England's Court.

From the Time of Nell Gwynn to the Present—scandals in High Life—A Decrease in Royal Profligacy—The Present Royal Family Higher in Morals—The Prince of Wales—Not Over-Seraputons in his Amusements—His Passionate Admiration for Pretty Women—Patronage of Questionable Sports—The Princess of Wales—Pretty, Fond of Amusements, and Frankly Frivolous—The Heir Apparent and Sullivan—How the Prince Cheats a Royalty.

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 bestrewn by Charles II. on his favorite of favorites, Nell Gwynn. It has suffered strange mutations since Nell's time, not a trace of the things that it now has for a mistress of fair American, the young wife of Sir Sydney Waterlow. But Lady Waterlow does not dwell in the halls or wander through the grounds which was long with the laughter and lighter songs of the ex-orange-girl, ex-actress, her royal lover, and his roystering companions. Ah, no! for the house has fallen into dismal decay, while the grounds have, through years of neglect, become a tangle and labyrinth of shrubs and vines, like to the magic-garden of the Sleeping Beauty. Indeed, so rank is the growth of untended flowers, fast relapsing into primitive barbarism, so insolent the spread of weeds, so tall and stumbersome the stumps of trees, that the eye is almost dazzled by the bay against the sky, and the fast-advancing town, that could easily fancy Nell yet in her quaint bed-chamber, sunk 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 start out on a new career of the past.

proper, or the demure court, would not receive her, nor even the demure court or the heir-apparent, openly; but the stage would be more than ever open to her. She would probably come to reveal in republican homage, and roll in "green-bucks" like to other pretty favorites of princes. The Merry Monarch was very fond of this Highgate place—pleasant and cozy, but never luxurious—and with it is connected a significant story. One morning, as the Duke of York, strolling up and down the paved terrace, with his usual band of little long-eared spaniels, Mistress Eleanor Gwynn appeared at her chamber window, holding in her white, dimpled arms a pretty baby, who much resembled the King.

"With the soft-same eyes and hair," said the Duke of St. Albans.

More than once the proud mother had solicited for him a ducal title, and estates to support it; but her liege had put her off, fearful of establishing a precedent which might strain the royal prerogative and exhaust the royal treasury. Now, looking down from the window and holding forward the child, she cried, "A title, your Majesty, or out goes the brat!"

The indolent King was alarmed for his beautiful boy, and instantly exclaimed, "Save the Duke of St. Albans!"

Some of England's noblest titles and estates have had their origin in such ignoble way, dated directly back to honors and rewards bestowed by profligate kings and princes on low-born courtisans and their "brats." The blue blood of Britain is not altogether cerulean, but has now and then a very earthy tinge. The scandals which so frequently disgrace the high-English aristocracy and shake the world are out-growth of the cancerous corruption of past generations. Yet the royalty of to-day, not only of England, but of continental kingdoms, is certainly more decent and decorous than that of less than a century ago—it is not absolutely more virtuous. In England this improvement is, of course, largely due to the example of the "virtuous and discreetest" best of queens. Her uncle William had his palace well stocked with his and his civil list well burdened for his natural children; her uncle George was, as all the world knows, the greatest of all royal voluptuaries and libertines, and even her venerable grandpapa had in his youth his princely bacchanals. It is, perhaps, an open question whether the royal and ducal folk of old times, who have happily provided for their mistresses and boldly acknowledged and enabled their illegitimate children, were more immoral than those of our day, who conceal irregular relations and ignore their consequences; but about the honesty and manliness of the two classes there can be no question.

Seen under the white light of absolute morality, I cannot claim that the daily walk and conversation of the popular Prince of Wales presents a lofty example to high English society; yet I do not believe him to be a proper ceremonial wayward, 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.

parimonious to be profligate, while the Duke of Connaught is too domestic—too like his father. Oddly enough, the only exception I remember in the case of the late Duke of Albany—reverenced by loyal English people as a saint and by his elder brother's gay associates pronounced "a nut." It was whispered that he had 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.

Leaving aside the deeper question of personal morality, the most serious lacking in the character of the Prince of Wales is the lack of seriousness. 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 he frequents the Palais Royal and Opera Bouffe, and between the acts drops into the loges of the prettiest and gayest of the artists. This habit is so notorious that Zola did not hesitate to put him into the dressing-room of his beautiful and terrible "Nana." In London, concert-givers, singers and persons of all sorts of "famous men" and brilliant original, witty women are sure of his gracious patronage. He finds his tragedy, even when superbly presented, as at the Lyceum, and classical German music—even the compositions of his lamented father—a bore; while when he goes to grand opera, he generally goes to sleep. He is royally fond of good living, of turf, and of a mistress, and is a great admirer of pigeons, and once shot a corned elephant. He has a quick eye and a passionate admiration for beauty. He entertains munificently, but his guests, even when foreign princes, are generally respectable people. The clever men and pretty women of inferior station, or no station at all, whose acquirements seem to have invited to the house of some obliging friend, 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 countrywomen of ours, whom he has felt compelled to respect. I will instance Miss Jenny Chamberlain. The other one of these has the flattering regard of this middle-aged "Prince Charmig" being a real beauty, perhaps, but I believe it was an honest and loyal tribute to beauty and genius. The Prince is a good questioner, and a generous man; of his self-pronounced "a capital good fellow," but, as a republican as I am, I cannot go to the hilt to the proudest and noblest crown in the world should not be any fellow's "good fellow." If anything could sober the man, even after a wild youth, it would seem that a time like this were enough—a time when the rising tide of popular disaffection, the sullen, myrtle die of desperate want, is lapping about the steps of the throne, when the political sky of all Europe a black with threatening and lurid with portents.

In his marriage the Prince of Wales has no advantage over his brothers, except in the popularity and beauty of his wife. The Duchess of Edinburgh, though little liked in England, is a woman of strong character, rare intelligence, and dignity. The Duchess of Devonshire, an excellent little creature, and no fool, holds her husband's 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 sorrow or trial, or even thought, in her pretty, placid face; fond of amusements, frankly frivolous, and too jealous of her dignity. In fact, the charming royal mistress 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 the young 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 a mercantile than a moral advantage to London; that in its science, literature and art of the highest character, great public enterprises, and schemes of education and benevolence will be neglected, and that the more the royal and ducal folk of old times, who have happily provided for their mistresses and boldly acknowledged and enabled their illegitimate children, were more immoral than those of our day, who conceal irregular relations and ignore their consequences; but about the honesty and manliness of the two classes there can be no question.

Seen under the white light of absolute morality, I cannot claim that the daily walk and conversation of the popular Prince of Wales presents a lofty example to high English society; yet I do not believe him to be a proper ceremonial wayward, 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.

Unquestionably the English 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 scarce a man or woman of the whole big family whose character would be discussed except in camera. Albert Edward is like to the long run of Princesses of Wales since Edward, born at Osnaburgh; there has probably not been a Joseph among them; but no great scandal has attached to the lives of the Queen's other sons. The Duke of Edinburgh is said to be hono-

rious of Lord Harrington and Mr. Goschen. It will take place on February 2, and from all signs it seems likely to prove such a demonstration, of not only the populace, but what Unionists call men of wealth, education and position, as most people will be surprised to witness on the National side.

I have already spoken of the projected reception of the leased members. The project grows bigger daily, and the difficulty now seems to be to keep it within workable proportions. The Liberals of Manchester have tendered them a banquet in Free Trade Hall, The Liberals of London also want to give them a banquet. This demonstration will take place while Parliament is sitting, the date likely to be chosen being February 13.

The prosecution of Timothy Harrington yesterday was a mean attempt to get at the secretary of the National League by outrageous straining of the law. Mr. Harrington has not been connected with his brother's paper for several years; yet, because his brother's debt, through inadvertence, omitted to strike his name off the post office register, he has been sentenced 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 higher courts.

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

Mr. Balfour's prison hardships have just received an important check in the action of County Council Judge O'Connor Morris in ordering Mr. Sheehy to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant like the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. Sheehy is a man who was dashed to the ground, his hands tied, and his clothes ripped from his back. He was a witness at Mr. Blunt's trial; and at his own appeal before Judge Morris. He was taken about the country in prison dress each morning. He resists wearing the uniform, and five warders had to force it on his limbs. When he appeared before Judge Morris, he was dressed half in prison clothes and half in his own clothes, which he had managed to retain. He had no hat, and his hair was uncombed. A three weeks' growth of beard covered his face. The judge was horrified at this treatment of a Member of Parliament. He said it was monstrous to inflict such indignities and humiliations on a gentleman in his position. 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 representative of the people during his imprisonment for a political offence. He forthwith transformed Mr. Sheehy from a Balfour criminal into a first-class misdemeanant. This means that Mr. Sheehy will have his own clothes, will be allowed to receive and write letters, have visits from his wife and friends, read books and newspapers, furnish his cell himself and supply his own meals. You can fancy Balfour's outrage at this turn of things.

Mr. Balfour is in a very ugly fix concerning the Cork scandals. Captain Plunkett, the Cork Chief of Police, refuses to prosecute his fellow Government official, Major Roberts, governor of the Cork jail, despite the criminal information which the little girl has sworn against him. Mr. Balfour must either put the Executive in motion to carry out the prosecution or else lie under the imputation of conniving at the crimes of his subordinate. What Mr. Balfour has done instead is to cause the arrest of Mr. Lane, M.P., for a speech delivered a couple of months ago. Mr. Lane's real offence was that, as acting editor of "The Cork Herald" during Alderman Hooper's imprisonment, he has been most persistent in dragging this scandal to the light and preventing the Government escaping the responsibility 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 refused, his voice is to be stifled by the walls of a jail.

Mr. Sexton's illness is very serious. His physicians have grave fears for his recovery.

T. P. GILL, M.P.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COERCION JAILS.

How the Political Prisoners Fare. (Dublin Nation.) The Freeman correspondent writes as follows from Tullamore on Sunday: The sentence passed upon Mr. Manville expired to-day (Christmas Day), but that gentleman was released on yesterday morning in accordance with a prison custom of allowing prisoners, whose sentence concludes on the great festival, free a day before. It was arranged by the townspeople to hold a demonstration in honor of Mr. Manville, and preparations for illuminating the houses in the main street had been carried out. The authorities, however, took the utmost precautions to prevent any demonstration. Early on Saturday morning the clothes which had been torn off Mr. Balfour's prisoner by the five warders were given back to him, and he was told to prepare to start upon a journey. A few minutes before the morning train was timed to start for Portlarrington, Mr. Manville was escorted by some warders to the railway station, which is but a few hundred yards from the jail. He was placed in a carriage and a ticket for Cork handed to him. Considering the great severity he has undergone since his incarceration, he looked well, and was in excellent spirits. He left the train at the Limerick Junction on his way home to Mitchelstown.

Dr. Moorhead, J.P., visited the prison at an early hour and saw Mr. William O'Brien, who is looking pale, but is in the best of spirits. 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 England and abroad.

Alderman Cooper, M.P., is still lying on the plank bed, and is on punishment diet for declining to perform menial offices. He does not complain of this, as he states that he has to do what he considers his duty, and he accepts the consequences. He is, for so far, in good health and capital spirits.

The Lord Mayor is looking very well. He told Dr. Moorhead 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 13, which provides that a first-class misdemeanant shall be allowed to carry on his profession. Dr. Moorhead entered the complaint on the visitors' book, where it will probably receive no attention whatever. As the public are aware, Dr. Moorhead has written several complaints in this volume, to not one of which he has received any answer whatever, yet when he complained to the Prison Board of this extraordinary state of affairs the following polite epistle was sent to him:—"Dublin Castle, 12th December, 1887. Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to state that the General Prison 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 prescribed by statute.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "W. LAMB."

to his visitors that the confinement and the meanness of prison diet is telling a good deal on his constitution. The rev. gentleman looks pale, and he has had little sleep, consequently, no doubt, on the hardness of the mattress and the plank on which he sleeps. His Christmas Day was as cheerless as can be imagined. Prison diet on any day is not a diet to be relished by even the strongest constitution and much less to in a case of one of a weak and delicate frame like Father Ryan, who before his sentence had only just recovered from the effects of Judge Boyd's treatment. But he made no complaint to-day to the Mayor and Mr. John Guinane, visiting justices, who visited him and endeavored to cheer as best they could the loneliness of the rev. gentleman's situation. In the early morning Rev. Father Griffin, C.C., St. John's, assistant chaplain to the prison, celebrated the ordinary Mass in the jail chapel, and Father Ryan attended. After this the rev. gentleman was confined to his cell with the exception of one solitary hour allowed him for exercise; otherwise the monotony of his confinement, excepting his visits paid him by the Rev. Father Higgins, Adm. chaplain; Father Lee, C.C., a student chaplain; the Mayor, Mr. John Guinane, J.P.; and Mr. W. Spillane, J.P. With regard to any attempt to make Father Ryan do the prison clothing nothing further than what has been already stated has since taken place. Public indignation at the indignity offered to Father Ryan is expressed in a very marked manner amongst all the citizens of Limerick, and the fact that the stipendiaries who sentenced him did not class him as a first-class misdemeanant is commented on strongly. The Mayor and Mr. Guinane visited the Milltown prisoners. It should be stated that "no visitors" are allowed to see Father Ryan during his imprisonment, as the rules forbid all except the prison justices. However, several of the clergy of the diocese of Cashel, and also some of the local clergymen, called at the county jail. On being informed that they could not see Father Ryan they left their cards as the only other alternative left them.

To-day in Herbertstown the meeting of the local branch of the League strongly condemned the arrest of Father Ryan, and sympathized with him in his imprisonment. 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 further mention was made as to his having to wear the prison clothes. Subsequently the Mayor and Mr. J. Guinane, J.P., visited the rev. gentleman, who stated to them that he would make no complaint as to his treatment, nor would he ask a favor from the authorities to mitigate the present mode of procedure adopted to him. One complaint, however, he did make as a clergyman of the Catholic Church. The sentences on the rev. gentleman preclude 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, notwithstanding that his friends are constantly requesting him to abandon his resolve in this respect. On Christmas 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 despite his terrible trials he found him in excellent spirits. The Mayor (Mr. Caswall, J.P.) visited him, and his account is substantially the same—the jail vigors unchanged, and Sheehy's fortitude unchangeable.

THE POPE AND PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President today 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 President 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 Keane, 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 has sent His Holiness a beautiful engrossed copy of the constitution of the country. Bigotry may howl about our ultramontaniam, Jesuitism, Romanism and the like, but the President, although not himself a Catholic, showed himself man enough to act independently of all narrow-minded influences. All honor to the President, who generously interpreted by his action the spirit and the letter of our glorious constitution."

EXILED AND FREEZING.

EVICTED FROM THEIR IRISH HOME AND STARYING 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 Superintendent 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 my eyes. A poor Irishman named John Griffin, with his wife and three children, were brought from one of the uptown police precincts. They had been found before daylight this morning wandering about the streets. The weather was so cold last night that they suffered great hardship. The poor children were almost frozen, and it was pitiful to hear them cry. One of them was an infant in its mother's arms. We were afraid that it was so badly chilled that it would die."

The physicians at the Castle Garden Hospital, assisted by the matron and other on duty, did all in their power to make the destitute family comfortable.

MISERY AND DESTITUTION. A little later Griffin and his wife and little ones were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be cared for on the Island. Griffin told the following story to Superintendent Jackson:—"I lived in County Kerry, Ireland, where I occupied a small farm. The rent was high and my crops small, and I became so poor that my family were near starving. "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 Jackson ascertained that the steamship which brought the Griffin family to Quebec was the Caspian, which plies between that city and London, England. The British poor authorities sent 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, 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 sister-in-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, exhausted and benumbed with cold, they stepped into a hallway. Griffin was trying to assist his wife to cuddle the children together and warm them when a policeman came along. Griffin told the sergeant on duty at the station that a man named French, at Tealee, in County Kerry, Ireland, acting as agent for the British Government, had furnished him with means to get to Quebec, 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 port to the case of the Griffin family, and request him to write to the Home Government asking that steps be taken to stop the sending of paupers to the United States by the roundabout way described above.

A BISHOP ON COERCION. DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—A conflict occurred at Gweedore Saturday between peasants and a party of police collecting rates. A woman was stabbed with a bayonet, a girl was wounded with a truncheon, and other persons were more or less seriously injured. Two arrests were made. The people are incensed at the police for making seizures while the tenants are in bed. At Skibbereen yesterday Bishop Ross preached a sermon, in which he vehemently denounced the Coercion Act. He said that the time would come when no half measure would suffice, and that if strong and good men were taken from them, they would not hesitate to say that the damn of liberty and independence was at hand.

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 staunch old-fashioned Tory. But he resides among his people, never raised his rents (which were very moderate 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 its rights.

Verily he has his reward, for when there was a talk of disturbances some time ago, a band of the Catholic tenants of this Protestant Tory went up to his residence with stout sticks in their hands and offered their services as a guard to protect. He simply laughed at their fears; for he felt safe in his house in Tipperary than I do in mine within twenty-five miles of London. The London newspapers give such an account of outrages 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 proclaimed district in Ireland in which I would not rather find myself alone in the dark than I would on the Thames embankment. If there is one thing that impresses itself more forcibly than another on an English visitor it is that while the Irish are bitterly hostile to English law and English Government, there is no animosity of race. On the contrary, the individual Englishman and individual Irishman get on together capitally. I have travelled through many of the most disturbed districts during the height of the Land League and Home Rule agitation, and I can only say that I never met with anything but courtesy and good will from high and low.

A CANONIZATION CEREMONY.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Pope yesterday in the presence of a host of cardinals, archbishops and diplomatic representatives at St. Peter's canonized the founders of the Order of the Servants of Mary and three members of the Society of Jesus. Peter Claver, John Berchmans and Alphonsus Rodriguez. Canonization was a grand one. The Duke of Norfolk will remain here a fortnight.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Archbishop Ryan has handed to the pastor of the American Seminary President Cleveland's letter with the volume of the American constitution dedicated to the Pope. The pastor 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 a special audience.

The elder Conte Romani and myself played about these good together. The scene is quite familiar to me. "Did you ever see my late husband?" she asked.

"Ooo," I answered her gravely. "He was a mere child of the time, and as far as I could discern a very ordinary fellow. His father seemed greatly attached to him. I knew his mother also."

"Indeed," she exclaimed, settling herself on a low ottoman, and fixing her eyes upon me; "what was she like?"

I paused a moment before replying. "I speak of a woman of that unassuming countenance which is the mark of a mother-love to this polluted though lovely creature."

"She was a beautiful woman, and a woman of her beauty," I answered at last. "There, all is said. Her smile alone seemed to be to look at her with an air of happiness, and to surround her home with an atmosphere of goodness and virtue."

"That was fortunate," he said. "She had no time to tire of her husband, else—what knows?"

IT COST TOO MUCH. THE SAD EXPERIENCE WHICH BEFELL ONE OF THE ARTISTS.

In the early days of the direct tea trade with China, importers were anxious to secure the earliest cargoes of a new crop.

The latest clipper ships were engaged in the trade. Great haste in loading them was followed by a hot race to reach New York first.

The first cargo brought the best price and large profits. The successful Captain was always rewarded, so every known aid to navigation was adopted.

The young captain of one of Mr. Astor's clippers bought, on one of his trips, a new chronometer, and with its aid made a quick passage and arrived first.

The Captain thereupon resigned and took service with a rival line.

The next year he reached port long in advance of any competitor, to the great delight and profit of his employers, and the chagrin of Mr. Astor.

MAYOR HEWITT ON SPARRING.

(From an interview in the Boston Herald.) Mayor A. S. Hewitt, of New York, said: "I am a physical teacher, and I ought to have been in my grave ten years ago."

I would be a strong, hearty man if I had early acquired and consistently practiced reasonable athletic exercises.

But since I have been Mayor I have cleaned New York city of pugilistic resorts. You remember that the Bowers used to be dotted with drinking saloons, with roped rings at their rear, where night, boxing matches were the attraction for gentry of bums and noices.

There shall be no pugilistic exhibitions in this town by professional pugilists except of so mild a character that the law is not violated thereby.

Any semblance of fights, no matter if the gloves are as big as pillows, shall be prevented. But sparring for exercise is quite another thing.

I see no objection to the boys and young men in reputable gymnasia, in their homes, or anywhere that it is not a matter of public concern.

Our girls dance in their parents' parlors and at approved balls, but that does not imply a desire on their part to go to disreputable dance halls for the diversion.

Encourage all manly and becoming sports, and only stop them within the borders of propriety.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1854, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vic., Cap. 36.

CLASS D. THE EIGHTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

1st SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES: CAPITAL PRIZE: A lot worth \$50,000. 25 COUS PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES: CAPITAL PRIZE: A lot worth \$10,000. 25 COUS PER TICKET.

Form for ordering tickets, including fields for Name, Street, Post Office, Locality, and Address.

ORDER FOR TICKETS. The holder of each winning number will be offered the amount drawn in cash, less a ten per cent. commission.

Will Mr. Lafontaine be pleased to send to the undersigned address, tickets of the 1st series at \$1.00.

tickets of the 2nd series at 25 cents. The sum of \$.

TO S. E. LEFEBVRE, MONTREAL, CANADA.

REMARKS.—This form of Order for Tickets appears in this paper on Monday and Saturday of each week, and the Winner's name is published in the paper on the day of the drawing.

Friend of the family to little Ella, aged ten, who has just returned from a holiday trip.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will convince you that it was no external as a worm medicine.

A young woman has been found who can sing baritone, tenor, soprano and contralto.

Do not VOLUNTEER TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mercury.

It is true some children do live through all kinds of ailments, but in regular hours.

When I began using Ely's Cream Balm my asthma was so bad I had to leave the house.

I thank God that you every invented such a medicine for asthma.

Mr. Glanville is reported to have been in a private letter to a relative of his, E. T. Allen.

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MARRIAGE IS A PARTNERSHIP.

Marriage is still only to often a bargain, but at least, it is no longer an entirely one-sided bargain.

It is tending toward the only true and equal partnership, a partnership of equal terms, with equal rights and equal duties.

Women no longer feel bound to render that implicit obedience which was considered *de rigueur* in our great-grandmothers' days.

Husbands, however, are beginning to learn that their wives are not "to be looked after" in the most absolute sense of the word.

The general feeling of society condones a man who lives to rule his wife on the same principles as a pasha rules his harem.

DONT

let that sold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchitis, tubercles and lungs, can be delicately and entirely cured by the use of Boesche's German Syrup.

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation.

A VALUABLE LITHOGRAPHIC DISCOVERY. An literary event of national importance has taken place in Japan.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

There is no abstemiousness in the world, and no truth, like the truth and abstemiousness of the average native of India.

Millions of men in India, especially on the river banks and in the river deltas, live, and are generally happy, on a diet of rice and vegetables.

Some of the convicts in Sing Sing prison were invited by the New York World to write and publish certain questions concerning themselves.

ANOTHER MAN AT LAST IS REWARDED.

David C. Meacon is the lucky man that has been rewarded for his services to the country.

There resides on Wylie avenue an old colored man named Edward Bessou, better known as "Uncle Ned."

A young lady singing a sentimental romanza displayed not only extraordinary talent but also of enormous set of teeth.

(To be Continued.)

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

REMARKABLE RESTORATION. Matthew Sullivan, of W. Dover, Ont., was 117 with dyspepsia for four years.

Two worthies in Auchotherder were one day disputing as to who remembered the most windy day.

Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia.

The gypsies employ a very simple method to check that member of their band of musicians who has to make the collection.

THE FACE WAXES A YELLOWISH HUE, pimples appear upon it, sick headache, vertigo, morning nausea, and pain in back, side and shoulder blade.

Friend of the family to little Ella, aged ten, who has just returned from a holiday trip.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will convince you that it was no external as a worm medicine.

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than this? All that Balfour, Salisbury and the Tory press have alleged is shown to be false. But Mr. Wallace has more to say on the subject of crime in Ireland and the manner in which the country is governed.

"Now, sir, I am one who, up to now, has never given a vote 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 crimes. 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 crimes. It is all very well for Lord Salisbury to say that any one of his colleagues is worth all the Irish members put together; but is it statesmanship—no, it is not; it is 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 crime 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 order-producing 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 catastrophe of the coming Tory overthrow with calmness and satisfaction.

AN ULTIMATUM ON FISH.

A Washington despatch confirms the view expressed by us some time ago as to the probable outcome of the Fisheries negotiations. "The American Commissioners," the despatch says, "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 tranship 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. Indeed, it would be rather astonishing were the 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 Retaliatory Act in force. The despatch already quoted contains this view, for it says: "It is quite openly expressed by Congressmen that unless an understanding can be arrived at on this basis, popular clamor will compel the President to enforce the Retaliatory 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 or face the alternative of a declaration of non-intercourse. 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 humiliation, we feel that it is no more than we deserve. By the stupid, persistent enmity displayed on all possible occasions by Canadian Tories against the United States, the fantastic imperialism of Sir John Macdonald's policy, the concurrent folly and feebleness of that policy, 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 recourse when it suits either to settle their differences at our expense. The only satisfaction to be found in the matter is that whichever alternative Sir Charles Tupper, acting for the Ottawa Ministry, may accept, it will undoubtedly lead to a system that will shatter the whole Macdonaldian 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 stupendous undertaking. Each volume is complete in itself. Dr. Parker's outline is a complete teacher and in his deep moral insight, his elevated and fervid style, his aptness of illustration, and his intensity of purpose. Almost every sentence glows with intense spiritual light, and burns its way to the very center 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 beauty. So far as we are concerned, these practical discourses upon Holy Scripture are infinitely more satisfactory than any mere exegetical commentaries they have ever seen."

A NEW STORY.

Our enterprising contemporary, the *Rocky Mountain Call*, 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 soon appear in its columns and be continued during the year.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDES. With the

short dull days of early winter come the cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful annual, and lo! spring appears not far distant. We do almost see the greening grass and the blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide is unequalled in artistic appearance, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed by none. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables and grain, are features for the issue for 1888. Its 1600 tinted cover, with original designs of most pleasing 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 describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden, see Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedman, Rochester, N.Y.

C. Y. M. S.

The Twenty-Second Public Conference Last Evening—Congratulating the Pope.

Long before 8 o'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. McCallan, J. P. Kieran, of Fredericton, N.B. Henry, of St. Anthony's; P. Hamon, director of the Carole Ville Marie, in answer to an invitation that was extended to them to celebrate the jubilee conference of the literary academy.



The president, Mr. J. B. McDermott, presided, and the programme was one of unusual 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.

Piano Duett..... Misses Deslauriers Chorus—"Lily of Killarney"..... St. Patrick's [Golden Jubilee Choir] Recitation—"Brutus on the Death of Caesar"..... N. Britton Hymn—"Jesus of Nazareth," (Gounod)..... Mr. Evans Cornet Solo..... Mr. Eisber Song—"Moonlight at Killarney," (Scanlan)..... W. F. McCaffrey Piano Solo—"The Brook"..... Miss A. Menzies Recitation..... J. G. Jethings Lecture, "Leo XIII."..... Rev. J. P. Kiernan

Chorus—"Toreador"..... Golden Jubilee Choir Recitation..... J. A. McCann Trio..... [Gaffney] Duquette Recitation—"Montrose"..... J. J. Green Song—"The Heart Bowed Down"..... N. J. Britton Piano Duett..... Misses Deslauriers Song—"Venice," (Louisa Morrison)..... J. J. O'Kue Recitation—"The Drunkard's Dream"..... Charles M. Nesher Chorus—"God Save Our Native Land"..... Golden Jubilee Choir

Rev. J. B. Kiernan delivered a most eloquent 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, as Governor of Perugia, the Nuncio at the Courts of Brussels and England, as Archbishop, as Pope. He pictured the illustrious Pontiff as a man of letters and of science, and extolled him as a poet whose Ciceroan diction ranks him among the most distinguished sons of the muse of the nineteenth century. He alluded to Leo's devotion to the Holy See long before he ascended to the Pontifical throne. The rev. gentleman concluded by a magnificent appeal to the judicious sense of his audience as 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. Kiernan, made the hall ring out with vociferous and long repeated applause, which were brought to their highest pitch when the rev. gentleman exclaimed with all the enthusiasm of his generous and magnanimous nature, "God Save Leo the Thirteenth."

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

During the evening the following resolutions were presented by J. A. McCann, ex-president of the Literary Academy, and responded to ably by M. F. Murphy, and most enthusiastically adopted by the audience:—

The Catholic Young Men's Society and their friends assembled in the Catholic city of Montreal, to offer their most respectful and cordial felicitations to our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., on the happy occasion of the golden jubilee of his priesthood, 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 suzerainty 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. many years for the comfort 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 Callaghan, in behalf of the society, thanked all those who so kindly had assisted the society in carrying out the programme; making special reference to St. Patrick's choir and Professor Fowler, who so ably presided at the piano during the evening.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

"Prof. Goldwin Smith replies in the *St. James Gazette* to Mr. Gladstone's attack on 'Dunbar Ingram, the first of the Union.' He adduces evidence to show that Mr. Gladstone 'totally fails to substantiate his charge in relation to the rebellion of 1798 against the 'humanity of the British army.'" "Special Cable Notes," to *The Toronto Mail*, Jan. 5th, 1888.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—I have not yet seen *Dunbar Ingram's History of the Union*, nor Mr. Gladstone's attack 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 the professor's attack on the (which is more than doubtful) to sustain Dunbar Ingram's *History of the Union*, I can adduce eye-witness (not partisan) and official evidence to sustain and uphold Mr. Gladstone's attack.

The Rev. R. Stewart, M.A., a more tolerant, more patriotic, more trustworthy historian, and I have, no doubt, quite as good a Protestant as Goldwin Smith, in his *Popular History of Ireland*, after speaking of the English and their emissaries sent 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." "The bills were accordingly brought in by the Attorney General for preventing insurrection, tumult and rioting, and for indemnifying magistrates acting against the law. He also moved certain strong resolutions, etc., etc."

These resolutions were prefaced with a minute detail of the outrages committed during the four preceding years by the Defenders; (Catholic) 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 hostile spirit which animated that body who 'committed massacre in the name of God, and exercised despotic power in the name of the King, as to draw the blood of the protesting and unblinking body. Many wretched barteries were undoubtedly exercised by the Protestants against the Catholics, who were frequently tried by committees and sent on board a man-of-war, while several of the magistrates of the County of Armagh refused to take the examination of the injured Catholics. It was generally believed that 2000 had been burnt out of the County of Armagh; while the ferocious banditti, who had expelled them, had been encouraged, connived at, and protected by the Government. Notwithstanding these startling facts, the resolutions of the Attorney-General passed, and the parliament was prorogued on the 15th of April."

At page 201 he says:—"The military who were sent to the North to preserve order committed many outrages, and the disturbed state of the country led to the protection granted by Government to Colonel Sparrow, who committed the most wanton excesses; and upon trial at the assizes of Armagh he was found guilty of murdering a Mr. Lucas, but when called up to receive sentences he produced the King's pardon to the court and was immediately liberated. Government likewise ordered the most barbarous and infamous acts committed by the Orangemen." These outrages, murders and burnings by the Orangemen and military took place in 1796-97, with the open and expressed consent of the government. At page 204 of the same work we find the following:—"A newspaper published at Belfast, called *The Morning Star*, was calculated to increase the spirit of tumult, was admitted. The proprietors had been committed to prison under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The persons who then conducted it refused to insert a proclamation which reflected on the loyalty of the people of Belfast, when required by the administration to do so, and the printer, being detached from the press, attacked the printing office, and utterly demolished it. This proceeding, at least, could not be justified by any plea of policy or expediency."

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 British army.

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

I suppose it is unnecessary to tell Prof. Smith that this Charlemont was brother-in-law to the infamous Luttrell, a name as much repudiated in Irish history as are those of Jimmy O'Brien and Castlereagh.

At page 208, he goes on to state:—"Sir Ralph Abercrombie having been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, December 12th, 1797, his first step was to make a tour of observation throughout the island, during which he severely condemned the excesses committed by the military. But those in power carried on their work. They said, 'The country must be made sick of Republicanism.' Language is inadequate to describe the horror of the period. It was in Ireland what the reign of terror was in France. The jails were crowded with state-prisoners. The *Habeas Corpus Act* was suspended. Martial law was proclaimed. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruelty and licentiousness. 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 convention bill to prevent their assembling to concert their views was given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the King. Any person suspected of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was liable to be arrested and whipped, or tortured, or half hung, or sent to act as a spy upon their neighbors and to report suspected persons to the Government. A well-known gang of informers—including men in its ranks who had committed every crime in the calendar against the Desalignes, was kept about the castle, called the Battalion of Testimony. These swore away lives indiscriminately. Servants were tempted by bribes and threats to betray their masters. Hundreds were strangled in the fruitless attempts to force from them some acknowledgment of guilt. A favorite mode of torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and put it on the head of the victim. The shrieks of the sufferer, as the pitch streamed into his eyes and down his neck, excited the merriment of officers and men. They pricked him with their bayonets, and drowned his cries with savage yells, 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 and places of worship were destroyed. The diary exceeded the limits of their terrible authority as it is, in cutting off women's breasts, in picketing innocent papist babies on the points of their bayonets, in flogging young women on the

bare backs, etc., etc. Indemnity 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 notorious. 'Crimes, many of which,' said Grattan, 'are public, and many committed, which are concealed by the support of military honors.' Lord Moira detailed these atrocities before the British House of Lords, and pledging himself to the proof. He moved an address to his majesty, imploring him to conciliate the affections of the Irish people. His motion was rejected with scorn. Fox pressed the same subject before the House of Commons, but with no better success.

In that day these cruelties were openly boasted of, but a not-time and a better public sentiment have produced some sense of shame they have been endeavored. Prof. Smith must belong to that class who profess a better public sentiment; but how he can adduce documentary evidence to 'humanize' the British army in Ireland in 1797-98 is past my comprehension. But I presume this last way he writes history.

Lord Clare published them without disguise in the presence of Parliament and boasted of 'his own part in them, declaring "that measures (never) were to his knowledge extorted from the King's Government." Lord Camden 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 practiced in the name of his government.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, afterwards so distinguished in Egypt, 'disgusted at these proceedings,' says Rev. Mr. Stewart, "and having failed in his recommendation of more pacific measures to the government, was unwilling to tarnish his military fame, or to risk 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."

Fortunately I am enabled to produce for Prof. Goldwin Smith's personal Sir Ralph Abercrombie's general orders to the British army in Ireland:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL 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 the kingdom, having too unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy. The commander-in-chief thinks it necessary to demand from all generals commanding districts and brigades, as well as commanding officers of regiments, that they exact the most strict discipline from all their troops under their command, the strictest and 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 necessary to recur and most pointedly to attend to the following orders, from all officers, which at the same time, 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 to prevent the use of any arms, tools, or 'peccant' articles 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 patrols must be frequently sent out to take up every soldier who may be found out of his quarters after his hours."

"Very culpable remissness having also appeared in the conduct of the garrisons, necessary inspection of barracks, quarters, messes, &c., as well as attendance at roll calls and other hours, commanding officers must enforce the attention of these under their command to these points and the general regulations, for all soldiers attached to the barracks, to be examined by their officers, and the necessary inspection of barracks, quarters, messes, &c., as well as attendance at roll calls and other hours, commanding officers must enforce the attention of these under their command to these points and the general regulations, for all soldiers attached to the barracks, to be examined by their officers, and the necessary inspection of barracks, quarters, messes, &c., as well as attendance at roll calls and other hours, commanding officers must enforce the attention of these under their command to these points and the general regulations, for all soldiers attached to the barracks, to be examined 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WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER IV. The author of "The Choice of Evils," besides establishing the ability of Ireland's claim to manufactures...

"The author of 'The Choice of Evils,' besides establishing the ability of Ireland's claim to manufactures... 'But very different,' he says, were the effects produced by the..."

"It cannot be supposed, that, during an almost continued warfare between the natives and the invaders for above five hundred years after the English revolution under Henry the Second, the nation of Ireland..."

"However, it appears that the country possessed an export trade in the woollen manufacture upwards of two hundred years back. This export, it must be owned, was very inconsiderable; 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 following resolution—A. D. 1695—"

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee that the House be moved to appoint 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, intitled, 'An Act for the true making of all sorts of Cloth called old and new Drapery, &c., &c.'"

"The following address from the House of Lords of England was presented to the King:— 'We, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly represent unto your Majesty the growth and increase of the 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 be much lessened...'"

"Wherefore, we humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty that your Majesty 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 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 be much lessened..."

"The following address was presented from the English House of Commons:— 'Most Gracious Sovereign—We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, being very sensible that the welfare and prosperity of this Kingdom do in a great measure depend on the preserving the woollen manufacture as much as possible, entire to this realm, think it becomes us, like our ancestors, to be jealous of the establishment and increase thereof elsewhere, and to use our utmost endeavors to prevent it...'"

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SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourne, Lewiston, Maine, U. S. A.

42.—A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN.—There is a fountain that keeps flowing, flowing, as if the sands of life are going, going; Dark as Erebus, and unholly looking, Vindictively all opposition brooking, No power on earth prevails to dam it up, It overflows the sinner's bitter cup, 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, behold the word required for the first, and again behold to obtain the required word for the third blank.] The teachers, with full many a — Of seeds from learning's inmost —, Poured in like streams of melted —. From thence, equipped and armed to — With papers, from professors —, To certify their skill and —. And him of whom we will — Bright, dazzling hope did then —; But, ah! the youth was rather —!

The grim professor, with a — Looked grim as any monk in — And wise as moon-instructed —. To spell, define, the sing-song — Came swift as comes the lightning's —, 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 cases 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 is!" 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. 5. Inclosed. 6. To separate. 7. Trampled. EL EN DEK.

45.—A SEA CREATURE. One day I saw Lucinda's tears, And heard her bitter cry, And hush her sobbing sigh, 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's cue, what can it be? Why just a creature of the sea! VIRSIL.

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 general. 3. A vegetable in common use. 4. A garden flower much admired. 5. A wild animal of North America. 6. A forest tree. 7. A garden vegetable. 8. A kind of herbage. IANTHE.

47.—SENTIMENT IN CHARADE. A first bloom in the garden, A queen in floral pride; But ah! too soon it withered, And drooped, and fell, and died! The rose roamed through the clover, Last may a luscious leaf; Too soon her maser flew her, And sold her off for beef! The western skies at sunset Were all an old and gray; And such too soon they faded, 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 a u a. 2. In a plant with a long root of sweetest taste find a y. 3. In an East Indian plant having round fruit find e e a. 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 t a. ANCIENT MARINER.

49.—ODD MATHEMATICS. One third of six from seven, To take you most contrive, So what is left is even, And, therefore, is not five. J. K. P. BAKER.

ANSWERS. 35.—Pantemic. 36.—Stocking-knitting. 7.— N W E S The inner square shows the original ten-acre lot, the trees being placed as corner-boundaries. The outer square represents the twenty-acre lot, so formed that the trees may, without moving, serve as boundaries at the sides.

28.— V O L G A C L O B E J O C K E R M A S T S M R L O N O L E D E O Y A L C H O P P A C H E B A L E S W A L E S 39.—Balloon. 40.—The five boxing wizards jump quickly. 41.—The game of "Opposites."

LOOK OUT FOR IT. If you are troubled with a cold or cough, how to fight the attack, look out for it, do not allow it to settle upon the lungs; break up the cough by loosening the tough phlegm with Hayward's Peppermint Cure.

A LITTLE LANDLORD COLONY.

Shabby General Irish Proprietors Dwelling on the Bank of the River.

In conversation of Rome, writes Eugene Davis to the Dublin Journal, I must not forget the little Irish landlord colony, the sad and humiliating condition of many of the members of which, I think it my duty, in all due sobriety of mood, to hold up to the pity and commiseration of your readers. The sentimental soul whose signature at the foot of the check may be worth thousands of pounds sterling, huds the exile's lot a hard one. Ovid, on a full stomach, sighed in a far off home for a glimpse of the Apennian way. The flower of the Florentine nobility, driven from the banks of the Arno, pined for their native city, although they still had dairy meals to eat and the richest of wines to quaff. If, as you say, this, buttered on both sides, be an exile, what must its dry, bitter bread be? Find one's self one thousand miles away from one's native land, without being able to feel as much as a red nut in the pockets of one's "inexpressibles," is indeed, a torture that might well appall the stoutest soul; and this—horresco referens—is the miserable position of most of the Irish landlords in the Emerald Isle. I have seen them, spoke with them and talked in their society. I have been, on more occasions than one, the painful witness of their heart-rending efforts to make both ends meet. I knew a dundish 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 Borgia, who paid his respects every Sunday evening to the pope of the Vatican, where his plate and jewelry shone out brightly, disappeared. I formed the acquaintance of another of these presumed exiles who actually lived on six out of his awaiting rents that he had received. A son of a well-known Irish house, almost to despair by poverty, from which his last franc in a government lottery, in anxious expectation that it may bring him in a Louis or two.

A NOBLE LORD FROM CONNAUGHT who with his wife and small family brood of eight or nine, was for months snugly installed in a Roman prison, was finally evicted, minus his baggage, for non-payment of rent! An American wag tried to console the unfortunate exiles by advising him to go around among his fellows and start the Plan of Campaign against boarding-house keepers; but the Connaught cavalier refused to take the hint, blurring out that if his own tenants were a set of rascals, that was no reason why he should become as big a rascal as any of them! One of the chief characteristics of the Irish landlord colony in Rome is their shabby gentility. The male members dress in sombre suits that have evidently often passed through the dyer's hands; while the headgear and dresses of the females, furnished up times without number, have a very venerable appearance, but are invariably clean and respectable. They live for the most part in cheap boarding-houses, at the rate of four francs a head per 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 piano. An English clergyman, in a noble broadcloth and white cravat, generally supervises the proceedings, and when the religious ceremony is over, and the echoes of the last of the "Amen's" has died away, very weak tea is served up to the company. Under the exhilarating influence of this beverage, eyes begin to sparkle and tongues to wag. All the effluvia of gossip of the Irish, English and American colonies is bandied about in those low, musical accents peculiar to people who fancy themselves far above the common herd. The gentlemen twist their moustaches at either end, or hold down their "cutlets" as sailors call down the tops, bending graciously over the ladies, who are seated on rather shabby divans, and who sip and giggle, and smile and blush at the slightest compliment passed on their beauty, or an article, by the way, which I have often noticed to be quite invisible, owing I dare say, to the quantity of powder 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 pretty woman belonging to the Irish landocracy. The matrons have a hard, severe expression of countenance, quite inconsistent with the natural qualities of their sex. The maidens are long, lank, lean creatures, grotesquely attired, awkward in gait, and totally devoid of that grace of gesture and manner, which, thank Heaven! the Irish peasant 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 dauces without a twitch of a nerve or a throb of the heart. If Diarmid's innamorata were made of such stuff as these, Strongbow would never have crossed the silver streak, or won the hand of Eva. To return to the tea party. When all the small talk has been disposed of, and all orthodox criticisms have been lavished on the incense and vulgarity of rich American women "doing" the capital, the exiles turn to business and tenderly inquire after each other's prospects. "Any rent yet from that wretched country?" asks a withered-up dame in wig and spectacles, addressing a fat old man by her side. "Rent be d—d!" is the genteel observation of this specimen of Irish landlordism; "when the sky falls will catch our rents with the larks. I haven't seen as much as a white shilling from Ireland during the past two years. The ruffians over there are running headlong to perdition. And you, Mrs. M—, are your tenants stamping up?" "A little—a little," murmurs a sweet, sad voice from a corner of the room near the piano. "I have a rental of £500 a year on paper, but I usually get—£1000 of it." "You may thank your stars, madam," exclaims one of the patriots, a bulky fellow, suspiciously.

RESEMBLING A 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 wretched pounds. The country is going to the dogs!" Then, while the aromatic beverage 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' base, as clarions with drums, and the withering denunciation of indignant souls is poured pitilessly on the devoted head of Ireland. "If hell is as hot a place to live in as the Emerald Isle, then, indeed, impatient sinners will receive their due rewards beyond the tomb. No respectable lady or gentleman ought any longer to reside in that accursed country. From Galway to Dublin, and from Cape Clear to Donegal, it is one unrelenting 'abomination of desolation.' The Lord hath smitten the land with a hundred thousand plagues. The Irish peasant never doffs his hat nowadays in presence of the lord of the soil! The plebe is actually audacious enough to shake his brawny arm in the face of

HEREDITARY NOBILITY.

The ruff of a parson, man and the ecal of a title are no longer respected by these hony-handed and respectable democrats! Society is being torn up from its roots when the natural leaders of the people, blue-blooded knights of gilded chambers, are held up to popular execration! Morality is on its beam ends in an island where all moral engagements are being broken, where the landlord is robbed of his rent, and where the tenant is waxing fat on ill-gotten spoils. Religion in Ireland is a grinning farce—a white sepulchre; for do not its ministers, the priests, urge on their flocks the expediency or necessity of cheating the owners of the soil? And do not Bishops themselves—aye and a brace of Archbishops—join in the socialist cry, and egg on the people.

"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 invective. Mr. Gladstone holds the place of honor usually in the pillory. Biblical texts are piously quoted in order to prove that Satan and he are synonymous terms. He it is who is the roaring lion seeking whom he may devour! He it is who will demolish the modern Jerusalem—the Jerusalem in question being the holy confraternity of Irish landlords? Antichrist himself has been forestalled by this califf of califfs! 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 scandals of Rome and the scandals of Ireland are almost forgotten, when one of the group—an elder or a clergyman—bows respectfully to his fellow exiles, opens his hymn-book, and pointing to a psalm, at which one of the ladies is already seated, exclaims: "And now let us thank the Lord for all His mercies." Thereupon he draws out the number of the hymn, turns the whites of his eyes ceiling-ward, and intones the concluding part of the evening's concert. The saintly society shriek forth their laudations in anything but a harmonious fashion, and after this display of Christian fervor they adjourn to their respective residences. For the remainder of the week the oldest land a dreary and monotonous existence. The "father" portion of them may be seen frequenting small beer once in a while milliners' shops in and out of the Roman gentleman saunter into the office of the Roman Gazette, a heavy antiquarian periodical published in English twice a week during the season, and buttonhole the editors for the latest news from the North of Europe. One of the exiles,

AN OLD SCARECROW of some fourscore years, who hails, I believe, from the County of Cork, may be seen lounging about the concern till a brother Hibernian—a noble silk-stocking oddity like himself—would come that way, and invite him out to a "half-malt" in a grocer's store hard by. With the exception of Irish hard cash (of which they see little in these degenerate days), the only thing Irish that these gentlemen care two rows of pins for is their Irish whiskey. Duane, Roe and Jameson! the trade you can long over by stick on the continent so long as the Irish landlord is abroad. He may be poor—very poor; but he always managed to invest a few acres in your exhilarating rock. Still the Irish landed proprietors in Rome are far from being happy and contented. "A sorrow's crown of sorrow," as the poet justly remarks, "is remembering happier things. They may try to drown their grief in the depths of black bottles; but the relief afforded them in such a fashion is only at most temporary. They look back with tearful eyes to the halcyon past, when they lived in cosy mansions in Ireland; when they had liveried footmen and valets in their service, and a carriage and pair to sport along the highway, when they lorded it over many a barony, and administered justice from many a bench. Memories of balls, banquets and other festive occasions buck on the haunches of these patriots, as they climb up the Capitol, or roam along the banks of the yellow Tiber, where they find none save Job's comforter to pity them in their fall. It will, however, no doubt, be 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 spectacle of the children of Israel hanging up their harps on willows far from the land that bore them, might well evoke the sympathy of mankind; but there is a spectacle even more lugubrious still—that of a few scores of Irish dukes and squires trailing the sorry remnants of a bygone grandeur through the streets of Rome! Nemesis has at last laid its heavy hand on those exiled magnates. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, though they grind exceedingly fine!"

BISHOP COXE ON THE JUBILEE. A BUFFALO PRELATE INDULGES IN POINTED REMARKS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GIFT. BUFFALO, Jan 11.—Bishop Cox, of this Protestant Episcopal diocese, preached a sermon on Sunday night last in St. John's Church, in which he made some strong criticisms on the Catholic Church, and referred to President Cleveland's recent gift to the Po. a Bishop Cox said: "Here let me make a grateful reference to a recent impressive and graceful act of our worthy President. The venerable Leo XIII. celebrates his jubilee, and Protestants 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 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 set I give thee.' I wish this text had been set in gold letters on the case of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States beautifully engrossed and authenticated 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 lobbies 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 Vatican. 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 here: You have given flowers in America which more 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 consent even your interference with the social and civil affairs. In a word, Holy Father, this American Constitution is downright gall-

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