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VOL. XXX1\.--NO. 25.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889. MONTREAL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

the Old Game Resumed in the Old Way.

gilliam O'Brine Wants the Times to come to the Point-An Alleged Invincible turns Informer-Interesting proceedings.

LONDON, January 15.—The Paruell comheleson resumed its sitting to-day. Sir harles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, polied for an order against the Worcester ommission. Presiding Justice Hannen said e regretted the repeated applications of this haracter which, he said, caused more disest to the court than the prosecution of the nguirey itself. He appealed to the coursel o use their influence to prevent such state. ante as it was charged the Worcester Times ad published. The courts, he said, would

solde Sir Charles' application later. William O'Brien appeared before the comecepted the responsibility for the article in United Ireland, for which he was summoned, in denied that he intended disrespect to the out cenied case as inconced discrepant to the outs and disclaimed imputing that the judges rere not doing their duty. Mr. O'Brine aid he did not assume to question their hid he did not assume to question their ordships' rulings, but urged that he was ntitled to comment upon the scandalous evience that was being given before the comhistion. Continuing, he said :- "We re most anxious to meet the obarges made re most anxious to meet the duarges made gains us. Month after month we are incurring frightful expense, and yet the Times as not touched the one allegation made in this matter entirely superfinous. We don't Land and National leagues. Matters had s columns, which, if proved, will render all his marter entirely superficues. We don't be improved since the passage of the Orimes We desire to come to the point.

that is the object of our Scotch action." Counsal for Mr. Broderick, warden of and in which he compaired Messra. Davitt press the inspection of the alleged fac simile nd Dillon to the Whitechapel murderer, re and Dillon to the Whiteenapel murderer, to didated the construction placed upon the peech and denied that Mr. Broderick had need any contempt of court. Justice than a said that after the assurance of counting that he had beard a sensation by stating that he had beard father O'Connor, parish priest fannen said that after the assurance of counting the first said a sensation of First, denounce at a cattle sale a farmer lannen said that after the assurance of coun-

the enquirey, and with this view he proposed to produce natural statistics from the "blue declined to say whether or not he knew Mc. tice by Mgr. Kirby, the venerable Rector of the books" and a report which the Irlsh Under Bacretary solicitor offired to compile from the head of the detective force also dwelt in powerful terms not only on this theme, the peliceoutrage book. It would, however, he the peliceoutrage book. It would, however, he met McDarmett. The witness did not know but on the condition of Ireland in reference to necessary to call a few more land agents, and o deal with speeches, but this would not take long. He hoped to produce evidence relating to the forged letters next week, and would then take up the subject of the league's American connections.

A conditional writ of habeas corpus has been granted in Dablin for the release of Elward Harrington, who was sentenced to ix months imprisonment for publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports concerning meetinge of suppressed branches of the National ague. The writ was granted on the ground that the certificate of publication under the Newspapers act was informal. The case will

be argued Friday.
London, January 16 —Upon the resumption of the session of the Parnell commission this morning, presiding Justice Hannen said William O'Brien's article in United Ireland, for which he was summoned to appear before the court, exceeded fair discussion of the case under investigation. But he admitted that there was some force in Mr. O'B len's arguments regarding the continued circulation of the Times pamphlets, and said he believed no disrespect was intended to be shown towards the court by the article. Thefore he would not punish Mr O'Brien He added, however, that in future cases of a similar nature would be more saverly

AN INVINCIBLE INFORMER.

treated.

Patrick Delaney a convict in the Maryberough prison, testified that he belonged to the Fenians until September, 1882. The principal leaders of the organization were Mesars, Egan and Brennan, Dr. MacAllister, John Lavey and John Doran. About 1879 a number of delegates, including John O'Conner, John Davoy and Gen. Millen came from America. Witness attended a meeting in Foresters' hall, Dublin, at which John Dovoy represented the American council. Gen, Millen inspected the military organization. It was arranged that arms be provided and the expenses paid. At another meeting held in the Rotunda Messrs. Davitt, Parnell, Egan Biggar, Dillon. Brennan and Harris attended. Curley, at this meeting, attacked Mr. Davitt for not adhering to the principles of the organization. After the meeting without was told that the circles were not opposed to the league which would organize the Fenian in

the country and supply them with arms.
Witness said he had forgetten a portion of the Invincibles oath, but the principal was to assaulante the Vicercy and the whole Executive of Ireland. The Invincibles recelved money from the league. Messrs. Egan, Byrne and Tynan paid some to Daniel Delaney, Mullett and Brady. Witness was deputed to watch the movements of Mr. Forster, at that time chief secretary for Iraland. Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were to shoot Mr. Forster. while witness was to Intercept persons crossing the Queen street bridge, while Kelly and Brady endeavored to carry out their purpose, witness took no part in the Phoenix Park murders. Mrs. Byrne brought over the two knives that were used In committing those murders. At a meeting Phositi murders a quantity of gold and bank note of getting at them.

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Attorney General Webster refused to be overy precaution of the kind, but we kept it hold of aristocracy to the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the present and ready for thing the first of the prese of a committee of Invincibles held after the

the Castle could be shot with rifles. failed to get the house. In 1881, when Carey was a candidate for the Dublin municipal council, Egan promised that all his expensed. would be paid. Egan held that an Invincible ought to be lord mayor. Delaney identified letters signed by Egan. When questioned in regard to Egan's letter, in which reference is made to a fund, Dalaney said he knew nothing about a fund.

On cross examination by Sir Charles Russel the witness admitted that when 17 years old he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years for highway robbery. He enrolled himself with the Fenians the same night he left new world be sent to him, prison. When he was accused of the Phoenix park murders he gave the authorities all the information in his possession. It was his wife who, while visiting him in prison, warned him that he was suspected in connection with the Phonix Park murders. He thereupon supplied a written statement to the prison efficials. When asked how he came to give evidence for the Times he stated that Crown Solicitor Shannon came to the jail a fortnight age and took his sworn statement.

CAPT. PLUNKETT'S COCK-AND-BULL STORY, LONDON, January 18.—When the Parnell commission met this morning R. T. Reid, M.P., one of the counsel for the Parnellites, called the attention of the court to a placard issued by the Sheffield Telegraph, on which are printed the words, "The League Murdering;" "Confession in Open Court" Justice bodied in an affidavit and submitted to the

The taking of evidence was then resumed. Captain Plunkett, chief of the Cork police, testified as to the perpetration of outrages. He said he knew of no support given to ten-ants in their non-payment of rent and resis-

Referring to the farther disclosure of documents Mr. Asquith, counsel for Mr. Par-nell, said that after a consulation with Sir forton college, Oxford, was summoned to nell, said that after a consulation with Sir ppear before the commission for making a Charles Russell it had been decided not to be a commission of the letters of Mr. Parnell.

named Curtin, and that a week later the

concert dynamite plets.

Referring to the Fenian organization, he declared that it was never an assassination society, except in cases were somebody informed against them. The Fentans sought tiff on every suitable ocasion insisted upon his to fight openly and were very different from affection for the Irish people, may help to acthe Invincibles. He knew Egan, Brennan and Byrne to be Fenians in 1876, having met them at a secret meeting. He admitted that he never met them among the Invincibles though Carey and others were. He never saw any one of them giving moncy to anybody. but had seen money on a table at which Byrne was sitting. The witness stated that he was sentenced to death for complicity in the Phonix Park murders and Lord Spencer commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, which he is now undergoing.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF DELANEY.

LONDON January 17 .- The cross-examination of Patrick Delaney was resumed before the Parnell commission to-day. The witness persisted in declaring that he saw Boynton point out to Invincible Brady, the chairman of the Prison board, Mr. Burke, for assassination. On cross-examination by Michael Davitt, Delaney said he was positive that he had often seen Davitt in company with Dan Curley, although he could not fix the dates. Re-examined with reference to the funds of the Fenians he stated that until 1379 the party was without money other than the few pence weekly subscribed by members. Some pawned their watches to send delegates to America. Carey, after the Invincibles were organized, obtained funds from the league and started business as a contractor. Being shown the photograph of a man in uniform witness declared that it was Invincible No. 1. At the close of the examination Justice Han-nen ordered that Delaney be held in custody in London in case he should be wanted agaln.

Attorney-General Webster then read correspondence between Mat Harris and Michael Davitt with reference to the land agitation. The only letter that attracted attention was one from Davitt to Harris, written in New

York, in which Davitt said :-"Perhaps you are not aware that John O'Leary is here. He came from Paris te upset my Land League endeavors. He will go back a wiser though a sadder man. He is supported by nobody saving the few bas from this it may appear more and more evident thoons, following that blatant ass, Rossa. that Our paternal love towards the Irish people The Nationalists on this side are common always remains the same. Of this love they will be ever more worthy if they continue to have a docile and confiding spirit towards Us, against the league in America. Rossa is now trying his hand. He will achieve more such cess upon your side than upon this. He is a cowardy, low ruffian, who has not courage to resent an insult I offered him in the Herald. He has not sufficient courage to set fire to a British haystack. Do your utmost to keep the people within bounds.

THE LETTERS.

Justice Hannen asked if the letters of Mr. Parnell would be shown to Parnellite counsel, as the court seemed to be within a re-

Carey | ion that both sides should show the letters in possession intended to be used for compari-

O'BRIEN'S GREETING.

New York, January 17.—The Times London despatch says: William O'Brien was greatly surprised and elated yesterday, not at his escape from penalty for contempt but at establishing what he regards as a valuable precedent in the political liberty of the British press. Before he left for Ireland, where enough indictments await him to keep him in prison for the rest of his life, he asked that New Year's greetings to his friends in the

THE POPE TO IRELAND.

A Letter That Baffles the English Kews-Forgers.

ROME, Dec. 29. HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII. has this week sent, through the Irish College at Rome, a letter addressed to the Bishops of Ireland, which is destined to create a marvellous effect throughout stined to create a marvellous effect throughout the whole country. In obaracterizing it, in the cablegram sent you yesterday, as a "loving let-ter," I described it in the most fishing way. It is an expression of the Pontiff's most paternal affection for that country, and its kindly words and affectionate tone will not be forgotten for years to come. For some months past it would seem, from the reports published in some English journals, and especially in the Daily Chronicle of London, that the Pope had conceived a dislike for the Irish peeple and took every occas ion of making his displeasure felt by them. As the news concerning Ireland sent from Rome to that journal was asserted to be inspired, if not directly communicated to its Roman cor-respondent, by an Italian Prelate in high position at the Vatican, a large amount of credence was given to its statements. The fact, too, that this journal was the first to announce the Pontifical Decree concerning Ireland issued last April, acquired for it a species of authority in Vatican matters. And so whatever it may have said was received almost without question. It appears, however, that recently its statements. appears, however, that recently its statements became the expression of the Italian Prelate's notions rather than facts; and as the Cardinal Secretary of State had been called upon to deny some of its statements through the official Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano, its power for mischief has been weakened for the present. The Prelate, too, to whom so much of this missession is provided by the present of the present o representation is, whether rightly or wrongly at tributed, as about to be removed from the position which he has occupied and which enabled him to farnish information of the kind he has been

Hannen said that after the assurance of countainers at a second at the same of first all of the matter. The taking of arther step in the matter. The taking of arther could be no mistake as the countainer of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The taking of arther could be no mistake as the countainer of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The attention of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The attention of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The attention of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The attention of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The attention of the kind he has been drawn by the step in the matter. The taking of so long a time. His new appoints from the ment was murdered. Father O'Connor did from the ment w that French had paid McDermott money to the Holy See. The recent letter sent by the concert dynamite plets. contents are unknown, is believed to contain a clear account of the state of Ireland and of the conditions made to its people of the present moment. These things and the fact that Poacount for the loving and generous tone of the present letter of His Holicess to the Bishops.

The gifts that will shortly be sent to the catheral churches of Ireland are chosen by himself from the rich collection of the Vatican exhibi-However great their intrinsic value may tion. be, there is not the slightest doubt that this value will be greatly enhanced by the gracious letter which announces them. Other gifts de stined to the laity will also be despatched to Ireland. The letter to the Bishops is as follows:—

LEO XIII. POPE.

Venerable Brothert:—While in Our paternal love We embrace each and every portion of the Flock of Christ entrusted to Our keeping, Our care and attention are directed in a special mancare and attention are the control of it which We perceive laboring under any disadvantage. In this We only share that partiality which parents all ways show for those of their children who have ways snow for those of their ordered and which makes them bestow on these more care and affection than on the rest. Therefore, We have always cherished a singular love towards the Cotholics of Ireland on account of the many various and long enduring trials they have had to suffer, and still more on account of the wonderful constancy with which they bore them, no

amount of trials having been able to shake or lessen among them the Faith of their fathers. As for the counsels which We have more than once addressed to them, and the decree We have recently sent you, these have been prompted by a motive of truth and justice on the one hand, and on the other, because We saw that even your interests would be actually benefited thereby: the sincerity of Our love for you being unable to brook that the cause for which Ireland strives should be tarnished by the least admixture of anything reprehensible. And now, as a further bestimony of this, Our good-will towards Ireland, We send her presents consisting partly of vestments, chalices and objects employed in sacred uses; these We desire to be presented to the catheral churches of Ireland, for the greater splendor and decorum of the House of God and divine warship; the remaining part is made up of lesser gifts which We have blessed, and are as means for the encouragement of piety amongst individuals, and We desire that they be bestowed on private person in the manner We shall hereafter more fully explain to you. We do not doubt but that even in a deteriorated sense in order to eradicate if possible that dutiful obedience to the Catholic Ohurch which is one of Irishmen's greatest glories, and which they received as a precious and noble inheritance from their fathers and an-

Invoking the fullest measure of devine grace, We bestow on you, Venerable Brother, in a most affectionate manner, and on the clergy and people over whom you preside, as well as on all Ireland, the Apostolic Benediction, Given at Rome at St. Peter's, 21st day of De-cember, 1885, the 11th year of Our Pontificate.

A JEWISS MESSIAH

Baron Rirach, the Parisian Banker, Believes He Can Save the Jewish Nation.

The New York Hearld's European editor publishes the following: For nearly two thousand years Isreal has been agaitaing the sec ond advent of the Messiah. "When will the Messiah come?" asked a

reporter yesterday of a prominent Israelite. "The Messiah has come, and is at this moment in Paris," was the reply. "We Jews have long ago lost faith in a literal incarnation of the Messiah. That would not be compatible with the ideas of modern civilsation, but a new doctrine has now taken root in the hearts of the Jews all over the world, the doctrine of assimilation with Christianity, and the spostle of this doctrine destined to bring about the salvation of Israel is now in Paris, and is no other but Baron Hirsch, the well knowm Parisian banker, who has given over 100,000,000 francs in Rrussia and Austria alone toward carrying out this giorieus conception."

The reporter then found Baron Hirsch and asked:

"Will you tell me about the motives that induce you to make your magnificent dona-

tions in Russia !" "My idea is this," he replied, "I am a bitter enemy of fanaticism, bigoty and exclusive theology. The Jewish question can only be solved by the disappearance of the Jewish race, which will inevetably be accomplished by the amalgamation of Christians and Jew . The funds I have placed at the dispossi of Russia are not for educational purposes of Jewish children alone, but Christian as well. There are four and a half millions of Jewish children in Russia who are in a most destitute condition; they do not even know the Russian language, and speak a sort of Hebraic jargon to their own. They are frightfully handleapped in all that conserns earning their bread and making their way in life. There is a complete Chinese wall around them, isolating them from the rest of humanity. My idea was to knock out the corner-stone of this wall by establishing schools in Russia, on the condition that they should be open to Jews and Christians on terms of perfect equality."

"Dues the Government facilitate the establishment of these schools in Russia, where the Government is everything?"

"Unfortunately the Government seems to fear there is political motive behind the plan. The truth is this: I happen to possess more of the so-called good things of the world than I require, and I carefully studied how I could best accomplish an act of pure philanthrophy. I locked about and found on the whole the conditions of the Jews in Russia was worse than that of any body of people in the civilized world. I know myself, and felt for these of ame race, and set about given them s fair chance to work side by side with and assimilate themselves with the people of the their money in a bank they would get a fair country in which they live. I merely want a guarantee from the Lussian Government that the funds I hold at their disposal shall be applied to the purpose intended—namely, the establishment of schools for Christians and court outside sentiael," "Grand low court Jews on a footing of equality. The mixed schools that are established in Galacia, Austria, are a success. So they would be in Russia if the Government would only consent to disabuse itser of the idea that there

is a political motive in my offer." "You feel convinced, then, that the doctrine of assimilation is the solution of the Semitic question ?"

"Clearly so," replied the Baron. " Why.

you have only to loor about and see that this It the universal teniency of modern times. The members of the families of Rothschild and Montefiore and dozons of others are assimilated -that is to say, are married -with the Grammonts, the Richelieus and the Rose berrys. In other states of scolety the same law prevails. In Saint Antoine and Belle-ville mixed Christims and Jewish marriages take place every wek. The Jewish race is now disappearing. There are numerous instances of conversion of Jews to Christanity. but I cannot recall a solitary instance of Christian becoming converted to Judaism. The salvation of the Jews is assimilation. Let them be amalgimated by Christanity and merged in Christianity. Let the fusion be complete. Let Awish isolation be broken down. Let the lews as distinct sect disappear. This is the tendency of the age. This will be the relation of the Jewish ques-tion, and a blessing of civilization. This is the tendency of the age.

A PATHETIC TORY OF MARIE AN

JOINETTE. Mme. Campau in her Memories, speaks of plots for the assassination of of Marie Antoinette and of the measures taken to counteract them. "In 1709, she says, "an official in the royal service discovered what he con-ceived to be a project for poisoning the Queen, who spoke to me bout it with perfect coolness as well as to her chief physician, Vicqd'Azyr. He and together considered what corrosive poisons. One of the Queen's habits particularly disturbed her physician. Pow-dered sugar was always to be found in her dressing room, and requently, without calling an attendant, shewould put some spoonfals into a tumbler o water when she wished "It was agreed that I should pound a large

quantity of sugar pivately; that I should always carry some bees in my bag, and three or four times a day, when I happened to be in Her Majesty's nom, should substitute fresh sugar for, that it the sugar dish. We knew that the Queen would have prevented every precaution of this kind, but we kept it hold of aristocracy; so the present Parliament

it was an operation concerted with with M. Vicq-d'Azyr, but that I was taking useless trouble. 'Remember,' she said, 'that no one will employ a grain of poison against me. The Brinvilliers do not belong to the present generation. Nowadays one's enemies can use calumny, which is far more effectual for killing people, and through which I shall perish."

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

Vicar-General Marechal Condems the Order and Father Dowd Gives His Flock Advice.

At high Mass in St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Dowd, addressing the congregation, said he had a very serious and important matter to bring to their notice. Recently a stranger had come from Illionis to establish what he called the "Catholic Order of Foresters" in this city. If this visitor had remained in Illionis the rev. gentleman would have nothing to say, but since he had come to Montreal and associated the name of "Catholic" with this order, the authorities of the church deemed it advisable to instruct their congregation in the matter. The visitor from Illinois bad sent the regulations of the order to the episcopal authorities of the diocese, but he had not thought it necessary to consult the priest of the parish in which he had already established an "order" or "court." The Rev. Cure Marechal, administrator of the diocese in the absence of the archbishop, had care fully considered the rules of the order and had advised him (Father Dowd) to instruct the parishoners to have nothing to do with it for three reasons. First it was a foreign institution; second, while pretending to be "Catholic" it did no: allow the interference of the clergy of the diocese, and the third and perhaps the atrongest reason was that the society was not wanted in the diocese. There were sufficient benefit societies in the city and an additional one was not wanted. This Foresters, society was controlled from Chica They had what they called a "grand high court chaplain," whose duty it was to read prayers at the opening and end of a meeting, but he had no voice in its proceed ings. The venerable priest continued: It may be said that it is hard to forbid our people from forming benefit societies of this kind. There has been a thought in my mind for a long time and that is if the people put in a savings bank what they pay into such societies, themselves and their families would be better off in the end. The more such societies offer in return for the money paid in the more we must suspect their solidity. If one pays in a certain amount and expects to get more back there must be something wrong. According to the constitution of this Foresters' society they have a "grand high physician." The grand high physician revises the work of the court lower physicians, and they both draw pay. All those expenses have to be met, whereas, if the people put return, even though it might be moderate, but it would be surer in the end. Father Dowd then referred to the high sounding titles of the Foresters, such as "Grand high inside sentinei," sto. and believed the transition to "Grand Tyler" would not be difficult He denied that the order had the special blessing of the Pope has had been stated by its promoters. The Bishop of Chlosgo had obtained the Papai benediction for certain people the same as any bishop might, but in the whole constitution of the order there was nothing which showed that it had the approval of His Holiness. The acting archbishop. who was a man of very mild manners and would not condemn anything that was not

GREAT GLADSTONIAN VICTORY,

absolutely necessary, had instructed him

(Father Dowd) to forbid his flock to join this

dangerous order. He trusted that these who had already joined would resign and disas-

sociate themselves with it.

THE LIBERALS GAIN A SEAT IN GOVAN. LONDON. Jan. 18 .- An election for member of Parliment was held in the Govan division of Lanarkshire to-day. Great exection was made on both sides. When at a late hour tonight the poll was announced both sides was astonished. An unprecedented vote had been cast. A total of 7,789 out of an electorate of 8,998 and a population of 61,000. The Liberals had increased their vote from 3.212 at the last election to 4,420 had reversed the majority and more than trobled it, and gained a seat. It was found that Sir John Pender from whom so much was expected, had actually reduced the Tory vote by 225 as compared with that of the last election.

The following is the poll to-day :-Mr. Wilson, Gladstonian-Liberal, 4,420. Sir John Pender, Conservative, 3,349. Liberal majority, 1,071,

A TORY FRANKENSTEIN. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN

THE LONDON COUNCIL CONTESTS. d'Azyr. He and togother considered what precautions it would be necessary to take He replied to a grat extent on the Queen's extreme abstemiouness, but advised mealways of Gladstonian Liberals unexpectedly fined them. to have within rech a bottle of sweet oil of almonds, which I was to renew from time to time; this oil andmilk being, as well known, the surestantidot for the irritation caused by corrosive poisons. One of the Queen's habits perial sense the gain of a seat at Govan, which is the most representative and intelligent part of the great aggregation of people in and about Glasgow, is the most striking success yet attained at a by election. The Tories had held the seat for the last two Parliaments and now the seat for the last two rathements and now lose it by over a thousand majority. This in it self at an ordinary time would suffice to send shivers down the Ministerial spine, but it sinks into triviality compared with what London, that vast citadel of Torpism, intrenched in suchbery and fortified by the most bigoted class and race-

half the whole number of districts and, with the Liberals elected in the non-partisan contests they have an ample working majority in the council. This is nothing short of a revolution, and the list of things which this majority is pledged to do such as taxing ground rent, taking the control of the police from the Home office, taking over the control of gas, water, and street railways, and providing free baths and libraries, must fairly appall the Tories when they have recovered sufficient breath to think the thing over. John Burns, who went to prison a year ago as a Socialist leader in the attempt to hold

meetings in Trafalgar square, is returned to the new council by a big majority. Two women, Miss Jane Cobden and Lady Sandhurst, are also elected, and, though the question of eligibility will be brought before the courts, they in the meantime take their seats at the organ-ization of the council on the 31st. This council is composed of 119 members. It has to elect a Board of Aldermen, composed of not more than 19 members, and it is already on the cards to select Lady Sandhurst as one of the aldermen. She is a very notable young woman, the wife of a philanthropic Racical peer, and herself sup-ports and manages personally a free hospital for the poor in the north of London. Her position in the forefront of this novel effort to give wo-men a place in responsible government is likely

to make her historical figure,
The council elected in the rest of the English counties are, as I predicted, largely dominated by the same old crowd of the landed gentry and rich brewers. In public interest and general importance they therefore lag far behind London, where the spirit of local self-government has been alone embroided in popular action, and where the worst abuses invite refermation.

Indirectly, the result of this great communal upspring will probably be to either chase the Tory Ministery ingloriously out of office very soon, or to compel it to adopt the principles of home rule for Ireland isself at the coming seasion. All at once, to tell the truth, the masses have come by a short cut which they them-selves scarcely comprehended, face to face with the classes, and the smash-up of the latter's long control and misrule seems now to be close at hand.

As I have always pointed out during the pactfive years, Ireland will win her fight on class rather than on race grounds, and only when the British people have arrived at a state of readi-ness to do afterward for themselves what the more urgent and necessitous case of the Irish peasantry demands shall first be done for them. The events of this week now closing have done more to bring this popular attitude about than anything since Mr Gladston's conversion to the home rule idea. It does not make the matter less significant to recall that the Tories themselves, by their Local Government bill, created this Eventuaries which now abills the present this Frankenstein which now chills the very marrow of their bones.—N. Y. Times.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

George S, Philips, better known as "January Searles." died at the Morristown. N.Y.. insane asylum on Sunday. He was a well known journalist and author.

William G. Davis, manager for Joseph Murphy, the Irish actor, died Thursday. He had been in the theatrical business in Toronto and elsewhere for years.

Mr. Joseph D. Clement, a prominent citizen of Brantford Ont., died Thursday from a paralytic stroke, at the age of 86. He was four years mayor of this town, and was also for a conciderable time postmaster.

Henry Becher, Q.C., ex-mayor_of London, Ont., is dead, aged only 48. Mr. Reoher was a native of Loudon, and was the pridoipal mem-ber of the legal firm of Becher, Street and Becher, which, on Judge Street's elevation to the bench, became Bacher & Blackburn. He was mayor of London in 1885.

Madame Di Muraka, the famous singer, died at Munich, in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was broken-hearted at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

Geo. W. Reed, one of the editors and stock holders of the Brooklyn Eagle, 18 dead, aged 70 vears. Mrs. John Kent of London South, Ont., one

of the oldest residents, died Jan, 17th. Mrs. Hay, relict of the late Dr. Hay, died at Peterboro Ont., Jan. 16th. She was the eldest child of Hon. T. A. Stewart, at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1817 and came to Canada with her parents in 1822. In 1846 she was married to Dr. Thomas Hay, who died in

Mrs. O. H. Carriere, wife of the manager of the Ottawa Branch of the Banque Nationale, was found dead in bed Saturday morning, the cause being heart disease. She was a daughter of the late Col. Coffin, ordnance lands agent in the days of old By-town.

Mrs. Major Slous, daughter of the late Capt. Davison, late in the Gulf Ports steamship service, and sister of Mr. Roderick Davison, of the Union bank Quebec, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. Alex- Brodie, wholesale liquor merchant, while at a riendly party there Saturday evening.

Thomas W. Bliss,! 9 years old, ormerly registrar of probates and recently stipendiary magistrate, of Richlbucto N.B., is dead.

Daniel Wilson, died at Halifax, N.S., Saturday night, aged sixty. His father fought as Waterloo and the son enlisted in the Royal Artillery and afterwards in the Eleventh Hussars. He was close beside Lords Lucan and Cardigan, heard the tatal order given and rode into the Valley of Death. His horse was disembowelled, but he seized another and continued the fight. The second was killed and Wilson himself wounded, but he managed to retreat with heather headful fe heres. the other handful of heroes. He afterward served through the Indian Mutiny, and was present at Campore and Lucknow, and took part in the thirteen other Indian engagyments. After serving his time he went to Halifax and joined the Princess Louise Fusiliers militie, of which he was paymaster-sergeant, at lais death.

Professor Shatter, of Harvard university. has a noteworthy article in the Universal Review on the future of Canada. After an elaborate enquiry he concludes that complete union of Canada and the States in Impossible. He urges that with complete commercial reciprocity even the American desire for political union will then disappear, while the way will be open for the olorest relations of the Angle-Saxon races.

A change has been made in the recent order-in-council, which increased the export

By whatsoever induced.

Return at last to him, one by one.

When the chickens come home to root.

You may surapo and toil and pinoh and save, While your hoarded wealth expands,
Till the cold dark shadow of the grave Is nearing your life's last sands.
You will have your balance struck some night
And you'll find your heard seduced,
You'll view your life in another light,
When the chickens come home to roost,

You can stint year soul and starve your heart Wish the huses of a barren creed, But Christ will know if you play a part, Will know in your hour of need; And then as you wait for death to come What hope can there be deduced From a creed alone? you will lie there dumb While your chickens come home to roost.

Sow as you will, there's a time to reap, For the good and bad as well, And conscience, whether you wake or sleep, In either a heaven or nell, And every wrong will find its place,
And every passion loosed,
Drifts back to meet you face to face—

Whether you're over or under the sod The result will be the same, You cannot escape the hand of God, You must bear the sin and shame. No matter what's carved on a merble slab, When the items are all produced You'll find that Sr. Peter was keeping "tab," And that chickens come home to rocat.

When the chickens come home to roost.

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XV.-Continued. "Why does not Prudence tell you?"
"Prudence is only my nurse, and says she has sothing to tell. My parents died when I was a infant, and left me in her care—that is her

"No such thing! I said I knew they were dead, but the other fact is true also; I did know them when living !"

"Maname, who are you? Who were they?"
"Maname, who are you? Who were they?"
"1? Oh, I am La Masque, the sorceress, and they—they were Leoline's tather and mother!" And again La Masque slightly

langbed.
"You mook me, madame!" cried Leoline passionately. "You are cruel—you are heartless! If you know anything, in Heaven's name?

She drew out from some hidden pocket in her and a tiny key of the same.
"Well?" seked Leoline, looking from it to her, with the blank air of one utterely bewil-

dered.
"In this casket, my dear, there is a roll of

and so hopelessly, that there was need of the question. She took the casket and gazed at it with a perplexed air.

My child, have your thoughts gone woolgathering? Do you not compared what I have said to you? Your whole history is hid in

madame, who are you?"

"Have I not told you? What a pretty in"Have I not told you? What a pretty in-

madams, who are you?"

madams, who are you?"

Mat a pretty in the first it is ! I am La Masque—your friend, now; something more soon, as you will see when you read what I have spoken of. Do not ask me how I have come by it—you will read all about it there. I do not know that I would give it to you to night, but I have a strange foreboding that it is destined to be my last on earth. And, Leoline, my child, before I leave and lating the hear you say you will not hate on earth. leave you, let me hear you say you will not hate me when you read what is there.'
"What have you done to me? Why should I

hate you?"
"Ah! you will find that all out soon enough. Do content me, Leoline—let me hear you say:
'La Masque, whatever you've done?o me, however you have wronged me, I will forgive you!'
Can you say that?'

Leoline repeated it simply, like a little child.

Leoline repeated it simply, like a little child.

Lea Masque took her hand, held it between her own, leaned over and looked earnestly in her

face.
"My little Leoline! my beautiful rosebud! May heaven bless you and grant you a long and happy life with—shall I say it, Leoline?" "Please—no!" whispered Leoline, shyly.

La Masque softly patted the little tremulous hand.
"We are both saying the name now in our hearts, my dear, so it is little matter whether our lips repeat it or not. He is worthy of you Leoline, and your life will be a happy one by his side; but there is another." She paused and lowered her voice. "When have you seen Count L'Estrange ?"

"Not since yesterday, madame."
"Beware of him! Do you know who he is, I know nothing of him but his name."

"Then do not seek to know," said Is Masque emphatically. "For it is a secret you would tremble to hear. And now I must leave you. Come with me to the door, and fasten it as seen as I go out, lest you should forget it alto-

Leoline, with a dazed expression, thrust the the precious little casket into the bosom of her dress, and taking up the lamp preceded her vision down stairs. At the door they paused, visitor down stairs. At the door they paused, and La Masque with her hand on her arm, re-

peated in a low earnest voice :
"Leoline, beware of Count L'Estrange, and become Lady Kingsley as soon as you can. "I will bear that name to morrow!" thought Leoline, with a glad little thrill at her heart, as La Masque Sitted out into the moonlight.

La Masque flitted out into the moonlight.

Test, but they were not to be seen; and with a cold cinking of the heart, he went noiselessly across the room, and to the bed. It was empty, and showed no trace of having been otherwise since he and the pest-care driver had borne from it the apparently lifeless form of Leoline.

Yes, she was gone; and Sir Norman turned for a moment so sick with utter dread that he larged against one of the ball carved posts and

know!"
"Then I'll recall that promise, I have

changed my mind."

"Well, thaws now very astonishing; it is but the privilege of your sex! Nevertheless, I'm afreid I must imist on your becoming Countess L'Estrange, and that immediately."

"Never, Sir! I will die first!" Oh, no! We could not spare such a bright little beauty out of this ugly world! You will

live, and live for me"!,
Sir, " cried Leoline, white with passion, and her black eyes blasing with a fire that would have killed him, could fire glances slay, "I do not know how you have entered here; but

I do know, if you are a gentleman, you will leave me instantly ! Go. sir! I never wish to see you again ?"

"But when I wish to see you so much, my darling Leoline, said the count, with provoking indifference, "what does a little reluctance on your part signify? Get your hood and mantle,

my love no mortal man will interrupt our nuptials!"
"Will no one take this man away?" she cried, looking helplessly round, and wringing

her hands. "Certainly not, my dear-not even Sir Norman Kingsley! George, I am afraid this pretty little vixen will not go peaceably; you had better come in!

had better come in!"

With a smile on his face, he took a step toward her. Shrieking wildly, she darted across the room, and made for the door, just as somebody else was entering it. The next instant a shawl was thrwn over he head, her cries smothered in it, and she was lifted in a pair of strong arms. arms, carried down stairs. and out into the night.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE THIRD VISION.

PRESENTIMENTS are stange things. From the first moment Sir Norman entered the city, and his thoughts had been able to leave Miranda and find themselves wholly on Leoline, a heavy foreboding of evil to her had oppresed him. Some danger, he was sure, had befallen her during his absence—how could it be otherwise with the Earl of Rochester and Count L'Estrange both on her track; Perhaps by this sime one or the other had found her, and alone and unor the other had found her, and alone and unaided she had been an easy victim, and was now been beyond his reach forever. The that you doubt it! There are a thousand little out ward things that make me fancy it is false, and an inward voice that assures me it is so."

'Then let me tell you that inward voice tells false hoods, for I know that your father and mother are both dead these fourteen years."

Licoline's great black eyes were fixed on her face with a look so wild and eager, that I make que laid her hand lightly and soothingly on her shoulder,

"Don't look at me with such a spectral face! What is there so extraordinary in all I have said?"

You said you knew my fathe. and mother."

"No such thing! I said I knew they were wind the streak for and an invariance of the other had found her, and alone and unaided she had been an easy victim, and was now been she forever. The thought spead him and his horse almost to thought struck spurs into his herse, making that unoffending animal jump spasmodically, like one of those practing steeds Miss Bonheur is fond of depicting. Through the streets he flew at a frantic rate, grewing more excited and full of apprehension the nearer he came to the old London Bridge; and calling himself a select liveny of hard names inwardly for having left was deep the said?"

"You said you knew my fathe. and mother."

"You said you knew my fathe the other had found her, and some and unaided she had been an easy victim, and was now been beyond his reach forever. The thought she had been an easy victim, and was now been beyond his reach forever. The thought she had been an easy victim, and was now been beyond his reach forever. The thought she had been an easy victim, and was now been beyond his reach forever. The thought she had been

what a fool, idiot, and ninny I must have been, to have left her as I did, knowing those two sleuth-hounds were in full chase! What are all the Mirandas and midnight queens to me, if

Leoline ia lost?" That last question was addressed to the elements in general; and as they disdained no reply the contered on furiously, till the old house by the river was reached. It was the third time that night he had paused to contemplate it, and tell me—if not, go and leave me in peace!"

"Thank you! I shall do that presently; and light, and third and last, in an agony of appresence of course I shall tell you; what else do you suppose I have come for to-night? Look here! Do you see this?

She drew out from some hidden peaks to the other and shall tell you; what else do you suppose I have come for to-night? She drew out from some hidden peaks to the other and show; a faint cool breeze floated up each time with very different feelings; first, from silver and snow; a faint cool breeze floated up from the river and fanned his hot and fevered dress a small and beautiful-wrought casket of forehead; the whole city lay wrapped in still-ivory and silver, with straps and clasps of silver ness as profound and death like as the fabled one of the marble prince in the Eastern tale-nothing living moved abroa i, but the lonely night-guard keeping their dreary vigils before the plague stricken houses, and the ever-present, ever-busy pest-cart, with its mournful bell and

papers, closely written, which you are to read as soon as I leave you. Those papers contain your whole history—do you understand?"

She was looking so white, and sharing so hard on the papers of the leave you. As far as Sir Norman could see, no other human being but himself and the solitary watch man so often mentioned, were visible. Even the present: for he could scarcely be said to be present; for, though leaning against the house with his halberd on his shoulder, he was sound asleep at his post, and far away in the land of dreams. It was the second night of his watch; and with a good conscience and a sound digestion, there

as box?" is no earthly anguish short of the toothache.
"I know to said Leoline, clowly, and with strong enough to been a man awake two nights in succession. So sound was his balm; alumbers in his airy chamber. chan not even the loud

was to keep that lamp burning; for if Count L'Estrange saw it, it was all up with Leoline -and there was even more to be dreaded from him than from the earl. How was he to find out whether that illuminated chamber had a tenant or not? Certainly, standing there staring till doomsday would not do it; and there seemed but two ways, that of entering the house at once or arousing the man. But the man sleaping so soundly that it seemed a pity to awake him for a trifle; and, after all, they could be no great harm or indiscretion in his entering to see if his bride was safe. Probably Leoline was asleep, and would know nothing about it; or, even were she wide awake, and and watchful, she was altogether too sensible a girl to be displeased at his anxiety about her. girt to be displeased at his anxiety about her. If she were still awake, and waiting for day-dawn, he resolved to remain with her and keep her from feeling lonesome until the time came—If she were saleep, he would steal out softly again, and keep guard at her door until morning.

ing.

Full of these praiseworth resolutions, he tried the handle of the door, half expecting tw find it locked, and himself obliged to effect an entrance through the window; but no, it yielded to his touch, and he went in. Hall and staircase were intensely dark, but he kew his way without a pilot this time, and steered clear of all shoals and quicksands, through the hall and up the stairs.

the stairs.

The door of the lighted room—Leoline's room—lay wide open, and he paused on the three-hold to reconnoitre. He had gone softly for fear of startling her, and now, with the same tender caution, glanced around the room. The lamp burned on the dainty dressingtable, where undisturbed lay jewels, perfume bottles an other knickknacks. The eithern lay unmoisted on the couch, the rich curtains were drawn; everything was as he had left it last—everything bytthe pretty pink figure, with drooping eyes, an the pretty pink figure, with drooping eyes, an pearls in the waves of her rich black hair. So looked round for the things she had worn, hoing that she had taken them off and retired to rest, but they were not to be seen; and with a cold rinking of the heart, he went noiselessly

The same of the manife, his arm on it, and his eyes on her, the manule, his arm on it, and his eyes on her, the same shahls worked," Well it is no use; but here is no him, epiled Hubert reflective, "Well it is no use; but here is no him, epiled Hubert reflective," and his eyes on her, the his arm on it, and his eyes on her, the his arm on it, and his eyes on her, the his arm on it, and his eyes on his arm on it, and his eyes on his arm on it, and his eyes on

young lady, passionabely, her indignation overpowering both fear and supplied. "And what her chamber again. Leoline! Leoline! he called, while is more never will be! Now, sit! he ruched impetuously up stairs, and down start of the ruched impetuously up stairs, and down start of the ruched impetuously up stairs, and down start of the ruched impetuously up stairs, and down start of the seen. You promised to be to-night you know!"

"Then I'll recal! that promise. I have house at last—no Leoline demand."

And he left them in despair, and went back to out in the small hours of the morning, and go praining about the streets, or eloping with her sells, while the ruched impetuously up stairs, and down nor myself to answer positively; but to use more! Even hoping against hope, he had to give up the ohase at last—no Leoline did that government. house hold; and with this conviction despairidgly impressed on his mind, Sir Norman Kingsley covered his face with his hands, and uttered

> tearing his bair, and boiling over with writh and vengeance against the human race generally and those two disholical specimens of it, the Earl of Rochester and Count L'Estrange, parfearl of Rochester and Count L'astrange, par-ticularly. He plunged head foremost down-stairs, and out of the door There he was impetuously brought up all standing; for some-body stood before it, gazing up at the gloomy from with as much earnestness as he had done himself, and against this individual he rushed recklesely with a shock that nearly sent the party of them over into the street.

At the first sound of the outraged treble tones, Sir Norman had started back and, glared upon the speaker with much the same expression of countenance as an incersed tiger. The crater of the striped dress had stooped to pick up his plumed hat, and recover his centre of gravity, which was considerably knocked out of place by the unexpected collesion, and held forth with very flashing eyes, and altogether too angry to recognize his author. Six Norman waited until he had done, and then springing at him, grabbed him by the collar.

him by the collar.

"You young bound?" he exclaimed, fairly lifting him off his feet with one hand, and shaking him as if he would have wriggled him out of hose and doubles. "You infernal young jackanapes! I'll rip you through in less than two minuts, if you don't tell me where you have taken her."

taken her."
The astonishment, not to say consternation, of Master Hubert-for that small gentleman and no other in was-on having his ideas thus shaken out of him, was unbounded, and held him perfectly speechless, while Sir Norman glared at him and shook him in a way that would have instantly killed if his looks were lightning. The boy had recognized his aggree-sor, and after his first galvanic shock struggled like a little hero to free himself, and at last suc-

ceeded by an artful spring.
"Sir Norman Kingeley;" he cried, keeping a safe yard or tow of pivement between him and that infuriated young knight, "have you gone mad, or whet, in Heaven's name, is the meaning of all this?"

"It means," exclumed Sir Norman, drawing his sword, and flourishing it within an inch of the boy's curly head, "that you will be a dead page in less than half a minute, unless you tel: me immediately where she has been taken

Hubert, opening his bright and indignant black eyes in a way that reminded Sir Norman fercibly of Leoline. "Pardon, monsieur, I don's under-stand at all." "You young villian! Do you mean to stand up there and tell me to my face that you have not searched for her, and found her, and have carried her off?"

"Where who has been taken to?" inquired

"Why, do you mean the lady we were talking of, that was saved from the river?" asked Hubert, a new light dawning upon him.
"Do I mean the lady we were talking of?' re-

peated Sir Norman, with another furious flurish of his sword. "Yes, I do mean the lady we were talking of; and what's more—I mean to pin you where you stand, against that wall, un-less you tell me instantly, where she has been taken."

"Monsieur!" exclaimed the boy raising his hand with the earnestness there was no mis-taking, "I do assure you, upon my honor, that I know nothing of the lady whatever; that I have not found her; that I have never set eyes on her since the earl saved her from the river." The earnest tone of truth would, in itself, almost have convinced Sir Norman, but it was not that that made him drop his sword so auddenly. The pale, startled face, the dark, solemn eyes, were so exactly like Leoline's that they thrilled him through and through, and almost made him believe for a moment, he was talking to Leoline herself.

"Are you—are you sure you are not Leoline?" he inquired, almost convinced, for an instant, by the marvelous resemblance that it was really

Positively, Sir Norman, I cannot understand this at all, unless you with to onj-y yourself at my expense."

"Look here, Master Hubert!" cried Sir Nor man, with a sudden change of look and tone.
"If you do not understand, I shall just tell you in a word or two, how matters ire, and then let me hear you clear yourself. You know the lady we were talking about, that Lord Rochester picked up afloat, and sent you in search

"Well," went on Sir Norman, with a sort of grim stoicism. "After leaving you, I started on a little expedition of my own two miles on a little expedition of my own two miles from the city, from which expedition I returned ten minutesized. When I left the lady was secure and safe in this house; when I came back she was gone. You were in search of her—said to me yourself you were determined on finding her, and having her carried off; and now my youthful friend, put this and that together," with a momentary returning glare, "and see what it amounts to."

"It amounts to this!" retorted his youthful friend, stoutly, "that I know nothing whatever about it. You may make out a case of

friend, stoutly, "that I know nothing what-ever about it. You may make out a case of strong circumstantial evidence against me; but if the lady has been carried off, I have had no

hand in 1t.

Again Sir Norman was stagged by the frank, bold gaze and truthful voice, but still the string was in a tangle somewhere.

"And where have you been ever since?" he

began severely, and with the air if a lawyer about to go into a rigid cross-examination. "Searching for her," was the prompt re-

ply. Where?" "Through the streets; in the pesthouser, and

at the plague-pit."
"How did you find out she lived hare?"
"I did not find it out. When I became convinced she was in none of the places I have mentioned, I gave up the search in despair for the night, and was returning to his lessahin to to-night, and was returning to his lardship to report my ill success."
"Why, then, were you standing ir front of

her house, gaping at it with all the specin your head, as if it were the eighth worder of the world?" Monsieur has not the most cortous way of eking questions that I ever heard of; but I

and saying "Thank you!" to the watchman, and saying "Thank you!" to the watchman, and the passed his arm through Sir Norman's, and drew him back to the door of Leoline's house. "There is a light within," he said, looking up have the house as I went along. In fact, I intended to ask old sleepy-head her there for further particulars before I left his neighborshood, had not you, Sir Norman, un bolt into me, and knocked every idea clea out of my head." "Have you searched the house—searched it well?"

queer things I hope, however, you believe me-for I carnestly assure you I never laid syes on

her but that once."
"I believe you," said Sir Norman, with another profound and broken-heart, ed sigh, "and I'm only too sure she a diemal groap.

Yes, forforn as was the case, he groaned but once, 'only that and nothing more;' there was no time for such email luxuries as groaning and drel and treacherous villain, Count L'Estrange."

**Count the count is an arrived by the count is a great and the count of the count is a great and the count is a gr "Count who?" said Hubert, with a quick start, and a look of intense curiosity. "What

start, and a look of intense currosity. "What was the name?"
"L'Estrange—a scoundrel of the deepest dye!
Perhaps you know him?"
"No," replied Hubert, with a queer, half musing smile, "no; but I have a notion I have heard the name, Was hearival of yours?"
"I should think so! He was to have been

married to the lady this very night!"
"He was, eh! And what prevented the

eremony?"
"She took the plague!" said Sir Norman, strange to say, not at all offended at the boy's familiarity. "And would have been thrown into familiarity. "And would have been thrown into the plague-pit but for me, and when she re-covered she accepted me and cast him off!" "A quick exchange! The lady's hears must be most flexible, or unusually large, to be able

to hold so many at once."

"It never held him!" said Sir Norman, frowning; "she was forced into the marriage by her mercenary friends. Oh! if I had him here, wouldn't I make him wish the highwayman had shot him through the head, and done for him, before I would let him go!" "What is he like—this Count L'Estrange?"

eaid Hubert, carelessly.

"Like the black hearted traitor and villain he is!" replied Sir Norman, with more energy than truth; for he had caught but passing glimpses of the count's features, and those showed him they were decidedly prepossessing; "and he slinks along like a coward and an ab-ductor as he is, in a slouched hat and shadowy clock. Oh! if I had him here!" repeated Sir. Norman, with vivacity; "wouldn't I-

"Yes, of course you would," interposed Hubert, "and serve him right, too! Have you made any inquiries about the matter—for instance, of our friend sleeping the sleep of the just, across there ?"
"No—Why ?"

"No-Why?"
"Why, it seems to me, if she's been carried off before he fell seleep, he has probably heard or seen something of it; and I think it would not be a bad plan to step over an irou re. "Well, we can try," said Sir Norman, with a despairing face; "but I know it will end in disappointment and vexation of spirit, like all the rest !"

With which dismal view of things, he crossed the street side by side with his jeanty friend.
The wetchman was still enjoying the balmy, and snoting in short, sharp enorts, when Master Hubert remorselessly caught him by the shoulder, and began a series of shaker, and pokes and digs, and "halloas!" while Sir Norman stood near and contemplated the scene with a pensive eye. At last, while undergoing a severe course of this treatment, the watchman was induced to open his eyes on this mortal life, and transfix the two beholders with an in-

"Hey?" he inquired, helplessly. "What was you saying of, gentlemen? What as it?"
"We weren't a saying of anything as yet,"
returned Hubert; "but we mean to, shortly. Are you quite sure you are wide awake?"
"What do you want?" was the cross-question, given by way of answer. "What do you come bothering me for at such a rate, all night,

went to know?" "Keep civil, friend, we wear swords," said Hubert, souching, with dignity, the hilt of the little degger he carried; "we only want to ask you a few questions. First, do you see that house over yonder?"
"Oh 1 I see it !" said the man, groffly; "I

am not blind !" "Well who was the last person you saw come out of that house ?" "I don't know who they was!" still more gruffly. "I ain't got the pleasure of their acquaintance !" "Did you see a young lady come out of it lately?"

"Did I see a young lady?" burst out the watchman, in a high key of aggrieved expostu-lation, "How many more times this blessed night am I to be asked about that young lady. First and foremost, there comes two young men which this here is one of them, and they bring out the young lady and have her hauled away in the dead-cart; then comes along another and wants to know all the particulars, and by the time he gets properly away, comebody else comes and brings her back like a drowned rat. Then all sorts of people goes in and out, and I get tired looking at them, and then fall asleep, and before I've been in the condition about a minute, you two come punching me and me up to ask questions about her! I wish that young lady was in Jericho—I do!" said the watchman with a smothered growl.

"Come, come, my man !" said Hubert, slaptome, come, my man I said dupers, stapping him scotbingly on the shoulder. "Don't be savage, if you can help it! This gentleman has a gold coin in some of his pockets, I believe, and it will fall to you if you keep quiet and answer decently. Tell me how many have been in that house since the young lady was brought back like a drowned rat?"

"How many?" said the man, meditating, with his eyes fixed on Sir Norman's garments, and he, preceiving that, immediately gave him the promised coin to refresh his memory, which it did with amazing quickness. "How manyoh-let me see; there was the young man that ch—let me see; there was the young man that brought her in, and left her there, and came out again, and went away. By-and-by came back with another, which I think this as gave me the money is him. After a little they came out, first the other one, then this one, and went off; and the next that went in was a tall woman in black, with a mask on, and right behind her there came two men; the woman in hind her there came two men; the woman is the mask came out after a while; and about ter minutes after, the two men followed, and one of carried something in his arms, that didn't look unlike a lady with her head in a shawl. Any thing wrong, sir?" as Sir Norman gave a violent start and caught Hubert by the arm.
"Nothing! Where did they carry her to

What did they do with her! Go on ! go on !" "Well," said the watchman, eyeing the speaker curiously, "I'm going to, They went along, down to the river, both of the, and I saw a boat shove off, shortly after, and that something, with its head in a shawl, lying as peaceable as a lamb, with one of the two beside it. That's all—I went to sleep about then, till you two were.

shaking me and waking me up."
Sir Norman and Hubert looked at each other one between despair and rage, the other with a thoughtful, half-inquiring ar, as if he had some secret to tell, and was mentally questioning whether it was safe to do so. On the whole, he seemed to come to the conclusion that a silent tougue maketh a wise head, and nodding and saying "Thank you!" to the watchman,

ly, and flushed so violently, that it might have NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, stonished any one.

you recognize in ?"

Though he spoke in his usual careless way and half-hummed the sir of one of Lord Roches, ter's love songs, he watched him keenly as he examined it. It was a dismond buckle, exquisitely set, and of great beauty as

and Sir Norman knew nothing of it.

"There are initials upon it—see there!" said Hubert, pointing, and still watching him with the same powerful glance. "The letters C.S."

That can't stand for Count L'Estange,"

"Who then can it stand for?" inquired Sir Nerman, looking at him fixedly, and with far more penetration than the court race had discovered. more penetration than the court page had given him credit for. "I am certain you know."
"I suspect!" said the boy, emphatically, "nothing more; and if it as I believe, I will bring you news of Leoline before you are two

nours older."
"How am I to know you are not deceiving me, and will not betray her into the power of the Earl of Rochester—if, indeed, she be not in his power already?"

"She is not in it, and never will be through

me! I feel an odd interest in this matter, and I will be true to you, Sir Norman—though why I should be, I really don't know. I give you my word of honer that I will do what I can to find word of honer that I will do what I can to find Leoline and restore her to you; and I have never yet boken my word of honor to any man,' said Hubert, drawing himself up.

"Well, I will brust you, because I cannot do anything better," said Sir Norman, rather dolefully; "but why not let me go with you?"

"No, no! that would never do! I must go alone and you must trust me in light."

alone, and you must trust me implicity. me your hand upon it."

They shook hunds silently, went down stairs and stood for a moment at the door.

"You'll find me here at any hour between this and morning," said Sir Norman." Farewell now, and Heaven speed you!"

The boy waved his hand in adieu, and started of the hour waved.

off at a sharp pace. Sir Noman turned in the opposite direction for a short walk, to cool the fever in his blo.d, and think over all that had cappened. As he went slowly along, in the shadow of the houses, he suddenly tripped up over something lying in his path, and was near ly precipitated over it.

Stooping down to examine the stumbling block, it proved to be the rigid body of a man, and that man was Ormiston, stark and dead, with his face upturned to the ca'm night-sky.

> CHAPTER XVII, THE HIDDEN FACE.

WHEN Mr. Malcolm Ormiston, with his usual good sense and penetration, book himself off, and left Leoline and Sir Norman tête à-tête, his steps turned as mechanically as the needle to the North Pole toward La Masque's house. Before it he wandered, around it he wandered, like an uneasy ghost, lost in speculation about the hidden face, and fearfully impatiently about the flight of time. If La Masque saw him hovering aloof and unable to tear himself away. perhaps it might touch her obdurate heart, and cause her to shorten the dreary interval, and summon him to her presence at once. Just then some one opened the door, and his heart began to beat with anticipation; some one pronounced his name, and, going over, he saw the animated bag of bones-otherwise his lady love's vassal and porter.

(To be Continued)

THE MILLER AND THE CAMEL.

The Arabs tell of a miller Who one morning from his repose
Was wakened by hearing a camel
Through the window thrust his nose. "It's cold out here," said the creature.

Just to warm my nose a moment, It's so chilled, I fear 'twill freeze.' " All right," said the other kindly, "You do look pinched and thin."
"O, thank you!" replied the camel,

"And I wish, sir, if you please,

And his head came further in. Soon while the miller slumbered, Both head and neck were through; Then presently in at the window The body entered, too.

Now the room was close and narrow, And the startled sleeper woke, And to his ungainly inmate At length complaining

" Really, my friend, while willing

To grant your first request, My quarters are not sufficient To hold so large a guest." " Very well," said the other, coolly,

"If you find it as you say,
Move out—in fact, you'll have to,
For I have come to stay." How plainly this story teaches (As you perceive, no doub!)
Wrong into the heart admitted

Will soon the right drive out. And how plain it warns us also. At the very first to shun The evil that seems so harmless Ere an entrance has been won.

-Philip B. Strong, in Golden Days.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

One may sorew up his courage and have his attention rivited. It is an old fact that coal bads are furnished with petroleum springs.

It was too many Roman punches that did

the business for Julius Carar. Nobody has been able yet to convince the coal dealer of the errors of his weighs.

Many a fellow who is whole-souled has to go to a shoemaker and get half-souled. . Why is the vowel o the only one sounded?

Because all the others are inaudible. "Another lie nailed," said the clerk as he tacked up a "selling out at cost" sign. When a vessel gets a hole stove in her bows

it usually makes it hot for those on board. The man who brings suits is always somewhat sad. There is something plantiff about

The washerwoman, like the poet, spends a good deal of time over a line and finds life full of hard rubs.

A new novel has lately been published in raised letters for the use of the blind. It is said it evoked a great deal of feeling.

Cottonhead—"Aw say, old chappie, haw lawng cawn aw fellaw live withawt bwains?" Flipkins—"Idon't know; how old are you." Bacon (to Mrs. Parvenu)-" Did you see the avalanches in Switzerland?" Mrs. Parvenu-'Oh, yes; but I never mix with such low society.

Well, I am glad that Rosalie's tastes are literary and she is going to marry a man of letters." Yes she's going to wed a sign painter."

He (severly)—"the woman who hesitated is lost." She (spitefully)—"The man who hesitates is left." He (regretfully)—"I sish I'd hesitated."

Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER

LABELLE

Batabilahed in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 89 Vio. Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocean Scretter of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

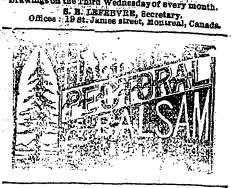
The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, PEBRUARY 20th, 1889.

AT TWO O'CLOOK P.M.

PRIZES VALUE.

Capital prize, I Real Estate worth.

5,000.00 TICK HTS, 81.00
Offers are, made to 11 winners to pay-their prizes
cash, less a commission of 10 D.c.
Winners's names not poblished unless specially
authorized:
Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month.



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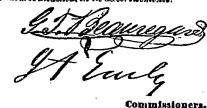


Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution. In 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MARMOTH DRAWINGS take place ath marmorn disvings take place semi anumby (June and December), and its Granto Single Sumber of awings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise thearrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the Same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our vicentalization of the control ignatures attached, in its advertisements



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra. n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Rk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

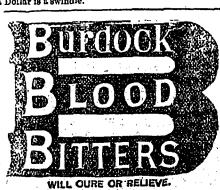
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Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,

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



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADTBURN.

DIZZINESS, DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACCOUNTY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS of the skin,

HEADACHE, and every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. MILBURN CO., Pronrietors, Toronto.

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD and Free Catalogues H. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va. 21-18

The state of the s To lovely Florence, peaceful still, The tide of war rished on.
Where towers and pointed minerets
In hoes respired not shone; Then fieres and arrong the monult burst With presention wild.
Germanic legions insessoring
Toxilon Christiaus mild.

JAN: 23. 1869.

A thousand ills at once were bred, A thousand terrors rose, A thousand hearts were crused to dust By fierce Tutonic foes;
With "hersey" its battle-axe,
And "hatred" for its shield,
And "Personnion" its watchword
To force God's Church to yield.

in the second

III. Firm in a claister's shaded cell, Assembled to reclaim The wavering, fallen, and infirm, And those sunk low in shame, Sat seven holy, faithful monks, Their heads bent low in grief, To see the progress of discord And hateful unbelief.

When lo! a vision beautiful, Respleadent as a star, Respications at a star,
Appeared before this constant band
Like beacon from afar,
The Queen of Heaven barself it was,
While mute and speechless now The seven true monastics pause, And gaze upon her brow.

"My children." She sweatly said,
"I'll shelter and defend
If you for m, "Seven Dolers" spread Your services you'll lend"; Then forth embarked for Britan's shore Those seven pilgrims true, From brothers and from country bore Our Lady's chosen crew.

Ah noble purpose well pursued,
And promise well fulfilled!

How many souls have thus been saved By p inciples installed. By the example of those faithful men
Whose followers are found
All over carth, devoted still? In heaven they'll all be crowned.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 11th, 1889.

IRELAND'S PRETTY GIRLS.

A correspondent says that only the American girls surpass the Irish ladies in beauty. Though their features are generally irregular, they lead the Frailish women in safe American Landich the Euglish women in soft, creamy complexions, their large appealing, gray-blue eyes and long lashes and sort of indefinable charm and demure lashes and sort of indefinable charm and demure coquetry, yet thoroughly modest manners. "Every third Irish woman," wrote the Queen in her diary, when last visiting the country, "is beautiful and some of them remarkably so. Their hair and eyes are simply lovely." Apart from personal charms, it is impossible not to admire the gentle grace and dignity of the wives and daughters of the Emeral Isle. Go where you will. I defe you to find an Irish woman who you will, I defy you to find an Irish woman who is otherwise than naturally distinguished—the very barmaide being superior in hearing and speech to many English duchesses.

CARE OF THE HANDS. One who has suffered from chapped hands says:—With care the hands may be kept smooth, even by those who handle the disheloth. For cleaning the hands use catmeal instead of soap, or a little ammonia or borax in the water they are washed in. Be careful to dry them thoroughly every time they are washed, and then to apply a little vaseline or cold orsam, wining the hands after the application. Oxalic acid in a weak solution will remove stains, or, what is better, a bit of lemon, for oxalic acid is poison and mass not be permitted to touch an abraded part of the skin. At night rub oatmeal over the hands and wear a pair of gloves a size or two large. This is especially for those who, after their housework is done, sit down to the paino or occupy themselves with fine sawing or silk embroidery.

AN IMPOSING LOOKING NURSE. One of the striking figures to be seen every pleasant afterno n uonn our broad promenades, says the Washington Post, is the foreign nurse of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McKay's little tob of a daughter. She presents quite an imposing spectacle in her long full cloak of dark blue cloth, bordered with a band of red, and her head, surmounted with a Russian bonnet, head-dress of puffed white tulle, from which extends down the back to the edge of the skirt two sash breath ribbons of scarlet moire, while by her side trots the dainty white-robed figure of the infant, all unconscious of the many curious glaness directed toward them. But then Washington is a city of strange sights, and even the German Minister's novel turn out, with gaudy coachman in glittering regimentals and floating yellow plume, has ceased to attract attention except from an occasional stranger in our metro-

THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

The Princers of Wales is forty-four years old, but in the shaded light of an opera box or when arrayed in full court dress (a toilet which she wears with infinite grace) she does not look a day over thirty. It seems impossible that the lovely lady can be the mother of her two tall sons, to say nothing of the two plain girls, her eldest daughters, with whom she is seen in public. Her eldest sen, Prince Albert Victor, looks a good deal like her, but it is a resemblance of caricature. His countenause reproduces that of his mother, with an added element of heaviness and stupidity. Only one of his three sisters is pretty and that is the youngest, the Princess Mand. The real beauty of the family is the second son, Prince George, who is a fresh complexioned, blonds bearded young fellow, a typical English youth, full of gayety and sprightliness, but taking more after his fat-her's family than after his beautiful mother. The English nation has always idelized the, Princess of Wales on account of her fair face and winning manners.

CELEBRATED OLD MAIDS. Look at the list of old maids. Elizabeth of England, one of the most illustrious of modern sovereigns. Her rule over Great Britain certainly comprised the most brillian literary age of the English-speaking people. Her political acumen was put to as severe tests as that of any other ruler the world ever saw. Maria Edgeworth was an old maid. It was this woman's writings that first suggested the thought of writing similarly to Sir Walter Scott. Her brain might well be-called the mother of the Waverly novels. Jane Porter lived and died an old maid. The children of her busy brain were Thaddeus of Warsaw and The Scottish Chiefs, which have moved the hearts of millions, with excitement and bears; Joanna Ballie, poet and play writer, was "one of em," Florence Nightingale, most gracious lady, heroine of lukermann and Balaklaya hospitals, has to the present, written "Miss" before her name. The man who should marry her might well craye to take the name of Nightingale. Sister Dora, the mave spirit of English pest houses, whose story is as a helpfull evangel was the bride of the world's sorrow only. And then, what names could the writer and the reader add the stock of a gun. Look at the list of old maids. Elizabeth of Dora the thing spirit of English past houses, whose story is as a helpfull evange, was the An unavoidable breach of the piece—The bride of the world search would be an illed by a deitlet, what names could the writer and the reader odd story. It is a secret still, and after all a flourage they will please you.

What names could the writer and the reader odd story is a secret still. The angle of they will please you.

What names could the writer and the reader odd story is a secret still. The angle of they will please you.

What names could the writer and the reader odd story is a secret still. The angle of they will please you.

What names could the writer and the reader odd story is a secret still. The angle of they will please you.

of those whom the great world may not know, but we know, and the little world of the village the church, the family know and prize beyond all worlds !

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE POOR MAN'S WIFE.

It is for the woman whose husband works hard to earn money that I propose this special and superior education to enable her to spare and spend his money as well and wisely as he same it. It is most necessary for the poor man's wife's to know the value of money and the nature of money's worth. The cost, value, and wise way of using her fuel is to her and hers a first need. The first principles of cookers are to her vital conditions of existence. She, ab we all, should know how to select good food, to cook it wholeknow how to select good food, to cook it wholesomely and nutritiously, to mix good driuks, to
buy cheaply, and to get good measure and exact
quantities of all she wants; to make all her
markets wiself and well: to buy all of the best,
and all at a moderate price; that is her special
wisdom. How to clothe her children, her busband and herself with good, lasting, warm stuffs;
to select them herself, to cut them herself, to
sew them herself—there is occupation, enjoyment, virtuous work. Then to be able to teach
her children, all she knows; to be able to train
them to be wise, virtuous and useful like herself—there is work and also hap lines; and then
to be able to receive from them grateful help in to be able to receive from them grateful help in return—there is reward. Then look at the poor man's leisure in a home illuminated by such #n educated woman; look at an evening fireside where books can be interestingly and well read aloud; where songs can be sung correctly and well in parts in which all can join; where stories can be well told and games of intelligence played, and where each can benefit by anothers knowledge. See how the evils and gloom of s humble lot vanish before the sunshine of an educated mother's home organization. It is to the poor man that the educated wife is the great prize of life. WOMEN WHO SHAVE.

"Did you ever shave a woman?" was the queer question put to a barber by a customer who was being shaved. "Many a one," said the parber, who went on to tell of his experience in the business. "There are ladies in town who have quite a mustache, and others who have something like a chin beard, and I have operated on both kinds. I shaved the upper lip of a lady yesterday afternoon to prepare her to go out to a party. She keeps down the growth of hair by clipping it, but she wanted to look extra fine on this occasion. Some of them troubled as she is pulled out the hairs a few at a time until they get rid of the whole growth, and there is now an electrical way of removing

them without pain from any part of the face but I know ladies who get barbers to shav; them at times, and others who can shave them-relves just like men. I tell you, there are more kind of folks in this barbarous world than some people know of." Here the knight of the brush shouted "Yext!" WHAT MAKES A GOOD NURSE.

The instinct of self-preservation-one may as well call it by a high sounding name—makes a perfect vampire of a sick man. It is not all together watching, or care, or constant service, or the keen sense of responsibility which exhausts a nurse, nor all of them combined. It is the presence of the patient's familied body,

the broad, impersonal warmen of the aun. It is the quicking of pulse by pulse, the kindling of life by life. Strange and unaccountable are physical influences, but more potent in this world than men are willing to own. They are unheeded in the hurrying crowd, where electricity passes constantly with the jostling of elbows. But the sensibilities of the insulated insulated in the insulated in the insulated insulated insulated in the insulated insulated insulated in the insulated insula invalid quiver like pith balls when brought into contact with positive and negative forces. tain persons give and others take from him the strength which is his carefully hearded treasure.

strength which is his carefully hearted treasure.
He rebels against proximity with one, and clings like a frightened child to another. To say that the well and strong are the attractive is not enough. Often they repel by those characteristics. Goodness and virtue have little to do with it, and sympathy is but a moderate factor. The feeling is almost wholly unreasonable.

CORSET PRESSURE. Conclusions with respect to a few of the most palpable changes brought about by corest pressure have been tabulated by the American Analyst as follow:—

aximum was 1,625 pounds to the square inch. This was during inspiration. The maximum in quite breathing was over the sixth and seventh cartil-

ages, and was 0,625 pounds.

2. The estimated total pressure of the corset varies between thirty and eighty pounds, and in a loose corset sivty-five pounds.

3. Within half a minute after hooking the corret such an adjustment occurs that a dis-

tinct fall in pressure results.

4. The circumference of the waist is no orierion of tightness. The difference between the waist measure with or without corsets gives no direct clue either to the number of pounds pressure or to the diminution in vital capacity. Relaxation and habit seems to effect these frac-

5. The capacity for expansion of theohest was found to be restricted one-fifth when the cor-

6. The thoratic character of the breathing in women was largely due to corset wearing.
7. The thoratic cavity is less effected by the

correct than the abdominal.

8. The abdominal wall is thinned and weak ened by the pressure of stays.

9. The liver suffers more direct pressure and

is more frequently displaced than any other organ.
10. The pelvic floor is bulged downward by

tight lacing one-third of an inch. IDLEWORK FOR WOMEN.

Book cover emboidery is coming into vogue again as a pastime for women. Good House keeping says: In olden times it was nun't work, and many fine examples of it, some of them famous, are preserved in the British and other museums. One of these, the cover of a small Bible printed in 1590, is of green velvet, small Bible printed in 1590, is of green velvet, richly embroidered in seed pearls, with a garnet in the center. The design is a broad border ornament with a running design, the center being a iily-like radiating flower. The corner ornaments are roses and flour de lis. The flower stems are of gold thread. A book presented to Queen Elizabeth by Archbishop Parker was emboridered in colors and gold thread, respecting a park with deer trees and flowers. presenting a park with deer, trees and flowers. Modern work is done on silk, satinor velet, either in original or copied designs, appropriate to the contents of the book or otherwise, affording un-limited scope for choice and skill in design and treatment. The embroidered cover is then sent to the binder's along with the book upon which it is to be placed, care, of course, being taken to make the size right. The results may be made very beautiful and desirable for center table and

bondoir books.

Never he above your calling, or be afraid to appear dressed in accordance with the business you are performing.

St. Vinceent de Paul at the beginning of

all his actions, used these words, "My God, I will now do this because I believe it to be pleasing to Thee,"

When we rise in the morning, we ought to give thanks to God, and to do every action throughout the day in the sign of the Saviour.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

F. P. Tenner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B. a sure cure for Dyspepala, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. la

THE SHEET STATE STATES OF THE WESTER

for Infants and Children.

विकास के भी भी भी अपने हैं। विकास के किस के देखा है जो अपने के किस क किस के किस क

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that community is superior to any prescription it is superior to any prescription is I recommend it as superior to any prescription mown to me." H. A. Arouer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

gestion.
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUE COMPANY, 77 MUSTRY Street, N. Y.

DECEPTIONS OF WOMEN.

'The Duchess" Tells of Some Modern Evils of the Tollet.

"Loveliness unadorned," says an old writer, "is adorned the most." But is it? Is there a stoic living who will refuse to confase that Venne delicately clothod in purple human, a very monster to whom someibility is and fine linen is preferable to Venus in a unknown. dowdy gown?

But the question is how far a woman may go in the beautifying of her person, and what are the levitimate means the may use to render herself attractive in the eyes of men? It has been said that women dress to please each other. To annoy each other and to please men would have been nearer the truth. Ins great marriage market is always open, and that every woman sees in every man a possible husband is a fact not to be denieda very natural and reasonable one, teo. Marriage, believe me, is better for women than all the "rights" they ever screamed or speechified about, and a nursery full of pretty bables to be desired beyond the high est diplomae all the colleges in the world can offer.

But to gain this busband, is it right that s woman should descend to artifice? Has she any right to heighten by unlawful means such charms as nature may have endowed her with and thus show herself to him a creature altogether different to that which her own glass nees in the privacy of her own room. Say nature, that great mother of us all, has denied a rosy bloom to her cheek, is it fair to the possible husband" that she should make up the deficiency by complexion tablets, ect. ? If her tresses are spare and sandyhued, has she any business to beguile that is the presence of the patients familiated body is the presence of the patients familiary to the patients familiary of trusting than by pilling up false locks upon whoever is near. The weakling pants for life her head, and dyeing those meagre, natural Life he must have. Give me your hand. Send the full charge of your human battery along my veins. That is better than wine, better than the broad, impersonal warmth of the head, and dyeing those meagre, natural hard figure be of the angular order, all points, and thin to a fault, is she justified in going to the conjudicing of pulse he will be broad in the mearost dressmaker and having such and such articles, largely advertised, and guaranteed to give a walking skeleton what the modistes call "Une figure ravissante!"

If I must speak the truth, even at the risk of offending half my elsters, I will say "deci-

dedly not." No woman has any right to wilfully deceive any one, but least of all him with whom the elects to spend her life. A woman is not necessarily bad who may so punishment will overtake her, and will lie in the fact that when she is found out (as must be the case scorer or later) her title to respect from her husband will be seriously damaged. He can hardly entertain for her that perfect trust in her probity that is the bails of all true matrimonial bappiness.

That the use of cosmetics is largely on the increase among woman is not to be denied. first to condemn the effence are also the first | leave it. to condone. They abuse, yet tolerate. Loui disapprobation and smeers behind the back, with emiles and admiring words to the face is not the way to ours a folly such as this. Let men once sternly and openly declare their abhorrence of all paints and pigments as used by the gentler sex, and some check may be laid upon the use of them; for it is impossible to believo—exoe;; in a few rare cases, such as one I have dimity hinted at—that men are blind to the perpetual rouging, powdering, dyoing, and padding that goes on among their women acquaintances.

But of all these evils, tight-lacing is ussuredly the worst. Rouge may min the complexion, tight-lacing will certainly destrey the constitution. And where lies the great necessity for it? Tell a woman that her body is not formed in proportion, that this or that part is too large or too small to agree harmoniously with the other parts, and shewell, she will not thank you, yet she will deliberately squeez; and press and generally ill-use her waist until it is out of all symmetry with the other members of her body, simply because Fashion, that most despote of all tyrants, has ordered her to do so; and thereby she destroys all that natural grace, that delicate poising of the limbs, that gracious bearing of herself that in all probability was given at her birth.

Her walk becomes a mineing trot, her voice after the smallest exertion falls from her in little tremulous gasps, it is with the greatest difficulty alone that she can sink with any semblance of grace into a lounging chair ; and when at last, the fatiguing day having come to an end, she resigns herself into the hands of her maid, and lets her remove the cruel band that all that day long has been torturing her, the relief is an great that but for shame and pride's sake she could give way to

a good cry.

And nothing gained! That seems to me the most marvellous part of it all. The Venus of Milo, of whem these foolish virgins would doubtless rave were you to introduce the subject, has a waist, we all know, quite as large as two of the preposterous ones of which the girl of the period is so proud. Da they ever pause to consider why we admire her? that it is because here nature is expressed as she really is, the human form divine carved for an adoring world in just

such guise as Heaven had sent it forth? There can scarcely be a more distressing sight than a girl finely and strongly made, with handsome shoulders and well-medelled arms, and a walst perhaps a little under sixteen inches and a half. Surely this is a sorry spectacle, on which the Greeks of old (those lovers and creators of beauty) would have shed a shrinking tear. It seems as though a keen nor easter would blow her into two. One may be indeed pardoned for the speoulation as to when the pretty Grecian feature that adorns the middle of her face will have

assumed a tinge distinctly orimson.

As to modern follies in dress, such as long trains (now for a moment happily forgotten) and bustles, and such like, I confess I hardly see how a woman is to emancipate herself from these without being regarded by the world as a "dowdy." Terrible word! What woman, unless she be specially charged with that strength of mind which, of course,

here, an absurd " tall" there, a ridiculous addition to one's back, does no harm, and (though one should blash to confess it) often gives occupation to the idle mind. The cleverest women are not above the delighte of vanity; the most chaste find pleasure in the thought that their bonnet is becoming. If any woman says to the contrary, do not believe her, or else dub her without delay un-

No one speaking honestly or from the heart will condemn altogether the pretty chances and changes that Fashion each year brings in her train. It is but the extravagances, the artifices, the deceptions that must be cried dewn. Put on a charming dress by all means, but do not redden your cheeks and your lips, and let the shadows beneath your eyes be only those that your lashes have cast there. Do not seek to attract attention by making yourself a moving falsehood. Are you not pretty and fresh enough, all you handsome girls and beautiful women, to be able to light your way through life and take hearts captive without the aid of art?

Handsome girls, beautiful women! My heart falls me as I think of those others, the very many whom nature has left out in the cold while dispensing her hest, most splendld gifts. The ugly ones! The plain girls and women who, hankering after the good things bestowed upon their fairer sisters; filled with a desire to be as they are, reach out their hands toward the human aids that are on all sides offered them. What of them? Must they be heartlessly rebuked because they strive to gain that shore where love and admiration and the best things life gives do lie? If a little color—secretly and in deadly fear of discovery—leid on makes the sallow check less unlovely, if a touch here and there im proves the ungalaly figure there is a perpetual grief to its owner, who among us has the heart to drag this culprit, to whom nature has been unkind, to the bar of human justice? Few I think-I hope,

But those whom I would censure are the fashionable beauties of the day, those who possessed of sufficient charms, an honest share of loveliness, would still add to their store. Heaven has been kind, but, like the daughters of the horse-leech, they cry. "More, more!" and are never satisfied. They paint their faces, and tire their heads, and look out of their windows as did a famous beauty of yore, who, though old age must have over deceive, but she runs the risk of being called taken her by then, did not know how graceso, and she is certainly foolish; for her fully to welcome him, and would still be coquetting with those that came and went.

Beauty is truth, truth beauty-that is all ye know or earth, and all ye need to know."

sings one of the sweetest of dead posts, and I leave it to you, all women on whom the sun shines, is it a truthful thing to pretend you are lovelier then you really are, and is beauty fraudulently obtained worth the acceptance And whose fault is it! Men who are the of any man? To your own consciences I

even the most real, is not everything. Other graces are to be desired. What says Carew, that sweet old post?

" But a smooth and steadfast mind, Gentle thoughts and calm desires, Hearts with equal love combined, Kindle never dying fires. Where these are not, I despise Lovely cheeks or lips or eyes."

And as to that foolish borrowing from sources whose names we should be ashamed to speak aland, why, there is another old poet, Herrick, a contemporary of Carew. who has a word or two to say to you about

"A stweet disorder in the drass Kindles in clothes a wantonness; A shawl about the shoulders thrown Into a fine distraction"-

"A careless shoe string, in whose vie I see a wild civility—

Do more bewitch me, than when art Is too precise in every part !" THE DUCHESS

FASHION'S MIRROR.

Spanish flounces are coming in again, A glass top fruit dish is mounted with silver in Louis XV, abyle.

Old-fashioned shovels of oxidized silver are used as shoe horns. White cloth is a great deal worn in dresses

by young girls. A shepherd's Grock of Roman gold makes very bandsome hat pin. Muffe made o feathers are flat and square with a how for ornament.

Mail pouches are reproduced in oxidized silver and used as stemp boxes. Cuff buttons of burnished gold have one-half

rnamented with chased flowers. Rose pink, coral and lettuce green will be carried over in the spring shades. Low-necked waists are either round or pointed, and are not extremely low.

Velvet evening dresses are to be worn in greater numbers than for some years past, Silver embroidery on lisse and in white faille rivals the gold trimming so long in fashion, Bracelets of twisted rope paterns are studded promise uously with enamelled pausies,

Gold and silver stars, galoons and pins are andsomely used on expensive dress bonnets. A beautiful jewel case of Viennese make in f solid allver, and lined with quilted blue satin,

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is good in case of accidents and emergencies, and when coupled with Hagyard's Vellow Oll will eiten save life, "Yellow Oil ourse, all painful injuries, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, rheumatic and neuralgic pains and is in fact a handy and reliable surgical aid.

Most of the people who come to want, by in three days my appetite returned in a week the way, do not want to come.

To get belief from indigestion, billionsness, constitution or torpid liver without dis-turbing the stomach or purging the bewels, take a lew doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills. THINGS TO THINK OF.

BY PEILIP O'NETL.

. If we would but think ! Well, this is just what the mind is fer—to think I God gave us this power that we might us it for salvation. There are some few who think if salvation ouce in reven days-that is, on the Sabbathle this enough? It is fair to give six days' earnest faithful work to the world and this short I fa, and put off God and eternity with one day in the week? We should think of Gud always. Everything we do, dreay, or think, should be referred to Him. He is the "first" and the "last." We may think of Him in the house, in the field, or on the road. While employed in the ordinary vocations our hearts may be increasing in fervid love for God. It is the will of God that all should he saved, and it is His command that all shall be holy. Our state in life is no bar to
the highest sanctity or the greatest interior
the highest sanctity or the greatest interior happiness. My friend, you can continue at a ork and converse with God. You can soon team to say the sweetest things to Him, and your every moment will be gilded with joy. Your work will be a pleasure because it does not deprive you of Him, and, having Him, you can want for nothing. We read (James IV. S), "Draw nigh to God and He will draw nigh to you." Learn to talk to God and then it will become your delight to talk of Him, tor out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. When you hear people always taiking of money, politics, trade, balls, watering-places, fine dresses, or ridiculing their neighbors, you can rest assured that they rarely think of God in their hearts. As a little dew-drop reflects the light of the sun, so the most simple nature may, by walking and conversing with God, become hely and beau-tiful. My friend, "draw nigh to God and He will draw nigh to you," The Apostle James has given his word for it.

OTHER THINGS TO THINK OF.

My friend, it is a pleasant, heart-lifting thought to know on your dying-bed that you did not wait until the last moment to "dra night o God." You had been making love to Bim a long time. Your lips now murmur His endearing name with a passionate thrill. Your heart throbs with a love almost divine. Such a death-bed is a holy scene-a blessed place, where invisible angels shed a perfume around. My friends, "draw nigh to God and He will deaw nigh to you."

FOR CHILDREN TO THINK OF.

A mother's love ! Look into those dear eyes, listen to that loved volor, notice the feeling of even a single touch of that gentle hand Make much of it while yet you have the gift of a mother's love. Read the unutterable longing beaming from those eyes ; the kind anxiety of that tone. In after life you may have friends-kind and valued friends-but never again will you have the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished on you that warmed your young life boneath a mother's care. When years have passed away, sad she his laid beside your father in the churchyard, her grave will become a holy place to you. Her voice will whisper through the mist of years, and you will perhaps drop a tear sacred to the memory of the most un. solnah love you can ever know in this world.

FOR ALL TO THINK OF. Old faces pass before us every hour, yet how few stop to look a second time at an old taded face? We meet them on every side. They abound on the streets and in the churches-wrinkled, sallow, faded faces, that have once been young and many of them beautiful. They have borne the heat and burden of their day, toiled faithfully for stalwart sons and daughters, who, perhaps, rarely think of them. There is an obligation due to them from us all. Every line of these faded faces means a thousand cares and heartackes. Each furrow represents days and nights of wearing, watching, and anxious prayers for the well-doing of those committed to their charge. No mother ever had a child go wrong without suffering such a crucifixion be may, perhaps, always keep himself above the of soul as fits her for eternal rest. It may common clay, above matter except to pick up a not show itself in her face for years, but it life-austaining morsel. It took the saints to pre-will come at last. The classic step grows ceive how mind can soar above matter. When slow and painful, the form becomes bent with the burden of life and its manifold griefs. If all the sacrifices, the self-depials were written upon the faces of taded old women whom we pass by so thoughtlessly, we might read lines that would transfigure them into fairy forms of angelio beauty. We, too, will take our places in the ranks of the faded and unnoticed

marching past. THE FIRST THOUGHT.

faces some day, and it may be that some one will pause to utter a benediction as we go

When we have thought of these things the heart becomes more tender, and our sympathles grow broader toward our fellow-man. and we commend them to the care of the Fatner who is in beaven, and we ask Him to supply them with His graces to the measure of their needs; and as the gentle and tender emotions flow in waves across the soul we say. as we reverently bend the head : "Blessed be God, the Father of all."

THE RESIDENCE OF THE POPE The Vationa at Rome is a collection of buildings, erected at various times and for various purposes, consisting of a papal residence, a library and a mussum. The first residence of the Pope was erected by St. Symmachus, between 498 and 514. This ancient palace was rebuilt in the thirteenth century by Innocent III., between 1277 and 1321; but the Lateran continued to be the papal residence, and the Vatican palace was only used on state occasions and for the recaption of any foreign sovereigns visiting Rome, While the popes resided at Avignon, France—in 1309 to 1377—the Lateran palace full into doosy, and, for the take of greater security afforded by the vicinity of the fort trees of St. Angelo, it was determined to make the pontificial residence at the Vatioan; and the first conclave was held there in 1378. The length of the Vatican palace is 1.15t English feet, is breadth 767 feet. It has eight grand staircases, twenty courts and is said to contan 11,000 apartments of different sizes. The small portion of the Vatican inhabited by the Pope is never seen except by those who are admitted to a specal audience. Two hundred and fifty six popes are reckened from St. Peter to Leo X., Inclusive. The library of the Vati can was founded by the early popes, but has been greatly augmented in modern times. The noble ball is of splendid architectural propor-tions, surrounded by a immense double gallery, the whole adorued with frescoes, busts, statues and columns, but no books or manuscripts are to be seen; they are all enclosed in cabinets of painted weed. The number of printed books does not exceed 40,000 but the collection of manuscripts is the finest in Europe, and is said to amount to upwards of 25,000. The Museum of Art is the finest in the world.

I felt like a new man, It was wonderful what that one bottle did for me," writes Arthur Allohin, of "Guntsville, Muskoka," who suffered from dyspepsis,

A LETTER TO A MAN WHO DRINKS

MY DEAR FRIEND:

My Dear Friend:

You do a very foolish thing.

What man, having to walk along a precipice, takes means of growing dizty at the time?

Who goes on purpose to the wild beat's lair to be devoured? The man who drinks to drown his troubles, proceeds most neressonably. Is one trouble not sufficient? Do you not know that the trouble begotten of drink is the greatest kind of trouble? Might I ask you to rend five minutes in thinking how many personal of your acquaintance were the victims of drink, and the prey of drink's troubles? When in your city the last time I visited the city of P———. While there I inquired about several families or individuals. "They took to drink," and died it's victims victims of its poverty, victims of its degradation and despair. O. God I some of them were bursed in the potter's field. To drown trouble! Is one chain not sufficient? Meet trouble! Is one chain not sufficient? Meet your troubles like a man, If you wrestle vilistrength to win other contests. If you plunge into the tavern to prepare yourself for she battle you must pay for what you order. What you pay out to the tavernkeeper, does not do battle with you sgainst your troubles. The article you get in exchange for your money keeps you from eating your meals with reliah and regularity. To strive with your troubles you need all the vigor you have or can gain. Then in the tavern there are other playboys beside the grink. there are other playboys beside the drink. There are other playboys beside the drink. There are drinkers and there is a mixer of drinks and drinkers. You must come off the loser in the game. The gentleman behind the counter must be paid for his resolution and the keeping of it, by which he threw away his conscience to appage in making motors by demonstrate the engage in making money by demoralizing his dupes, whom he calls friends and customers. What pays for the furniture of the tavern-more costly than that of the gorgeous cathedral? What pays for the inventions of luxury and the luxuries of invention of the tavern man's residence? What supports the underpinnings and underlinings of the commodity which vulgar people call check; which he may denominate outsiness ability, and which is so essential to the tavern keeper? What pays for the golden jinglings and silver mountings and dolman sacqueings and other adorments of that gentleman's adorments? It is not your money? man's adornments? Is it not your money? Why not give it to your little wife, whom, perhaps, you kept from gracing a convent. Her intelligence and dutiful love will carefully store it away until joyfully brought forth for the pur-pose of drowning your troubles—some creditor's bill.

The play over, now go out with a swimming head in search of time flown forever, with weakened unmanned frame, in search of more hopelessly lost endeavor; with light purse in search of what is best to do with a heavier one, or even with the contents your purse enjoyed before.

Oh! it is a hard world. What gives it the
extreme of bitterness? We ourselves. We
remember when we were told by her who wore remember when we were total by her who were a ring that the dreaded fault was covered over by hearty promises in the friendship we bore for both; "how little of the past did stay." How during visits we thought most desired, we hoped and prayed that as the new abode "faced the church," the two lives in one faced grace, because and heaven. How when the news happiness, and heaven How, when the news of the careless (!) interested care of a tiny care balf reached us in northern boly nursery of our sacardotal life, from the big pen of the sick, broken down, soon to die, big hearted, widowed, uncared, without a shadow of delay we hurried off all our concentrated energetic advice to have

the care transferred to you. It was done.
Without drink you are capable, full of energy with drink no man is a manly man. Did you not enjoy spiritual and temporal blessings from the beginning until the end of the year, for which on bended knees you pledged yourself before me? What happiness shone round the little lady's countenance when she heard you the masses were offered for you without your knowledge, Oh! if not for one who would watch over you every interest as constantly, if possible, as your guardian angel; if not, for the sake of her who gave you herself in Holy Cross, for the sake of your soul, for the love of God, go get on your knees before some soul-thirsting, allget on your guess before some soul unitating, all consecrated priest, and pledge yourself stoutly, but in all dependence upon God's help, against the accursed, blighting, abominable habit of drinking intoxicating drink.

A man is a good deal more than a junk of clay, after all. By the little animation he possesses he can add to himself angelic wings by which we are denying ourselves for some time what the material part of our being craves we suppose our possibility of learning the alphabet by which the saints learned their knowledge of the craving, crumbling, gross, sluggish inclination of our material beings to be dissolved and to be dust again, and the upward soaring spiritual flight by which they would be dissolved and be with

We deny ourselves by means of God's grace, which is a participation of God Himself let down from His eternal splendor into the soul through its frozen neutransparent, earthen windows. When we follow this light for some distance, in spite of the walls of ignorance, darkness, disease and death that surround and break in on us, our enjoyment of the contrast may inspire us with wonder how we could expect an endless life of infinite enjoyment, and how God could be so good as to give His all fulfilling promise to this effect. Besides the deception, intellectual darkness, incurable disease and lamentable death sown broadcast by strong drink, an irrepressible, manifold curse must have moved over it, into it and all around

about it.
Thousands of men and women have cursed it, thousands of orphans, and culprits, and criminals, and convicts have cursed it; writers and statesmen have cursed it, bishops and priests by decrees and sermons have cursed it; God. Almighty in His written and traditional word: seems to have cursed it. Its vendors, votaries, gourmands, gains and gainers seem to be-

Read the paper I send you with this read Mr. McKenzie's article. I hardly think you belong to this year a harvest of drunkards; If you do not turn in your course you don't know how soon you will belong to this headless, soulless. army of drankards.

The pledge is not enough. No man can keep his soul in fair condition on earthly food. Thus fed it must become stunted and perich. Fort-nustely we have divine medicine for our sin-sick souls, and divino food to keep them round, ruddy and ripening. If a man excuses his bearish appetite for strong drink on plea of drown'ng care he should choke his pet animal once or twice a mouth, and always fear his coming back to life again with the fulness of the divine food of the Blessed Eucharist and with the compunction of penauce that chain such un-ruly animals. Prayer, humble and trusting, is another divine auxiliary. Guarding against danger, places persons, &c., clears the ground for these auxiliaries.

December 26, 1888.

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

Mesers. Oraddock & Co., Gentlemen : Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. manuscripts is the finest in Europe, and is said to amount to upwards of 25,000. The Museum of Art is the finest in the world.

ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

"For three months I could not eat a full while taking the first three bottles, and I know meal or do a day's work." I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, began using it, and in three days my appetite returned line week.

1 Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H.

JAMES CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Fills and Onther who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION, some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds it is just the thing for him. Respectfully.

Lawrenceburg, Arderson Co., Ky:

Lawrenceburg, Arderson Co., Ky:

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WEDNESDAY..... JANUA'

CALENDAR FOR TP

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, F Arousal of the B.V. THURSDAY, Jan. 24, S THURSDAY, Jan. 24, S. Timothy.
FRIDAY, Jan. 25, Co.
SATURDAY, Jan. 26
SUNDAY, Jan. 27, Third Sunday after Epiphany.

Monday, Jan. Monday, Jan. &. St. Cyril. Tuesday, Jan. 29, St. Francis de Sales.

TRISH F AIGHT AND IRISH MIGHT.

With At intending it, Goldwin Smith has paid a high compliment to the Irish people of America, and, indeed, to the whole Irlah ra' sengaged in the Nationalist movement, Mich is none the less flattering as coming Arom an avowed enemy. In his review of Prof. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" In the London Times the other day, Mr. Smith assures English readers that American fear of the Irish is at the bottom of all the unfriendly acts or declarations of Mr. Cleveland, of the Senate, and of both political parties. Lord Sackville's dismissal, the Retaliation message, the delay in ratifying the Extradition treaty, the agitation against admission of English goods, and the attacks of all kinds on England during the recent campaign, were all due to a desire to win the Trish vote. Both parties assumed that the Irish vote was only to be had by acts or professions of hostility to England. "Americans are, indeed," says Professor Smith, "ashamed of their subserviency to the Irish, and the rewolt against their domination is beginning. But the Irish themselves hate England as much as ever, and compel Americans to pretend to hate her."

Mr. Smith's purpose in making these declarations is to deny Professor Bryce's state- who bring to the discharge of their duties a ment that Irish-American hatred of England Rule,

journals representing Irish opinion on this side of the water should speak out with no uncertain sound, that the British public may know precisely what is the true sentiments of the Irish people towards their English brethren. With the exception of a small minority, Irishmen everywhere recognize the great fact in European politics that the eafety and permanence of the British nation is bound up with the destiny of Ireland, that It is essential that the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland should be united in a bas seitredil laups dith qual liberties and a common citizenship. They hold that, as the people of the several states of the American Union, and the people of the several provinces of the Dominion enjoy the same equality before the law, knowing no distinctions, so should the people of the British Islas, without distinction as to race, religion, or place of residence. The idea of obtaining the career of the Canadian Premier, Cromrecognition of this principle by physical force | well prostrated the old liberties of England has been abandoned, and since the Liberal party, led by Mr. Gladstone, has adopted the House of Lords was cowed and spiritiess, Irish autonomy as the first plank in its plat- the Commons filled with his creatures, and by form, the struggle has been transformed from him, for the first time in English history rerebellion against misrule into a constitutional agitatien for reform.

the character of the Irish movement has altogether ebliterated the bitterness and animosities arising from centuries of grinding tyranny and heartless oppression, but we do culous name for a colonial legislature—filled contend that the whole strength of those feelings has been diverted from England, the render his will supreme. The daring of his historical tyrant and oppressor, to the Tory party of England, which seeks to perpetuate to dread national institutions, but to size permanently the old, bad, futile policy of them, master them and turn them into means blood and iron, against which the brightest for enhancing his power. Parliament is an and best Englishmen with the bedy of the obstacle and an encumberance which he would nglish democracy have revolted.

Mr. Smith may refuse to recognize this alteration in the attitude of the Irish people, but, under the circumstances, we submit that we are in a better position to expound the gifted in some respects as Mr. Goldwin Smith, stamp and semblance of law. Those also were the views expressed by Mr. William O'Brien to audiences in Canada, and Westminster and of the Irish in America population, Sir John Macdonald has contriv-

confirms their sincerity. If. as Mr. Smith affirms, the Irish in fact must be socepted in its full significance. Lary his hirthday, proplaimed as public boll.

the same in object and method as that, which in times past estranged and made the lifesh enemies of England. The failu 40 of that policy has been demonstrated o per and over again, and is now approaching the final demonstration. By persistence in it the present ministry justifies and has challenged the direct reprisal, but th Arish people, submitting to the wise co susel of their chosen leaders and Liberal alli en, are content to fight for the restoration of their natural undoubted rights on the lines of constitutional reform: Taking this perfy correct view of the situation, it wil A most be denied that Trish-American citiz are acting right in making the foreign r Asiliens of the coercionist Salisbury minis my as 'unhappy as possible. Indeed, it is , their duty to do so, and with more reason t' Ann where parliamentary opposition has to

throw all possible obstacles in the way of a pulloy relieved to be unjust and danger-007 . The spirit which moves the Irish-Americans to-day is the same as that which animated the Irish Brigade at Fontency, and Mr. Goldwin Smith may repeat with emphasis the curse of King George on the laws that deprive England of the friendship of Irish hearts and the strength of Irish arms.

We accept with satisfaction the high compliment implied in Mr. Smith's letter to the Times. It is a grand tribute to Irish genius. political power and patrictism paid by an enemy. He confesses, whatever may be his motive, that fear of the Irish controls both the great parties in the United States, and we have only to look across the water to see the same impressive fact dominating all other Issues in Great Britain! Yet Mr. Smith stares with wide open eyes at this blinding proof of the might and majesty of the Irish race, and still clings with more than insular stunidity, remarkable in one otherwise clearheaded, to the exploded idea that Ireland can be permanently enslaved! Let him learn a lesson from his own writings, read and study "Irish History and Irish Character." written by himself in days of better inspiration, and he may yet place himself abreast with the great liberal movement of the day,

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Parliament will assemble at Ottawa in a few days to repeat the tiresome formula of legislation. To those familiar with the history of that parliament since confederation the prospect presents little hope for the amelioration of the evils that efflict the country. From all quarters of "the Greater Half of the Continent" alleged representatives of the people will assemble, yet, with the exception of a small minority, it may be truly said that few of them really know what they ought to de. The proposition may safely be laid down. however, that one set of them will go to Ottowa to vote for the Ministry whenever required; another set, equally predetermined, to vote against it. A considerable number may be regarded as boodlemen simply, who consider their functions at Ottawa as consisting principally of taking care of the main chance. A minority there certainly is, or it would be a dismal outlook for the country, sincere desire to legislate honestly for the pubhonesty, from an assembly constituted as this bordering on idlocy.

How could it be otherwise than weak, corupt and subservient?

Sir John Macdonald has been often comof his methods for retaining power and managing parliament by the arts of corruption. The comparison is not luapt, as far as it goes. that of the man whose malign influence has so long dominated the public life of Canada. Thomas Oromwell, author of the Protestant presents to our view a statesman whose character, methods and objects were ante-types of at the feet of the King. Under his influence presentative institutions were converted into instruments of a far-reaching, reactionary We will not pretend that this change in tyranny. Sir John Macdonald has prostrated the liberties of old Canada, the Senate under his manipulation has sunk beneath contempt, and the House of Commons-ridiwith enough creatures of his own selection to temper has led him, as it led Cromwell, not uses parliament as a means for shrouding the

With a Governor-General shorn of all power and responsibility, and representing a Crown 276, thus reducing the government majority government has been beaten, has clearly he action of the Irish representatives at almost mythical to the great mass of the by 22 votes on a division. ed to substitute his own will for that of the people, and to impress his personality so America have been powerful enough to con- completely on the popular imagination trol the policy and action of the United that we see it gravely proposed in the States adversely towards Great Britain, the Tory press to have each recurring 11th Janu- grounds for the gravest apprehension. It is

politician reduce their fellowmen to the level of their own degradation.

He has nothing to fear from a Senate whose members are creatures of his own creation, nor has he anything to dread from a House of Commons orowded with members directly or indirectly nominated by himself. With such a parliament as this, Sir John Macdonald may well trust, as the historian Greene says of Cromwell, to make the nation accomplice in his schemes of avarice and accbition. Nor does the comparison between the two men end here; for we see the Canadian Premier rising to the andacity of breaking with a power to which at other times he truckled, and sending Louis Riel to the scalfold, as Cromwell sent Thomas More to the block. Without a sub ervient parliament to have ventured on the enormous misappropriation of public property involved in his treatment of the Northwest. As the minister of Henry used the lands and revenues of the suppressed monasteries to establish a nowerful party (from which, by the way, we date the birth of the Whige) so has Sir John Macdonald used the lands, resources and revenues of half a continent to secure himself a followof an uncrowned dictator. By parliamentary enactment under his inspiration ring rule has been fixed upon the necks of the people and private corporations endowed with the power of taxing their food. In the same way "redistribution" was made to do the work of disfranchisement, and the infamy of the Gerrymander was crowned by the partizan Revising Barrister and chaired by the mercanary Re now, very nearly \$50 per head, or fifteen turning Officer.

Our historical parallel would be incomplete, however, were we not to point out that. as in the case of Cromwell, the conduct of Sir John Macdonald shows the importance of olinging to the forms of constitutional freedom evne when their life is all but lost. As the historian already drawn upon observes : "In the inevitable reaction against tyranny. they furnish centres for the reviving energies of the people, while the returning tide of liberty is enabled, through their preservation, to flow quietly and naturally along its traditional channels." We are also told that even before Cromwell passed to his doom, the tide of liberty was returning. So does it appear to us now in Canada, under similar circumstances. The elements of resistance survive and are developing rapidly. From necessity and a desire to build up a faction interested in the maintenance of his policy, Sir John Macdonald has equandered the vast means of wealth which flowed into the treasury from the natural resources and high credit of the country, with reckless prodigality. As conduct precisely like this conributed, after the fall of Cromwell, to the revival of the spirit of independence in England. se do we trace the same effect in Canada, and so the old saying that history repeats itself is destined to find a new fulfillment in the impending fall of the House that Jack built.

GLADSTONIAN VICTORIES.

RECENT events in England indicate has diminished since Mr. Gladstone adopted lie good. But taking parliament as a whole, larity. In the elections for the new county are right the Protestant champions in the the Home Rule policy. This is done, of no man who has studied its composition, the Loards at London the Liberals carried all becourse, with the ultimate object of affecting means employed for securing a majority for fore them. But perhaps a still more striking English public epinion adversely to Home the government, and the character of its victors was the election of the Liberal Mr. leading spirit, can have a particle of faith or | Wilson for the House of Commons in Govan On this point it is very necessary that confidence in it. He who should expect last Friday, by a majority of 1,071 over the wisdom, justice, independence, even common | Tory, Sir John Pender. The seat was held by a Liberal Cosrcionist, whose death caused parliament is, would, in so doing, display an the vacancy, and who had been returned at tants of Ontario say if the Catholic clergy of amount of confiding innocence lamentably last election by about 370 majority. Net this Province should plead with the Governor only did the Liberals reverse that, but trebled the reverse, and actually reduced the aggre- it for a moment. We are amazed sometimes own by 1,208. In view of these great proofs pared with Walpole because of the similarity of the increasing strength of the Liberals in London and the north, taken with the general discredit into which the government has fallen en account of its foreign policy, its gerent attitude of the Protestant clergy tobut we would go farther back in English failure to pacify Ireland, and the revelations history for a character more in keeping with of incompetency and corruption in connection with military and neval administration, the Liberals and Nationalists have good reason to expect a national victory when an appeal Revolution in England under Henry VIII. is again made to the people at a general elec-

In a review of the contests that have taken place during the thirty months since the general elections, the London Daily News shows how the Home Rule cause has steadily advanced. Since that time sixty-five new members, it says, have been elected to Parliament. Thirty-one Conservatives have been returned to fill seats formerly held by Tories; sixteen Gladstonians have been similarly electrenegade, and nine Parnellites now sit where the same number of other Nationalists was formerly seen. This accounts for fifty-seven of the by-elections, held since the general contest, leaving eight to be disposed of, and the Tories, to wit: Ayr Burghs, Southampton, West Edenburgh, Northwich, Spalding. Burnly and Coventry, while they have lost one, Doncaster. The Mews, furthermore. gladly dispense with, but cannot. He there points out that the Tories and their allies fore accepts the situation by taking a leaf have lost by the defection of sitting members, from the policy of Thomas Cromwell and one or two of the dissentient Liberals having boldest aggressions under the well of popular an inspection of the House at the present

THE DOMINION PUBLIC DEBT.

The astounding rate at which the public direction thus indicated. debt of the Dominion is rolling up furnishes impossible that the process can continue much

nine millions greater than his highest estiprospect whatever before the Canadian people Further than this the debt, which in 1882 was \$35 per head of the population; which Sir Leonard Tilley estimated would not be over 234.27 in 1890; which, he assumed. might even fall to \$20 per head if his views about the sale of the land were realized, is dollars per head higher in 1888-1889 than Sir Leonard Tillsy assumed that it would be in 1890. And, remember, there is no possible hope that this debt per bead can be reduced.

THE JESUITS' BILL NOT DISAL-

A despatch from Ottawa, dated January 20, conveys the decision of the Federal Government not to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act. The writer of the despatch announces "on authority that the bill has been under consideration of Council, and it has been decided that the act being one coming entirely within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature should not be interfered with by the Dominion Government, and that it will not, therefore, be disallowed."

It would be hard to understand how any other decision could be legally and constitutionally arrived at, as we have already shown in these columns. It will be in order now for the Evangelical Alliance and the Orangemen to turn their guns on Sir John Macdonald's government as they have been turning them on Mr. Mercler and his cabinet. But, we think, the best answer they can get has already been given by the Waterico Ad. vertiser, which says :-

The Jesuits' Bill passed the legislature last summer without a dissenting vote. Such eminent chempions of Protestantism as Mr. Lyaob, Mr. Hall and Mr. Robertson gave the a piece of wise and just legislation, and put their stamp of approval on it. The Proteslegislature were wrong. But it is after all a question of responsible government. Deliberate and pranimous acts of the people's representatives should not be rudely overridden by prerogative. The Evangelical Alllance has zeal without sense and without any of the amenities that should characterize the attitude of those of one religious faith towards those of another. What would the Protes-General to disallow a similar not of the Ontario legislature? They would not stand gate Tory vote 225, while increasing their at the patience with which the Catholics bear the attacks from the ministers of their separated brethren. The interests of Protestantism in this Province are only endangered by the fire-brand appears of a set of disappointed politicians and the constantly belliwards the Catholic majority. But perhaps the good sense of the Protestant population will do a great deal to neutralize the baneful effects of the warfare which is being so indus- ing delusion that Irishmen at home are in the triously waged in those two directions.

THE London Free Press, commenting on granting the sum of \$400,000 in lieu of com. pensation for lands now in its possession which were formerly owned by the Jesuits. That is the real point that has to be dealt with." If this view be correct, the Act caned; one "Unionist" has replaced another not be legally disallowed, for it is already within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. The centralizing tendency of the Tory party and its secret desire to curtail the prerogatives of the provinces is shown, however, by another suggestion in of these eight the Gladstonians have won the ame article from which we have quoted. seven, all of which were formerly carried by "It may be found necessary," save our contemporary, "to revise the entire British North America Act so as to restrict the powers of the local legislatures, which were unwisely made far too wide." This idea is in direct contradiction to the principles laid down and agreed upon by the Quebec Interprovincial Conference, and would be resisted returned to the party fold, and it says that with all their power by the provinces. What is really wanted is a clear definition of Sentiments Irishmen than even a man se assent and of giving to acts of despotism the time indicates that the manisterialists, all the powers of the federal authority in regard told, number 383, as against 394 elected in to the veto. But the fact that in all cases of 1886, and the opposition counts 287, as against appeal to the Privy Council the federal established certain limitations to the exercise of the veto. These great advantages the provinces will not resign, and should there be a revision of the constitution, it must be in the

The policy which the Tory government is day throughout the Dominion i Thus would longer without producing a national financial leged Scotland Yard spy J. T. Kirby, a head quarters as rather a desirable event in 000,000 passengers.

orash. The St. John Galor points our sums in the hotels of Montreal. It will be found suggest future improvements in the vessely that the not debt of Canada might be in 1890 | interesting in connection with the efforts made \$100,000,000, but certainly not more than by the London Times to hunt up evidence ing for a fight and has made herself chaories.

Kirbe's main obto England, the United States and D \$100,000,000, but certainly not more than against the Irish leaders. Kirby's main obto England, the United States and France.

\$175,000,000. He further estimated the an-\$175,000,000. He further essemated and an interest at \$7,000,000. Now, it is quite ject, as we understand it, was to have a good simultaneously. Nations who go in for this true that we have not reached the year 1890, time at the expense of the Times by taking a sort of thing generally get all they want and more exact, in less than seven months been not incongenial to him, if we may bewe shall have entered the year spoken lieve the story told by our Chicago contemof by Sir Leonard. Unless a miracle porary. But the way he was heaxed and itself, through its very representatives, an occurs the debt will be one hundred trotted about the country is at least amusing. and thirty-four millions greater than Sir We believe, however, that his heart was in Leonard Tilley's lowest estimate, and fifty. the work, for he has always displayed an effasive loyalty and is not more aggressive in mate!!! The nature and obaracter of our his Torylam than in his openly expressed disfinancing may be judged from the wide differ. like of the Irish. He boasts of his descent sace between Sir Leonard Tilley's two cuti- from the famous Indian Joseph Brant, and, mates. This is indeed the romancing of did he belong to the United States, would science; but shutting our eyes entirely to this | doubtless come under the category of Indians back him, Sir John Macdonald would not wide divergement, we are face to face with who are only accounted good after they have the fact that the debt of Canada, which in taken their departure for the Happy Hunting tion. 1881 was \$155,395,600, is now \$234 000,000 : Grounds. Knowing him so well as we do. that it is \$30,000,000 greater than Sir we are loth to believe him to be as bad as he Leonard Tilley ever assumed that it would be : is painted, but surely a man of his education that it is fifty-nine millions of dollars higher and alleged respectability should have found in 1889 than Sic Leonard Tilley said it would better employment than acting as a spy for be in 1890; that is steadily increasing; that | the biggest liar and forger of the century. the interest which Sir Leonard said would be Besides the game was one not altogather free \$7,000,000 has now reached \$10,500,000; that from danger in the United States, though, ing that would maintain him in the position it is steadily increasing, and that there is no of course, he is porfectly safe in Canada where he is so well known and thoroughly that this debt can be reduced or diminished. appreciated for the singular gifts with which nature and art have endowed him.

> BRITISH anxiety for the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion is explained by the aggressive conduct of the French on that part of Newfoundland known as the French shore. If the Imperial Government could only shift the responsibility of these complication to Canadian shoulders a great point would be gained for it, but not for the Newfoundlanders, who have a right to demand protection at the hands of England. It is well stated by the St, John's Colonist that the pretentions of Frence can only be permitted city into favorable consideration. A similar at the loss of British prestige; and not even then will Newfoundland willingly concede powers to a foreig flag, which British subjects in all other colonies would resist to the death. If any subject of Newfoundland, and American, or any Canadian were to destroy property, would be not be immediately arrested and dragged before the courts! The first Frenchman who attempts to pull down a lobster factory in any part of Newfoundland, should be arrested, and if the Queen's warrant can't | this the Foronto Globe replies :be enforced, it is high time the inhabitants of Newfoundland should know it, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOLIETTE election for the House of Commons took place last Wednesday and resulted in the return of Mr. Neveu, Liberal, by a majority of over one hundred and fifty. His opponent was Mr. Guilbault, who obtained the seat at the general election by the casting their understanding that the Liberals have vote of the returning officer. This election was a decided and important victory for the party led by Mr. Laurier, and gives a good indication of the popular tendency in the measure their support. They regarded it as province of Quebec. This is the first occassion in the history of the county that Joliette tant parsens, however, condemn it, and ask has returned a supporter of the Liberal party Sir John to disallow the Bill. If the parsons to the House of Commons. Another important feature of the contest was the fact that Unrestricted Reciprocity was made the main issue and the emphatic endorsation of that policy now given by a purely French Canadian constituency goes to prove that the majority in this province is in harmony with elections are: the ideas advocated by Mr. Laurier in the House of Commons.

In the London correspondence of the New York Sun we read :- "Irlshmen in America ought to know the Tories are exaulting at the slow growth of the Parnell defence fund in America, and upon this the Tory papers base the assertion that the decent Irish in the States see through the collecting game, and are tired of it. It is to be hoped the Irishmen in America will soon cause the enemies of Parnell and Gladatone to give up the pleasfuture to be left without substantial encouragement from their friends across the Atlantic." This should stimulate Irishmen the demand for the disallowance of the everywhere to renewed efforts, and we are Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act, says :-- "It | sure it will, for the friends of Irciand are too will be for the Dominion Government to con- deeply in earnest to allow the struggle to flag sider whether the Legislature of Quebec has for want of funds. Therefore, let everyone exceeded the limits of its jurisdiction by do his best for the victory now within sight.

> Hon. Mr. Mercies took an early occasion at the opening of the present session of the local legislature to recognize the right of the place to day in the presence of a crowd which Irish Catholics to representation in the cablnet. In the course of the debate on the Address, when referring to the Ministerial changes since last session and alluding to the pleasure which it gave him to see the English Protestant body at last so worthily represented in the person of his colleague, Col. Rhodes, he also expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when he would have again an Irish Catholic colleague by his side to help him to carry on the work of the Government. This announcement of the Premier's intention has given general satisfaction, and, though we have no intimation of who is likely to be elected, we have every confidence that Mr. Mercler's choice will be made in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Irlah Catholics of the Pro.

EUROPEAN aggressions have at last compelied the United States to rehabilitate their navy. German inscience at Samoa shows that the Great Republic must have armaments if she would be respected by the autoorats of Europe. The cables say that German as against 65,364 in 1887. The decrease 4. 272, is only equal to 61 per cent, a figure naval officers who wish to win laurels equal naval officers who wish to win laurels equal generally considered as very much below the to those which their military brothers have estimate formed at the beginning of the In this issue we copy from the Chicago | gained on land are hopeful of a difficulty with | season. Inter-Ocean a sketch of the career of the at | the United States, and it is even regarded at | Berlin tram-care carry anoually nearly 10,

new pursuing towards Ireland is precisely the worshippers of success in an unserspulous orash. The St. John Glebe points out that in character well-known on the streets and in order to give experience to the crews and in hotels of Montreal. It will be found anguest future in the level of th It thus appears that Germany is blue-mould. mere than they bargain for.

> In the Quebec Legislature the principal features of the week's business were the unseating of Dr. Vallee, the discussion on the bill to reconstitute the Magistrates' Court, the bill relating to election appeals, and the proposition to replace the Speaker of the Legislative Council, whose partizen conduct unfits him for the position he holds. The Government has now a majority in both houses, so that the public business may be expected to proceed without serious obstruc-

> Ir is asserted by a carle correspondent that, in view of the strained relations between England and Germany, an invasion of Ecg. land is more popular among German officers than even with France, and that the Emper. or's interest in naval affairs was suggested by that possibility. Thus it appears that Lord Salisbury has managed to muddle England's foreign relations in a very dangerous manner with France, Germany and the United

> Hon. MR. PARDEE'S retirement from the Ontario Cabinet on account of ill health, will he deeply regretted by all to whom the honorable gentleman is known. The office of Commissioner of Crown Lands held by him falls to Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, enters the government as Provincial Secretary.

> We are glad the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Rhodes, has taken the proposition to hold a permanent annual exhibition at this exhibition at Toronto has proved a grand success, and there is no reason why the same result should not be achieved at Montreal

> LAST Wednesday's Empire contained despatch from its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Laurier, in a circular h the members of the Liberal party, has stated that "it has been deemed advisable to drop the Reciprocity agitation in Canada." T

"Knowing whereof we speak we give u unqualified contradiction to our contempor ary's report. There is no truth in any par of it except that Mr. Laurier did recently is sue a circular. That docement, instead of proposing a retreat from the Unrestricted Reciprocity position, proposes a new forward movement. The Restrictionists are, of course, anxious to know what move the Liberal party intends. We beg to assure them that the knowledge would not add at all to their ease of mind. Before the coming session end not the slightest intention to take the back track will be complete. To let them jubilate over the Empire's ridiculous assertion would be almost too cruel. Let them make up the minds that they must face the Unrestricted Reciprocity music.

COMMONS BYE-ELECTIONS. LIBERAL MAJORITY IN JOLIETTE 176-NOM-NATIONS IN PROVENCHER AND

LAPRAIRIE. JOLIETTE, Q., January 17.—Complete returns from this county show the election of Mr. Neven by a majority of 176. The returns of majorities in this and the preceding

_1007

	Neven	(Guilbault.	(Noven	889
5t. Charles Borommé	15		14	
St. Thomas	12		19	
St. Ambrosc	12	••••	42	::
Ste. Melanie	. 16	••••	45	
		••••		· •
Ste. Elizabeth	126	• • • •	115	••
St. Paul	211		231	••
St. Jean de Matha	59		87	
Joliette		172		i
St. Felix de Valois		101		ī
St. Alphonse		40	••••	~
Ste. Beatrix	••••	82		
Gt Come			••••	- 2
St. Come		27	**:::	
St. Emelie de l'E	• • • •	32	15	••
Totals	451	454 481	568 392	3
Majorities		3	176	

NOMINATIONS IN PROVENCHER.

Winniped, January 17.—Provencher nominations took place at St. Boulface today, when Lariviere (Conservative), Richard (Independent) and Clark (Independent Conservative) vative) were nominated.

NOMINATION IN LAPRAIRIE.

LAPRAIRIE, Que., January 17 .- The nomination of candidates for the vacant seating the Legislative Assembly for this county took numbered several hundred. Mr. J. B. le-tourneau, Conservative, and Mr. Odilon Goyette, Ministerialist, were nominated. After the nominations addresses were delivered by the candidates, Hon, L. O. Taillon, M.P.P., Mesers. C. Doyon, M.P., Charles Champagne, M.P.P., Brisson, M.P.P., F. A. Bissalion, Joseph Tasté, Beauchamp and others.

ELECTION OF OFFCERS. F. M. T. A., ABMONTE,

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonty the following officers were elected for the ensping six months :- President, Mr. John O'Reilly, (acclamation); 1st vice-president, Benj. Bolton; 2ad vice president, Timothy McAuliffe, (acclamation); scoretary, T. W. McGarry (acclamation); assistant scoretary, R. J. Slattery; treasurer, John Cortin Committee of Management—Messra. P. Daly, R. J. McGarry, P. Oakley, E. Letaug, J. Malone, M. Fay, J. Oakley, J. Raleigh and

CANADA'S GATTLE FIELD.

In connection with this important branch of our agricultural industry, in 1888 the total number of cattle exported was 61,092,

JOSEPH T. KERBY.

Graphic Sketch of the Career of a Notorious Character.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

(Chicago Inter-Ucsan.)

The exposure by the Buffalo Courier of the London Times methods of gathering evidence against Charles Stuart Parnell seems to have been a hoax all around—and a double back been a hoax at that, Kerby the allged detective action hoax at that, Kerby the allged detective action hoax at the Kerby the allged detective action to the same and "J.C.S.," the Irish brickmason who prebended to be able to promue the droumentary evidence which the Times wanted to show that Parnell was implicated in the Phoenix Park murders, deceived Kerby. Inwanted to snow that Farnell was implicated in the Phornix Park murders, deceived Kerby. In-vestigation goes to show presty clearly that Ker-by, who has a record that reads like a Vidocq by, who has a record that reads like a Vidocq hero, was attempting to add one more sensational episode to an already too long list. The fasts of the case, as gained from among the acquaintances of Joseph T. Kerby, are aubstantially as follows.

During his wanderings about the world under

the assumed character of a travelling gentleman of leisure, but really as a typical "accomplished villian" Joseph T. Kerby found himself in Loudon. His finances were at low ebb, and he found it necessary to replenish his depleted purse. The Times case was just at its height, THE "THUNDERER" WAS IN SORE STRAITS.

for evidence to substantiate its assertion that Charles Stuart Parnell was the instigator of the Phonix Park murders, and the essiest way for Phonix Park murders, and the easiest way for Karby to augment his cash was to persuade the proprietors of the newspaper that he could supply the missing link. He did so, and was commissioned by the Trues to procure the evidence becoming one of their paid detectives. He was sent to the States to work up his end of the states of This was in the latter weat of July sent to the States to work up his end of the case. This was in the latter prat of July. Ais plan, evidently, was to play the game which was soon to be apring by another adver Aurer, less accomplished, but quite asdaring. If its main object, however, was to arrange a base, of financial supply. That done he would trust to luck for forwithms aircumstances to so New York he found a cable gram awaiting him containing the information, that one "J.C.S." of Buffalo, the exact add gress being given, had access to the document gry evidence desired, and that he would procure, it for a very reasonable reward. Kerby ab first operated from New York, and spent good deal of time travelling around the couract, presumably trying to run down the individual referred to by "J.C.S." who is referred to in the correspondence as "H" tis know a that he went as far west as Lincoln, that his Chicago friends gained of him they less ned on reading the despatches in the newspapers yesterday morning, in which he was made to figure as a Scotland Yards detective in The Times-Parnell ease.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

Rev. W. Chapman 200
Thomas Bobana 200 It is know a that he went as far west as Lincoln, Neb., where it is supposed he played the "shad wing" act on Patrick Egan, president of the Jand League. It is meaumed that his efforts at unning down his man were without issue, and that he then resorted to correspondence with "J.C.S.," the result of which has already been printed. THE PROBABILITIES.

are that he despaired of accomplishing anything in that way, as shown by the character and sone of the last of the series of letters, and went on a personal visit to Buffalo to shadow "J.C.S."
Just after he left Chicago a letter came to his his last appeal to Kerby for money. The letter lay about the office for a long time, and finally was sent to Mr. Kerby's son, who is employed in the office of P. D. Armour & Co. Not receiving a reply, "J.C.S.," probably came to the conclusion that his former practice of dropping a letter into the box and receiving a \$50 bill must by force or circumstances be discontinued. muse by force or circumsvances be discontinued. He evidently was impressed with the belief that Kerby was a genuine Scotland Yard detective, and that the letters which he had received from him, although of no intrinsic value to him would be more realistic to the contract of the contrac to him, would be very valuable to the news papers. He offered them for sale to the Courter hich purchased and printed them. Thus ended this remarkable detective case. KERBY'S RECORD.

At intimated above, this is not the first questionable transaction in which Joseph T. Kerby has been engaged. Indeed, the story of his life, as learned from those who know his past career, contains many episodes that may be characterised as undoubted crimes. A re-porter yesterday looved up his acquaintance in porter yesperday not from them his past record, hiob is substantially a followa

Joseph T. Kerby was born about the year 1830 at Brantford, Ontario. His father was a descendant of one of the old blue-bloomed Tory families which was among the first to come t the New World and which intermarried with the family of Brant, the noted with the family of Brant, the noted chief of the Six Nations, from whom the town of Brantford took its name. His family has continnelly been among the first of the Province, and Joseph T. Kerby has always referred to his distinguished ancestors with great pride. In-deed, the first thing which led his acquaintan-ces to regard him as rather queer was his cli in that he was the legitimate chief of the Six Nations. The next occurrence which cast suspicion over him was his supposed conection with the noted

ROBBERT OF THE RANK OF UPPER CANADA IN IORONTO

some time before the war. The bank was en tered by three men, as the evidence produced at the trial showed, who gained admission through an aperture cut in the glass of one of the large rear windows. Examination of the glass showed that it had been cut from the inside and had undoubtedly been done by one of the trusted employees of the concern, who thus admitted his confederates. Two clerks of the bank were arrested. Their intimacy with Kerby directed suspicion against him, and he too was arrested. Of the two clerks one eluded justice by fleeing to the States, but the other was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. Kerby was acquisted, but it was common report at the time that he succeeded in

SALTING THE WHOLE "BOODLE."

Soon after that he was appointed deputy Soon after that he was appointed deputy sheriff of Lincoln County, Ontario, and gained great notoriety from the start. Among the first writs that it was his duty to serve was one upon a man named Bradley, who objected to the process and plunged a dagger into the deputy's side. The wound was sericus and Kerby was at death's door for a long time. After his recovery his past experience did not lessen his official 2: al. It was not long before he was required to saive and American years! he was required to seize and American vessel that had violated one of the Canadian laws. He performed his duty and tied her to the docks, leaving a guard on board. During the night the captain headed the crew in a attack upon the guards, recovered his craft and sailed the captain waters and any proposed her in her into American waters and anchored her in the Buffalo harbor. The next day Kerby mar shalled a band of toughs from among the inhabitants of one of the Canadian towns just across the lake from Buffalo, attacked the crew. overpowered them, recaptured the vessel, and took her into the Canadian waters again. It was not long after that that he embezzled the funds of his office and fied to Buffalo. His influential relatives settled his case, and he was never brought to trial. The next heard of him was in the Oriminal Court of Buffale. He was a com-panionable, hall fellow well met, and was some what given to indulging rather too freely in the oup that cheers, and during one of his sprees in Buffalo he met with a congenial stranger, and they tapered off in each other's company. THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SPREE

they occupied one room of a hotel jointly When the stranger awoke he found that Kerby had already risen, and when he looked through his clothes for his money, which amounted to something less than \$1,000, he found that that had gone too. Suspicion naturally turned on his early risen companion, and Kerby was arthaft, but he was honorably acequitted. All these events occurred just before the war of 1861. After his latest escapade Kerby disappeared from public view entirely, and the next that his friends heard of him he and neighbors followed his remains to their.

The Bauque Parisianne has assumed the carnest sympathuser in the Bouthern cause. His in the camebery of the Roman Catholic Church, entire cost of the issue and constitution of the friends had not known him as a man of very on Tuesday, the 2nd of January, 1889. May new Panama Canal company, but it stipulates decided opinions, and they were surprised to his soul rest in peace.

known that his convictions had apparently developed to such a stronge degree. That appearance was in itself a source of suspicion, and Kerby's friends agreed that abmething was in the wind. They were not shocked by the information, therefore, a short time afterward that he was about to be harged as a spy at Richmond. He had not entered the Confederation of the confederatio rate service as a regularly enlisted man, but on account of his entertaining congeniality he came very intinate with the officers of staff, and was permitted to wear the uniform, stair, and was permitted to wear the uniform, his friends humoring his wpims to the rectont. He messed with the officers, gar thed with them, drank with them, and was reade one of them generally. One day, early for the year of '62, he applied for a pass through the lines for some trivial reason. The city being in a state of siege, extra precaution was taken against betrayed, and

HE WAS SUSPENITED.

The officer whose duty is, was to issue passes pretended to make out the papers, but he sent a corporal to search Kerley's saddle and quarters. corporal to search Ker'oy's saddle and quarters. The making out of the papers consumed considerable time, and while the officer was leasurely writing at book table the coropal returned, holding in his broad a bunch of papers. They contained a full account of the condition of the army and the location of the fortifications, illustrated by diagrams and drawings. The papers also excataned a graphic description of the siege of Yorktown, and concluded elequently with a reference to the feelings which stirred his brevok when he saw the stars and stripes his bres at when he saw the stars and stripes floating where the rebel flags had been. This was addressed to the officer to whom he was represented by court-martial, or avited and sentenced to be hanged as a spy.

As had in some way or other acquainted his
friends of the peril in which he found himself, and a day or two before the date set for his execution their efforts in his behalf were sucexecution their efforts in his behalf were edc-cessful, and he was permitted to leave the country. He went to Niagara and started a weekly newspaper called The Niagara News, which he conducted for some time. His family was residing there at the time, but when he put for fortuitous circumstances to so Arange them for him to be able to convince the Arange that he was cting in good faith. Luck also dinto his hands, and when he landed for Arange shaper in the seamer in New York he found a cable Arange wasting him New York he found a cable Arange wasting him gained of him they learned on reading the described on the statement of the seatches in the newspapers yesterday morn-

. 1		0 00
,	Rsv. W. Chapman	Z U
1	Thomas Bobsus John Corceran John McCready Roger McElroy	2 00
•	7 1 C	1 02
9	John Corcered	1 0
F	John McCrandy	1 00
	Dans MaRley	1 00
в,	Roger McCritoh	
٠,		

A NEW DUTY ON FISH. Retaliation again ! The Dominion Government in its unwisdom, put a duty of half a cent. a pound on fresh fish, sent into the Domision from the United States waters, though fresh fish from Canada have been admitted into the United States duty free. Now the United States authorities intend to retaliate, the Senate resolving to impose a address, post marked Buffalo, the writer in all likelihood being "J.OS." who therein made his last appeal to Kerby for money. The letter to the duty levied on fresh fish by Canada. The effect which the retaliatory duty will have on the Canadian fisherles may be gathered from the trade returns. In the fiscal year to 30th June, 1888-the last year for which re-

> United States were as follows: IMPORTED FROM THE STATES TO CANADA. Cod, haddock, ling and

turns have been published by the Dominion

fresh fish imported from and exported to the

٠,		Value.	Daty	
ı	poliock	347,793	\$8,860	21
1	Hulibat	3,848	293	99
Į	Herrings	125	17	17
·	Mackerel	2,121	23 5	67
	Other sea fish	2 664	208	
	Oysters	8,284	2,080	
١	Lobsters	3,925	785	
1	Salmon	274	10	63
	All other fish (not in barrels)	989	108	49
	Not specially enumerated	389	77	80
		\$70,412	\$12,658	12
1	EXPORTED FROM CANAD		THE UNIT	ED
		-•	Vali	10.
1	Haddock, ling and polloc	k	8 4.3	00
1	Mackerel			95
	Halibut			82
	Other sea fish			61
.	Oyeters		• • •	92

Lobsters.....

Salmon 149 756

Total.....\$700,267 These figures clearly prove that, under the new arrangement, the duty paid on fresh fish sent to the United States by Canadian fishermen will be over ten times as large as that paid on the very small quantity of freeh fish imported into Canada from the States, and of course this means a decrease in the market for our fishermen. Would it not have been wiser on the part of the Dominion Government to have thrown off the duty on this commodity. and thus have avoided the best of pretexts for the United States Congress to retaliate Sometimes we are told by Tory papers and orators that the leaders of their party are earnestly desirons of an opportunity to promote reciprocity in trade with the United States. Here is the best of evidence to show how they have failed to carry out their professions, and worked against the best interest of the Canadian fisheries.—Hamilton Times,

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL SMITH, OF FITZROY, ONT.

Death has taken away a goodly number from Death has taken away a goodly number from our community during the past year. Its latest victim, Mr. Michael Smith, came from the County Cavan, Ireland, over fifty years ago, and by his persevering industry, at length became the owner of a very valuable property. The lamented gentleman was universally esteemed as a kind friend and whole-souled Irishman having never through all the changes of teemed as a kind triend and whole-sodied frin-man, having never, through all the changes of time and place during his life, forgotten the old land of his birth, the Green Isle of Saints. He leaves a widow and six children—three suns and three daughters—to mourn his loss. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends. Requiescat in pace.— Irish papers please copy.

MR. EDWARD KELLY OF L'AVENIER. At I. Avenir, P.Q., in the Township of Dur-ham, on the 80th of December, 1888, of heart disaste, Mr. Edward Kelly, aged 68 years and bbree months. Mr. Kelly was born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1820, and emigrated to Canada in 1845. He imme-diately came to this Township, and after a short residence, purchased the farm upon which he lived until the time of his death. Mr. Kelly was an honest, upright man, a good neighbor, and an excellent citizen, and strictly fair in all his dealings, and by honest industry became a successful farmer, and accumulated a compe-bence, and built himself a beautiful and pleasant home. After a residence here of forty years, he and his wife, in June, 1885, revisited their native land to again see their friends and relatives, and again to enjoy the scenery of their childrood days. Mr. Kelly leaves a widow, six sone and three daughters, all of whom mourn his loss. He was a kind husband and an indulgent father. A large concourse of friends

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN. January 16.

T. At Statist estimates that the Grand Trunk ecounts to December 31 will show a surplus of £20,000 after providing interest on the guaranteed stock for the entire year.

The report that the Whitechapel murderes had been arrested arose from the arrest of an English vagabond named Grey, whose height, age and general aspect corresponds with the description of the Whitechapel murderer published in the newspapers. Grey still remains in custody.

Canadian phosphate deposits are receiving much attention among the agricultural classes in view of the threatened exhaustion of the guano beds in Peru and Chill. The Times and Morning Post draw special attention to the Ottawa county phosphate, declaring that the phosphate industry is only in its infancy in Canada and urging British capitalists to promote their further development.

It is ascertained that a party of Cossacks desiring to land at Obook, estensibly to found a colony in Abyssinia, is really a military expadition under the command of the notorious Cossack raider Aschinoff, who was concerned in the emeute at Boorlhus a year ago and subsequently planned other revolts in Bulgaria. The discovery was the basis of the refusal of the authorities to permit the expedition to land.

the St. James Gazette in the interest of Germany is virtually confirmed by a letter written by Mr Greenwood, late the principal editor of that journal. Mr. Greenwood states that he resigned his position on and all connection with the paper because the policy proposed to be pursued in its columns with regard to Germany was entirely incompatible with inde. pendence. He further admits that other attempts were made to get control of the paper with a view to using its columns for the benefit of Germany, though he does not give the names of the persons making the attempts and boldly challenges refutation of his state-

January 17th. Three large men-of-war will be built by

Russia during the present year. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the principals in the netarious petard explosions in Madrid.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Rome within a fe days and has requested and audicene with King Humbert and the Pope.

The Anarchists in attendance at the peace congress, held in Milan recently, decided to foment a revolution in Europe in event of

The Bankruptcy bill has passed the French Senate. The measure has espical interest at the present time because it enables the Panama Canal company to convert the old organization into a new concern.

Dr. Parker the sensational preacher at the City Temple, London, is about to institute religious services where smoking will be allowed. He says workingmen do not care to come to Sunday services, but he thinks by consulting their prejudices he may prevail on Government—the value of and duty paid on them to do so, rather than lose an opportunity of talking to them, he will allow them to emoke.

A London firm has offered the general of the Carthusian monks of in Grande Chartreuse the sum of £3,000,000 for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the famous Chartreuse liquor. A papal legate, who arenjoined the monks not to accept the offer, reminding them that the Carthusian statues forbid trading.

One of the messengers sent from Suakim to Khartoum early in November last has returned. He was twenty-four days in making the return trip. He brings a letter from a European which says that Lupton Bay died

The Freemasons have issued a pronuncidon May 8. It was reported that the Equa torial provinces had yielded to the Mandi. Nothing was known of Emin Pasha, Slaten Bey and the other Europeans were well.

Mr. Phelps, the United States minister. was the guest at a banquet given by the Fishmongers company last evening. the people had made it more difficult for him to say good bye to them than to perform any 80.782 duty that he had to do since he came. He hoped often to have the pleasure of seeing in Fish, all other 461,799 jone country, if not in another, his numerous English friends. Therefore in saying fare-well he would adopt the post's sentiments:

"Say not good night, but in rome happler day Bid me good morning."

sul-General Waller, Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American legation, and a host of distinguished persons were present at the barquet.

A movement is on foot to induce the Im perial Government to make the proposed Chica Japan mail service from Vancouver fortnightly instead of monthly. A strong opinion is entertained among some members of parliment that Imperial recognition should not stop at the annual substay of £45,000 already promised, but that the route would be made really efficient by catablishing a first-class fortnightly service as originally proposed.

The Arabs have destroyed the German missionary station at Tugu, 15 miles west of Dar-Es-Salem. A majority of the slaves captured by the German man-of-war Leipzig, were lodged at the station. One missionary succeeded in escaping from the Araba, but eight others were massacred. Three bodier, one of them that of a woman, were found mutilated in a brabarous manner. The Araba carried off the servants and slaves of the station. The French missionary stations, especially these situated near Tugu, are in imminent danger. The Arabs who are now joining in the slave trade come principally from Kilwa and Sindi and arericher and more influential than Bulliri, and are likely to overshadow him. These accessions to the ranks of the slave traders will have the effect of invigorating the revolt, which would have died out if the Germans had not retained Bagamayo and Dar-Es-Salem.

January 18. The German Emperor has ordered the dis-

the palace. They will be replaced by Garmans. A German Steamer that arrived from Samoa

missial of all the French cooks employed in

reports that all was quiet in Samos on the 8th instant.

A shock of earthquake was felt on Friday in a portion of the Leith valley and in Western Edinburgh, but no damage was done. The Grand priors of the Carthusian monks has refused the London offer of \$3,000,000 for

a monoply of the manufacture and sale of the Chartrante liqueure. The strikers at Origny, France, are resorting to riotous demonstrations. not fire to one factory and seriously damaged

be held on the 16:h inst, will approve the scheme. If 300,000 proxies are not obtained the company will be judicially wound up.

An explosion took place to-day in the Hyde colliery near Manchester. Seven bodies have basa recovered and at least one hundred miners were entombed without hope of

The Scotch Mineral Oil association has unanimously agreed to continue the agreement with the American companies for another year. The result is a big advance in mineral oil shares.

In the parliamentary election in the Govan division Wilson, Gladstonian, received 4,420 votes, and Pender, Unionist, 3 349. In the last contest Pearce, Conservative, received 3,574, and Dickson, Gladstonian, 3,212

It is reported that a decree abrogating the decree of exile against the Dav d'Aumale awaits President Carnot's signature, and that if Boulanger is defeated in the coming election the decree will be published on the 28th

A dynamite cartridge was exploded yester-day in the house of the largest weaver in Barcelona. The house was completely wrecked. The only person injured was a servant, whose leg was shattered. Several persons have been arrested.

Louis Werthelm, the abrates factor, who recently purchased ashestos property in Me-The report circulated some time ago that gautic county Que., in order to supply Gor-Prince Bismarck had attempted to subsidize man dealers direct, intends in the spring to the St. James Gazette in the interest of Gerry on the estate. The development of Canadian asbestos and phosphate deposit is much discussed in trade circles.

The London county elections have been completed. Of the 118 members 70 are Reformers, including Lord Roseberry, Sir John Lubbock, Lady Sandburst, Mr. Harris, of the Drary Lane theatre, and the Socialist Burns. Forty-eight are Independents. The contests did not involve politics, but the large proportion of the Liberals returned causes rejoicing in the party as indicating a change of opinion in the metropolis. All the candidates who were members of the Board of Works assolvated with the recent plunder rovelations were rejected.

January 20th. Of the new Panama canal company 51, de Lesseps will be president and his son, Charles, vice president.

In reply to a Government enquiry the Russian embassy at Rome deny that the Cossack mission to Abyssinia has any official character or support.

The election of Mr. Wilson, the Gladstonian candidate to the Govan division of Lanarkshier yesterday to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacent by the death of Sir William Pearce, has caused the greatest rejoicing in the Gladstonian party. The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, says :- The victory is complete, ornshing and conclusive. It is a veritable electoral Sedan. The Glad-stonians now want only a general election to complete, their triumph. Sir John Pender, the defeated candidate, left Glasgow for London to day. A flarge crowd gathered at the depot to see him off.

It is reported at London that the Department of Agriculture is hesitating to sanction the representation of Canada at the jubilee shows of the Royal Agriculture (society at Windsor this year. All the farming world is talking of the show, which is the great agriculture event of the century. The Queen and the Prince of Wules are specially interested. Dr. Fream and other British authorities rived at the monastery on Monday last, has when in Canada last year strongly urged the department to use a favorable chance to bring Canada's resourses before the world, and the department seems impressed with the importance of the matter. Great regret will be felt among Canada's friends here if the Domin-

The Freemasons have issued a pronuncidmento against General Boulanger, inviting the members of the order to support Mr. Jaque, his opponent for the vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Seine. The Radical federation of 1789 has issued a manifesto urging the electors of Paris not to support Boulanger. General Parles, in a speech, said the only complaint Boulanger has made a special appeal to the he had to bring against this country was that workingmen of Parle to support him and again pepudiates all idea of a diciatorship.

Jacques, the opponent of Boulanger in the contest in the department of the Scine, has issued another manifesto intended to counteract Boulauger's appeal to the Parisian work. men. The manifesto is mainly devoted to showing that at numberless times when Parliament was discussing measures designed to benifit workingmen Boulanger was purpo-Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Coleridge, Con- | sly absent, his intention being to curry favor with the capitalists. Jaques reminds the electors that Napoleon made the same deceitful promises, but, at least, he had not "then" turned the mitrailious upon the peorle.

> Atmora are current that the dervishoes are massing at Khartoum for advance upon Dongola and that the Mandi intends to invade RESE.

Mr. Oarew, M P. for North Kildare, has been summoned to answer a charge similar

to that made against Mr. Kilbride. A convict believed to be Mullet, the Invin-

cible, is awaiting examination by the Par nell Commission in the precincts of that Court. He is carefully guarded by special officers and no one is allowed to get near enough to him to establish his identity.

CATHOLIC

The Osservators Romano says the Pope sanuot accept the guarantee law which, instead of recognizing his ancient rights, confess new sovereignty upon him. His acceptance of the law might cause suspicion that too close a connection existed between Italy and the papacy, and this would be prejudi cial to the interests of the church. More ever, the law would not save the Vatican in the event of war and the defeat of Italy, and might lead to the burning of the Vati

The Moniteur de Rome denies that the Pope has admonished the American hishops on account of the progress of Socialism among American Catholics. On the contrary the papersays His Holiness has eulogized the religious zeal and activity displayed by Catholics in America.

A circular from Archbishop Corrigan was read in all the Roman Catholic churchs last Sunday, making and declaring attendance at meetings of the Anti-poverty society a reserved case. This means in effect that absolution will be denied to all attendants at such meet tings.

CANADIAN. January 16th.

Ottawa Legisture will open on the 24:b. when almost all the usual ceremony connected with the opening will be dispensed with. At Milbrook a disastrous fire broke out in the premises occupied by Charles Byers, J.H. Byers and Wm. Lang. The building, with Byers and Wm. Lang. The building with and Out-door Relief statistics were quoted on the set k, was totally consumed. The resident had been council regretted that Survey the Fay D. Wilsten and the council regretted that Survey are considered to dence of the Rev. D. Whater also caught fire John Macdonald's reply on the matter of The Queen's hotel was slightly damaged.

No boubt is entertained that the meeting to reserve of the Manitoba Colonization society, oling business in southern Manitoba. A passed. large number of Belgians setteled on the lands last year, and a big influx is expected in the spring.

An order in-council has been passed providing that wheat or grain grown in Canada may be taken into the United States for grinding and the production thereof in flour or meal returned free of Customs duty into Canada. provided the owner resides more than five miles from any Canadian griet mill and that he observes and complies with certain regula-

The work of setting up the votere' lists for the whole Dominion and been completed in the Government printing office at Ottawa. It has taken sixty-five men ten montes to do. The lists make 6,700 large folio pager and contain over one milion names. The type weighs over seventy-five tens. The matter will be kept standing so as to be always ready for revision.

An order-in-council has been passed that articles won as prizes by citizens of Canada in any regatts, or other competition, in a foreign country, to be held by the winers thereof for a limited period, may, on receipt of the same in Canada, be entered for warehouse and be considered as constructively warehouse, and may be left in the possession of the winner during the time for which he is authorzied to retain the same ; then to be entered for expor-Extion exwarehouse, and must be actually exported under surveillance of an officer of customs in the usual manner and the duty thereon remitted.

A short time ago the announcement was made of the unlesking of nearly 700,000 acres of land in the Northwest by the cancellation of a number of grazing leases for the non-compliance with the departmental regulation. Mr. Dewdney has followed this up by another recommendation cancelling orders in council autho rizing the lasuance of fifteen other grazing leases, reflecting 366,000 acres, which recommendation has been approved. Over one million acres of some of the best land held by the Government have therefore by this timely action been thrown open for lease or settlement within the past month.

A dismond was placed at the Canadian Pacific railway Southwestern crossing to day.

Private advices from the Pacific coast state that a first of nearly one hundred American and Canadian vessels will set out shortly for Bearing's sea and take the chances of capture by the U.S. revenue cutters.

Reports are again current that the St Paul, Minneapolts & Manitoba will lease or purchase the Emerson branch and General Manager Whitney, of the former road, to said to be en route to inspect the line, Persons interested in the Manitoba road have made strong representations to the management of the great benefits to be derived from this separate connection.

A half-breed woman's body, which was buried at Winnipag sixteen years ago, has been exhumed and found to be petrified and seven hundred pounds. An offer of fire i thousand dollars, made by a manager of an American dime museum for the body, has been refused. An alkall spring was found flowing through the grave.

Colonel Panet, deputy minister of militie, has had advices from England stating that the authorities are extremely well patisfied with the military knowledge possessed by the graduates of the Royal Military college who roceived commissions last year. In consequence of this the graduates are absolved from entering upon certain initiatory attnding which they would otherwise have been coliged to go through. Col. Panet's son is one of the graduates and holds a commission in the Royal Engineers.

Juneary 18.

At a meeting of Ottawa Orangemen, a petition to the Governor General was adopte praving for the disallowance of the Jesuita' Estate act of the province of Quebec.

It is estimated that about one hundred million feet of three inch pine deals will be manufactured at Ottawa next season, provided the driver turn out successful.

The new pulp mill recently erected by Montreal parties at St. Raymond has been put in operation and is now employing quite a number of hands.

The Union Trust company gives notice of application to Parliament for power to change its head office to Montreal and to extend the powers of the company.

Notice is given of application for letterspatent incorporating the Bay of Fundy Steamship company, with a capital of \$100,-000 and headquarters at St. John, N.B.

The gold leads in the Rawdon district Nova Scotia, have been traced over the Ardoise hills to Ellershouse, and prospectors are taking up a large number of areas on the Ellershouse estate.

All Canadian made cottons have been adanord 20 per cent, in Terento. Feeling among the wholosale dry goods trade here is in favor of combination as it will have the effect of steadying business in that line of dry goods.

Notice is given that the Capada Atlantic Railway company has deposited with the Secretary of State a mortgage deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to secure an issue of \$3,450,000 first mortgage bonds of the company.

The following notices of application to Parliment for incorporation are given: For a company to construct a railway from Edmunston, N.B., to Florencoville, with a branch to connect with the Intercolonial and the Caraquet railways at Bathurst ; for a company to construct a railway from Moosejaw, vis Battleford, to Edmonton and thence into the Peace River country ; for a company to construct a railway and branches from some point at or near the third mile post on the boundary line between Ontario and Quabec, thence easterly to some point at or near the place of highest tide water on the River St. Lawrence; for a railway from Coburg to a point on the Trent river, thence to the Canadian Pacific railway, and thence to a point in the mining region of Belmont, Marmora and Madoc.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have insued orders that all their freight of the Northwest and Manitoba should go via the Northern, a and Manitoba should go via the Northern, a short line running north from Toronto, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bay and recently taken up by the Grand Trunk. Heretofore the Canadian Pacific Railway have refused all negotations and works with admirable regularity. The piston contracts of the Canadian Pacific Railway have detailed the Canadian P equivalents offered by the Grand Trunk to gain this freight, so that the general opinion here to-night is that an important understand-ing has been come to on the basis of having harmony between the two roads.

The Trades and Labor council at Toronto passed an opinion that immigration is responsible for poverty in Toronto and other labor centres. Figures showing the admissions to the casual board of the House of Industry The Queen's hotel was slightly damaged. Trades and Labor congress was not more Archbithop Tache has asked the Minister definite. The opinion was given that the Medicine in use.

prohibitory law against the landing in Canada reserve of the Manitoba Colonization society, of persons under wage contracts should be

The statement of exports for Dacember shows a total for the month of \$5,340,446, of which \$5,111.739 was produce of Canada,

The goods entered for consumption in December were :---

Datimble goods, \$4,847,277; Coin and bullion, \$7.074; Free goods, \$1 967.958.
Total, \$6,822,309; Duty collected, \$1,563,978 The statement of circulation and specie shows that the amount outstanding on the 31st December was \$16 632,467, being an in-orease of \$75,933 during the month. The excess of specie and guaranteed debentures Was over two millions.

A terrible accident occured at the Albert Copper company's mine, Capelton, by which Denis Conture and Joseph Noel, both married men were killed. They were endeavoring to thaw outs stick of dynamite, which exploded blowing both men to atoms.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk Rallway Company have agreed to back the Ottawa & Vaudreuil Railway Company in the work of constructing a railway from Ottawa to Vandreuil. A meeting of ratepayers of Prescott and Russell was called for Tuesday last at L'Original, at which Mr. S. W. Foster was to appear and announce his readiness to join the local company and proceed at once with the construction of the road. It is likely that a bonus will be asked for from the municipalities interested in addition to subsidies voted by the Dominion and Quebec Governments. The completion of the road from Ottawa city to Vaudreuil will give the Grand Trunk an entrance to Ottawa from the cast, and the distance to Montreal will be eight miles shorter by that railway than by any other route. When the road is finished the Grand Trunk Company will take steps to extend their midland system castward to Octawa, thus forming a loop-line which will relieve the main line of the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal of much of its froight traffic.

(Centinued on eighth page.)

ONLY A DIFFERENCE OF BIRTH. PROFESSOR HOSMER'S COMPARISOR OF AN ENGLISH KING AND AN AMERICAN PRE-

SIDENT.

" By a rough estimate 110,000,000 people in the world call English their mother-tengue in institutions, blood and language, for the most part derived from the Grman woods," says Prefessor Houser, is his life of Sir Henry Vane. "Until 160 years ago the English-speaking race was co-fined within one nationality. Then, in consequence of a bad colonial peticy, a split took place, so that to-day the world has two English speaking divisions of about equal strength, The British Empire and the United States of America.

"The President of the United States has, under the constitution, the power of an English King of the nightcenth century-of George III., in fact. The only differences lie here, that the President is elected inctead as perfect as when buried. The body weighs of b ing born, to wield them for a short term of years instead of for life,"

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Life is the test of faith. - iF. W. Robert-

Blansed are the human ties that lead us to God and to heaven .- [M. S. Terry. God hath one Son without sin; but never

one without serrow. - [Augustine. A loving heart carries with it, under every parallel of latitude, the warmth and light of the tropics .- [Whittier.

If you would feel yourcelf the worm that you are, you must claim your privilegs of being like God .- | Maartee.

There is not a sincle spot between Christianity and atheirm upon which one oan safely or firmly fix his foot -As a countenance is made beautiful by the soul's shining through it, so the world is beautiful by the abining through it of a God. - [Jacobi.

The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerate small ones - [F. W. Hobertsen.

A state to prosper must be built on founds tions of a moral character; and this characte is the principal element of its strength and the only guarantee of its permanence and prosperity -[J. L. Curry.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Besides the purchase, care and preparation if foo i one must remember that there are a hundred other ways of economizing in the household. Time, to the housewife, is money, consequently, purchase such machines as will save both. One cannot afford to beat eggs with a fork, when, for tau cents, a beater can be perchased that will do the work in one tenth the time. A faring boil ris a necessity, as there is no danger of sorching and wasting food. A meat chapper and brazing-pan enable one to use the cheaper pieces of meat. There are many other machines which are of great use in intelligent hands, but, as women are not machinists, many excellent machines come to grief from lack of understanding. All unnecessary or fancy utensils should not be indulged in .- [January Table Talk,

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February is not behind any of its past issues. It opens with Protestant Testimony in favor of denominational schools; A Great Act of Faith, in which the author points out the great work of the Church in christianizing he pagan world; Ireland Under Coercion, by Peter McCorry, in which he reviews a book by W. H. Hurlbert; The Finger of God, by a Redemptorist Father; Drunkenness is well depicted by Rev. Jas. H. Cotter; The Suppression of the Jesuits by Pops Cisment XIV., by a converted Protestant minister: Biographical Sketch of the late Mrs. Gen. Sherman; The Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father the Pope on Human Liberty is given entire: together with a great variety of articles on the living topics of the day. \$2 ayear. Address, Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mans.

A petroleum engine is now being exhibited in Eugland, and is attracting a great deal of attention. The petroleum is placed in a tank to the bed of the engine, and is forced through a pipe into an apartment where a blast of air needs no ciling, the petroleum vapor filling this

The Empress of Austria is said to live almost entirely on milk, boiled aggs and biscuits.

There are nowin India 14,191 miles of railway

me cassity.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN .

The Frei chinan's wast is the Tr color; Ameri-The State and erripes whose blazoned folds float The Spaniard drinks to the first of the Cid, and

every Bourbon knight May quaff, if he pleares, to the flour de lys—the banner of spotles white;
But we, hoys—we have a flag of our awn—a flag on whose storied sheen

Are written the deeds of our bravest sires in letters of gold and green;
Then a toast we'll quaff this Christmas night,
while the bright stars gam the sky,
To the flag that has lived through the bloodstained years - to the flag that can never

There are no vines on the sloping hills of the land of our topes and dreams; No mulberries grow in the vales below on the banks of her rushing streams;

But the shamrock springs from her sacred soil, and the modest harebells dwell 'Mid the furze and the bloom, and wild flowers smile from the depths of each sombre dell; And the towars of old, each castle and hold, and

abbey and shrine proclaim

That the isle of our love hath a record proud and a glory crowned name and fame. Then a toast- a toast, while the stars peep out from their cryataline home on high, To the land that has lived through a myriad years-to the land that can never die!

The cause of the Poles is dead, they say, laid in a gory grave
By the scimitars of the Cossack horde and the

Prussin's fiery glaive:
There are Greeks who chafe 'neath the Mussulman yoke, and the Teuton rules amain. O'er the cities and towns and verdant vales of

may never know freedom's noon, But the came of the land of our dearest dreams is destraed to triumph soon; Then a toust to she dawning light of

the glorious bye and bye-To the cause shat has lived through a myriad years-to the cause that can never die

Brave races of old have withered apace, and sleep the sleep of peace—
The Asyrian hosts, and the sons of Troy, and
the heroes of Rome and Greece;
But ours is a race that fructifies, and starts o'er

the open blue From the Western nook of an olden world, to guide and rule anew;
Its millions tread this wide, wide globe, their

feet are on every shore—
To day 'tis a thousand times as strong as it was in days of vore:

we'll quaff to night the brave old race, whose fonuts can never run dry—
To the race that has lived through a myriad years-to the race that can never die!

We'll drink to the hopes of liberty, that ever from Pole to Pole, Throb like a heavenly chorus, boys, through the depths of each Irish soul!

To the hope that nerved each sinewy arm of our sires in the long ago,

When they scorned to barter their nationhood, and fought to the death the foe!

The hope that we hold of setting a crown on the brow of the ocean queen, And hoisting o'ar all her bowns and towers the banner of gold and green;
Then one toast more we'll quaff to-night, with

bosoms bounding high:—
To the hopes that have lived through a myriad yea-s---to the hopes that can never die!

EVICTION OF TENANT FARMERS IN SCOTLAND.

In the midst of the general suitation over the evictions of Scotch crofters and small Irish farmers, little attention has been given to the many evictions in Scotland and England of tenant farmers who had holdings of from ones or two hundred scres up to a thousand or more. It has been taken for granted that such men were able to protect themselves, able to make the best of "treedom el contract," and competent, if the worst came to the worst, to avail themselves of the bankruptcy laws. But this has not been the Many of this class have been t ruled, without receiving sympathy and without any effort having been made for their re-lief, They have no tenant right. They have no legal claim to any compensation for the unexhausted improvements in which they may have sunk all their capital in the hope of being recouped in coming years. Bound by agreements made in the prosperous years surmount obstacles, push forward, win re-of high prices for farm produce, which are nown by success. The glorious galaxy of sucnever likely to return, and hampered and cruehed by the iniquitous land laws which make the laudloid the farmer a first preferred and often only creditor, scores of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers in the best agricultural districts of Scotland have, within the last aix or seven years, been beggared and turned to the road with scarcely a protect and without any remedy. So long as they had a farthing the routs had to be paid. The law of the hypothec gave the landlords the coctrol of everything on the farm, and when their money was all gone the stocks were selzed for arrears, and the poor fellows and their families turned adrift.

A most respectable and trustworthy Presbyterlau minister of Ontario has cent us a long letter which he lately received from one of the victims, a relative of his own, and for many years the occupant of one of the finest est-managed farms in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. We cannot give the letter in extense, but the following extracts may reveal in some measure the hideous system prevail-

ing. The writer says:—
"In case you think that I am exaggerating, I may state that the late Dr. John Ker, who was a professor in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church for many years before he died, and whose high character have no doubt you know, stated to myself and some friends who went to the Synod Hall to consult him, that 'the Scotch tenant farmers as a class had been treated worse than the slaves of the West Indies or America had . . The Irish tenants, as you will know, have got justice, but we cannot, because we have no friends in America to send us money or in any way to beln us to enforce our peaceful petitions. The consequence to that the tenant farmer class of Scotland has been destroyed in many districts, especially in East Lothian, where I was engaged in agriculture between 1950 and We could have done without Protection if the Legislature would have freed as from the operation of the old landlord-made laws, which placed the tenants entirsly in the power of the landlords. Since 1865 the landlords have evicted and ruined in the most oruel manner the tenants who voted for distatablishment and land law reform. Many have been sent to their graves by this persecution, others driven mad, and some driven to commit suicide. The greatest ornelty has been shown to any one who attempted to expose these atrouttes by means of the public prints. My brother John was evicted from Saughton Hall, which you know well, in the most orucl manner because he had voted for a Liberal candidate in opposition to the requests of his landlord. The eviction broke his heart, and he is now in a lunatic asylum without hope of recevery. Two of my most intimate friends, not relations, were also driven mad under the oppression but both have recovered. The fact that

they had both been delirious for wocks under

The mountaine of the second

prevent the landlords evicting them without a penny some years afterwards, though both had families depending on them. Another friend a neighbor of mine was driven into madness, and when in that state committed suicide

Thie, it will be allowed, is very terrible ndeed; and the writer adds, in one of his printed letters, that he himself was evicted and his property confiscated to the extent of £20,000 under the powers the law gives to landlords, simply because he wrote and published letters against the present land-lords, and against the injustice of refusing any readjustment of rent when the whole oir cumstances of the country were changed.

We can at present but add an extraot from a speech delivered at Aberdeen, in 1885, by a Mr. Stuart, of Inverfiddich, Banffshire, show ing how the system works in that northern

"Could any of you gentlemen before me or the members of the deputation that visited Ireland, accompany me back to Banfishire, I think I could present you with a view of desolation and depopulation without a parallel even in Ireland. What not many years ago was the scene of a thriving and prosperous tenantry now presents a picture which words fail to describe and which must be seen to be realized. In the parish which I repre sent rathless eviction has done its fell work, and to day I might take you mile after mile of what was, but a few years ago, land in high cultivation now run to bush and waste. In this and the neighboring parish something approaching forty farms, and of cotters houses an unknown number, have been cleared of their human occupants and are now lying tenantless and in ruins, affording even indifferent shelter to game and other wild animals which have taken the place of Aleace and Lorraine; | wild animals which have taken the place of The serfs who are lashed by such despot whips | man. | In some cases the remains of farm implements, hypothecated by the landlerds, may be seen about—notably more than one threshing mill, the property of the luckless tenants, may be seen sticking through the rafters of the barns, etc. . . I wish I could take the editor of The Scotsman round this parish. I think his eyes would be opened to the iniquity of the system by which men have been trodden down and hunted off the land like wild beasts, all to gratify the malignity of the noble savage disguised with the title of landlord." . .

The gentleman from whose letter we have quoted so largely says that one of the ohlef evictors and persecutors in East Lothian of all farmers who dare to say a word against lendlord oppression is Mr. Balfour, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is as much opposed to Home Rule for Scotland as to Home Rule for Ireland. The Protestant country evidently needs autonomy almost as much as the Roman Catholic country, and for the same reason. Both are harried and robbad by the landlord class to a degree which peor le in America can hardly understand. Both need Home Rule to be able to put down their tyrants, who derive power from the prejudices and inactivity of English representatives. Scots abroad should give earnest consideration to the grievances of their brethren in the suid land, and should imitate the generosity of expatriated Irishmen in contributing handsomely to the cause of Home Rule for their native country.-[Toronto Globe

SOME GOLDEN RULES.

The following, from an unknown source, contains advice which experienced business men indorse and young men will do well to follow -Have but one business, know it thoroughly.

and attend personally to its minutest details. Be self-reliant, concentrate your energies in a determination and supreme effort to conquer success. Keep your own counsel, attend strictly to business, and never dabble in any-thing foreign to it, curtail your expenses, never sacrifice safety to prospective large returns, out short your lesses and let your profits run on, and make your prime movers industry, economy, and fair dealing. It is the merest rant and bosh to rely on Luck. He is always indocat and bls arms, drinking and smoking, waiting for big prizes in lotteries, or lying abed expecting a letter with news of a legacy. On the contrary, Labor and Pluck are the invincible heroes who conquer success; they strike out new paths, create, contrive, think, plan, originate, take all legitimate risks, toil to loan on importunity. Never borrow money to epeculate with. Acquire knowledge. It is only enlightened men who successfully hold their own with the surging masses who throng the road to riches. Avoid law and legal squabbles of every kind. In discussing business disagreements, keep cool. Make all the money you can and do all the good you can with it, remembering that he who lives for himself alone lives for the meanest man in creation. If engaged in public business, advertise it; be punctual in meeting promised payments; keep short accounts; settle often; be clear and explicit in making bargains. Be eivil and obliging as well as decisive and prompt with customers, and do not overtrade your capital. Finally, in the maturity of lite, don't rust out by retiring from business; keep bright by useful effort, remembering that industry and happiness are inseparable.

THE UGLY GIRL'S CHARMS.

But putting aside the question of the utility of remedies to remove natural personal defects, an ugly girl should know that the surest way to keep her homely features or awkward figure in the romembrance of others is for her to censtantly to remember them berself. Self consciousness is disagreeable in a beautiful woman; in an ugly one it is intolerable.

Are those girls with dull eyes and large noses, then, to give up all hope of pleasing on cooling. their companions?

By no means. A woman who for many years led the highset social life of Pennsylvania had neither fortune nor a remarkable intellect. She was stout, red-haired, small featured and freekled; but her voice was sweet and low, her heart big enough to take in all the world; her sympathics wide, her tact infinite. She clopment than the latest report that comes

innecent child. The ugly girl who cultivates such charms as these needs no iron braces to compress her stone, which rang hollow. He turned it up, large jointr, nor diet of acid fruits to remove her plump cheeks, to make her lovely and beloved .- Youth's Companion.

A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

There have been many remarkable cures of lesiness made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oli, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains nd injurious.

corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and the monstrone treatment received did not effectual remedy within reach, and the TO BOOK SECTION OF STREET OF STREET S

SCIENCE, SPECULATION, ART.

Industries and Discoveries That Have Just Come to Light

VELOCITY OF LICHT. The Danish astronomer, Olaus Romer, made the discovery of the velocity of light while taking observatious of the eclipse of Jupiter's satelities in 1876. Re found that the collpses of the satelities seemed to be retarded as the earth moved farther away from the planet; that they oc curred too soon when the earth was nearest and too late when it was farthest away from Jupiter. The astronomer found that this retardation of the occurrence of the solipses could only be accounted for satisfactorily by the time that the light would take in crossing the earth's orbit, and that, calculating the time occupied in accomplishing this, the velo-city of light was 192,500 miles a second. The best doterminations made by the more accurate observations of modern times make the velocity about 186,300 miles a second.

TREES WITH LARGE LEAVES .- Trees of the palm family have larger leaves than others. The Icaja palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon, have leaves which reach a length of from thirty to fifty feet and are ten or twelve feet in bredth. Specimens of the leaves of the Talipot palm, a native of Caylon, have been met with that were twenty feet long and eighteen feet broad. These leaves are used by the natives to make tents and form very efficient shelters from the rain. The leaves of the double Cocoanut palm are often thirty feet long and several feet wide. When the wind is strong the clash together with a noise that may be heard at a great distance. Only one leaf is produced each year, and they are so firmly attached to the etem of the tree and so strong in themselves that a man may sit on the end of one and rock to and fro in perfect safety,

THE LAST BIRD TO RETIRE, -Apart from the birds which rest during the day and seek their food at night, as the night-jar and the various kinds of owls, and putting aside also those which in summer frequently sing all the night through, as the nightingale, the woodlark and the sedge-warbler it seems that the robin is the last bird to seek repose. It may be often heard singing until nearly midnight in the early summer, and in winter is to be seen hopping about long after other birds have gone to rest.

TRADE PER HEAD IN EUROPE -A Swias financial journal publishes some interesting statistics relative to the trade of the different countries of Europe. From this account it appears Holland does the largest amount of trade per head of population. The extent of of the average Hollander's commercial operations during the year totals up . o 1,012 france. After Holland, though at an enormous distance, comes Switzerland with 510 fracce per head of population. England is third in the liet. with 421 france, while France and Germany average about 100.

WHY FIRES BURN BRIGHTLY IN WINTER -There are several reasons why a fire burns so brightly in frosty weather. First, the air being cold is denser and the heated air and and gasses from the fire are comparatively more buoyant. Consequently there is a greater draught. Then the sir, being denser, contains more oxygen in an equal volume, and that gas being quickly supplied, the combustion is fleroer and more perfect. In frosty weather, too, the atmosphere is comparatively free from moisture, which of course has a tendency to damp a fire.

Use of Oil in Life Preservers -The new life float which is supplied with a resorvoir of oil, in order to support bottles in the water, is based on the recent cases of successful experience with oil in overcoming the power of waves, and thus saving life and property from destruction. The reservoir in this case is provided with an outlet, by means of which the oil may escape automatically, no matter on which side the fleat, or buoy, may be turned when thrown into the water, or to which it may be impelled by the waves, when once in the water. Thus, by means of the escaping oil, the surrounding water is expected to become sufficiently calm to enable the first to be discovered at a further distance than it otherwise could be, and a calm space secured around the float for the preservation

CHEAP QUININE AS A CURSE,-The Medi cal Record is not so sure that cheap quinine is an unalloyed blessing. It has come about cessful business men and Illustrious authors I that nearly every family now has its quinine have all been hard workers. Shun bad com- bettle, that it is sold at many general atores, pany and the prevalent vices of the day, and that the doctor rarely meets an invalid never loan a borrowing friend more than you who has not been thoroughly dosed with are able to lose if he cannot pay, and take a quinine. The drug, when taken continuously or excessively, is an injurious one; and its therapeutic value is greatly exaggerated in the popular mind. The value of quinine in "colds," brochitis, ephemeral fevers, anorexia, general malaise and various other minor ills, the editor thinks, is most problematical.

FACTS ABOUT SUGAR CANE .- It is said that the variety of supar cane grown in the West Indies originally came from the Sandwich slands, being brought from that country by Captain Bligh as long ago as 1796. Great efforts are being made to introduce new canes, hoping they will be richer in yield of sugar, but nothing yet has been found that has supplanted the old variety, though there is said to be a cane called the Jamaican which is very rich in saccharine properties, and which stands dry weather, and may ultimately super-sade the old-fashioned kind of cane.

How to Make Solder .- To make French cold solder-Precipitate copper in a state of fine division from a solution of sulphate of which the lean companiese, have become poscopper by the aid of metallic zinc. Twenty or thirty parts of the copper are mixed in a mortar with concentrated sulphuric acid, to which is afterward added seventy parts of mercury, and the whole is triturated with the pastle. The amalgam produced is copiously washed with water to remove the sulphurle acid and is then left for twelve hours. When it is required for soldering it is warmed until it is applied to the joint, to which it adheres

THE BABY OF HOLYROOD.

THE LATEST BEPORT CONCERNING IT CAPABLE OF SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Mary Queen Scots has been the subject of many romantic tales, but none ef them are more strange or capable of sensiticual devwas simple, genuine, and as unselfish as an from Holyrood. The story is that whilst some repairs were being made in the Queen of Scot's room, a mason struck a jutting-out and discovered the ramains of a baby, wrapped in cloth of gold and marked "J." The high personage in London whose business it is to contro! Holyrood Palace, on being telegraphed to for instructions, ordered that the baby should be replaced under the stone, and that no fuse should be made about the matter. Now, Mary gave birth in the adjoining room to the child supposed to have been James I. of England, and history records that immediately after its birth the child was removed and brought up elsewhere. What, conjectures the newspaper chronicler, whose Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of suspicions are aroused, and who is not deficient in imagination, if Mary's child should be the baby in the cloth of gold ?--and, if so, who was James T. ? The idea would suggest

ាក្រុស ខ្មែរ ខ្មារ ខ្មែរ ខ្មារ ខ្មែរ ខ្ម្មាំ ខ្មែង ខ្ម

immense possibilities for the novellat if it were original, but also lit has only been bor-rowed.

JEWSGAND JOURNALISM. HOW HEWBREWS CONTROL PUBLIC OPINION IN

BOME. The suspicion is beginning to arise that a good deal of the bitterness with which the the Catholic religion is attacked. in Italy, can be traced to the fact of the Jowe possessing a powerfull influence over the press. In Rome they have decidedly managed to obtain an undisputed supremacy in journalism, The director of the Riforma, Signor Orispi's offi-cial journal, is the Jew Prime-Levi. The Tribung has at least three Jews on its editorial steff ; the leading writer on the Opinione is Jew; Fanfulla and the Diritto have also Jewish editorial contributors. The Italia is owned by the Jewish banker, Obeght. The Jew Friedlander is a manager of the Stefani Telegraphic Agency; and Reuter's Roman correspondent is the Jew Arbib. English readers receive their intelligence of Catholic affairs in the Eternal City from these sources, and it is not strange that they are often de-

THE LITTLE WHITE HEARSE. As the little white hearse went glimmering by-The man on the coal cart jerked his lines, And smutted the lid of either eye,
And turned and stared at the business signs:

And the street car driver stopped and beat His hands on his shoulder and gazed up

Till his eyes on the long track reached the sky— As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

As the little white hearse went glimmering by-A stranger petted a ragged child in the crowded walk, and she knew not why, And he gave her a coin for the way she

And a bootblack thrilled with a pleasure eggarta As a customer gave him back his change With a kindly hand and a grateful sigh, As the little white hearse went glimmering

As the little white hearse went climmering by A man looked out of r window dim, And his cheeks were wot and his heart wa

by.

For a dead child even was dear to him! And he though of his empty life and said "Loveless alive ind loveless dead— Nor wife nor child in earth or sky ;" As the little white hearse went glimmering

-James Whitcomb Riley.

CASPER WEAVER IS A FORTUNATE GERMAN.

born in Hessen, in 1832, landed at New York in Pennsylvania and New Jersey 5 years, moved to Georgetown, Ky., where he joined the Confederate army and became a soldier of John Morgan, serving through the settlement question of secession. After the war he came to Waverly, Lafayette County, Mo., where he resides. A few weeks since he drew in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, by which he has come in possession of one-fourth of one twentieth of the capital prize of \$300.000 being the comfortable sum of \$3,750. - Waverly (Mo) Times Dec. 6.

IRELAND'S PREITY GIRLS.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle writes: The Irish ladies are perhaps the prettiest in the wide world, always excepting our fair cousins, the Yankee belles. Their features, it is true, are less regular than those of English women, but they triumph over them with their soft, creamy complexions, their large, appealing gray-blue eyes and long lashes, and a sort of indefinable charm and demure ecquetry, yet thoroughly modest manners. "Every third Irish woman," wrote the Queen in her diary when last visiting the country, "is beautiful, and seme of them remarkably so. Their hair and eyes are simply lovely." Apart from personal charms, it is impossible not to admire the gentle grace and dignity of the wives you will, I defy you to find an Irish woman who is otherwise than naturally distinguished-the very barmaids being superior in bearing and speech to many English duch caucs. The list of beauties is a long one, and looking back we can recall histories of the extraordinary leveliness of the three Miss Gunnings, who, when they came up to London, had actually to be escorted in Hyde Park by a guard of soldiers sent by the order of the secretary of state, so overwhelmingly was the crowd pressing upon them. Then there wes Lady Denny, Lady Canir, Lady Clare and many others, to say nothing of the present young Duchess of Leinster, one of the most attractive women of this or any other day.

BROKEN DOWN.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of B.B., took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Mezry, New Albany, N.S.

The quantity of land taken up for actual settlement in Manitoba during 1888 was very considerable and largely excess of any year since 1882. The Government had taken up for home-stends at preemptions and sales about 330,000 acres of land, nearly the whole of which is for actual settlement. Different land companies have sold about 180,000 acres, mostly all of which has been taken up by the actual settlers, making a total of 510,000 acres. In addition to seased of considerable quantities of land through the foreclosures of mortgages, have disposed of a considerable quantity. Between the loan a considerable quantity. Between the loan companiese and land sold by private individuals not short of 100 000 acres have also been disposed of for settlement. This makes the total acreage actually settled upon in Manitoba during the year fully 600,000 acres. There is every reason to believe that this estimate is within, rather than beyond, the mark. The great bulk of these lands has been taken up in quarter sections. Very few have taken up more than 160 acres of land. This means that not far short of 4,000, farmers in addition to those who were previously in the country, have settled upon land during the past year in Manitoba. at a moderate estimate may be taken at an average of three to a family, making the total increase in population from this course alone of about 12,000 people. Government agent Metcalfe has estimated that the upwards of 17. 000 immigrants came into the country last year A good many of these are still employed in various ways and have not yet taken up land, although doubtless, a considerable number of them will do so. This is a satisfactory showing, and every indication points to very much larger

AREAD OF ALL.

result during the year which has just commend

I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds etc. I can especially recommend it for chil dren. Alex Moffatt, Millbrook, Ont.

When a schoolboy begins to write his name he makes his initial blunder.

Much distres and sickness in children is caused by we s. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator g. elief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

in new sections of

A QUEEN'S GOWNS.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper writes from Paris :--] had the pleasure of inspecting some of the tollets ordered by Queen Pla, of Portugal, of M. Worth. Some of them, comprising the travelling dresces and the walking and drive ing costumes, had alroady been sent off, but the more elaborate and magnificent toilets had just been completed. One of these was, perhaps, the most remarkable and original dress that I have ever known to be sent forth from that atelier of marvels. It is a ball tollet, uniting in its composition a representation of three metals copper, silver and gold. The skirt front and train were in satin of the precise hue of highly burnished capper. The train is plain and full and out square at the end. The skirt front is embroidered up the centre and around the seams with minute copper-colored beads, the work being in a slender, delicate pattern. The side widths part to show underneath folds of pale silvergray satin, worked with silver beads, underneath which are set inner folds of gold-yellow satin embroidered with gold. The blendings of color and of the brilliancy of the various metals in this remarkable dress are at once artistic and effective.

Another splendid ball dress had the skirt in white velvet stamped with large branches of tulips in cloth of gold, the side breadths lined with old gold satin parting over a straight flat breadth of the velvet in front. Over this underskirt falls the long train in abainthe green French faille, with narrow panier draperies at the sides. Another exquisite net, closely and elaborately embroided all over with a pattern of vines and leaves. in silver thread, the whole lined with orevette pink satin and drawn in full folds at the left side at the waist. The train is in brocade in a new and beautiful shade of bluish pink. Then there is a charming toilet in black net, dotted all over with small araberque figures in gold throad. At basement of the same embroidery, but much closer and more claborate, half a yard in depth, encircles the skirt. The underdress is in pale pink

satiu.

Holloway's Pills.-Nervous Irritability.-No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system -for upon it our health- and even lifedepends. These Pills strenghthen the nerves and are the safest general purifiers of the bleod. Nauzes, headache, giddiness, and mental spathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summery manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachie paine, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distention, and regulate alike capricious appetites and confined bewels—the commonly accompany-ing signs of defective or diminished neve tone. Hollowayt's Pills are particularly recommended to remons of studious and sedontary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous und irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

FRIDAY'S LUCKY EVENTS.

A FEW HISTORICAL FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERA TION OF THE SUPERSTITIOUS.

Friday, February 22, 1732, George Washington was born. Bismarck, Gladstone and Disraeli were born

on Friday. Friday, March 25, 1669, the Hudson River

was discovered. Friday, June 39, 1461, Louis XI, humbled the French nobles.

Friday, March, 18, 1776, the Stamp act was repealed in England. Friday, June 13, 1492, Columbus discovered

the continent of America. Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made the final landing at Plymouth Rock. Friday, June 13, 1785, General Winfield Scott

was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia. Friday, September 22, 1780, Arnold's treason was laid bare, which saved the United States. Friday, January 12, 1433, Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, was born, the richest sovereign of

Europe. Friday, November 28, 1814, the first news paper ever printed by steam, the London Times, was printed.

Friday, October 19, 1871, the surrender of Yerktown, the crowning glory of the American army occurred

Friday, June 12, 1802, Alexander Von Humbolt, in climbing Chimborazo, reached in altitude of 19,200 feet.

Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years.

Friday, April 8, 1846, the first known news paper advertisement was published in the Imperial Intelligencer, in England. Friday, May 14 1586, Gabriel Fahrenheit,

usually regarded as the inventor of the common mercurial thermometer, was born. Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of

Saratoga was made.

Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII., of Eng land gave to John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America. That is the first American state paper in England. Friday, November 10 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbour of Pro-

vincetown. Friday, July 7 1776, the motion was made in Congress by John Adams, and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent.

Friday, March 20, 1737, Pope Clement XII. promulgated his bull of excommunication gainst the Freemasons.

Friday, July 1, 1825, General Lafayette was welcomed to Boston and feasted by the Freemasons and citizens and attended at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monumen erected to prepetuate the remembrance of the

defenders of the rights and liberties of America.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, infiammation of the lungs, etc. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH STE two concomitants of billousness reminded by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic siter meals, and all the perplexing and changeful symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood

The man who is well off should not think of coming home sick.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes : "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Billiousness and Constitution—such cases having come under my personal observ-

The receipts of a walking match, are properly called gait money.

No class of men are so foud of keeping their spirits up as distillere. LITTLE HELPS!

If the cover is removed from soap dishes

soap will not get soft.

When flatirons become rusty, black them stove polish and rub well with a dry polish. Use charcoal to broil; with. The flames of the pores quickly and make the meat very to

Silver can be kept bright for months by h placed in an eir-tight care with a good in piece of camphor.

Use squares of dull-colored felt, pinked at edges, under statuary or any heavy ornathat are liable to mar a polished surface. Do not keep ironed-clothes on bare in kitchen any longer than is necessary thoroughly drying. They gather unples

Equal parts of white shellao and alcohol permanent fixative for crayon and charge aketches. Spray it on evenly with an ani stomizer,

A tablespoonful of brendy put into sed bottle of tomato catsup just before sealing will not only preserve it, but will add to the flay when wanted for use.

Mahogny and cherry furniture often gets de for want of a good cleaning with a moist det Polish with the hand, rubbing well, and the sult will be surprising.

Windows can be cleaned in winter, and frost entirely removed by a gill of alcohol ; pint of hot water. Clean quickly, and ub with a warm chamois ckin.

An old an reliable English cook hook give the following recipe as an oilcloth restore. Melt one-half an ounce of bee-wax in a sun of turpentine. Rub the surface all over with and rub in with a dry cloth. Telegraph wire of golvanized iron is mu

bester to hang clothes on in winter than upe the clothes will not freeze to it. Have it has by a lineman and it will never "give" no main what the weather may be. For chapped hands, make camphor-ice of I cunces of spermaceti tallow. four teaspooned of eil of sweet almonds and three-fourths of a cunce of gum camphor pulverized fine. Put of the contract of the cunce of gum camphor pulverized fine.

back of stove until dissolved, stirring constant just enough heat to melt the ingredients Do NOT DESPAIR OF CURING YOUR sick base ache when you can so easily obtain Carter Little Liver Pille. They will effect a prom and permanent cure. Their action is mild a

natural. WHY 1900 WILL NOT BE A LEAP YEAR.

The following explanation is given why year 1900 will not be counted among leap year The year is 365 days 5 lours and 49 minus the year is 500 days o hours and 40 minute long; Il minutes are to keen every year to min the year 3654 days lorg, and every fourth raw have an extra day. This was Julius Can't arrangement. Where do those Il minute carry from 2 There carry from the failure arrangement. where do these it minuse come from? They come from the future, as are paid by omitting leap year every 100 year. But if leap year is emitted regularly even hundredth year, in the course of 400 years in hundredth year, in the course of 402 years if found that the 11 minutes taken each year mot have been paid back, but that a state year will have been given up. So Pore 6n gory XIII, who improved on Casser's calculate in 1582, decreed that every centurial year will be year four should be a leap year after a divisible by four should be a leap year after the course of the course when the course were the course of the cour So we borrow 11 minutes cach jear more the paying our borrowings back by omitting the leap years in three centurial years, and ique matters by having a leap year in the tout conturial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement so exact, and the borrowing and paying be balance so closely, that we horrow more the we pay back to the extent of only one day is 3,866 years.

The weather sage is among the biggest m rance of the period.



CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS. MILWAURER, May 25, 1887.

FATHER KOENIG:-REV. FATHER KOENIG:—I am personally as quainted with a man who (in the year 1878, then forty-four years of age) commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formerly every four weeks diminished as soon as hotook your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1880. The man is a healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this held convinced and gladly testifies.

REV. PATER AEGIDIUS,

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent free to any address, and poor pailed can also obtain this medicine free of charge from

us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Revered
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the cast
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
by the ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHIOAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dunderstreet, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 pt bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

NOTICE—The testamentary executors and admission trators of the estate left by the late Hon. Is Louis Beaudry, to the children issue of his marriss with Deme Thereso Vallee, his wife, by his solemn with Deme Thereso Vallee, his wife, by his solemn with Deme 10, 1881, and by his codicil of Sept. 14, 184 Art. O. Brousseau, motary, will apply to the Legislam of the Province of Quebec, at its most session, for all to enlarge their powers and airributes in order to have the envire execution of the said will, and to see to in replacing of one another in case of death—on payment of the actual debts by arrangement with the parties betweeted. Finally, in order to authorize them to said a transfer all or any part of the immoveables of the said together.

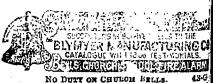
ROURE ROY,

together.

ROUER ROY,
J. C. AUGER.
HERCULE B. AUDRY,
Testamentary executors and administ rators of the estate of the jate Hon. J. L. Beaudry.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge o the natural land which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitutes may be gradually built up strong enough to reakfavery tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mainders are floating around us ready to attack wherein there is a weak point. We may escape many a faint shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."— the Service Graette."

Made simply with boiling water o milk.
only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chemists.

In all the world DPIII A Hobit. The Dr. J. L. Stope there is just one DPIII Remody never fulls, and tre care for that DPIII Remody never fulls, and we have crited more than 10.000 mines. No chief treat we have crited more than 10.000 mines. No chief treat was correct one of the DPIII. OUR ED Somethis, and write to the J. L. Stambens Co. Lebance, Oc.

The same of the sa

KENNEDY, wife of Mr. P. Ryan, Hunt-Died Nov. 20th, 1888. Aged 30 years. is seemed that morn that the sunlight shone or sad then a'er before the cherished one tom earth should know no more ? som earm snould know no more?
as soft as a beam from the setting sun
dose of a winter's day,
pure soul breathed a prayer of peace, d paused from earth away.

ngel of Mercy, in pity send, rom heaven's golden gate lam of hope to the stricken ones that home so desolatethat nome so described name is whispered low, There blinding tears are shed— the years of life will for aye be dimmed with serrow for the dead.

nder if ever the dear loved ones onder it ever the dear loved ones
The are gone to the great unknown,
watch with a tender, loving care
'er hearts they've left so lone; it must be so, for it seems to me The must be so, for it seems to me Then to them such blies is given, will not forget, but will still love on Yith a holier love in heaven.

now, though the Requiem Mass is said lough the funeral rites are done annot be we shall see no more he loved and cherished one; he loved and querished one, the voice of Faith still whispers soft, Tuen earth's frail chains are riven hig we shall meet with the dear lost ones, and live and love in heaven.

MRS. M. Hodgins.

bronto, Jan. 6th, 1889. THER HECKER'S SUCCESSOR.

Augustine F. Newit, the New Superior-General of the Faulists.

The Paulist Order, which has so recently fored the loss of its great chief, Very Rev. ao T. Hecker, has chosen Father Hewit

his successor. thers on the 24 iost., has always been a lous co-worker of the late Father Hecker, ving joined with him in the organization the Paulists Fathers.

Father Hewit's life has been a very remarkaone. He was born in Fatrfield, Conn., on wember 27th, 1820. His father, Rev. thaniel Hewit, was a Congregational rgyman of the first half of the century, the pastor of a church at Bridgeport the time of his death, in 1867, he was in args of a Preabyterian church, which he i formed from his old parish. Young thaniel Augustus, his son, was brought up der the tenets of the Congregational arch, and in 1830 he was graduated from nherst Oollege.

He studied law, but abondened it at the of a year to enter the Theological latute of Connecticut, then established at indsor. In 1842 he was licensed to preach a Congregational minister, but the next ar, his religious views having undergone a ange, he entered the Episcopal Church and appointed a deacon in that Church. He bored in the diocese of Maryland, and a ar or two later was to have accompanied ishop Southgate to Constantinople as issionary, but the Missionary Committee fused to ratify his appointment on the ound that his beliefs tended too strongly

the Catholic faith. His views had been quite pronounced for me time, and in 1846, when he entered the nurse, it caused but little surprise to his ends. In 1847 he was ordained as a priest, nd made vice-president of the Charleston ollegiate Institute. In 1850 he became a ember of the Redemptorist Order, and ght years later joined the Congregation of Paul, in which organization he at once k an active part. At that time he reived his religious name of Augustine

From the year 1865 Father Hewit has een engaged in active literary work, besides eing Professor of Philosophy, Theology, and loly Soriptures in the Paulist Seminary. mong the many books he has written are "The Life of Princess Borghese, King's Highway," "Problems of the Age," nd a "Life of the Ray. Father F. A. Baker." le has been a frequent contributor to edited the Catholic World.

he American Civil war. He also joined the atholic Church, and devoted much of his hurch in his later years.

FITS: All Fits atopped free by Dr. Kline's Freat Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's se. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial se. Marvelous cure. Send to Dr. Kline. 21 Arch St., Phila., Pa,

PECULIAR COINCIDENCE

letween a Well Known Montrealer an a Alleged Detective—In Search of Irishmen -To Testily Against Parnell-& Interesting Story of a Canadian's Unsuccessful Mission.

BUFFALO, January 14,—The Buffalo Courier created a profound sensation on Sunday norning by publishing thirteen letters and a number of telegrams written by a aposial steetive from Scotland Yard, sent out in the interest of the London Times to procure evience that would implicate Charles Stewart Parnell in the Phoenix park murders. It mechanic, just naturalized, being out of work and in need of money, conceived the scheme of making something out of the London Times. He wrote a letter to the publishers of that paper to the effect that while working or a mason on the New York aqueduct he came across two Irishmen who were in pos-sssion of documentary evidence that would prove the letters which the Times relies on in the present investigation to be perfectly

genuine. His language was :—
"There is two Irishmen here that was indirectly in the combine to murder Cavendish and Burke, where I can get all the proof yen want for very little."

THE ALLEGED DETECTIVE ARRIVES. This person received a cablegram from the London Times telling him "to hold on to the men at all hazarde," and that an English detestive would soon be on American soil. The detective duly came in the person of J. T. Kerby, or "Cris Thomas," and was said to be accompanied by a female agent as sharp as himself. Kerby a first letter to the Buffalo man was written from New York, and direct. ed a raply to be sent to O. Thomas, care Major Rice, 1,537 Broadway. It is said that the writer was authorized to see him and the writer was authorized to see unit and on Deafness. Notes in the nead. How only others well compensated who were willing to may be eased at your home. Post free 3d.—give undoubted proofs, and also, if necessary, Address Dr. Nickelson 30, St. John Street, go to Eagland and give link by link testimony Montreal.

procuring proofs, but the protection would be ample. He requested the Buffalo man to proceed to: New York with his documents, to avoid mixing with any one in the city, and to keep a closed mouth,

A VISIT TO MONTREAL. This was written on August 22, The Buffale man did not go to New York, and his replies to Karby were opened at Major Rice's by some third party. Thereupon Kerby changed his same to "Cris Thomas," and shifted his address to Room 34 Gedacy House, Fortieth street and Broadway. This was making things warm for the Buffalo man, especially when he proposed a meeting at the Tiffs house here. He was equal to the occaoion, and warned the English detective that their game had been discovered, advising him to leave the city. Kerby and his companion thereupen crossed over to Toronto. From Toronto he went to Montreal and thence to Chicage, where his headquarters were with George Harvey & Co., 179 La Salle street. All the dime he was imploring the Buffalo man to hasten to procure his proofs, and pay-ing out money in sums of \$25 to \$75 at a time, aggregating in all about \$500.

TIRED OF WASTING HIS MONEY. In his last letter from the Gedney House, he said that he was authorized to assure both of the supposititions Irlehmen comfortable farms of their own and secure them com petence for their lives. He was willing to pay \$500 aplace in each if they would give up the papers. Writing from room 572 Palmer house, Chicago, on November 23, he began to show petulence, suspecting that he was being duped, and declared that he would not pay out another dollar until he could see the p:pers in his ewn hands. Berides, he had got so much other evidence as it was that he could afford to do without them. Still he was willing to pay \$400. "Anyway, I would not want either of them or H. to come here-all I want is the popers and letters after I see them with my own eyes-if after I get them and he has the money, he then consents to go and give evidence, for a further sum, well and good, but you can tell H. what I say.
and nothing will induce me to pay out
another dollar until I get the papers. This his successor.

Rev. Augustine Francis Hewit, who was another dollar until I get the papers. This is final. The papers once in my hands, I'll is final. do as I have said in my previous letter for yourself and more, too. But only when I'm getting the papers." The correspondence ceased with the thirteenth letter, written on December: I from the Palmer house, Chicago, announcly; his intention of proceeding to Niagara F de. In the course of his wanderings after 1. oof, the Scotland Yardman went to Ravonswood, Ill., where he said his son lived, and whence he wrote offering to give the Baffalo man \$500 if he would make surveus certain, and the same to each of the other men. There was, of course, no evidence whatever of the nature sought by the agent of the Times and the British Government.

COULD IT BE MONTREAL'S KERBY. CHICAGO, January 14 .- George Harvey, of the firm of Gaorge Harvey & Co., of this city, in whose office the English detective mentioned in the Buffalo story made his headquarters while here, says Kerby came here from Montreal. His mail was addressed in care of the firm named, calling for it every two or three days. He also wrote his letters at that office. Hs remained in Chicago about three weeks. The last of November he sailed for England where he now is. Kerby has had an adventurous history, and, while in Mr. Harvey's opinion, he is not in the regular employ of Scotland yard, he is just the man to be engaged in work of that sort. Kerby's family now lives in Ravenswood. James Kerby, well known on the Board of Trade, is his

A NATIVE OF HIAGARA. Mr. Harvey gave the following account of Kerby's action in Chicago, with such bits of his history as would indicate that he has been under special employment by the London Times in gathering evidence against Par-nell. It was just after the publication of the Murchison letter that Mr. Karby presented himself at our office, No. 179 Lasalle street, and subsequently unscated and disqualified and asked to be allowed to write and recoive his letters during a short stay in Chicago. I had known him in Nlagora, Canada, and complied. He said he was in Chicago on business connected with some western miner. Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic and would leave for England to interest some capitalists as soon as he could get things in shape. Some times two or three days would pass without his coming to the office. But when he did come he was busy, as letters and atholic periodicals, and from 1869 to 1874 telegrams to him were numerous. Mr. Korby is just the man to be in a thing of this A brother of Father Hewit, the late Dr. kind, although a member of one of the best Henry S. Hawit, served with credit during families of Niagara, Canada, and possessing has American Civil war. He also joined the an excellent education. I have heard that he was a spy during the civil war. On which me to the benevolent enterprises of the side he served I don't know. He has held good positions in Canada, but for two or three years he has not, so I understand, been doing anything."

> When Baby was sink, we gave her Casteria When she was a Child, she cried for Cast ris. When she became Miss, she clung to C Moria, When the had Children, the gave ther instanta

> > LAWYERS' FEES.

PRESENT EMOLUMENTS AS COMPARED WITH THOSE FORMER DAYS.

There has been much talk of late of the enormous income made by leading counsel! and much the greater part of that £500 per diem which is said to be the total cost of the Parnell Commission is no doubt absorbed by them. Through the profession of the law is, like all others, greatly depressed, as regards appears that in August last a Black Rook its ordinary members, the fees given to its chiefs have been advanced "by leaps and bounds." It is curious to contrast their present emoluments with what they used to be. In the churchwarden's account of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1476, there is the fellowing entry; " Paid to Richard Fylpott, learned in the law, for his councel given, 3:. 8d., with fourpence for his dinner." Though Sir Thomas More, we are told, was "an advo-cate of the greatest eminence," he only made £400 a year by his profession—a much larger sum; of cours, in those times, but still small by comparison with the More's of to-day. Lord Bacon, it is true, made £5,000 a year, but only while in effice; and he knew the sort of perquisites he took. The largest sum ever made by lawyer of old in a single case was made by Lord-President Forber, whom Lord Wemyes persuaded to come from Scot-land to plead the case of his father-in-law, the infamous Colonel Charteris, before the Privy Council. It was not a nice job to undertake, but he saved the Colonel from the gallows, and received £300 a year for life for

> DEAFNESS OURED. A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Desiness... Noises in the head. How they

that servive.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Country New at the Mercy of a pack of Adventurers.

M. Edouard Dumont, the author of "La

France Julye" and "La Fin d'un Monde," has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, on the subject of the stability of the Republic. The distinguished writer said, in the reply to the queries addressed to him: "The republic is not in danger because it is a Republic-it is the particular form of Republic under which we live that is in danger. The true France, the France of our Fathers, the France of tradition is trodden under foot by a sort of syndicate for working the Republic, composed of thieves swindlers, Jews, rotten statesmen, and na-turalized foreigners who have taken the word 'Republic' as a trade name. France, which is among the countries the most easy to govern, is sick and disgusted with its rulers, and the reviations which are being daily made in the public press only add to this feeling. After the events of May 16th, nothing could have been more easy than to have established a true and loyal Republic, and the deaths of the Prince Imperial and the Comte de Chambord would have consolidated this form of great strength of General Boulanger lies in the fact that he is a 'broom' that may be used to do this. The people don't take to him on account of any liking for him, but out of sheer disgust at the existing state of things. As the avenger of the inquities and the infamies that have been committed General Beulanger wielde en enermons power. It is only necessary for him to be a 'national man' to enable him to unite the citizens and play a very considerable role in the history of his country. Everybody is tired of uncertainty and party warfare; everybudy wishes for peace and reconciliation. The man who se-cures this will be applauded, no matter who he may be. The Government has sown hatred everywhere instead of peace, and German money is at work through Jawish influences to divide the country before the enemy. Israelites and natural zed foreigners are in office everywhere. M. Steenackers, whose reply to M. Numa Gilly I have answered in to-day s Gil Blaz, is a naturalized foreigner, and was actually Minister of Posts and Telegraphs during the war of 1870, and in that office had control of every dispatch that passed over the wires. The patriotism of every holder of public office should be unquestionable. I have no objections to prople going abroad and making a living in a foreign country. I find that quin natural, but the moment you admit them into public office I protest. I have lived in England; my sentiments towards your country are

MR. MOSHANE'S DISQUALIFICATION.

sympachetic; but even if you would allow me I would never accept office in the public

service there, as my love for the country of

my birth would be always so strong that I

should consider its interests before those of

the country of my adoption. Naturalization papers don't make a patriot; it is the blood

that runs in your veins .- Irish Catholic.

Our town contemporary who professes to be so horrified by the disqualification of Mr. McShane should investigate the records before holding up its hands in holy horror at Grit corruption. Let us jog its memory with a couple of facts. Mr. A. P. Landry, who was elected to the Quebec assembly for Montmagny and subsequently unseated and disqualified, became a candidate for the house of commons in the Tory interest in 1878 and was elected. He is now a standing was returned to the house of commons for the same county in 1879, and afterwards appointed a collecter of customs by the present government. We would not like to zee the Liberals of Montreal elect Mr. McShane, while disqualified for the legislature, to the house of : mmons as has been proposed, but were they to do so they could point to the two above mentioned Tory precedents, and what could their opponents say ? Brookvills Recorder.

· Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes-"She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is perfectly oured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

HOME-MADE COLOGNE WATER. DIRECTIONS FOR TWO PLEASING AND INEXPENSIVE

Take one and three-quarter gallons of cologne alcohol, and into it put oil of bergamot two ounces, oil of lemon three ounces, oil of lavender one half-ounce, oil of cloves three dranchms, tincture of musk one-half-ounce, tincture of orris one half-ounce,
When these ingredients are put into a bottle

shake it thoroughly, so that that alcohol and other fugredients shall become well mixed. Now stand it saids for a week and then add two pints of ordinary water and one pint of the best This is a pleasing and inexpensive cologne

water.
Another inexpansive formula is the following. Its perfume is somewhat different from that of

Take two gallons of cologne alcohol, and to it add oil of bergamet four ounces, oil of orange two ounces, oil of lavender one and one-half ounces, oil of cloves one and one half ounces, oil of cinramon[(must be genuine) one drachin, vincture of orris four ounces, tincture of Peru balsam two ounces tincture of musk one-half

Shake this well, and let it stand for a week or ten days. Then add two pints of ordinary water and a pint of the best imported rose

water.

Eau de Cologne improves with age. After the mixture has stood for a time, if a thoroughly clear article be desired, it will have to be filtered. For this purpose a glass funnel may be bought at a drug store; also some carbonate of magnesia and some French filtering paper. All of these are inexpensive. The process of filtering is so simple that a child can do it after a single showing. If you will ask your druggist to show you how, a moment's instruction will suffice.—[Medical Classics,

The way to be happy.—There was a mar-ried man, and his wife was the head of the household. He had a friend who was in the same case, only his friend was apparently happy and comfortably, while he was just the reverse. He had long studied this pecular difference between them, and he finally mustered up courage to go to his friend and ask "What is the way to be happy?" he asked. "When you are under a woman's thumb don't squirm."

Ah, Lionel, that poem is beautiful?"

AFOOT IN IRELAND.

An American's Descriptions of Suffering in the Green Isle.

The letters of Edgar L. Wakeman, of the Detroit "Tribune," describing his tour in Ireland are arousing great interest in the United States. In his last he relates how he was belated in waiking to Galway, and he found a snug old ruin where the banked leaves gave a fragrant bed for the night? When he awoke his attention was attracted by a song from the other side of the wall. He says :

With my heel I had disloged some rotting mortar and stones from the orumbling ledge, upon this Irish song and circumstances, when I heard—

"Howly mother of Moses! phat's that?" From the exclamation, fearing that some canastrophe had befallen, I vaulted the wall, coming down on my feet within the wretch ed belongings of a poor, God forsaken 'Irish harvester,' the most wos begone specimen of humanity I had ever found in Ireland, pitifully ragged and footsore, yet who, with grand and exalted bravery, to save a few shillings for his wife and little ones far over there on the wild Conemara coast, had government had it been established on a tramped and starved from Dublin; and right basis. But the present Republic is not now, as my unknown fellow lodger of the a true Republic, and in spite of what can be night under the old ruin wall, was endeavordone, public opinion is too errong for those in | ing to get a little food heated over a deadpower, and it will be swept away. The furze fire he had kindled; still with a song and a wall on his hungry lips, just as the curso of Irleh misfertures blend in every word, thought or impulse from every lowly Irish heart.

My new-found friend was but one of s host of wretched beings whom Irish landlords bave transformed into more than slaves; for slaves as chattels at least know the comferts of domestic beasts. For a quarter of a century past the great Irish land-owners of the West have.

MERCILESSLY EVICTED TENANTS with a beartlessness and cruelty no pen can

The land is depopulated. In a 20-mile walk you may see from 500 to 1000 tenantiess holdings, the cabin roofs failen in, the bare walls alone standing, as if an angry army had swept the face of the earth with fire and sword. A few sheep or a few black cattle browse about the spots that once were labor's loves and hopes. In the great castles are the retinues, and the guarded agents. Too owners, titled or untitled, are on the Riviers, or crowding parliament cor-

ridors in London, seeking more rigorous laws

for Ireland.

But of my friend and his kind? Their families are those too terribly poor to do class than haddle in huts and fight for very existence itself. Eviction, depopulation of great essates, transformation of countless comfortable boldings into " grazing lands" as wild as when the barbario kings had their helets and herds, have annihilated labor. There is no labor in much of the west of Ireland for those to poor to live and stay, and in whom all hope is fied that they may ever escape the lift -long norror of their present existence. The very gens in which they are permitted to remain by these lords of the land, yield an income greater than that secured by many an Amefloan money-king. This rent, which covers the privilage of simply remaining, at the agent's will, as "caretaker," in horrible discomfort, and the use of a piece of earth from an eighth to half an acre in area is the slander hold these unfortunate people have upon the very breath of life in a Christian land.

So out of these generous conditions furished by the ruling classes, have come from 15,000 to 20,000 "Irish hazvestors," who leave their wretched home in early spring, tramp to Dabliu, Belfast, or some other eastern seaport town, and, after crossing the channel, awoop down upon the English and Scotch rural districts, and there battle, with the native peasantry in savage desperation for a share of the labor rightly wholly the latter's, recurning as it were curse t laws that have made them belpless in their own land. Their belongings consist of the rags on their backs, with usually a pair of hob-mailed shoes, a sickle, cradle, scythe, or fork, either of which is wound with twisted rushes in marvellous patience and care, perhaps a cup or can, and always a nort of covered stew-pan made of tin or sheet iron.

It is their babit to go in equads, for company's sake, for messing purposes. But their wages are as nothing; they live out-doors and upon the cheapest food; and when the harvests are done work their way back to the Irish sea coast, picking up a bit of work here and there,

FINALLY CROSS THE CHANNEL. and again seek their lightless homes. If they have saved enough to pay their rent, and, with whatever little their families may have helped during their absence, exist from one year to another, they are doing

I have seen these Irish harvesters landing in Dablin from the channel ships, or being leaded into cars for the West at Dablin station, hustled, cudgelled and pounded worse than though dumb animals, and yet bearing all with the light of home-saving shining from their gaunt faces and hallow eyes, in a way that wrung my heart until I could have shricked in pain and protest.

Where under the sky above us all, where within the civilization of which we boast, where within the knowledge-and I say it reverenty-of the God that is, may be found such inexpressible devotion, such prolonged and incalculable suffering, such patience illimitable and supreme?

Bidding my friend wait a little, I brought from the tiny Moycullen post station and shop such stores of good things as never before gladdened two belated winter tramps; and the warmed blood and grateful spirit set his tongue to a wondrous wagging, in which I recall that he wished with intense earnestness, "May the top of yer head never folly yer hair;" that despite "the ache o' the gout in the elbow of his leg," his unexpected happiness compelled him to dance a furious ilg upon the rotten stones of the rain which proved so ferlorn a performance that he pleaded, "what he lost in the dance he made up in the whirligig;" and called me over and over, with trembling pathos in his tones, suiligh machree" (light of my heart) for the little human kindness he had perhaps for the first time in all his life been shown. Then got the sore-boned, sore-footed wanderes upon his way. Far over upon the savage Connemara coast away above Clifden were his waiting ones, and I knew it would brighten his tramp to travel beside him. So in the bright winter day we walked and talked along the walled road, having no care for the scornful looks of passing nobility, no fear for the suspicious looks of passing constablury, and only answering looks and words of cheer to the ragged passantry whose ten-der hearts ever show responsive interests to even the least indiction of effortful privation and serrow. Towards midday a strange cortege passed us, and we stood with uncovered heads the while. An hundred petticoated men and women.

Ro to Eagland and give link ny link resumment Minnerest.

Stat would be accepted by the courts of the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures a rude, under the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures and strange, bearing a rude, under the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures and strange, bearing a rude, under the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures and strange, bearing a rude, under the railway companies to take. Contain term of the railway companies to take. Contain term of the railway companies to take. The railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lio

the Moyculien graveyard. Now and then the coffin would be set upon the earth. Then pitecus lamentation arose.

Pausing, lamenting, progressing, wailing, the weird, wild living and dead passed from sight; but never from one's memory could be offaced that awful scene and sound.

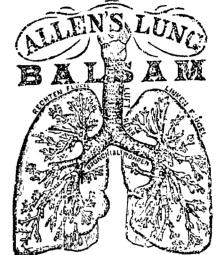
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falled to theet a cure.

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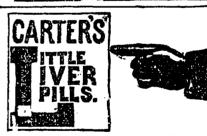
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TAKEN INTERNALLY .it cures Dysentery. Cholora, Diarrhesa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colic, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Soro Throat, Coughs, &c.

Throat, Coughs, &c.
USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises,
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the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Nouralgia and Rheumatism. ASS-Sold by Dealers
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Rick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, Sc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Hechsone, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, ouring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach stimulate the

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who ence try them will find these little pills value.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

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They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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FREEMAN'S

rards be liberal to all who would serve in quest that they draw the crowd. W.B. -accidents at the classification and perhaps a ball-sovereign. which lay one dead; went by on their way to the country in California and a overeign. which lay one dead; went by on their way to the crowd.

PEGGING AND PEGGING AWAY.

There was and old shoemaker as sturdy as steel;
Of great wealth and repute in his day,
Who, if questioned his secret of luck to reveal,
Would chirp like a bird on a spray;
"It isn't so much the vocation you're in,
Or your liking for it," he would say,
"As it is that forever, through thick and
through thin.

through thin, You should keep up a pegging away."

I have found it a maxim of value whose truth Observation has proved in the main,
And which well might be vaunted a watch word by youth In the labor of hand and of brain, For even if genius and talent are cast

Into work with the strongest display. You can never be sure of achievement at last, Unless you keep pegging away, There are shopmen who might into statesmen

bave grown. Politicians for handiwork made, Some poets who better in shops would have

shone, And mechanics best suited for trade; But when once in the harness, however it fit,
Buckle down to your work night and day,
Secure in the triumph of hand and of wit, If you only keep pegging away.

There are times in all tasks when the fiend Dis-Advises a pause or a change

And on field far away and arrelevant bent, The purpose is rempted to range; Never head, but in sound recreation resters Such traits as are slow to obey, And then, more persistent and staunch than

Keep pegging and pegging away,

Leave fitful endeavors for such as would cast Their spendthrift existence in vain, For the secret of wealth in the present and past, And of fame and of honor, is plain ; It lies not in change, nor in sentiment nice, Nor in wayward exploit and display, But just in the shoemaker's homely advice To keep pagging and pagging away.

Retired Lawyer (to friend): "Yes, I have lately given up the legal profession, and have retired to the seclusion of my country house yonder. By-the-by I think of giving it a rech name. What would you suggest for it." 'Danrobin."

ALLANLINE



Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888-Winter Arrangements-1889.

This Company's Lines are composed of Doubled-englaed, Clyde-built IRON STEAM-HIPS. They are built in water-light compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, as fitted up with all the modern improvements that practiced experience can susgest, and have made the fastest time on record. Following ore the names of the Stoamors, the remained and Commanders:—Acadira, 931, Cap. E. McGrath; Assyrian, 3870, Capt. John Bontley; Austrian, 2468; uenos Ayrean, Capt. J. Scott: Canadian, 2406, Capt. John Kerr: Carthaghian, 4214, Capt. A. Medrath; 3724, Lieut. R. Darret, I.N.R.; Corean, 3469, Capt. Capt. John Kerr: Garthaghian, 4214, Capt. A. Leet. Bertlem, 297, Capt. John Blown; Lucorne, 1925, Capt. Munan; Manitoban, 2975, Crpt. Dunlop; Monte vicen, 3500, Capt. W. E. Malit; Nestorian, 2589, Copt. John France; Newfoundland, 916, Capt. C. Mylins; Norwegian, 3623, Capt. R. Carrethers; Nova Scottin, 3305, Capt. E. H. Hugbes; Parislan, 0359, Lieut. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.; Peruvian, 3088, Capt. J. G. rephen; P. onivian, 2425, Capt. D. James; Polynosian, 2588, Capt. Hugh Wylle,; Pomeranian, 4744, Capt. W. Daizi I; Prussian, 3630, Capt. J. James; Polynosian, 2588, Capt. J. G. rephen; P. onivian, 2475, Capt. D. James; Polynosian, 2588, Capt. W. Daizi I; Prussian, 3630, Capt. J. James; Polynosian, 2588, Capt. John Park; Siberian, 3864, Capt. E. P. Mooro; Waldensian 2550, Capt. Whyte.

The Steamers of the Liverhool Mail Ling, Salling from Liverpool on THURBOAYS, from Portland on THURBOAYS, and from Hall'ax on Saturday, Jan 26 intended to be despatched from Hallfax:

Sarmalion — Saturday, Jan 26 Cicassian — Saturday, Jan 26 Cicassian — Saturday, Jan 26 Cicassian — Saturday, Feb. 9

Sarmation.....Fatus At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west. FROM POLITIAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX.

At one o'clock p m., or on arrival of the Orand Trank Italiway train from the west
Rates of Passaye from Montrerl via Halifax: Cabin, \$58.75, 73.75 and \$53.76, according to accommodation Intermediat, \$35.50, Steerage, \$25.50.
Rates of Passaye from Montreal via Porthand: Cabin, \$57.50 \$72.50, and \$82.50, according to accommodation, Intermediate, \$55.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via bt. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched from Halifax;

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. Johns: Cabin, \$20.00. Intermediate, \$15.00. Steerage, \$6.00 GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Kavigation schooners will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, no regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston to Clasgow direct, as follows.

The steat ers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phil-schiphta , vice are intanded to be despatched from limitably is to Glasgow. From Philadelphia:

Manitobe

About Feb. 18

Norwegi

Thiothell Bills of Lading granted at Liverp of and Giasgov and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the Unit. I strives and Canada, and from all stations in Canada; and the United States to Liverpool and Giasgow via Poeta; Tortland or Halifax. Connections by the Interco. Intal and Grand Trunk Rallways, via Halifax, and by the Centra; Vermout and Grand Trunk halifax; and by the Centra; Vermout and Grand Trunk halifax; Nasional Despatch; and by the Boston and Albany, New York Contral and Great Western Rallways (Nerchant's Despatch) via Foston, and by Grand Trunk Rallway Company. Through Rate and Through Hills of La. ing for Fast bound Traftic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named rai ways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orieans, Havro; Alexander Hanter, 4 Bus Gluck, Paris; Aug. Echmite & Co. or Richard Rerns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Beherier, Behusselkorf, No. 8 Bremen; Charley Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co. Queenstown. Allan Bros. & Co., 103 Lendenhall street, E.C., London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rase & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 Lafaile street. Cheago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; C. W. Kobinson, 1802-14. James street, Ora. B. Chalec, 2016 St. James street.

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Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and not most powerfully, yet anothingly, on the LIVER, STOMAGE, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN STRINGS OF LIFE. They are considered by the strength of the strengt

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Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CUBE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, CLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.

Ris an infallible remedy. If offectually robod on the Book and Chest, as sait into ment, it offectually robod on Lorost Brozehists, Coughs, Colds, and ever Asthmet For. Glandular Swellings, Absesses, Pije, Fistular, Absent Bollow, Absent Bollow, Fig. Swellings, Absent Bollow, Pije, Fig. Swellings, Absent Bollow, Pije, Fig. Swellings, Absent Bollow, Pije, Fig. Swellings, Pije, Fig. Swellings, Pije, Pije, Fig. Swellings, Pije, Pije, Pije, Fig. Swellings, Pije, Pij

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, than the ordinary kinds, and caunot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphete powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from fifth page.)

AMERICAN.

January 16, One Gila Benits, a cowboy, dressed and pointed as an Apache Indian, after many threats of dislodgment, made a descent upon Mexican herders in the employ of Don Pedro, of Montana, killing five and wounding one.

Advises from Costa Rica regarding the earthquake of December 30th say the shocks were the most severe experienced since 1882. In Say Jose, the national capitol and the magnificent cathedral fronting the public square, which required ten years of labor to erect at an expenditure of \$1,000,000, are in ruins. The Presidential palace, City Hall, National Post office and a description of the public public public public particles. office and a doz n other public buildings were almost wrecked. Advices from surrounding cities report the shock almost more severe an bring accounts of loss of life and property The latest estimate of the damage throughout the country exceeds \$5,000,000. The Post volcano has suddenly become active.

Officials of the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central railway companies are greatly exercised over an order promulented last Saturday by the Costoms department at Detroit. The order required that all Canadian cars used as part of a through line between Atlantic points and the West by Canadian router be held at Detroit

until duty on each car is paid.
The order fell like a bomb among the railroads, and steps were immediately taken to secure Governmental interference. Collector Campau has accordingly demanded

from the Michigan Central Offic a's the duties on these cars, but no snawer has yet been received. The point in controversy between the Customs department and the railroad officials

is as to what constitutes" international traffic."
The railroads claim that a car built in Canada can transport merchandise from any point in the United States. The Castoms authorities concede this. The railroads, however, make a claim that when this Caradian built car reaches a United States point, say Chicago, it can there be reladen for another United States point, say New York, if, in its transit to the latter point, any portion of the route runs through Canada claim the customs authorities deny. The latter claim that the mere fact that a part of the route is through foreign territory does not con stitute what is termed international traffic, that the destination of the goods is what governs the question, and that care carrying goods between American points are in the domestic traffic, ly they regard the present unrestricted system regardless of the route taken. It is understood that Secretary Fairchild has simply advised the under consideration upon the industrial situation. Customs Officials to go slowly in pre-sing the

The Ford committee on contract labor held another long meeting to-day and practicelly concluded its work. Respecting the tax to be imposed upon immigrants, the committee was not unanimous, but the majority finally agreed upon a tax of 35 with a view to excluding paupers. Chairman Ford proposed an additional saction, contemplating the exclusion of aliens who do not intend to become citizens. This met with some opposition as likely to lead to unpleasant complications with other project. to unpleasant complications with other nations which now admit citizens of the United States. and it was decided to permit the amendment to be tent in as an independent expression.

In the Kansas House of Representatives a resolution, was adopted that a committee be directed to ascertain and report whether the British doctrine of free trade is being taught at the State university at Lawrence; if so, to report what, if any, legislation is necessary to abolish the English titles of lord chancellor, dean and regents or rulers in the absence of a King and substitute in lieu thereof the American titles of professor and trustees for that and all other state institutions of the state to whom British titles are given by laws of the state.

Engineer Alfred and a colored fireman were killed by a train on the Nortwest & Florida railroad going through a trestle bridge. "John Storms, who was bitten by a pet spaniel

January 18th.

ben days ago, died of hydrophobia at Elizabeth, N. J. The man's end was agonizing in the ex-The committee on post offices thas authorized

a favorable report on the bill to increase the maximum amount of international money orders By advice of his physician Jay Gould will

take a short trip through the South to recu-terate his failing health, caused by long vigils at his wife's bedside, the loss of sleep, added to malarial trouble, having almost prostrated him.

H. F. Voight, the former cashier of the farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Pittsburg, was arrested charged by officers of the bank with embezzlement, perjury and falsifying accounts. He is in jail in default of \$250,000. The access caused a great deal of excitement. Mr. Voight was cashier of the bank for nineteen years.

The movement of wheat in the Northwest is small. There are still 8,000,000 bushels in country elevators, and, it is estimated, about 2,000,000 more in farmer's hands. Deducting seed and what is used for food, it will leave 6,000,000 bushels yet to be marketed. Socks of wheat in the Northwest are about 17,009,000 bushels less than last year, and good milling wheat will become scarce before the new harvest.

AL Belviders, N. J., the jury in the case of M. Nason Huntsman, indicted for impersonating the Son of God, allowing his followers to vay him divine honors, and passing judgment those for whom he cohecived a diske, begit in a verdict of guilty last night. The court this morning sentenced him to six menths cold this morning sentenced him to six months in the county jail and to pay \$100 fine and the cost observants. cost of prosecution. The prisoner made a speech setting in that his life was in keeping with the life of hrist and the Apostles, and that he stood read to suffer anything for his religious belief.

Jacuary 20th. The bill reposed by the Ford committee on contract labor and immigration to the house today as a result of the investigation of last cay as a revult of the investigation of many summer and fall proposes in its first section to prohibit the admission no the United States of any person who is an idet, insans, a purper, or pullable to become a public charge.

been legally convicted of a felony, other infamons crime or misdemeanor involving moral turp tode, cr who is a polygamist, anarchist or socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsom socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsome disease, or who has entered into a contract; expass or implied, oral or written to perform labor or service for any nerson, firm, company or corporation in the United States or doing business therein, or whose passage is paid on a promise to labor. It also provides that alien isobrers, other than those expected by the contract labor law, shall not be admitted to labor for a limited time with the intension of returning. The section expects professors of universities and ministers from its prohibition.

The second section declarse it to be a misde-

The second section declares it to be a misdemeanor for such objectionable persons to come into the United States or for any person to assist them so to do, and a penalty not exceeding turned within two years to his country at the expense of the transportation company or of the United States.
Section third limits the carriage of incoming

foreign passengers to one passenger for every five tons burden of the ship, excepting children under one year of age, and counting those be tween one and eight years of age as one passenger. Violation of the provision is made punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500 for

punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500 for each passenger in excess of the allowance.

The forth section proposes to larve at an of \$5 on every alien coming into the United States, which is to be paid to the collector at the nearest port by the transportation agent or master of the vessel. Diplomatic representatives, consuls or agents of foreign Governments are excerted. The section also provides for are excerted. The action also provides for annual agents to defray the expense of the execution of the act.

Section five requires an intending emigrant to the United States to possess a certificate from a United States diplomatic representative or consul near his residence issued after examination as to his character without fee, but this cartificate is not to be conclusive evidence of the right of the person to come into the United Spates nor relieve masters of vessels of responsıbility.

The sixth section requires the masters of vessels and officers of railroad trains coming into the United States to report to the col actor of the port or his agent the number, nationality and condition of foreign passengers. The Government Officer is then to board the vessel or train, inspect passengers and compare their certificates. Passengers may be landed temporarily awaiting inspection and the only appeal from a collector's decision shall be to the

Secretary of the Treasury.
In the seventh and eighth sections the Secre tary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of supervising immigration, authorized to make rules and contracts and employ assistants, not to exceed three inspectors at any one part at a salary of between \$1,500 and \$4,000 and to use United States property and reservations. The last section gives full jurisdiction in United States, circuit and district courts in all causes arising under the act, which is to take effect

July 1 next. The report accompanying the bill gives the result of the investigations made by the committee in New York, Boston, Pittsburg and Detroit. The report says as no inspection is made of immigrants along the border between Canada and the United States large numbers of

Asiatio army, a probable total of 700,000. Turning now to England we find her entire a railable force amounting of 620,000 men, 100,000 of these being abroad. The home forces embrace about 100,000 regulars. 54,000 reserves and 350,000 militia, yeomen and volunteers. The total available forces of the great alliance, including England will foot up vary nearly q.

including England, will foot up very nearly 9, 000,000 while the combined forces of France and Rossia will number about 8,000,000, with a margin for more Russian troops if they prove affective. These are the most important data which must be considered in estimating the relative military strength of the European States and of the, two opposing groups of States into which Europe will probably be devided. It will be seen that it is a problem into which very into the United States or for any person to assist them so to do, and a penalty not exceeding assist them so to do, and a penalty not exceeding be accurately measured beforehand, others not at all. Among the other considerations, which, provided in such cases. Prosecution may be it is almost needless to say, will effect the recommended within two years after the commission of the offence, and the alien may be retuined within two years to his country at the side; the type of rifle and of other arms adop. ed for the different armies; the national characteristics and aptitudes of the different troops, which well deserve a separate chapter, and the season of the year in which the war is begun, which would be of serious importance, particularly to Russia, as she learned in 1853 and in 1873 in the Balkan campaigns. But for one who whises to form a general estimate of the balance of military power in the different States in the coming struggle, the foregoing facts will furnish sufficient data.

BISMARK'S "REPTILE FUND."

ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE AN ENGLISH PAPER. LONDON, Jan. 16.-The report circulated some time ago that Prince Bismack had attempted to subsidize the St. James Gazette in the interest of Germany is virtually confirmed by a letter written by Mr. Greenwood, late the principal editor of that journal. Mr. Greenwood states that he resigned his position on and all connection with the paper because the policy proposed to be pursued in its column with regard to Germany was entirely incompatible with independence. He further admits that other attempts were made to get control of the paper with a view to using its columns for the benefit of Germany, though he does not give the names of the persons making the attempts, and boldly challenges refutation of his statement. Mr. Steinkopf, the new owner of the St James Gazzette, denies Mr. Greenwood's version of the circumstances leading to his resignation, and declares that he has no knowledge of any attempt or even desire on the part of anybody to change the policy of the paper to suit the views of the German Government.

A NOVEL SCENE.

SELECTING THE CONFORT AND HAREM BEAUTIES YOR THE EMPERIOR OF CHINA.

In a late issue was published an edict from the dowager Empress of Chica announcing that Yeh hoh-na-la, the daughter of the Manchu Brigadier-General, Kwei-Slavg (younger tro-ther of the Dowager Empress), had been selec-ted as the consort of the youthful Emperor of China, and that two girls named Ta-ta-la, daughters of Changshub, a Manchu Vice-President of the Peking Board, aged fifteen and thirteen years respectively, had been chosen for the harem. The Emperor's marriage will

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

alien paupers, insane persons and others not lawfully entitled enter the United States by this way. The number during six months was estimated at 50,000. In many instance immigrants coming to Quebec have within eight hours after their arrival been applicants for shelter in New York almshouses and the charitable institutions of Wayne County, Mich, are filled to overflowing from this cause. The raport condemns the practice which has prevailed among certain foreigners resident in this country of importing men for the purpose of contracting them on railroad works and keeping them in a state of almost abject slavery. Reference is also made to daily crossing into the United States of Canadian laborers, it being whown that about 800 Canadian carpenters daily labor in Detroit, while the same number of Americans lie idle for lack of employment.

"In conclusion the committee says: "Certain-

ation of this country has been very bad, and the committee believe that the time has come when immigration should be more effectively regulated, that persons who immigrate to the United States should at least be composed of those who in good faith desire to become its citizens and worthy to be such " Mr. Spinola does not agree with the majority in regard to the reports submitted or the bill presented. He makes a minority report.

RUSSIA'S IMMENSE POWER.

The Most Formidable of all European Nations in War.

A writer in the Boston Herald, in estimating the mulitary resources of Eur pe, makes Russia the most formidable of all the great powers at the present time. The following facts and figures he gives are interesting:
The nominal grand total of Russia's forces

reiches the enormous number of 7,000,000. Out of this, however, it is impossible to estimate what numbers could accusly be used to attack her neighbors. Considering the extent of her almost roadless territory, and the disproportion hitherto existing between the paper army and the effective army of Russia, these 7, 000,000, to determine the available force at 4,-000,000 and it is placed by the most adverse estimate at 3,000 000. On a peace footing, she army musters 850,000, or, as Dilke says, 900,000—larger than the peace army of Germany and Austria together. Numerical comparisons can be of no little value until the effective numbers are ascertained. But the single difficulty is that of movement and supply, and this much

is certain, practically, that Russia can draw on an overwhelming number of troops. Upon what numbers does Russia's ally count?

The nominal total force of the French army is now 400,000 men in round numbers. These armies of Russia, France and Germany are by far the largest on the continent. The army of Italy, by the law of 1887, is placed in the next rank. Her total force now amounts to 2.560,000 men—the regular standing army to 285,000 men, to be raised in time of war to 870, 000, the "movable militia," or first reserve to 380,000, and the territorial militia, or second reserve, to 1,310,000. This makes Italy, in numbers at least, a more formidable power than Austro-Hungary. The total forces of the latter now slightly exceed 1,500 000, 290,000 in the standing army, 910,000 in the landwehr and 330,000 (by the law of 1887) in the territorial militia. Austria has supplied her troops with magazine rifles, as Germany has done, and as France and England are doing. The Austrian cavalry is considered one of the most effective hodies of horse in Europe. The forces of the dual empire will undoubtedly receive cordial support from the armies of the Balkan states, S rvia, Roumania and Bulgaria can put 250,-000 men into the field, exclusive of reser es. Roumaniz is not naturally inclined to favor Russis, and especially not since the treachery with which she was rewarded by Russia, for her assistance in 1876. Bulgaria's independence has been to much assailed by Russia, openly and secretly, not to make the anti-Russian feeling stronger than ever. Servia, it is true, has lately, through King Milan, made a declaration of neutrality; but it may be doubted whether this has any significance except as to the personal attitude of Milan himself. It is safe to predict that the Balkan forces can be relied on by the

take place, according to present arrangements, on the 23rd of next February, a time which the Astronomical Board has declared to be propi-

The process of selecting the Emperor's consort is interesting. After two inspections, at considerable intervals, the number of candidates was reduced to thirty-one, who are daughters of mandarius of above the fourth rank, and, of course, of Manchu extraction.

These thirty-one young ladies were conveyed in cirts to the palace on the night of the 27th ultimo, or rather in the early morning of the 28th, at two o'clock. They entered by the "Gate of the Southern Sea," which they crossed in six boats, and were conducted to the palace, which they reached at three a m. 4 splendid banquet was then spread before them, after which they were ushered into the presence of her Majesty the Empress dowager by groups of four and five. It may interest the ladies to know that her Majesty were on one occasion an apricot- yellow silk long dress with a black velvet jacket. Each girl carried a to one of the ennuchs with the order to present

the rejected aspirant with a roll of silk.

Toe girl with the silk was then taken back to her cart, never more to participate in the imperial matrimonial compension. The selection of a new empress inflicts a serious burden on many poor men whose daughters are eligible and must be presented, but who have little means to defray the expenses incident to journeying to Pekin, and frequent visits to the palace. Most of them pray to be put out of their misery at the first inspection, and thos who survive to the last and are then rejected are really to be pitied.

EUROPEAN BRIEFS.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS TRANS-ATLANTIC COUNTRIES.

There are over 20,000 young women in Great Britain studying music with the idea of some day blossoming into stars.

Barley a week passes without some officer in the Austrian army committing suicide, the almost invariable motive being insolvency.

A French physician claims to give an anti dote which will forever prevent people from catching cold, but the law is going to investigate

The Bank of England is the most extensive banking institution in the world. It employs over 1,000 clerks and its buildings cover more than eight acres.

The French Minister of Education has offered a gold med i for the best French scholar to be found in English schools. His offer is in-tended to encourage the study of French.

A Milan newspaper, the Secolo, is publishing the Bible in 210 halfpenny parts of eight pages each and 900 wood cuts. This is the first enter-prise of the kind in Italy and it has already achieved enormous success.

During the last four years 425 fishermen wer drowned in connection with the Scottish fisheries, 181 boats totaly wrecked and 548 damaged, the total loss in boats and material being estimated at £192,000. Paris cabmen are to pass an examination

before obtaining their licenses. Would be Jehus will have to show their skill in harness-ing a wooden horse, their knowledge of Parisian geography and their ability to repair a broken cab.

Opera is rather enriously performed at Buda-Pesth, the capital of Hungary. M. Lasalle, the famous baritone, has been singing his part in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" in the French tongue, the prima donns in Italian, the other principals in German and the chorus in Ozech.

A banker in Lille, France, had themisfortune to wet eighteen bills of the Bank of France, and in order to dry them he placed them on a board at an open window where the sun shone upon them. They dried more rapidly than wa-anticipated. A gust of wind carried them into the street, where unfortunately, a goat picking up odds and ends at once captured the triple alliance. Turkey, now seeking admission | bank bills and awallowed them. The goat wainto the triple alliance, will of course and her | purchased and the bills secured in a very dilapsupport, and in Europe alone can probably out idated condition, but the Bank of France 300,000 men into the flald, making, with her recognized its obligations and redeemed them

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NEWS FROM STANLEY

A Letter from the Explorer, received in Brussels.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Brussels despatch says that the following letter written by Henry M. Stanley has been received in that

BOMA OF BONALIJA MURETIA, Aug. 17.

To Sheith Hamed Ben-Mahomed. From his good friend Henry M. Stanley.

Many saalams to you. I hope that you are in as good health as I am, and that you have remained in good health since I left the Congo. remained in good health whice I left the Congo.

I have much to say to you, but hope I shall see you face to face before many days. I reached here this morning with 130 Wangwana, three soldiers, and 66 natives belonging to Emin Pasha. It is now eighty two days since I left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza. I only lost three men all the way. Two were drowned and the other decamped. I found the white men who were looking for Emin Pasha quite well. The other white man. Casati, is also well. Emin were looking for Emin Pasna quite well. The other white man, Casati, is also well. Emin Pasha has ivory in abundance, thousands of cattle and sheep, goats and fowls, and food of all kinds. I found him a very good and kind man. He gave all our white and black men numbers of things. His liberality could not be excelled. His soldiers blessed our black men for the liberal in a course or far to show or their kindness in coming so far to show for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way. Many of them were ready to follow me out of the country, but I asked them to stay quiet a few months that I might return and fetch the other men and goods left at Yambungs. They prayed to God that He would give me strength to finish my work. May their prayer be heard and now my friend, what are you going to do? We have gone the road twice over—we know where it is had and where it is good, where there is blenty of food. where it is good, where there is plenty of food, and where there is none, were all the camps are, and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words. If you go with me it is well. I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days, and will then proceed slowly. I will move hence to Big Island, two hours' march from here above this place. There are plenty of houses there and p'enty of food for the men. bonses there and penty of 100d for one men. Whatever you have te say to me my ears will be open with a good heart, as it has always been towards you. Therefore, if you come come quickly, for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on. All my white men are well. but I left them all behind except my

servant, William, who is with me. Henby M. Stanley. (Signed.) TIPBOO TIE.

Sheikh Hamed-Ben-Mahomed, to whom the above letter is addressed, is the Arab, Tripoo Tib. The letter, which was taken to Stanley Falls by a messenger, and which reached Brussels by post last night, is the only one from Stanley which reached the coast of Africa A number of other letters which the messenger convered to Stanley Falls still remain there but conveyed to Stanley Falls still remain there, but it is expected they will arrive in Europe in two or three months.

CANADIAN BUTTER FOR CHINA. It will be news to the trade that shipments of Canadian creamery butter have been made to Chins with very satisfactory results, and that fresh enquiries have followed the first shipments. The secret of exporting it successfully is known only to a British Columbia firm, which get their supplies from Montreal and ship direct from Vancouver. The butter is well liked by the Chinese, and notwithstanding its high basis of cost laid down in the Celestial Empire it was cagerly sought for as soon as landed, and if ten times the quantity would have been speedily disposed of. This is another proof of what we have previously assert-

of what we have previously assert-ed, namenly, that the possibilities of the extension of Canadian trade with the East are almost illimitable, as it will be found in time that many other Canadian products will be required by consumers in the far East, in return for commodities that are now being imported into the Dominion via British Columbia.

EXPERIMENTS IN VIVISECTION.

PARKERSBUEG, W. Va., Jan. 16 - Prof. Harbigan, of the West Virginia University, is tablet bearing her name and age, also the name of set as it is lapped up, and the dog's thirst is not the business transpiring is of a jobbing nature: of her father, banner etc., which was presented to the Empress while the girls stood before her. After some interrogations, and in no few cases even monitory words for having continued to sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the sea of the sea of the sea of thirst is not in the sea of even monitory words for having continued to share the forehead, her Majesty formed her outnion of the candidate, which, when unfavorable, was signified by handing the girl's tablet time and the process of digestion studied under the and the process of digestion studied under the microscope. The other operation is one which required more skill. The professor re-moved a portion of the skull of another dog and replaced it by a nicely fitting plate of glass. Through the window he successfully studies the action of the brain while the animal is asleep,

> GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS - Return of traffic for the week ending 12th January 1889.

Passenger train earnings.. \$104,815 94,683 Freight 194,230 203.867

Total......\$209,045 \$298,550

Increase for 1889...... \$495.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUE.—Receipts during the week, 2,862 bbls, against 2,512 bbls the week previous, The demand continues light, owing to the hand-to-mouth operations of buyers, and the unsettled condition of the wheat market. There is a wide difference in prices, old wheat strong bakers' selling at \$5.85 to \$5.90, and new wheat brands at \$5.50. Straight rollers are offered in 500 bbl lots to arrive at \$5.85, but smaller quantities are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Our advices from Ontario millers are to the affect, that they have experienced great difficulty in getting their wheat, farmers being very conservative in their deliveries. They appear to universely the statement of the stat derstand the situation thoroughly, namely, that millers are not supplementing their short crop with Manitoba wheat as freely as they did last year, and consequently the demand for their grain has put up prices 5c per bushel recently. The prominent flour salesmen referred to by us last week, is said to have entirely shut off the demand from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, by talking prices very low, in order to lay the foundation for future offers. Consequently no orders are coming in at present prices.
We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:

Patent inter, \$6.00 to \$6.15 patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight roller, \$5.50 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.20 to \$5.45; superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.90; cut down superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.60; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario bags, extra, \$2 40 to \$2 60.

\$2 40 to \$2 60.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market continues very dull, supplies being ample and the demand rather slack. Prices have a wide range, being quoted in bbls at \$4 60, to \$4 75 for ordinary standard, and granulated, \$4 90 to \$5 10. In baga, \$2 40 to \$2 45 Rolled cats \$5 40 to \$5 50. Commeal, \$1 50 to \$1 60.

Bran, &c.—The market is quiet but firm, bran being scarce and quoted at \$17 50 to \$18 per ton in car lots. Bales of Manitoha bran have been made to arrive at \$16.50 laid down

per ton in car lots, Sales of Manitoba bran whilst sales of poor dark looking stock have been made to arrive at \$16.50 laid down been made as low as 61 to 7c. Poor geese bave

WHEAT .- This market remains very quiet, and prices retain their purely nominal characters. Prices are quoted as follows: Manitons No. 1 \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2 do., \$1.18 to \$1.26; Qanada red winter \$1,15 to \$1,17; do. spring.

Canada red winter \$1,15 to \$1,17; do. spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15; White winter \$1.20 to \$1.22. These prices are are purely nominal. Since our last report May wheat in Chicago broke away to 95c cash and 99c May, being a drop of 44c. but has rallied 2c to 25c since.

Conn.—There is no change in this market, which is quite and steady as 56c to 57c duty paid for No. 2 as to quantity, but No. 4 has been sold at 52c to 53c duty paid, and we learn that a good deal of this kind has been shiped to the Eastern Townships for feed.

PEAS.—The market is dull, and prices here in the absence of business are purely nominal at 74c to 76c per 66 lbs. Sales in the Stratford district are reported at 591c per 60 lbs.

OATS.—The market is weak and lower. Sales have been made at 412c per 40 lbs at country

have been made at 412c per 40 lbs at country prices since our last report but they are now offered at 41c per 40 lbs, or equal to 342c per 31 lbs laid down here on track. Last sales in this market were reported at 35c to 56c in car lots on track.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,-There is little change in this article and prices are quoted steady at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Business continues limited owing to small offerings, last sale in car lots being reported at 57c, and we quote 57c to 60c

BARLEY.-The market as again lapsed into quietness owing to the falling off in the American demand, and we quote good to choice malting grades 65c to 70c, and feed barley 55c

MALT.—A few small parcels have been taken for eastern points at \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity and quality.

SEEDS.—Advices from points west of Toronto quote Alaike very grave and high, holders asking 14c to 14½c per I.. Clover seed is now being offered from the West, and firm offers are asked for but dealers here are not inclined to make for, but dealers here are not inclined to make them. We quote red clover seed firm at \$5.t0 to \$6.00 per bushel. A few lots of timothy have been received from farmers, and frices are Quoted at about \$1.90 to \$2.00 per bushel,

OVISIONS.

OVINIONS.

Debug Hold.—Receipts during the past week 3,081 head against 3,562 head for the week previous. Owing to the continuance of mild, moist and unseasonable weather the hog market has been as sick as it could well be, buyers helding off, and sellers not offering. Sales of car lots of nice bright packers have changed hands at \$7.10, whilst has desirable cars have sold at \$7 per 100 lbs. Smaller lots have sold at \$7.15 to \$7.30, very choice jobbing lots for country trade at even higher prices.

trade at even higher prices.

BORK, LARD, &c.—The demoralized market reported by us last week in hog products has not improved any during the week, owing to the protracted mild and unseasonable weather. In Montreal short cut mess pork sales of jobbing lots have transpired at \$17.25 to \$17 50, although round lots of 100 to 300 bbls have brought \$16.50 to \$17.00. Western short cut clear is quiet, with sales of jobbing lots at \$17 to \$17.25 and round lots are offered at \$16.50. Chicsgo mess pork in small quantities have changed bands at \$16 50 to \$17, but round lots are offered at \$16 25. Smoked meats are quiet, although sales have been made of smoked hams at 120 to about 11½c to 12c. A round lot of green hams and flanks was sold at 9c, and several lots of shoulders at 6½c to 6½c. Lard is quiet with sales at 10c per lb in pails for Western, which was been shoulders at 6½c to 6½c. price has been shaded for round lots. Canada short cut clear, per brl,\$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bri, \$17 00; Mess pork, western, per bri, \$16.50; Hams, city cured per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, western in pails, per lb, 8½c to 10c; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; Shoulders, per lb 6½c to 6½c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER,-Receipts during the past week 499 packages, against 717 do. for the week previous. The market is quiet, the chief business pretain ing to the local trade. A few lots continue to go forward to the British market, but strange to say, whilst these are being shipped, shippers are offering to sell here. The shipments last week were 1,189 packages, 637 of which went by the conducting two interesting experiments in ger vivisection. In one he made an incision into the stemach of a dog, in which he placed a fittle tube from the outside. When a vessel of milk is placed before the dog and the animal drinks, the fluid runs out through the tube as a fit is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at thirst is not the foundation.

Western, 16c to 18c; Kameurasks, 17c to 19c. ROLL BUTTER,—Quite a lot of Morrisburg rolls have been coming in recently, which have sold at 18c to 20c as to quality. Western rolls in tubs, barrels and boxes have been placed at 17c to 19c as to quality.

CHEESE — The firm feeling noticed in our last issue has been strengthened by the unward ten-

issue has been strengthened by the upward ten-dency of the public cable, which has advanced is per cwt to 60s. In this market several lots or under-priced goods have been sold at 11c to 11hc, showing good profits, with sales of finest fall goods at 12c, which can be had easily, some fall goods at 12c, which can be had easily, some holders refusing to listen to anything short of 12\forall c. The shipments of cheese last week were 13,239 boxes, of which 4,736 went via the Central Vermont. Their destinations were 3,218 boxes to Liverpool, 7,557 to Bristol, and 2,464 in London. We quote:—Finest September, 12c to 12\forall c; Finest late August, 11\forall c to 12c; Fine, 11\forall c to 11c; Medium, 10\forall c to 11c; Inferior, 9\forall c to 10c. ferior, 91c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs -The continued mild and wet weather has had a demoralizing effect upon the market, and prices have declined 1c to 2c per dozen Limed have sold as low as 17c and we quote 17c to 18c, and fresh held have sold at about same Squres. The New York market is thoroughly demoralized, fresh gathered goods from near by points being offered freely at 18c to 181c, fresh laid Southern being quoted at 18c, with ice house stock at 10c to 14c.

Brans.—Good to choice white mediums \$.75

o \$1.85 per bushel for jobbing lots. Honey.-Extracted white clover honey 11c to So per lb in 5 lb ting, and 10c to 12c in 30 lb tins. BEESWAX .- Prices quoted at 28c to 25c.

HOPS.—From present appearances the markets has touched bottom, and holders of choice Canadian hops are firmer in their views. Advices by cable by London, and by wire from New York, are of a decidedly encouraging nature, although no particular advance has yet been established in prices. Choice hops are said to be scarce on both sides of the Atlantic, although inferior and medium grades are plentice. although inferior and medium grades are plentiful. In this market the sale of a choice lot o Washington Territory hops was made a few days ago at 22c, duty paid. Holders of the best lots of Canadian ask 22c, but brewers will sconer pay 6c to 8c per lo more money for what they claim to be a far superior foreign hop. They ought to be the best indges, being the actual consumers. We quote Canadian good to chair 18c to 22c other synder 14c to 25c. Old. choice 18c to 22c, other grades 14c to 26c. Old hops 6c to 12c.

HAY .- The market continues quiet and casy, pressed hay being quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton for No. 1 and \$12.50 to 13 for No. 2, inferior qualities being quoted at \$11 to \$12. Some en quiry has been received from Several points in Ontario, which shows that at the recent decline supplies are being worked off.

DRESSED POULTEY. Another uneatisfactory week has been passed in this market, but at the close there is an inproved feeling for choice fresh turkeys and chickens. Turkeys have sold at 9c to 9g for nice fresh dry picked birds, here, but it is said that no more can be had at the figure. Shorts, are doing better and are about 6c. We quote today's prices for good quoted at \$19 to \$20. Moulie, \$23 to \$27 per ton. deal of old stock has been worked off during the week, some of it at very low prices. But at the close a better feeling has set in, owing probably to the colder weather predicted.

FROZEN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarters of beef, 30 to 50 per 1b as to quality. Mutton car. casses, frozen, 50 to 640 per 16.

ASHES.—First pots, \$4 to \$4.05 per 100 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55.

PRUITS &v.

APPLES.—The local market is extremely dull APPLES.—Ine local market is extremely dull, the few sales made being on a very low basis of cost. Sales have been made of poor to fair fruit at 50c to \$1. A car load was aftered at \$1.25 and a car of ordinary fruit at \$1, without find. and a car of ordinary fruit at \$1, without finding buyers. Another lot sold at 75c. A lot of choice greenings was sold at \$1.50, costing \$2 laid down here in the fall. The warm winter has militated against the keeping qualities of of apples, some of the cellars being too warm, thus causing the fruit to deteriorate. In tact, the stock in the finest storehouses is not keeping well. Produce firms in this city are now offer lass apples in car lots on commission, and the ing apples in car lots on commission, and the markets is in a very unsettled state of prices ir. regular. Fancy apples in small lots are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.

at 51 75 to \$6.
EVAPORATED APPLES,—The market is quiet at 7½c to 8c
DRIED APPLES.—We quote 5c to 5½c.
ALMERIA GRAPES.—Quiet, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per

keg as to quality.

Changeners.—The market is quiet at \$3 to \$6 per bbl. COCOANUTS .- Market steady at \$5 to \$5.25

per bag of 100.
PINE APPLES.—Sales are reported at 30c

ORANGES.—Valencia oranges are firm at \$5 per case with an advacing tendency. Jaffa are quoted at \$3.50 per box and Florida at \$2.50 to \$3 per box. The Florida fruits is very fine and is taking well with consumers. The first lot of bitter oranges this season has been received, sales of which were made at \$4 50 per box.

This fruit is used for mermalade

Lemons.—The merket is weak with sales re-ported at \$2.50 to \$3 per box, on lot being mentioned at a shades under the inside figure. POTATOES.—There is no life to the market, stocks being ample for all requirments, and the demand is confined to the local trade. A car of very choice Early Rose was received from Riviere de Loup and sold at 60c p r bag Car loads are still coming in from the west of Toron-to. We quote car lots at 50c to 60c per bag of 90 lbs as to quality, and small jobbing lots at 65c

to 75 per bag.
ONIONS.—The market is very dull for Canadian reds and yellows at 90c to \$1.25 per bbl. The cheapness of Spanish onions is the cause of the low pricas ruling for Canadian, the former selling at 75c to 85c per crate.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. The weaker tealing no stocks An includes the weaker realing no ticed has week in refued sugar has developed into a decline of hall to per lb granulated being quoted at 7½ and yealows at 5½ to 6½. In molasses the sales of a round let of Porto Rico

molasses the sales of a round are of rotto rico has taken place about 37c, and several lots of Barbadoes Syrups at 4c to 4½c.

Fish Oils.—The sale of a round lot of Newfoundland col oil has just transpired at 38c, with sales of smaller lots at 40c. Halifax cod oil is quoted at 36c. Cod liver oil is quiet but transpired at 36c to 70c for Namformalland, and at sterdy at 65c to 70c for Newfoundland, and at 85c to 90c for Norway. In sterm refined seal oil a firm market is reported at 48c so 50c according to size of lot, and pale seal oil is steady at 42c to 45c a sample.

423c to 45c a sample.

Pickled Fish.—Stock here are lighter than usual for most kinds of sait fish, for this season of the year. Labrador herring are in good demand and sales have been made at \$5.25 \$5.50, the latter figure for choice Lubrador. In Halifax the principal holder there asks \$5, which would cost \$6.70 first cost laid down here. Dry cod has been placed in this market at \$4.50 to \$4.75, some inferior fish selling at \$4.25. Green cod is quite at \$5 for No. 1 ordinary, \$5.25 for No 1 large, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for large draft. Salmon is said to be wanted for Boston, sales of Newfoundland being made in that market at \$25 to \$27 per tierce for No. 1. Here Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 per bbl for No 1 and British Columbia at \$12.50 to \$13. Sea trout is quoted at \$10 to \$11 per bbl. mand and sales have been made at \$5.25 \$5 50.

CANNED FIRE .- The mrket is very quiet and prices are nominally quoted at \$5.80 for lob ters, \$5.90 mackerel, and \$6.80 for salmon, or \$1.70

cod and haddock have sold at 3c to 31c in quentities and at 4c in jubbing lots Tommy cods refrozen have sold as low as 90c by the car load, but fresh fish have brought \$1.25. Frozen herring 95c in car lots and \$1 to \$1.10 in

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET BEPORT. The receipts of live stock for week ending January 19th, 1889, were as follows:—628 cattle, 70 sheep, 2 higs and 23 calves; left over from previous week, 109 cattle. Tital for week, 737 cattle, 70 sheep, 2 hogs and 23 calves; left on hand for sale, 55 cattle; receipts last week, 365 cattle, 196 sheep, 28 hogs and 46 calves. 46 calves.

Trade in export stock was very dull. We quote the following as being fair values: Export good average, 4c to 4½c. Butchers', good average, 3½c to 4c; do., medium, 3c to 3½c; do., culls, 2 to 3c; hors, 5½c to 5½c; sheep, 3c to 3½c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT. The receipts of horses for week ending January 12th 1888, were as follows: 234 horses left over from previous week, 45; total for week, 279; shipped during week, 157; sales for week, 41; left for city, 56; on hand for sale and shipment 25. Trade at these stables during the week has been good, and 41 horses changed bands at various prices, ranging from \$95 to \$140 and one span of geldings weighing 3000 lbs



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who call, a complete line of our valing can secure one free. How set
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