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■2 VOL. XXX1X.——NO. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Riza Wheeler Tells How Husbands Should Treat Their Wives.

Her Idea of a Successful Man-Are There Fewer Good Husbands Than Good Wives? -How Different Women Must be Treated as Wives-Different Types of Girls-Love and Sentiment After Marriage-Faust-Finding Husbands - Wives Shou'd be Allowed to Pay Their Own Bills —Sacrifices which Husbands Should Make-What Women Need to Make Them Парру.

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If I were asked to define the meaning of a successful man, I should say a man who has made a happy nome for his wife and children. No matter what he has done in the way of achieving wealth and honors, if he has done that he is a grand success. If he has not done that, and it is his own fault, though he be the highest in the land he is a most piclable

I wonder how many men, in the mad pursuit for gold which characterizes the age, realize that there is no fortune that can be left their families so precious as the memory

of a happy home. I heard a daughter say, with bitterness, one day: "I never knew a happy hour in my childhood. My father was so oross and severe he crushed my mother's spirit and destroyed our youth. Nothing can ever recom-pense me for that." What a memory for a daughter to carry through life! It is no uncommon case. I have known several men who were objects of terror to their families. Laughter ceased, mirth was slienced, callers intuitively took leave, when the master of the house approached. I wonder what such men live for? I can imagine no honor that can compensate for the loss of love of those

nearest to us. I think more American man than women marry for love. Yet there are fewer good husbands than good wives, take the land over. In many cases the wives spoil good husbands by foolish nagging and illiberal faults, which I have already mentioned in a letter to wives.

New I want to talk to the husbands, and I small your income give your wife a portion hope they will cut out this letter and carry it in their pocket-books, and read it aloud as depend upon that for her personal needs, often as they have my advice to "Women as and that she must govern her needs accord-

If you married a beauty and a belle, or a pepular voung lady even, you no dot felt highly elated over your conquest, and it was your intention to make her happy. But perhaps you did not realize that an extra exertion on your part would be necessary as time rolled on. Ardent lovers too often and too quickly become indifferent husbands; not indifferent in heart, maybe, but indifferent in action. The girl who has been sought, and admired, and praised by a crowd of enamoured awains during her single career, cannot help feeling heartaches and repinings if she is unnoticed or neglected as a wife. It will not do to let her take it for granted that you still care for her, or still admire her. You must tell her so sometimes—the oftener the better. It may seem foolishness to you, but it is often a matter of life and death import to a wife—a few fond, admiring words from a husband's It will not cost you anything, and it will make her happy. Praise her discretion, her good sense and her dignity, and tell her that these qualities are dearer to you than her beauty, and, mark my words, she will strive to deserve your praise with renewed ambition. If she does not she will be very light weight indeed. See to it that no man pays your wife awester compliments or appreciates her beauty or worth more than you do. There are men who stand ever on the watch for pretty and neglected wives ready to whisper words of compassion and pity in their cars. Be on your guard that your wife does not find such men a relief from the neglect or fault-finding she receives at home. If you have married a girl full of sentiment and romance, it will require something of an effort on your part to make a successful hueband and keep her happy. She will not be satisfied to settle into prossic and commonplace domestic life. She will not be happy in hearing you only talk of bills and sconomy, no matter how excellently you take care of her. She will want a little sentiment mixed in, and, although you may feel it is

wife's heart. There are women who may laugh at this idea, and declare they do not want their husbands to talk such silliness to them. They are the women who married for "homes," however, not the ones who married for love. If your wife gave you the natural, warm, romantic passion of her heart, she will desire and appreciate a continuance of your love-

unnecessary now that you are married, it will be worth your while to do a little love-

making occasionally. Tell her that she is the best wife in the world, and that you are sure

no one else on earth could make you so happy

as she has done. You have no ides, being a

man, how much joy such words bring to a

making after marriage.

Few of us realize the great benefit of en-

dearing words in our homes.

I have seen a cold, formal, loveless house. hold transformed by the advent of one demonstrative and affectionate member into its midst. Sue talked the love she felt for all those about her, used endearing and affectionate expressions in her daily conversation, and this habit, laughed at, even sneered at, at first, became contagious, and with the use of the love words the love came. We cannot use oaths without becoming profane; we cannot use slang without becoming coarse, and we cannot use affectionate words with the be.

Land and the second second

man, and not a brute, his heart will feel a

softening and tender emotion toward that wife as he speaks the words, and her own will thrill with happiness. It costs so little to do these things, and it gives such wonderful dividenda.

If you ceme home and find something out of place in the house, or not to your liking, do not let is he the first thing you mention, Try and find comething to praise and appreciate, and then speak of the matter that displeases you and ask to have it attended to. I have seen wives toiling hard all day to get the house in order and the table appetizingly spread for her lord's return, and when he came I have heard him find fault because a child's shoe or toy had been allowed to lie unnoticed in the hall; the poor wife felt as if her whole day's labor was unappreciated and her slight negligence alone noticed. How much better if he had praised the clean windows, the shining silver, the wholesome food, the nest tollet of his wife, and then spoken of the shoe in the hall. Yet if he should find that shoe in the hall every day for a week, it would necessitate a serious talk, in which he should try and make his wife understand that a neglected request over a trifle can easily apoll the whole happy effect of a home-coming for a man,

If you marry a woman who has no dowry of her own, you would save a vast amount of unhappiness and final expense by placing an allowance each month in her hands. Decide how much you can afford to have her use upon herself, or upon herself and children and house, and let her know that it will be cheerfully given to her each month on a certain day. No man can realize the mortifying humiliation it is to most women to be obliged to ask for money, or to have their bills looked over and criticised. The happiest and most economical households I know today are those where the wife has her regular allowance and pays her own bills. It teaches her economy and self-reliance, and gives her a sense of independence that of itself creates happiness and content.

I know the widow of a millionaire to-day who tells me that all her wealth can never remove the scars of humiliation left by the memory of her early years of dependence, when she was obliged to ask her husband for two cents to buy a yeast cake, and to explain what she wanted to do with the two cents he gradgingly gave. Dependence like this sears a woman's heart and turns natural sweetness

If your wife is inclined toward reckless exthe world of ouring her of it. Tell her that she must depend upon the monthly sum you set apart for expenses, and if she exceeds it one month and must save it from the next allowance. Talk quietly and earnestly with her; tell her that all your labor is for her sake, and that you depend upon her assistance in keeping out of debt and making a future of independence, and that it will require mutual self-sacrifice and prudence. If she is any kind of a reasonable or sensible woman, this will accomplish far more toward making her what you desire than scolding or paralmony.

Do not make light jests about marriage, or talk even in sport before people as if were sick of your connubial bargain. These things always hurt a wife's feelings however she may hide the fact. If your wife begins to fade with the years, or the tax of motherhood, do not be forever raving over some fresher face in her hearing and making little jokes about having lost your heart to a new charmer. It is not good taste, and cannot fail to wound the heart already sad with the consciouness of her own waning personal charms which have been sacrificed in your service. If you have been a man popular with ladies, you will find it hard to deny yourself lover-like attentions to them after the novelty of your married life has worn off. But whenever you are about to take a liberty of this kind, atop and ask yourself if you would be willing to have your wife receive the same attention from some other gentleman

If you would not, then it is your duty to deny yourself. The moment you take one liberty with the opposite sex you would not allow her, that moment you have crossed the dividing line between right and wrong, and you have lowered your standard of manhood. If a woman is worth choosing from all the world to marry, she is worth sacrificing some follies and pleasures for. And the happiness that comes from a pure and loyal marriage, and the mutual respect and esteem is pro duces, outweighs the cheap pleasures of common filrtations as gold outweighs and out-

lasts tinsel. Try and think sometimes of your wife's pleasure, and plan to give your family an ocasional treat.

If you are in modest circumstances and trying to save money, remember that you go bout among men and mix with the world while she stays at home with the children. It will not cost you one-tenth the amount the pleasure it will give, if you plan to take them to a theatre or entertainment once a month. Let them have this to look forward to, and do not spoil it all by scolding afterward over the expanse.

I knew a man who taccoed theatres and society because it all "cost money," and he was determined to become rich. He acquired a large fortune, but his oldest daughter ran a large fortune, but his close cald monotony, and his unhappy and spiritiess wife lost all ambition in her isolation from her kind, and he was ashamed of her when his large fortune eventually placed him passing the rich men of

the town.

To the greatly increasing army of club husmaids I would say, do not pass every evening in the week at the club. Try and arrange and who was arrested and brought from

wives who would be satisfied and happy to receive as much attention as this from their husbands, who in reality live at their clubs and offices. One evening out of six or seven is not much to sacrifice for her pleasure, and you do not want to make her feel that you are bored by that evening either.

Women need love, praise, appreciation, and pleasure as much as flowers need the sunlight; and, as a rule, the best wives are the women who receive considerate kindness and attention from the righful source-the husband. If you are not quite satisfied with your domestic life, my dear sir, think over what I have written, and see if you cannot better the situation by becoming a better hus-Find less fault, praise more, use endearing words, give your wife an allow-ance, take no liberty with other women you would not grant her with other men, give her some social pleasures, and if she does not be come a model and happy wife on this diet, she is not worth worrying about.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOP.

COMING BATTLE.

The Eastern Sky Beclouded and Serious Trouble Expected in the Soudan—Re-inforcements Sent to the Red Sea.

London, December 10.—Everybody is talking about the coming battle outside of Suskim as if it were a kind of extre Derby event. Some military experts here fancy i will come off at once, but there is a report from Cairo that it will be deferred until Wednesday. Apparently it is certain to be cught curing the week and equally certain that it will be a hot and desperate fight, with heavy losses and an entirely problematical result. In either event the next session of Parliament will have to face the necessity of a Soudan expedition unless it is prepared to abandon the Red Sea littoral altogether, for this approaching conflict can be decisive of nothing. If the garrison are defeated and bad-ly handled in their sortie, of course England will be committed to immediate operations, If, on the other hand, Osman Digma is driven out of his trenches he will simply retire to the foothills, where the enemy cannot follow him and gather his energies for a renewal of the siege at his leisure. This is clear to everybody, and has been all along, but the English Government in dealing with Egypt always adopts the estrich tactics of hiding its bead in the sand.

London, Dec. 10 .- A squadron of the 20th Hussars will reinforce the troops at Suakim. The Government has also ordered troops now stationed in the Mediterranean to proceed to Suakim. They will be replaced by troops he reapest for m at Suakim, which was made after Saturday's council meeting, is believed to have been insigated by the Government itself as the essiest mode of retiring from an untenable attitude and of appearing public misgivings.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Stanhope, secretary for war, read a telegram from Gen. Dormer, at Calro, to the effect that Gen Greenfel, commander at Snakim, continued confident of his ability to cope with the Arabs, but in the face of repeated offers of reinforcements he would not refuse them. A steamer, therefore, would leave Suez on Wednesday to convey to Suakim a squadron of the 20th Hussars and 300 men of the Welsh Infantry. This would make a total force at Snakim of 6,500 men, composed mostly of

Egyptians, against 2,400 of the enemy. Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter, in which he refers to the statement made by Mr. Stanhops in the House of Commons to the effect that Gen. Greenfel would not refuse reinforcements if offered him as a complete vindication of his recent disclosures of the inadaquacy of the military force at Suakim.

TROUBLE AHEAD WITH RUSSIA. LONDON, December 10.—It is refreshing to note one portion of the Orient in which England has really scored a diplomatic victory, which obsinges the complexion of the whole Central Asian question. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, whose mission to Persia was bitterly attacked by the Liberals as a sincoure and a partisan job, has succeeded in getting Persia to give a lot of valuable trading privileges to the English and to commercially boycott the Russians. The importance of this will be recognized when it is remembered that Persia is the real game at which the Russians have been aiming through all their feints on the Afghan froa-The Russian papers have gone into a frenzy of rage at this untoward development, and are talking more excitedly against England than they have done before since the Penjdeb incident. Official despatches from St. Poteraburg recognize that the old Anglo-Russian difficulty is reopened in a new and threatening direction, and deplete the fact in language which is taken to mean that Germany will seize the opportunity to dis-arm France and make herself master of

Europe. BRUSSELS, Dec. 10—A despatch to the In-dependence Belge from St. Petersburg says Russia has decided to send an ultimatum to Icheran regarding difficulties between the two countries.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10 -Advices from Chardjui, reporting that Persia prohibite the sale of corn to Russians, increase the feeling that decisive action is necessary in order to arrest the anti-Russian policy of the Persian Government, The Russian Government desires to safeguard its interests without prevoking a conflict with England.

THE TIMES' BRIBERY. WITNESS MOLLOY PROVES ONE TOO MANY FOR

THE SLANDERERS OF PARNELL. London, Dec. 7.-Patrick Molloy, who reand who was arrested and brought from

speaking words of stern or formal command to his wife begin to practice a little in this line. When he would say, "Come here, Mary!" let him compel himself to say, "Come here, dear wife," and, as sure as he is week, let us say. I know a good many questions with a blank denial or a profession of ignorance. On cross-ramination by Michael Davitt, Molloy stated that a solicitor's clerk in Dublin had promised him money if he would try and criminate Mr. Davitt, either by true or false evidence. Mr. Davitt asked witness if it was the common belief in Ireland that agents of the Times and the Government were trying to obtain evidence by bribes and threats. Justice Hannen overruled the question. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Molloy said he had been humbugging the Times people and had only intended to get what he could from them. Justice Hannen refused to hear evidence of the Dublin solicitor's clerk mentioned by Molloy, regarding the declarations of Molloy prior to the time he was served with a pubcena.

THE LATE MISS MINNIE KELLY.

Oa Wednesday, the 5th Instant, the people of Vankleek Hill, Ont., were the unwilling witnesses of a most sorrowful scene. Mr. B. Kelly, the proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall of this place and one of its most esteemed citizens, followed his only daughter to her last home.

Miss Minnic Kelly succumbed after a short but severe illness. She was a pious and accomplished young lady of nineteen summers, and was very popular (a proof of which she received on one special occasion). She was of an amiable disposition, and had by her pleasing and affable ways endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The church, on this occasion, was almost too small to receive the many friends of all denominations who came to honor the deceased and show their sympathy to her grief-stricken parents. The funeral service was the grandest and most impressive ever witnessed here. The music and the singing were exceptionally grand under the leadership of Mr. Che. A. Brady, the pastor's brother, who with a friend (V. Lortie) had come from Montreal to console with the bereaved parents.

Miss Minnie Kelly leaves many friends in Alexandria, Ottawa, Montreal and St. Autoine who will long mourn the loss they have met with. We offer our most heartfelt condolence to her afflicted father and mother and to her serrowing young brothers.

DEATH OF SISTER ST WILFRED. her desire to dir on the feast of the immacu-LATE CONCEPTION GRATIFIED.

Our readers will learn with regret of the death of Rev. Sister St. Wilfred, of the Good Shepherd Convent which took place last Monday evening in the Fullum-street branch of that community after a few months' illness. Deceased was the fourth daughter of late Mr. P. McRory, and had joined the order some twelve

The deceased was a sister of the Rev. Mary de Bonsecours belonging to the ladies of the congregation, and a woman of wonderful talent and educational attainments, whose death took place a few years ago. Sister St. Patrick of the Good Shepherd convent, Sherbrooke, is also of the same family. A most remarkable coincidthe same family. A most remarkable coincidence may also be noted. A month ago the dying nun wrote a farewell letter to her mother, who is still living in this city, in which the former expressed the wish to die on the 8th of December and, to use her own touching language, "finish the feast of the Immaculate Conception in her home in Heaver." When Saturday night came Sister St. Wilfred re-marked to a member of the order who was reciting prayers by her side, "I thought I should have died before the day was over. Have I been forgotten?" In a few minutes, however, the rev. lady's wish was gratified. Sister St. Wilfred was dead, and the expected recompense of the life and the expected recompense of the life and the street of the life and the lif a life consecrated to virtue and piety had no

By the death of Rev. Sister St. Wilfred, the community lose a very faithful servant. funeral took place Tuesday morning at eight o'clock at the Fullum street branch of the community, after which the remains were taken to the mother house on Sherbrooke street for nterment.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

A very large congregation assembled in St. Gabriel's church on the evening of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, in response to an invitation extended by the pastor, Rev. Father McCarthy, at Grand Muss. The altar was beautifully decorated, the brilliant illuminations and flowers making the scene one of grandeur and sublimity. The occasion was the semiannual reception of postulants into the Society of the Children of Mary. The young ladies, to the number of seventy, occupied ceats in the front pews, while fifteen applicants for enrolment were formally received by Rev. Father McCarthy. An eloquent and impressive sermon was presented by Rev. Father Morrell, of St. Anthony's, after which benediction of the St. Anthony s, after which observed in the Blessed Sacrament was given, Rev. Father Robillard officiating. The music was rendered with fine effect, the choir being under the leadership of Prof. Shea, Miss O'Byrne presiding at

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the above society, held in the hall of the St. Gabriel Academy, Sunday, December 2nd, the 2nd Vice-President, B. Taylor, occupied the chair. The following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted :- Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take to himself our worthy and esteemed fellow-member, Mr. John Cogan, who at the time of death was President of this Society and Treasurer of the Irinh Catholio Temperance Convention; in him temperance lost a warm advocate, the Society a faithful and energetic officer, our Holy Church a devoted and dutiful son, Ireland a firm friend. and society a law-abiding citizen; whilst bowing in obedience to the will of Divine Providence, be it therefore resolved,—That we, the members of the St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, hereby extend to his mother (Mrs. B. Society, hereby extend to his mother (Mrs. Simon Cogan) and her family, in this their hour of sed affliction, our condolence and heart-felt sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have sustained; and be it further resolved, that a copy of above resolutions be forwarded to the mother of deceased, a copy forwarded to the mother of deceased, a copy your affairs to stay at home once in a while, Dablin under an escort of police, was placed to THE DALLY Post for publication, and re- Irish police for the observance of due respect to your affaithouste. I your affairs to stay at nome once in a while, Dublin under an escort of police was placed to The Daily Post for publication, and re Let the husband who is in the habit of and if you do stay don't yawn and declare in the witness box when she commission as corded in full on the minutes of the Society.

A WHOLE VILLAGE BURNED DYING MAN CONFESSES A TERRIBLE CRIME COMMITTED IN GERMANY FORTY YEARS AGO,

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 7 .- Wm. Radiger, of this city, has just made public the sunso-tional confession of a dying man, Heinrich Sonance, a bridge builder, of Chicago, mane to Radiger in that city last May. Schance's confession in substance is as follows:
"In 1844 my parener, Schully, and myself

robbed a barn in Colverte, Prussia, and to throw off suspicion we set fire to the barn. A strong wind was blowing, and soon, to our horror, 100 houses and stores were in flames. The village was burned to the ground. The suffering that night was horrible. Many mothers and children perished in the flames

"Large rewards were offered for the per-petrators of the deed, but we were never caught. As people gathered at the fire we stole away through the woods. I immediately took a steamer for America, came to Chicago and have been here ever since. My partner was a braver criminal than I. He remained, and is still living in Colverte, Prussia, where he is a wealthy merchant."

Schance enjoined upon Radiger that he should forward the contession to the German authorities, and to-day the latter made a sworn statement of the facts, which he for warded to the German consul at Cincinnati,

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The Catholic University of the United States is destined to a glorious future. Cardinal Gibbons is devoted heart and soul to the movement, the entire hierarchy are committed to its success, and Pope Leo XIII. takes a truly paternal interest in it. Bishop Keene is now in Rome, and the rector of the University will be able to give the Holy Father a full account of his work. The Pope takes great interest in this work of the University, describing it to the Archbishop of San Francisco as "the glory of Catholic America," saying at the same time that he recommended it to all the bishops."

ORDINATIONS.

The following ordinations were conferred by the Rt. Rev. L. N. Begin, D.D., on Sunday, Nov. 27th, in the Cathedral of St. Francis:—Preistbood—Rev. Ernest P. Hernins, diocese of Chicagain. Preisthood—Rev. Ernest P. Hernins, diocess of Chicoutimi. Desconship—Rev. Joseph Parron. Sub-deacons—Rev. Leance Danglad. Joseph Gasslin, Rev. Almas Laroch, J. H. Cushing, Denver, J. Buchand, Denver. Minor Orders and Tonsure—Joseph Gosslin. A. Maltias, J. Gauthier, Duramblay and S. Buchand, diocess of Chicoutimi, and Frank C. Kelly, diocess of Chatham.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME?

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Standard, Rome, says the Pope to leave Italy in the event of a rupture between France and Italy and has offered all possible assistance.

The Tribune hears that the Pope has charged Mgr. Galimberti to visit the Duke of Lichten-

stein and thank him for his generous offer. says His Holiness has no present intention of leaving Rome, but if Italy should become in-volved in war he would willingly take refuge at

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

London, Dec. 8.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that M. Iswolsky to-day gave the Pope a letter from the Czar accepting the Vatican's proposals and promising to restore diplomatic relations between the Russian Government and the Vatican at an early date. The Chronicle also says that the Vatican and the French Government have agreed that the arch-bishops of Lyons and Rouen shall be created cardinals instead of the archbishops of Paris.

THE HOLIDAYS AT HAND.

Ohristmas is coming; is so near that you can almost hear its footfals, although it cemes in velvet slippers.

And you will want a present. One? Why a dozen will hardly suffice.

What is life worth without presents?

The girl is just putting on a long dress and she wants—well, she wants the earth, and the fond parents are only sorry they haven't half a

dozen to give her. The boy must have a watch. It makes a youngester feel as though he were six feet three in his stockings. He has it out fourteen times a minute during the first few hours of possession and is ready to aver that it is the only one of

the kind in the universe.

And the old folks? They are just like their children, their grandchildrin, or even their great grandchildren. When a man gets so aged that he is indifferent to a Christmas gife you may be presty sure he is overdue in

MONGOLIANS MASSACRE WHITE MIS SIONARIES.

PORTLAND, Oregon. Dec. 10 .- A cablegram received here yesterday announced the murder near Canton, China, of Miss Sophie Preston, formerly of Waitsburg, Washington Territory, who went there as a missionary two years ago. There was a general uprising among the natives, and she and many others (Europeans) were massacred. The residence of the missionaries, in which she lived, was attacked at night by several hundred Chinese, armed with long spears, knives and guns, and a number of people were killed. The mob next attacked the resi dences of some Europeans and slaughtered them without mercy. So far as known there was no immediate cause for the massacre. Alies Preston was a pretty young woman, 22 years old, and a native of China, where her father was a missionary. She was educated at Whitman College, Waitshurg, where she graduated two years ago, when she took leave of her friends for the mission field. She spoke Chinese fluently.

THE EXECUTIVE CENSURED.

the House of Commons."

Rapid Growth of the Sentiment in the Empire State.

The Feeling in favor of Uniting the Dominion to the United States rapidly grow. ing in Canada-Transportation Compaules Auxious to see it a Fait Accompil.

Buffalo, N.Y., December 1—The manager of the American Press Association in the city, re-cently removed to New York, he has written several clever and gossipy letters from that city for publication, and in his latest he refers to an international master as follows:—"A subject of semi-political nature that is much discussed among the thousands and tens of thou ands in our hotel corridors these evenings in Canadian annexation, New York City favors it as does annexation, New York City layors in as does the transient element apparently fair evidence that the feeling in favor of the move is general throughout the country. A Toronto gentleman I met here said the sentiment in favor of rub-I met here said the sentiment in favor of rubbing out the international line was surprising on this side of it. It had increased markedly, and that in a week's stay here he had heard more desultory talk on the question than about tariff or the President-elect's Cabinet." "But it takes two to make a bargain," he added, "and I regret to say that the same unaniarly is not to be found in Canada, The Toronto folks wish it and so do thousands of peop's that are divided from you by the boundary line, as at Buffalo for example, and at Windsor, Sarnia and scores of other places."

In the Maritime Provinces and Manitons

In the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba they talk of it because dissatisfied with our own government, but when one gots into the interior the desire to keep aloof from the Yankees, as the people call the people of the States, is general. Many of them, funny though that may seem, can see no incongruity in a proposition to the effect that Canada does the annexing and gather the people of this country into their told. That the Dominion would divide itself into states and become part of the union for the mere asking seems to be the opinion of the people who talk about it in New York, else a good showing in figures is all that is necessary In the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba

a good showing in figures is all that is necessary to drive love of country out of a "Canuck,"

But it is not so, and I think the question is much deeper than your newspapers and public men think, and I also think that it will take a decade to every new that that it will take a decade to every year that they count on to bring Canadian sentiment to the annexing point." The strongest business interests of New York are deeply interested in the Canadian matter. Capital is casting longing eyes on the rich fields for investments in the Pominion. nion. Transportation companies long to see the Canadian railroads under the restrictions of the inter-state law, and the commercial interests view with considerable alarm the annoyances that may result from the practical opera-tion of their Government railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is astonishing as well to consider the enormous trade of New York city with our broth-ern of the frigid north. Our manufactures go there by train and ship board, Sir Johns high tariff to the contrary. Indeed after listening to much of the talk that one may hear in this city now, I believe there is more genuine interest in the matter than can be found in Buffalo. Your geographic position, notwithstanding the recent expressions of Senators Sherman and Blair on the subject are accepted by some as evidence that the Republican party will take the annexa-tion nut to crack, though the Demonrace are as warm in advocating agitation about it."

THE BARRIERS MUST COME LOWN.

What is that the Reform part; propose to do to day? We propose to reco; mer the situation. We propose if we can to break down the barriers which now impede that but wen the two countries, to the immense benefit of both parties. We say that by removing those barriers will benefit at once and equally the vast body of Canadians and the vast hody of the people of the United States. We say that this is an end towards which every true statesman ought to direct his best exertions. —Sir Richard Cartwright at Inger aoll.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

There is no proposal to lay a single dollar of additional taxes upon you; a certain portion of the customs taxes would lapse, but that would not be lost, but would go into the pockets of the people, who will become thereby much richer. The change in the mode of taxation richer. The change in the mode of taxation would have this benefit, that it would put an end to the system by which provinces and constituencies have been taught to look upon the Federal treasury as a source of plunder. I have seen, with ex-treme regret, that this evil is growing worse, until we find now that the Parliament of Canada is in danger of becoming little better than a political bucket shop in which the various members and their constituencies scramble for the larger share. In this aspect alone Unrestricted Reciprocity would prove a real benefit, would enforce economy and compel the Gov-ernment to act honestly and fairly and with due regard to the principles of Confederation. Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll.

A THREAT FROM RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, December 10.-At a meeting at the Foreign Office a high military authority urged that an ultimatum be sent to the Persian Government warning it that Russia would take steps for the occupation of Persia unless it cancelled the treaty opening the Karon country to the English. M. De Giers, the foreign minister, opposed such a course, and advised that the Government proceed with

EVICTIONS POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The proposed evictions on the Clauricarde estates have been postponed.

CATHOLICS TO VOTE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times Rome says that the Pope has authorized Catholics to vote in the Italian elections.

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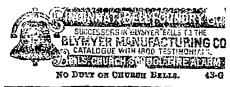
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LADY LEOLINE.

(By May Agnes Fleming.)

CHAPTER VI.-Continued. "Ob, don't blush; there is quite light enough from yonder lamp to show that. Besides," added the lady, easily, "I don't know as I had a y objection; you are interested in Leoline, and must feel curious to know something about

her." "Madam, what must you think of me? I

have acted unpardonably."

"Oh, I know all that. There is no need to applegize, and I don't think any the worse of you for it. Will you come to lusiness, Mr. Ormston? I think I told you I wanted to go in. What may you want of me at this dismal

"Ob, madame, need you ask? Does not your own heart tell you?"
"I am not aware that it does! And to tell you the truth, Mr. Ormiston, I don't know that I even have a heart! I am afraid I must trouble you to put it in words."

"Then, madame, I love you!"

"Is that all? If my memory serves me, you have told me that little fact several times before. Is there anything else tormenting you, or may I as in?"

Ormiston ground out an oath between his teeth, and La Marque raised one jewelled, snowy, taper finger reprovingly.
"Don't Mr. Ormiston—it's naughty you know! May I go in?"

"Madame, you are enough to drive a man mad. Is the love I bear you worthy of nothing but mockery ?" "No, Mr. Ormiston, it is not; that is, suppos-

ing you really love me, which you don't."
"Madame!" "Oh, you needn't flush and look indignant; it is quite true! Don't be abourd, Mr. Ormiston. How is it possible for you to love one you have

'I have seen you. Do you think I am blind?' he demanded, indignantly.
"My face, I mean. I don't consider that you

ny tace, I mean. I tent consiste that you can see a person without looking in her face. Now you have never looked in mine, and how do you know I have any face at all?"

"Madame, you mock me."

How are you to know what is behind this mask?" "I feel it, and that is better; and I love you all the same.

Mr. Ormiston, how do you know but I am ugly?"
"Madame, I do not believe you are; you are;
"Madame, I do not believe you are; and

all too perfect not to have a perfect face; and even were it otherwise, I still love you." She broke into a laugh—one of her low, short, deriding laughe. "You do ! O man, how wise thou art! I tell

you, if I took off this mask, the sight would curlle the very blood in your veins with borror—would freeze the life-blood in your heart. I tell you!" she passionately cried, "there are sights too horrible for human beings to look on and live, and this—this is one of them! He started back, and stared at her aghast.

"You think me mad," she said, in a less fierce tone, "but I am not; and I repeat it, Mr. Ormiston, the sight of what this mask conceals would blast you. Go now, for Heaven's take, and leave me in peace, to drag out the rest of my miscrable life; and if ever you think of me, let it be to pray that it might speedily end. You have forced me to say pais; so now be content.

She made a desperate gesture, and turned to le ce him, but he caught her hand and held her

"Never!" he cried, fiercely. "Say what you will let that mask hide what it may! I will never leave you till life leaves me!" "Man, you are mad. Release my hand and

let me go. "Madame, hear me. There is but one way to prove my love and my sanity, and that

"Well," she said, almost touched by his earnestness. "Raise your mask and try me! Show me your face and see if I do not love you

"Truly I know how much love you will have for me when it is revealed. Do you know that no one has looked in my face for the past eight

He stood and gazed at her in wonder. "It is so, Mr. Ormiston; and in my heart I have vowed a vow to plunge headlong into the most lonthsome plague pit in London, rather than ever raise it again. My friend, be satisfied. Go and leave me: go and forget me."

"I can do neither until I have ceased to for

get everything earthly. Madame, I implore you hear me."
"Mr. Ormiston, I tell you you bub court

your own doom. No one can look or me and "I will risk it," he said, with an incredulous

smile. "Only promise to show me your face."
"Be it so, then!" she cried, almost fiercely.
"I promise, and be the consequences on your own head."
His whole face flushed with joy. "I accept them. And when is that happy

time to come?" "Who knows? What must be done, had best be done quickly; but I tell thee it were safer to play with the lightning's chain than tamper with what thou art about to do.' "I take the risk! Will you raise your mask

now? "No, ao-I cannot! But yet I may before the sun rises. My face with bitter scorn-shows better by darkness than by daylight, Will you be out to see the grand illumination?"
"Most certainly."
"Then meet me here an hour after midnight.

and the face so long hidden shall be revealed. But, once again, on the threshold of doom, I

entreat you to pause."

"There is no such word for me!" he fiercely and exultingly cried, "I have your promise, and I shall hold you to it! And, madame, if, at last, you discover my love is changeless as fate itself, then—may I not dare to hope for a return ?'

"Yes; then you may hope," she said, with cold mockery. "If your love survives the sight it will be mighty, indeed, and well worthy a

eturn.

'And you will return it ?" "I will.

"You will be my wife?"

"With all my heart!"
"My darling!" he cried, rapturously—"for you are mine already—how can I ever thank you for this? If a whole lifetime devoted and consecrated to your happiness can repay you, it shall be vours!

During this rhapsody, her hand had been on the handle of the door. Now she turned

"Good night, Mr. Ormiston, she said, and

CHAPTER VII.

THE BABL'S BARGE.

Shocks of joy, they tell me, seldom kill. Of my own knowledge I cannot say, for I have had precious little experience of such shocks in my lifetime. Heaven knows; but in the present instance, I can safely aver, they had no such dismal effect on Ormiston. Nothing earthly could have given that young captalman greater ion mal effect on Ormisson. Incling enruly could have given that young gentleman greater joy than the knowledge he was to behold the long hidden face of his idol. That that face was ugly, he did not for an instant believe, or, at least, it never would he ugly to him. With a least, it never would be ugly to him. With a form so perfect—a form a sylph might have envied—a voice sweeter than the Singing Fountain of Arabia, hands and feet the most perfectly beautiful the sun ever stone on, it was simply a moral and physical impossibility, then, they could be joined to a repulsive face. There was a remote possibility that it was a little less exquisite than those ravishing items, and that her morbid fancy made her imagine it homely, compared with them, but he knew he never compared with them, but he knew he hever would share in that opinion. It was the reason ing of love—or, rather, the logic; for which love glides smiling in at the door, reason stalks gravely, not to say sulkily, out of the window, and, standing afar off, eyes disdainfully the didoes and antics of her late tenament. There was very little reason, therefore, in Ormiston's close at hand."

head and heart, but a great deal of some thing sweeter, joy-joy that thrilled and tibrated through every nerve within him. Leaning against the portal, in an absurd de-lirium of delight—for it takes but a trifle to jerk those lovers from the slimiest depths of the Slough of Despond to the topmost peak of the mountain of ecstasy—he uncovered his head that the night air might cool its feverish throbbings, But the night air was as hot as his heart; and, almost sufficiated by the sultry closeness, he was about to start for a plunge in the river, when the sound of coming footsteps and voices arrested him. He had met with so many odd adventures to-night that he stopped now to see who was coming, for on every hand all was silent and forsaken. Footsteps and

all was silent and forsaken. Footsbeps am voices came closer; two figures took shape in gloom, and emerged from the darkness into the glimmering lamp light. He recognized them both. One was the Earl of Rochester; the other, his dark-eyed, handsome page—that strange page with the face of the lost lady! The earl was chatting familiarly, and laughing obstreperously at something or other, while the boy merely wore a languid smile, as if anything further in that line were quite icensath his further in that line were quite beneath his

dignity.

Silence and solitude," said the earl, with a careless glance around, "I protest, Hubert this inght seems endless. How long is it till mid-

An hour and a half at least, I should fancy, answered the boy, with a strong foreign accent. "I know it struck ten as we passed St. Paul's."

"I know it struck ten as we passed St. Faul's."

"This grand bonfire of our most worshipful Lord Mayor will be a sight worth seeing," remarked the earl. "When all these piles are lighted, the city will be one sea of fire."

"A slight foretaste of what most of its inhabitants will behold in another world," said the page, wish a French shrug. "I have heard Lilly's prediction that London is to be purified by fire. like a second Sodom: perhaps it is to by fire, like a second Sodom; perhaps it is to

be verified to night,"
"Not unlikely; the dome of St. Paul's would be an excellent place to view the conflagra-

"The river will do almost as well, my lord. "We will have a chance of knowing that presently," said the earl, as he and his page de-scended to the river, where the little gilded barge lay moored, and the boatmen waiting.

As they passed from sight Ormiston come forth, and watched thoughtfully after them. The face and figure were that of a lady, but the votes was different; both were clear and musical enough, but she spoke English with the parest accent, while his was the voice of a foreigner. Is must have been one of those strange, unaccountable likenesses we sometimes see among perfect strangers, but the re-semblance in this case was something won-derful. It brought his thoughts back from himself and his own fortunate love, to his

violently-smitten friend, Sir Norman, and his plague-stricken beloved; and he began specu lating what he could possibly do about just then, or what he had discovered in the old ruin. Suddenly he was aroused; a moment before, the silence had been almost oppressive but now on the wings of the night, there came a shout. A tumult of voices and footsteps were approaching.

"Stop her! Stop her!" was cried by many voices; and the next instant a fleet figure went flying past him with a rush, and plunged head foremost into the river. A slight female figure, with floating robes of white; waving hair of deepest blackness, with a sparkly of jewels on neck and arms. Oaly for an instant did he see it; but he knaw it well, and his very heart stood still "Step her! stop her! she is ill of the plugue!" shouted the crowd, pressing, panting on; but they came too late; the white vision had gone down into the black, sluggish river, and disappeared. "Who is it? Where is it?"

cried two or three watchmen, brandishing their halberts, and rushing up; and the crowd-a amall mob of a dezen or so-answered all at once: "She is delirious with the plague; she was running through the street; we gave chase, but she out-stepped us, and is now at the bottom

Ormiston waited to hear no more, but rushed precipitately down to the waters edge. The alarm had now reached the boats on the river, and many eyes within them were turned in the direction whence she had gone down. Soon she whiter than snow, whiter than death; shining like silver, shone the glittering dress and marbel face of the bride. A small batteau lay close to where Ormisson stood; in two seconds he had sprang in, shoved it off, and was rowing vicor-ouely toward that snow wreath in the inky river. But he was forestalled; two hands white and jiweled as her own, reached over the edge of a gilled barge, and, with the help of the boatmen, lifted her in. Before she could be priparly established on the cushioned seats, the batteau was alongside, and Ormiston turned a very white and excited face toward the E rl of Rochester.

"I know that lady, my lord! She is a friend of mine, and you must give her to me!"
"Is it you, Ormiston? Why what brings
you here alone on the river at this hour?"

"I have come for her," said Ormiston, pressing over to life the lady. "May I beg you to assist me, my lord, in transferring her to my

"You must wait till I see her first," said Rochester, partly raising her head, and holding a lamp close to her face, "as I have picked her out, I think I deserve it. Heavens! what an extraordinary likeness!"

an extraordinary likeness!"
The earl had glauced at the lady, then at his page, again at the lady, and lastly at Ormiston, his handsome countenance full of the most unmitigated wonder. "To whom?" asked Ormiston who had very little need to in-

"To Hubert, yonder. Why, don't you see it yourself? She might be his twin sister!"
"She might be, but as she is not, you will have the goodness to let me take charge of her. She has escaped from her friends, and I must bring

her back to them.' He half lifted her as he spoke; and the boat man, glad enough to get rid of one sick of the plague, helped her into the batteau. The lady was not insensible, as might be supposed, after her cold bath, but extremely wide awake, and gazing around with her great black, sh ning eyes. But she made no resistance; either she too faint or frightened for that, and suffered herself to be hoisted about, "passive to all changes." Ormiston spread his cleak in the stern of the boat, and laid her tenderly upon it, and though the beautiful, wistful eyes were solemnly and unwinkingly fixed on his face, the pale, sweet lips parted not—uttered never a word. The wet bridal robes were drenched and drippling about her, the long dark hair hung in saturated masses over her neck and arms and

contrasted masses over her lock and aims aims to contrasted vividly with a face, Ormiston thought, at once the whitest, most beautiful, and most stonelike he had ever seen.

"Thank you, my man; thank you, my lord," said Ormiston, preparing to push off.
Rochester, who had been leaning from the barge, gazing in mingled curiosity, wonder and admiration at the levely face, turned now to her champion.
"Who is she, Ormiston?" he said persua

aively. But Ormiston only laughed and rowed energetically to the shore. The crowd was still lingering, and half a dozen hands were extended to draw the beat up to the landing. the light form in his arms and bore it from the boat; but before he could proceed farther with his armful of beauty, a faint but imperious voice spoke: "Please put me down. I am not

a baby, and can walk myself." a baby, and can walk myself."

Ormiston was so surprised, or rather dismayed, by this unexpected address, that he complied at once and placed her on her own pretty feet. But the young lady's sense of propriety was a good deal stronger than her physical powers, and she swayed and tottered and had to cling to her unknown friend for support.

"You are searcally strong enough Lam afrecid

had to cling to her unknown friend for support.

"You are searcely strong enough, I am afraid,
dear lady," he said kindly. "You had better
let me carry you. I assure you I am quite
equal to th, or even a more weighty burden, if
necessity required."

"Thank you sir," said the faint voice faintly;
"but I would rather walk. Where are you

"Yes. Yes. Let us go there! Prudence is there, and she will take care of me."
"Will elie?" said Ormiston, doubtedly. "I

hope you do not suffer much pain?"
"I do not suffer at all," she said wearily;
"only I am so tired. Oh, I wish I were home!

speak. Leaning panting on his arm, he drew her gently on until they reached the door. It to thank him."

was still unfastened. Prudence had kept her word, and not gone near it; and he opened it and helped her in. and helped her in.
"Where now?" he asked.

"Upstairs," she said, feebly. "I want to go to my own room." Ormiston knew where that was, and assisted her there as tenderly as he could have done La Masque her elf. He paused on the threshold;

for the room was dark. "There is a lamp and a tinder-box on the mantel," said the faint, sweet voice, "if you

will only please to find them." Ormiston crossed the room—fortunately he knew the latitude of the place—and moving his hand with gingerly precaution along the mantel-shelf, lest be should upset any of the gimeracks thereon, soon obtained the articles named, and struck a light. The lady was leaning wearily against the door post, but now she came forward, and dropped exhausted into the

came forward, and dropped exhausted into the downy pillows of a lounge.

"Is there anything I can do for yon, madame?" began Ormiston, with as solicitous an air as taough he had been her father. "A glass of wine would be of use to you. I think, and then, if you wish, I will go for a doctor."

"You are very kind. You will find wine and classes in the room convenies this and I feel so glasses in the room opposite this, and I feel so so faint that I think you had better bring me ഭവനാദം '

Ormiston moved across the passage, like the good, obedient young man that he was, filled a glass of Burgundy, and as he was returning with was startled by a cry from the lady that nearly made him drop and shiver it on the

"What under heaven has come to her now?" he thought, hastening in, wondering how she could possibly have come to grief since he left

She was sitting upright on the sofa, her dress pulled down off her shoulder where the plague-spot had been; and which, to his amazement, he saw now pure and stainless, and free from

every loathsome trace.
"You are cured of the plague!" was all he could cry.
"Thank God!" she exclaimed, fervently clasping her hands. "But oh! how can it have happened? It must be a miracle!"

it was your plunge into the river; I have heard of one or two such cases before, and if ever I take it." said Ormiston, half laughing, half shuddering, "my first rush shall be for old Father Thames. Here drink this, I am certain it will complete the cure."

The girl—she was nothing but a girl—drank

it off and sat up right like one inspired with new life. As she set down the glass, she lifted her dark, solemn, beautiful eyes to his face with a

"What is your name?" she simply asked.
"Ormiston, madame," he sad, bowing low.
"You have saved my life, have you not?"
"It was the Earl of Rochester who rescued

you from the river; but I would have done it a noment !ater.' "I do not mean that. I me m"-with a slight shudder—"are you not one of those I saw at the plague pit? Oh! that dreadful, dreadful plague-pip!" she cried, covering her face with her hands.

"Yes, I am one of those" "And who was the other ?"

"My friend, Sir Norman Kingsley." "Sir Norman Kingsley?" she softly repeated, with a sort of recognition in her voice and eyes, while a faint roseste glow rose softly over her face and neck. Ah! I thought—was it to his

house or yours I was brought?"
"To his "replied Ormiston, looking at her curiously; for he had seen that rosy glow, and was extremely puzzled thereby; "from whence, allow me to add, you took your departure rather unceremoniously."

"Did I?" she said, in a bewildered sort of way. "It is all like a dream to me. I remember Prudence screaming, and telling me I had the plague, and the unutterable horror that

between it and auguish of the plague sore I think I fainted again" (Ormiston nodded sagaciously), "and when I next recovered ciously), "and when I next recovered I was alone in a strange room, and in bed. I noticed that, though have been delirious. I think I must have been delirious.
And then, half mad with agony. I got out to
the street somehow and ran, and ran,
until the people saw and followed me here. I suppose I had some idea of reaching home when I came here; but the crowd pressed so close behind, and I felt through all my delirium that they would bring me to the pest-house if they caught me, and drowning seemed to me prefer-able to that. So I was in the river before I knew it—and you know the rest as well as I do. But I owe you my life, Mr. Ormiston—owe it to you and another; and I thank you both with

ali my heart." "Madame, you are too grateful; and I don't know as we have done anything much to de-

"You have saved my life; and though you may think that a valueless trifle, not worth speaking of, I assure you I view it in a very different light," she said, with a half smile.

"Lady, your life is invaluable; but as to our saving it, why, you would not have us throw you alive into the plague pit, would you?"
"It would have been rather barbarous, I con-fess; but there are few who would risk infec-

tion for the sake of a mere stranger. Instead of doing as you did, you might have sent me to the pest house, you know."

"Oh, as to that, all your gratitude is due to Sir Norman. He managed the whole affair, and what is more, fell—but I will leave that for himself to disclose. Meantime, may I ask the name of the lady I have been so fortunate as to

"Undoubtedly, sir-my name is Leoline."

"Leoline is only half a name." "Then I am so unfortunate as only to possess half a name, for I never had any other. Ormiston opened his eyes very wide indeed.
"No other! You must have had a father some time in your life; most people have," said the young gentleman, reflectively. She shook her head a little sadly. I never had, that I know of, either father

or mother, or any one but Prudence. And by the way," she said, half starting up, "the first thing to be done is, to see about this same Pru-dence. She must be somewhere in the house." "Prudence is nowhere in the house," said Ormistos, quietly; "and will not be, she says, for a menth to come. She is afraid of the

plague."
"Is she?" said Leoline, fixing her eyes on him with a powerful glance. "How do you know that?" "I heard her say so not half an hour ago, to

a lady a few doors distant. Perhaps you know her - La Masque." "That singular being | I don't know her ; hub I have seen her often. Why was Prudence talking of me to her, I wonder?"

"That I do not know; but talking of you she was, and she said she was coming back here no more. Perhaps you will be afraid to stay here

alone?"
"Oh no," I am used to being alone, she said,
with a little sigh, "but where," hesitating and
blushing vividly, "where!is—I mean, I should
like to thank Sir Norman Kingsley."
Ormiston saw the blush and the eyes that
dropped, and it puzzled him again beyond

measure.
"Do you know Sir Norman Kingsley?" he

"By sight I know many of the nobles of the court," she snawered evacively, and without looking up; I they pass here often, and Prudence knows them all; and so I have learned to distinguish them by name and sight, your friend among the rest."

"By sight I know many of the nobles of the court," she snawered evacively, and without bir as so many polity of the present day.

Still no one ascended the government throne, though many of the ladies and sight, your friend among the rest."

"And you would like to see my friend?" he said, with malicious emphasis.
"I would like to thank him," retorted the said themselves in the carved and gilded chairs; they gathered in little groups to talk and laugh, did everything in short but account said, with malicious emphasis.
"I would like to thank him," retorted the lady, with some asperity; "you have told me how much I owe him, and it strikes me the desire is somewhat natural."

"Without doubt it is, and will save Sir Nor-man much fruitless labor; for even now he is

THE MIDNIGHT CUEEN.
When Sir Norman Kingsley entered the ancient ruin, his head was full of Leoline—when he knelt down to look through the aperture in the flagged floor, head and heart were full of her still. But the moment his eyes fell on the scane hereath averathing flad for from on the scene beneath, everything fled far from his thoughts. Leoline among the rest; and nothing remained but a profound and absorbing

feeling of intensest amaze.

Right below him he beheld an immense room, of which the flag he had raised seemed to form part of the ceiling, in a remote corner. Evidently it was one of a range of lower vaults, and as he was at least fourteen feet above it, and his corner somewhat in shadow, there was little danger of his been seen. So, leaning far down to look at his leisure, he took the goods the gods provided him, and stared to his heart's

Sir Norman had seen some queer sights during Sir Normau had seen some queer sights during the four-and-twenty years he had spent in this queer world, but never anything quite equal to this. The apartment below, though so exceedingly large, was lighted with the brilliancy of noon-day; and every object it contained, from one ond to the other, was distinctly revealed. The floor, from glimpses he had of it is obscure corners, was of stone; but from end to end it was covered with richest such unheard of magnificence that the unseen looker-on set him down for a prime minister, or a lord high chaucellor, at the very least. The rugs and mats, and squares of velvet of as many colors as Joseph's ceas. The walls were hung with splendid tapes.ry, gorgacus in silk and coloring, respresenting the wars of Troy, the exploits of Cour Je Lion among the Saracene, the death of Hercules, all on one side; and on the other, a more modern representation, the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The illumination A great velvet ornamentation could make it. canopy of the same deep, rich color, cut in antique points, and heavily hung with gold fringe was above the seat of houor. Beside it, to the right, but a little lower down, was a similar throne, somewhat less superb, and minus a canopy. From the door to the throne was a long strip of crimson velvet, edged and embroidered with gold, and arranged in a sweeping semi-circle, on either side, was a row of great, carved, gilded, and cushioned chairs, brilliant, too, with crimson and gold, and each, for every-day Christians, a throns in it

wonder Sir Norman Kingsley's head was spin-ning like a bewildered testotum.

Was he sane-was he sleeping? Had he drank too much wine at the Golden Crown, and drank too much wine at the Golden Crown, and had it all gone to his head? Was it a scene of earnest enchantment, or were fairy-tales true? Like bou Harson, when he awoke in the palace of the facetious Ualiph of Bagdad, he had no notion of believing his own eyes and ears, and quietly concluded it was all an optical illusion, as ghosts are said to be; but he quietly resolved to stay there, nevertheless, and see how as gooses are said to be; but in quiety resolved to stay there, nevertheless, and see how the dazzling phantasmagoria would end. The music was certainly ravishing, and it seemed to him, as he listened with enchanted ears, that he never wanted to wake up from so heavenly a

dream. One thing struck him as rather odd; strauge and bewildered as everything was, it did not seem at all strange to him, on the contrary, a vague idea was floating mistily through his mind that he had beheld precisely the same thing somewhere before. Probably at some past period of his life he had beheld a similar vision, or had seen a picture somewhere like it in a tale of magic, and satisfying himself with this conclusion, he began wondering if the genii of the place were going to make their appearance at all, or if the knowledge that human eyes were upon them had scared them back to

While still ruminating on this important question, a portion of the tapestry, almost beneath him, shriveled up and up and out flock. ed a gluttering throng, with a musical mingling of laughter and voices. Still they came, more and more, until the great room was almost filled, and a dazzling throng they were. Sir Norman had mingled in many a brilliant scene at Whitehall, where the gorgeous court of Charles shone in all its splendor, with the "merry monarch" at their head, but all he had ever witnessed at the king's court fell far short of this pageant. Half the brilliant flock were ladies, super bin satins, silks, velvets and jewels. And such jewels! every gem that ever flashed back the sunlight sparkled and blazed in blending array on those beautiful bosoms and arms—diamonds, pearls, opals, emeralds, rubies, garnets, sapphires, amethysts—every jewel that ever shone. But neither dresses nor goms were half so superb as the peerless forms they adorned; and such an army of perfectly beautiful faces, from purest blonde to brightest brunette, had never met and mingled together before.

Each lovely face was unmasked, but Sir Norman's dazzled eyes in vain sought among them for one he knew. All that "rosebud garden of girle" were perfect strangers to him, but not so the gallants, who fluttered among them like moths around meteors. They, too, were in gorgeous array, in purple and fine linen, which being interpreted, signifieth in silken hose of every color under the sun, spangled and embroidered slippers radiant with diamond buckles, doublets of as many different shades as their tights, slashed with satin and embroidered with gold. Most of them were huge powdered with gold. Most of them were huge pow-dered wige, according to the hideous fashion then in vogue, and under those same ugly scalps laughed many a handsome face Sir Norman well knew. The majority of those richly robed gallants were strangers to him as well as the ladies, but who-

strangers to him as well as the ladier, but who ever they were, whether mortal men or "spirits from the vasty deep," they were in the tallest sort of clover just then. Evidently they knew it too, and seemed to be on the best of terms with themselves and all the world, and laughed, and filrted, and flattered, with as much perfection as so many part room Apollos of the present day.

chairs; they gathered in little groups to talk and laugh, did everything, in short, but ascend the throne; and the solitary spectator up above began to grow intensely curious to know who it was for. Their conversation he could plainly hear, and to say that it amazed him, would be to this feelings. Not that it was the remarks to his feelings. Not that it was the remarks they made that gave his system such a shock, but the names by which they addressed each other. One answered to the aspiring cognomen "In search of me?" she said sortery, and what that rosy glow again illuminating her beautiful face; he is indeed kind, and I am most anxious to thank him."

"I will bring him here in two hours, then," said Ormiston, with energy; "and though the hour may be a little unreasonable, I hope you will not object to it; for if you do, he will certainly rot survive till morning."

She gayly laughed, but her cheek was scarlet.

"Rather than that, Mr. Ormiston, I will even see him to night. You will find me here when you come."

"You will not run away again, will you", said Ormiston, looking at her doubtfully said Ormiston, looking at her doubtfully "Excuse me; but you have a trick of coing that, you know."

Again she laughed merrily.

"I think you may safely trust me this time. Are you going?"

By way of reply, Ormiston took his hat and started for the door. There he paused, with his hand upon it.

"How long have you known Sir Norman Kingsley?" was his careless, arful quession.

But Leol ne, tap bing one little foot on the floor, and looking down at it with hot cheeks and hurried eyes, answered not a word.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MIDNIGHT QUEEN.

When Sir Norman Kingsley entered the ancient run, his head was full of Leoline—when he knelt down to look through the aper.

Suddenly all was changed. The great is they mide than paper. The man of the same than hours by which they addressed each of the use of Norhall there, one answered to the aspiring cograomen of the law for the leaf of Leicester; another, the Buke of Duke of another, the Earl of Leicester; an the gay jingle of voices rose the sweetly over strains of the unseen music.

strains of the unseen music.

Suddenly all was changed. The great door of glass and gilding opposite the throne was flung wide, and a grand usher in a grand court livery flourished a mighty grand wand, and

livery flourished a mighty grand wand, and shouted in a stentorian voice:

"Back, back, ye lieges, and make way for Her Mejesty, Queen Miranda!"

Instantly the unseen band thundered forth the national anthem. The splendid throng fell back on either hand in profoundest silence and expectation. The grand usher mysteriously disappeared, in his place there stalked forward a score of soldiers, with clanking swords and fierce moustaches, in the gorgeous uniform of the king's body guard. These showy warriors arranged themselves silently on showy warriors arranged themselves silently on either side of the crimson throne, and were followed by half a dezen dazzling personages, the foremost crowned with mitre foremost crowned with mitre, armed with crozier, and robed in the ecclesiastical glory of an archbishop, but the face underneath, to the deep surprise and scandel of Sir Nerman, was that of the fastest young roue of Charles' court, after him came another pompous dignitary, in such unheard of magnificence that the unseen such unheard of magnificence that the unseen looker-on set him down for a prime minister, or a lord high chancellor, at the very least. The somewhat gaudy-looking gentlemen who stepped after the pious prelate and peer wors the stars and garters of foreign courts, and were evidently embassadors extraordinary to that of her midnight majesty. After them came a snowy flock of fair young girls, angels all but the wings elender as arthus. came a snowy mock of fair young girs, angers all but the wings elender as sylphs, and robed in purest white. Each here on her arm a basket of flowers, roses and rosebuds of every tint, from snowy white to da kest crimson, and step, trod the crimson carpet and mounted the

regal throne.

From the first moment of his looking down, Sir Norman had been staring with all the eves in his head, undergoing one shock of surprise after another with the equanimity of a man quite used to it; but now a cry arose to his lips, and died there in voiceless construction. For he recognized the queen—well he might!—he had seen her before, and her face was the face of Leoling!

f ce of Leoline! As she mounted the stairs, she stood there for a mounted crowned and sceptred, before sitting down, and in that moment he recognized lilled me when I heard it; and then the next thing I recollect is being at the plague-pit, and seeing your face and his bending over me. All the horror came back with that awakening, and between it and anguish of the plague sore I wonder Sir Norman Kingalan's head, it is no wonder Sir Norman Kingalan in the thoment he recognized the whole scene. That gorgeous room and its regarded the whole scene. That gorgeous room and its regarded the whole scene. That gorgeous inmates; that regard throne and its regarded the whole scene. That gorgeous room and its regarded the whole scene. The wonder single whole scene. The wonder s neck and arms, snowy and perfect, ablaze with jewels; that lovely face, like snow, like martle, in its whiteness and calm, with the great, dark, earnest eyes looking out, and the waving wealth of hair falling around it. It was the very scene, and room, and vision, that La Masque had shown him in the caldron, and that

face was the face of Leoline, and the earl's page.
Could he be dreaming? Was he sane or mad. or were the three really one?

While he looked, the beautiful queen bowed

low, and amid the profoundest and most re-spectful silence, took her seat. In her robes of purple, wearing the glittering crown, sceptre in hand, throned and canopied, royally beautiful she looked indeed, and a most vivid contrast to the gentleman near her, seated very much at his ease, on the lower throne. The contrast was not of dress—for his outward man was resplandent to look at; but in figure and face, or grace and dignity, he was a very mean specimen of the lords of creation, indeed. In stature he scarcely reached to the queen's royal shoulder, but made up sideways what he wanted in length—being the breadth of two common men! his head was in proportion to his width, and was decorated with a wig of long, flowing, flaxen hair, that scarcely harmonized with a profusion of the article whiskers, in hue most unmitigated black; his eyes were small, keen, bright and piercing, and glared on the assembled company as they had done half an hour before on Sir Norman Kingsley, in the box-room of the Golden Crown; for the royal little man was no other than Caliban, the dwarf. Behind the thrones the flock of floral angels grouped themselves; archbishop, prime minister, and embassadors took their stand within the lines of the soldiery, and the music softly and impressively died away in the distance;

dead silence reigned.

"My lord duke," began the queen, in the very voice he had heard at the plague pit, as she turned to the stylish individual next the architalop "come forward and read us the roll of the stylish individual next the roll of

morta ity since our last meeting."
His grace, the duke, instantly stepped for ward, bowing so low that nothing was seen of him for a brief space but the small of his back, and when he reared himself up, after this con-vulsion of nature, Sir Norman beheld a face not entirely new to him. At first he could not ima-ine where he had seen it, but appedily he recollected it was the identical face of the highway-man who had beaten an inglorious retreat from him and Count L'Estrange, that very night. This ducal robber drew forth a roll of parchment, and began reading, in lachrymose tones a select litany of defunct gentlemen with hifalutin titles who had departed this life during the present week. Most of them had gone with the plague, but a few had died from natural causes, and among these were the Earls of Craven and Ashley.

"My lords Craven and Ashley dead!" ex claimed the queen, in tones of some surprise, but very little anguish; that is singular, for we saw them out two hours ago, in excellent health

and spirits."

"True, your majesty," said the duke dolefully," and it is not an hour since they quitted this vale of tears. They and myself rode forth at nightfall, according to custom, to lay your majesty's tax on all travellers, and soon chanced to encounter one who gave vigorous bathle; still, it would have done him little service, had sum, is wound have done nim intile service, had not another person come suddenly to his aid, and tetween them they clove the skulls of Ashley and Oraven; and I," said the duke modestly, "I left."

deatly, "I left."
"Were either of the travellers young, and tall and of courtly bearing?" exclaimed the dwarf, th sharp rudeness.

were, your highness," replied the The same and the first that the

duke, bowing to the small speaker, "and uncommonly handy with their weapons."

"I saw one of them down at the Golden Grown, not long ago," said the dwarf; "a forward young popinizy and mighty inquisitive about this, our royal palace. I promised him, if he came here, a warm reception—a promise I will have the greatest pleasure in fulfilling."

"You may stand aside, my lord duke," said the queen, with a graceful wave of her hand, "and if any new subjects have been added to our court since our last weekly meeting, let them come forward and he sworn."

our cours since our lass weets, in the come forward and he sworn."

A dozen or more courtiers immediately stepped forward, and kneeling before the queen, announced their rame and rank, which were both ambitiously high. A few silvery-toned questions were put by that royal lady, and sabisfactorily answerd, and then the archbishop, armed with a huge tome, administered a severe armed with a huge tome, administered a severe and searching oath, which the caudidates took with a great deal of sang froid, and were then permitted to kiss the hand of the queen—a privilege worth any amount of swearing-and

retire.
Let any one who has any reports to make make them immediately," again commanded her majesty.

ner majeasy.

A number of gentlemen of high rank present.

A number of gentlemen of high rank presents of themselves at this summons, and began relating, as a certain sect of Christians do in church, their experience! Many of these consisted, to the deep disapproval of Sir Norman, of accounts of daring highway robberies one of them perpetrated on the king, which distinguished personage the duplicate of Leoline styled "our brother Charles," and of the sums thereby attained. The treasurer of state was then ordered to show himself, and give an account of the said moneys, which he promptly did; and after him came a number of petitioners, praying for one thing and another, some of which the queen promised to grant and some she didn't. These little affairs of state being over, Mirand turned to the little gentleman beside her, with the ob-A number of gentlemen of high rank presentto the little gentleman beside her, with the ob-

servation:—
"I believe, your highness, it is on this night
the Earl of Gloucester is to be tried on a charge
of high treason, is it not!"

of high treason, is it not !"
His highness growled a respectful assent.

"Then let him be brought before us," said
the queen. "Go, guards and fetch him."
Two of the soldiers bowed low, and backed
from the royal presence, amid dead and omnous
silence. At this interesting stage of the profrom the royal presence, amid dead and ominous silence. At this interesting stage of the pro-ceedings, as Sir Norman was leaning forward, breathless and excited, a footstep sounded on the flagged floor beside him, and some one sud-denly grasped his shoulder with no gentle

All the scientists still assert that it would take a cannon ball only eight days to reach

the moon. In one instant Sir Norman was on his feet In one instant Sir Norman was on his leet and his band on his sword. In the tarry darkness, neither the face nor the figure of the intruder could be made out, but he merely saw a darker shadow beside him standing in the sea of darkness. Perhaps he might have thought it agreet but that the hand which greated his a ghost, but that the hand which grasped his shoulder was unmistakably of flesh, and blood,

shoulder was unmisuakably of nesn, and cloud, and muscle, and the breathing of its owner was distinctly andible by his side.
"Who are you?" demanded Sir Norman, drawing out his sword and wrenching himself

nothing there in particular, but a low range of yaults. Do you intend telling me what has brought you here?

"Certainly; the very fleetest horse I could find in the city."

for talking in this place; it smells like a tomb. There is nothing wrong, I hope !" inquired

"There is nothing wrong, I nope?" inquired Sir Norman, following his friend, and threading his way gingerly through the piles of lubbish in the profound darkness.
"Nothing wrong, but everything extremely right. Confound this place! It would be easier rights on live sals than through these winding walking on live eels than through these winding and lumbered passages. Thank the fates, we are through them at last! for there is the day-

discretion the better part of valor, and stepped out into the road. "Now, then, where are you going?" inquired

Ormiston, following him.
"I don't wish to talk here; there is no telling who may be listening. Come along."

Ormiston glanced back at the gloomy ruin looming up like a black spectre in the black-

"Well, they must have a strong farcy for eavesdropping, I must say, who would go to that haunted heap to listen What have you seen there, and where have you left your

horse?"
"I told you before," said Sir Norman, rather impatiently, "that I have seen nothing—at least, nothing you would care about; and my horse is waiting me at the Golden Crown."

horse is waiting me at the Golden Crown."

"Tell her? Tell whom? What are you talking about? Hang it, man! exclaimed Sir Norman, getting somewhat excited and profane, what are you driving at? Dau't you speak

out and tell me at once?"

"I have told you!" said Ormiston, teatily:

"and I tell you again, she ent me in search of
you, and if you don't choose to come that's your
own affair, and not mine."

"and I tell you again, she sell me in search of you, and if you don't choose to come that's your own affair, and not mine."

This was a little too much fo Sir Normat's overwrought feeling, and in the last degree of exasperation, he lait voilent hands on the collar of Ormiston's doublet, and shook him as if he would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken the name out with a jerk. Would have shaken to last team a good deal, but i'm not exactly Moses or Job, and deal, but i'm not exactly Moses or Job, and don't come to the point at once, and tell me who 'she' is, I'll throttle you where you stand; and so give you warning.

Half-indignant and wholly laughing, Ormiston stepped back out of the way of his excited friend.

and so give you warning."

Half-indignant and wholly laughing, Ormiston stepped back out of the way of his excited friend.

"I ory you mercy! In one word then, I have

been despatched by a lady in search of you, and that lady is—Leoline."

To be onting the lawys been one of the inscrutable mysteries in natural philosophy that I never could athom, why men do not faint. Certain it is, I iever yet heard of a man swooning from excess of surprise or joy, and perhaps that may account for Sir Norman's not doing so on the The transfer of the

present occasion. But he came to an abrupt stand still in their rapid career; and if it had not been quite so excessively dark his friend would have beheld a countenance wonderful to look on, in its mixture of utter astonishment and sublime consternation.

"Leoline!" he faintly gasped. "Just stop a moment, Ormiston, and say that again—will

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you?"
"No," said Ormiston, burrying unconcernedly on: "I shall do no such thing, for there is no
time to lose, and if there were I have no fancy

for standing in this dismal road. Come on, man, and I'll tell you as we go."

Thus abjured, and seeing there was no help for it, Sir Norman, in a dazed and be wildered state,

complied; and Ormiston promptly and briskly relaxed into business. "You see. my dear fellow, to begin at the beginning, after you left, I stood at ease at La Masque's door, awsiting that lady's return, and was presently rewarded by seeing her come up with an old weman called Prudence. Do you recollect the woman who rushed screaming out of the house of the dead bride ?"

"Yes, yes!"
"Well, that was Prudence. She and La Masque were talking so earnestly they did not perceive me, and I—well, the fact is, Kingaley, I stayed and listened. Not a very handsome thing, perhaps, but I couldn't resist it. They were talking of some one they called Leoline, and I, in a moment, knew that it was your fame, and that neither of them knew any more flame, and that neither of them knew any more of her whereabouts than we did."

"And yet La Masque told me to come here in search of her," interrupted Sir Normon. "Very true! That was odd—wasn't it? This Prudence, it appears, was Leoline's nurse, and La Macque, too, seemed to have a certain au-thority over her; and between them, I learned she was to have been married this very night, and died-or, at least, Prudence thought so-an hour or two before the time."
"Then she was not married?" cried Sir Nor-

"Not a bit of it; and what is more, didn't want to be; and judging from the remarks of Prudence, I should say, of the two, rather preferred the plague."

"Then why was she going to do it? You don't

mean to say she was forced?"
"Ah, but I do, though! Prudence owned it with the most charming candor in the world."
"Did you hear the name of the person she was

to have married " asked Sir Norman, with kindling eyes. "I think not; they called him the count, if my memory serves me, and Prudence intimated that he knew nothing of the melancholy fate of Mistress Leoline. Most likely it was the person

in the cloak and slouched hat we saw talking to the watchman." Sir Norman said nothing, but he thought a good deal, and the burden of his thoughts was an ardent and heartfelt wish that the Count L'Estrange was once more under the awords of the three robbers, and waiting for him to ride

to the rescue-that was all ! "La Masque urged Prudence to go back," continued Ormiston; "but Prudence respectfully declined, and went her way bemoning the fate of her darling. She was gone, I stepped up to Madame Masque, that lady's first

and muscle, and and distinctly andible by his side.

"Who are you?" demanded Surarians of the from his unseen companion.

"Ah! it is you, is it? I thought so," said a not unknown voice. "I have been calling you till I am hoarse, and at last started after you in despair. What are you doing here?"

"You, Ormiston!" exclaimed Sir Norman, in the last degree astonished. "Ho—when—what are you doing here?"

"What are you doing here? that's more to "Love, of course," said Sir Norman.

"Yes, mingled with entreaties to take off her mask that was better—the heart of Lia Masque; and, Kingsley, she has consented to "Anathole."

"Anathly, Masque; and, Kingsley, she has consented to "Anathole."

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It moved what was better—the heart of ha Masque; and, Kingsley, she has consented to do it; and she says that if, after seeing her face, I still love her, she will be my wife."

"Is it possible? My dear Ormiston, I congratulate you with all my heart!"

"Thank you! After that she left me, and I walked away in such a frenzy of delight that I couldn't have told whether I was treading this cart he she shining shores of the asyenthe find in the city."

"Pshaw! You don't say at!" exclaimed Sir Norman, incredulously. "But I presume you had some object in taking such a galop? May I ask what! Your anxious solicitude on my at count, very likely?"

"Not precisely." But, I say, Kingsley, what light is that shining through there? I mean to light is that shining through there? I mean to the shough it was not her fault. The Earl

"No, you won't," said Sir Norman, rapidly and noiselessly replacing the flag. "It's nothing, I tell you, but a number of will o'-whisps having a ball. Finally, and for the last time, Mr. Ormiston, you will have the goodness to tell me what has sent you here?"

"Come out to the air, then. I have no fancy for talking in this place: it smells like a tomb."

"Great Heaven! and was she drowned?"

"No, though it was not her fault. The Earl of Rochester and his page—you remember that page, I fancy—were out in their barge, and the earl picked her up. Then I got a boat, set out after her, claimed her—for I recognized her, of ourse—brought her ashore, and deposited her safe and sound in her own house. What do you is think of that?"

think of that?"

"Ormiston," srid Norman, catching him by
the shoulders with a very excited face, "is this
true?"

"True as preaching, Kingsley, every word of it! And the most extraordinary part of the business is, that her dip in cold water has effectually cured her of the plague; not a trace

it remains." Sir Norman dropped his hand and walked on, are through them at last! for there is the daylight, or rather the moonlight, and we have
escaped without any bones broken."

They had reached the mouldering and
crumbling doorway, shown by a square of
lighter darkness, and exchanged the damp, chill
atmosphere of the vaults, for the stagnant,
sultry open air. Sir Norman, with a notion in
his head that the dwarfish highness might have
placed sentinels around his royal residence, endeavored to pierce the gloom in search of them.
Though he could discover none he still thought
discretion the better part of valor, and stepped

but one idea remained clear and bright smid all his mental chaos, and that was that the Leoine he had fallen in love with dead, was await-

line he had fallen in love with dead, was awaiting him alive and well, in London. "Well," said Ormiston, "you don't speak! What do you think of all this?" "Think! I can't think—I've got past that long ago?" replied his friend hopelessly. "Did yourcally say Leoline was alive and well?" "And waiting for you—yes, I did, and I repeablt; and the sconer you get back to town, the sconer you will see her; so don't loiter." "Ormiston, what do you mean? Is it possible I can see her to night?"

Yes, it is: the dear creature is waiting for

'Yes, it is; the dear creature is waiting for you even now. You see, after we got to the house, and she had consented to become a little rational, mutual explanations ensued, by which "Very well, we have no time to lose; so get there as fast as you can, and mount him and ride as if the demon were after you back to London,"
"Back to Londen? Is the man crazy? I shall do no such thing, let me tell you to-night?" shall do no such thing, let me tell you to-night?" of h, just as you please," said Omiston, with a great deal of difference, considering the urgent nature of his former request. "You can do as nature of his former request. "You can do as you like, you know, and so can I—which transyou like, you know, and so can I—which transyou like, you know, and so can I—which translated, means, I will go and tell her jou have delived to come?"

and was most anxious to go down on her pretty knees and thank the aforesaid Sir Norman for saving her life. What could any one as gallant as myself do under these circumstances, but offer to set forth in quest of that gentleman, and she promptly consented to sit up and was most anxious to go down on her pretty knees and thank the aforesaid Sir Norman for saving her life. What could any one as gallant as myself do under these circumstances, but offer to set forth in quest of that gentleman, and she promptly consented to sit up and was the saving her life. What could any one as gallant as myself do under these circumstances, but offer to set forth in quest of that gentleman, and she promptly consented to sit up and was the promptly consented to sit up and was most anxious to go down on her pretty knees and thank the aforesaid Sir Norman for saving her life. What could any one as gallant as myself do under these circumstances, but offer to set forth in quest of that gentleman, and she promptly consented to sit up and she and was most anxious to go down on her pretty deeply affected by you as you are by her; for, when I mentioned your name, she blushed, yea verily to the roots of her hair; and when she spoke of you, couldn't so much as look me in the face, which is, you must own, a very bad

symptom." "Nonsense." said Sir Norman, energetically. And had it been daylight, his friend would have seen that he blushed almost as extensively

tions."
"One thing only-did she tell you who she

To be ontinued.)

Can't Sleep!

Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. In healthy sleep brain force is being

But nowadays the nervous system has been so overtasked that it is unable to control But nowadays the nervous system has been so overtasked that it is unable to control the mind, and at night the wornes, in the proper medical remedies are seda regulators of the general functions. Coca and celery are the sedatives and nerve tonic demanded, and in Paine's effect is obtained. It also contains, in the materia medica for constipation, brief description of the medicine which tossed in sleeplessness from night to them to awake more tired than ever.

All nervous, sleepless, debilitated or aged people will find vigor and perfect health. people will find vigor and perfect health in the great nerve tonic, PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND. Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists. Circulars free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, MONTREAL, P.Q.

THE ANSWER.

'Is marriage a failure ?" Well let me see-A curious question to put to me!
I'll look in my sweet baby's eyes so blue And seek there an answer to give to you; And into a mother's large eyes of gray. The stars of my night and my suns by day, Perfecting the joys of my quiet life— So hark to the answer of babe and wife.

The one cannot speak in a learned strain, But still her soft cooing to us is plain. And infantile Sanscrit does just as well, For old is the story her accents tell, Her soft little fingers are on my face, And fondle my cheek with a childish grace; And there in her eyes is the answer true;
"Is marriage a failure?" Well, not with you.

The little one's mother stands near the while, Regarding us both with a happy smile, And laughs at the oracle's wise reply; Then kisses her cherubic lips, While I Gaze into the depths of those eyes of gray That look up at me in their lovely way, And see in their shining the answer true : "Is marriage a failure? Well, not with you."

What more would you have? This is proof enough To me that your words are the merest stuff; For marriage is just what it's made, no

more, And ever has been since the days of yore. So hence with your skeptical sophistry, For this is a truth that I always see In eyes like the dawn and in eyes of blue; "Is marriage a failure? Well, not with you."

WISE WORDS TO PARENTS.

From "The Five Talents of Woman."

We must learn and practice ourselves what we want our children to learn and practice. Some of us may have smiled sadly at the ac-count of the poor young mother who wondered why her baby should be such a starveling, " when we give it a little of whatever we take ourselves-some red herring, a bit of cheese, a sup of beer"—but too many of us ad-minister mental and moral diet quite as inappropriate.

The number of babies born annually into the world is about forty-three millions; daily, one hundred and seventoon thousand eight hundred and eight; per minute, eighty. It is said to reflect how many of these helpless little ones, who never ask to be born, are drauged up anyway rather than brought up as immortal beings should be. Above all, we should be truthful with our children. The popular practice of teaching them to seem, instead of to be, and of cultivating "company manners" destroys the frankness and transparent candor which constitute the great charm of childhood,

Never promise your child anything, either a bun or a beating, without giving it. It is also very wrong for a mother to put all the disagreeable duty of correcting children upon the father and reserve all the petting to her-self. If she act the part of a guardian angel, to whom the children can run when reprimanded by their father, this selfishness does those whom she professes to love great injury. The children come to regard their father as a family bugbear, whereas what he does contrary to the wishes of the child may be for its permanent good, and show far more real love than the weak indulgence of its

THE POWER OF WORDS.

The effect an advertisement has upon the reader is very well illustrated by the following, as related in the Mechanical News : A wealthy man who owns a country residence recently became dissatisfied with it. and determined to have another. So he instructed a real estate agent, famous for his descriptive powers, to advertise it in the papers for private sale, but to conceal the loontion, telling purchasers to apply at his office. In a few days the gentleman happened to see the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded that it was just what they wanted, and that they would secure it at once. he went to the office of the agent and told him that the place he had advertised was such a one as he desired and he would rurchase it. The agent burst into a laugh, and told him that was a description of his own house where he was living. He read the advortisement again, cogitated over the "grassy slopes," "beautiful vistas," "smooth lawns," etc., and broke out, "Is it possible? Well, make out my bill for advertising and expenses, for, by George! I wouldn't sell the place now for three times what it cost me.'

RULES FOR FAT PEOPLE AND FOR LEAN.

To increase the weight, eat, to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of fat mests, butter, oream, milk, coops, chocolate, bread, potatoes, peas, paranips, carrots, beets, farinaccous foods, as Indian cern, rice, tapicoa, sage, corn starch, pastry, custards, catmeal, sugar, sweet wines and ale. Avoid acids. Exercise as little as possible; sleep all you

can, and den't worry or frot.

To reduce the weight: Eat, to the extent of satisfying a patural appetite, of lean meat, poultry, game, eggs, milk moderately, green vegetables, turnins, succulent fruits, tea or noise. Drink lime juice, lemonade, and acid drinks. Aveid fat, butter, cream, sugar, pastry, rice, sago, taploca, corn starch, potatoes, carrois, beets, parsnips, and sweet wines. Exercise freely.—Kansas City Medical Index.

GOOD FORM" IN CONVERSATION For the benefit of whoever may be seeking admittance to the charmed circle of fashien. able society, it may be interesting to mention that in the upper polite world it is not con-sidered "good form" to talk smart or to say clever things, or to refer to books, authors, foreign politics or any of the great affairs occupying the world's attention. In society such things are usually referred to compre-How doth the little day bes? Well, if you meddle with him may you will be apt is to be able to talk a great deal and say absolutely nothing.

MEANNESS PERSONIFIED. An exchange thus refers to a certain style

of meanness found in all parts of the country, which it says is the meanest kind of meanness: "A man living in N—, who owes us a year's subscription, put his paper back in the post-office recently marked 'Refused.' We have heard of 'mean men'-there is the man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, and one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, and one who stole the coppers from the dead nigger's eyes, and one who get rich by giving his children a nickel each to go to bed without their supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep-but for pure downright cuseedness, the man who will take a paper for a year, or any length of time, mark it 'Re-tueed,' and then stick it back in the postoffice, is entitled to first premium."

AMERICAN WIVES IN ENGLAND.

The English papers are good-humoredly scolding Mr. Chamberlain for going across the sea for a wife. The Pall Mall Gazatte says: "The advent of an American girl into English society at first was a curiosity. It

being mined by American corn. We can listen unmoved to the walls of graziers made bankrupt by the influx of American beef. But the American girl is too much. Already we hear the murmur and the drawing room growl of the despairing Belgravian mother, who sees, season after season, American girls atrength to the consumer, and are good for swoop down upon the most eligible partners digestion, but you must make them both out and out our native girls out before the eyes of

their distracted parents.

"The Prince of Wales is, of course, to blame for this state of things, as he was the first to set the fashion by noticing American girls in English society. It is a curious fact,' also remarks the Gazette, "that so many of the English who marry Americans have tried an English wife before they venture upon marrying in America. Chamberlain is a case

WISE WORDS.

Envy is blind.

Least said, soonest mended.

Those who excel will succeed. Study well the human body; the mind is not far off.

The wisest fellows we think are those who agree with us.

Contentment does not demand conditions, it makes them.

Now is always the very best time if we will only make it so. Baware of a man who seems to doubt your

married happiness. Whistling doesn't make the locomotive go, it is the silent stoam.

As you learn, teach; as you get, give; as you receive, distribute. A little knowledge wisely used is better than all knowledge disused.

Excessive labor is wrong, but judicious labor is the safety valve of life. Falsehood can make the best spurt, but

truth can do the steadlest trotting. Slander is a slime which envious people

throw on other better than themselves. It is good to put a bother away over night. It all straightens out in the morning.

Knowledge, like money, increases our responsibility in proportion to the amount obtained. Help somebody worse off than yourselves,

and you will find you are better off than you fancled. If a man cannot attain to the length of his vishes, he may have his remedy by cutting

them shorter. Princes are brought up to live with all the world-all the world ought to be brought up to lives with princes.

To have received many wounds we make you a hero in the eyes of some, while others will regard you as an invalid. Man is an enigms from his birth to his

death; one thinks to understand him by dissection—a child breaks his toy to see what is inside. Every attempt to make others happy, every sin left behind, every temptation trampled under foot, every step forward in the cause of what is good, is a step nearer to

THE PRESENCE OF DEATH.

Here is an interesting stery which shows how cool a man can be in the presence of death:
One day during the last part of the war Dr.
Willis Westmoreland was dressing the wound of a soldier who had been shot in the neck near

the carotid artery.
Suddenly the blood vessel gave way, and just so quickly the surgeon thrust his finger into the to stop the flow. "Doctor," said the soldier, "what does that

"It means death," said the surgeon calmly,
"How long can I live?" asked the soldier, whose mind was perfectly clear.
"Until I remove my finger," said Dr. West-

moreland.

The soldier asked for pen and paper, wrote his will and an affectionate letter to his wife, and when the last thing was done said quietly: "Let it go."

The surgeon withdrew his finger, the blood righed out and soon the man was dead. The brave fellow was buried in Oakland, and ever since Dr. Westmoreland has gone on memorial day and placed flowers on the grave. This year when memorial day came the doctor was at Salt Springs. He left the scene of gayety, came to Atlanta, and carried his tribute of the grave of one who was calm and brave in the presence of death.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

The hard way of the world-The railway, hair,

COMFORT ONE ANOTHER.

Comfort one another: For the way is growing dreary, The feet are often weary,

The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy burden bearing,
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were glad. Comfort one another:
With the hand clasp close and tender,

With: he sweetness love can render,
With: he sweetness love can render,
And look ¶ f friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken,
Whilel fe's daily bread is broken;
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies.

Comfort one another: There are words of music ringing Down the ages, sweet as singing Of the harpy choirs above. Ransomed saint and mighty angel Left the grand, deep voiced evangel, Where forever they are praising the eternal

Comfort one another : By the hope of Him who sought us In our peril—Him who bought us Paying with His precious blood; By the faith that will not alter, Trusting strength that will not falter,

Leaning on the One divinely good. Comfort one another : Let the grave gloom lie beyond you, While the Spirit's words remind you Wans the Spiritz words remind you

Of the home beyond the tomb;

Where no more in pain and parting.

Fever's flush or tear-drop starting.

But the presence of the Lord, and for all His

PEASEMEAL AS A DIET.

people room.

"It is a good thing to see," a Scotchman said to a New York reporter, "that some of the Americans are beginning to use peasemeal in their diet, and that it can now be bought in some of the shops in this city. It is one of the most wholesome, delicious and nourishing articles of food, and it is largely used by the people all over Scotland. They bake it into bannocks, which give a fine change from flour loaves, that | Montreal. becomes tiresome, and it has a peculiarly pleas ing taste, which belongs to no other kind of bread. They also make it into brose, or por-ridge, which they eat out of a wooden bloker, and the hungry man who has once sat down to a bloker of peasemeal brose, with plenty of ridge, and you bake the bannocks as you do corn bread. They are among the cheapest and best things anybody can eat. They give strength to the consumer, and are good for of the best yellow peasement. I am glad the Americans are finding out that there is such an article of farinaceous diet, and I wish that more of them would try it.'

When Eaby was slob, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to C : foria, Way she had Children, she gave then Instoria.

FIVE WAYS TO CURE A COLD.

Bathe the feet in hot water, and drink a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room. Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour.

Souff up the nestrils hot water every three hours. Inhale ammonia or menthol.

Take four hours' active exercise in the of Summer colds are the worst of all colds oftentimes, as it is then very difficult to protect one's self properly. A ten grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood actively in circulation will do it, whether it he drugs or the use of the buckeaw. - Medica

THE RIGHTS OF A WOMAN.

News.

[From the Pittsburg Despatch.] It is singular that the sentiment is of entirely modern growth, and is even more recent than the movement to cast off the conventional restrictions to woman's activities. In the last century, when the idea of women seeking a career outside the family circle was almost unheard of, there never was any doubt when a woman forgot her sex to the degree of committing capital crimes about hanging her. We have grown more enlightened than the eighteenth cen-tury about the emancipation of noble, active and virtuous women; and as a sort of s and virtuous women; and as a sort of a drawback there has a prung up this idea of maintaining the exaggerated and misapplied conception of the old chivalry towards female criminals. We are in favor of woman's rights to a certain degree; and one of the rights we would inelst upon for the sake of the sex as well as society is the right to be punished for

ELECTRICITY FOR YELLOW FEVER.

heinous orimes just as men are.

A Kentucky physician suggests the following cure for yellow fever, claiming that the poison in the air is so delicate and subtle that it can be dissipated by strong light: "If this Tribunal of Commerce. is a fact," says the doctor in a communication to Surgeon General Hamilton, "I am of the opinion that if a row of large army tents were spread slong some street in Jacksonville for the inhabitants to take refuge in, after having been thoroughly disinfected, with a sufficient number of electric lights arranged near the ground on either side of them (the wires, of course, being well grounded), that the lights could be made so intense as to repress the poison and stay the destroyer.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable Facts, -Intense heat augments the annoyance of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed over the affected part im. the market. mediately gives the greatest ease, prevents On his recent tour to the Midlands, Mr. Glad-congestion and inflammation, checks the stonestopped for three minutes at Wellington, threatening disrrbox and averts inciplent and in this time, it is gravely recorded, he cholers. The poorer inhabitants of large received two addresser, made a speech, ate cities will find these remedies to be their best lunch, and was "busily occupied during the friend when any pestilence rages, or when remainder of his stay" in handshaking. from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of call for instant and effective medicines,

Du Maurier, the London caricaturist, has a little grandson who is the most beautiful youngeter in Great Britian. At least so say artists who have had the privilege of looking at his ideal face crowned with looks of golden

HE GOT HIS MONEY PROMPTLY Mr. James Rhodes, of Eufauls, Aie., held

ticket No. 46,755, in the Ostober Dawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, for which he paid one dollar. It proved to be a lucky ticket, for it drew the capital pr z of \$300, 000, and entitled Mr. Rhodes to \$15,000 If the ticket had been a whole our for which Mr. Khodes had paid \$20, he would have received the whole \$300,000. It was promptly cashed at New Orleans, and the money was received in a day or two and it is on deposit to his credit in the John McNab Bank of this city. For thirty years his father, Mr. Chaun-cey Rhodes, has been cashier of the John McNab Bank, in Enfanta.—Enfanta [Ala.] Times, Oct. 26. See advertisement for Draw. ing on Dec. 18th, when the First Capital Prize is \$600,000.

St. Thomas Aquinas says-"Suffrages for the departed are more acceptable than those for the living; because the departon are in greater need of assistance than the living, since they can do nothing for themselves."

GRAND RESULTS.

For several years R. H. Brown, of Kincardine, suffered from dyspepsia, he says he tried several physicians and a host of remedies without relief. His drugglet recommended B.B.B., which he declarer produced "grand results," for which he gives it his highest recommendation.

"There is a wide difference," says the great St. Augustine, "between a herotic and a believer in heretics; since a heretic is in my opinion, one who for some tomporal advantage, and especially for glory and leader ship, either broaches, or maintains, false and novel opinions; but he who believes men of this character, is a man deluded by the imagination of truth and platy.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street,

TENDENCY OF PROTESTANTISM.

Dr. Noble, of Chicago, a noted Profestant divine, after returning from a rousn vieit to Europe, easys that there are three tendencies in the European Protestant world. The first English society at first was a currosity.

It is now assuming the dimensions of a menace. Before long it will be recognized as a calamity.

"Of all forms of competition there is none so deadly as this. We can stand our farmers an accompaniment of the dinner or strong, is the extreme opposite of ritualism, or the menace is none so deadly as this. We can stand our farmers an accompaniment of the dinner or strong, is the extreme opposite of ritualism, and the attentions of religious belief until it beeaten with cheese, are prime. It is the stripping of religious belief until it be-easily and quickly cooked in any way, comes as hare as a tree in December.—Wor-You make the brose as you do outmeal por-

A HIGH VALUATION.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Phillip H. Brant, of Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says "astonishing good results."

The character of the annual swards of literary prizes by the Freuch Academy may be inferred from the fact that the gold medal was given this year to "Carmen Sylva," Queen of Roumania, for a poem.

IN A DREADFUL CONDITION. Hattle E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., says, "My cough was dreadful. I could not sleep at nights on account of it, but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Balasm I had rest and was quickly oured." All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy.

While a wedding was waiting for a squire to perform the coremony at Alpharetta, Ga., the groom excused himself and fled. The bride proposed to the groomsman on the spot, they were married within an hour.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Eline & Great Norva Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous ourc. Treatne and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send

to Dr. Kline. 931 Aren St., Phila., Pa. The Empress Josephine used to hold her handkerchief so as not to display her colored teeth. She made handkorchiefs foshionable. Before that time they were seldom exhibited

and never made use of in public. Savere colds are easily cured by the use of Biokle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating bealing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammatica of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest Its agreeableness to the tuste makes it a favourite with ladles and children.

A syndicate has offered £4,400 000 for the fortification wall surrounding I' ... and the ground attached to it. The w 1 cost £3,700,000. The French War off the recommended the demolition of the circular sail.

ALL CASES OF WEAK OR LAME BACK, Micksche rheumstism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try A man in New Brunswick has displayed a strange taste about dying. He dug his grave, lowered his coffic, got in and took a dose of

poison, and then pulled the string to a laudslide, which descended upon him, Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer

of the age. The cause of women's right in France has progressed to the point of the introduction of bill to grant to tradeswomen paying Heenses the right to vote at elections of Judges of the

Mr. H. McCaw. Custom House, Toronto. writes-"My wife was troubled with Dyspepela and Rheumatism for a long time : she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Sue has taken two buttles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she

has been for yours. PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURN in regions of country where fever and ague and billous remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptice Cure is a valuable safeguard against the maiarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in

On his recont tour to the Midlands, Mr. Glad-

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It recesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of moved ten corns from one pair of feet withtaints or impurities within the system, and out any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Artist Whistler, the eccentric American who is one of London's celebrities, is painting a horrible picture of one of the Whitechapel victims as her mutilated body appeared when it was discovered.

Very stale bread-The creat of he earth.

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS' IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

AT THEIR OFFICES:

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING GO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal

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The large and increasing reulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adversising medium in Canada.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-

WEDNESDAY..... DECEMBER 12, 1888

We may presume that everything is nicely fixed in Comberland, N.S., since the an nonncement is made that the write for an election to fill the vacancy in the Commons has at last been issued. Polling takes place on the 26th inst.

THE Toronto Mail wants the federal and provincial governments to inquire into the cause of the exodus with a view to devising means for stopping it. That would be a waste of time and energy. Everybody knows the cause :- Celonial stagnation and bad government. Also the cure :- Independence and good government.

"A YOUNG MAN from England, total abstainer and Chiatian," advertuses in a city paper for employment at \$3 per week ! Things must have come to a pretty pass when such applications are possible in Montreal. No man can live on three dollars a week, There must be something wrong somewhere. Christian total abstainers must be a drug on the market, or there is a great scarcity of employment.

A SINGULAR instance of the cosmopolism of commerce is furnished by the cable, which says that the Ioman Steamship Company, argely composed of Americans, has placed a number of its ships on the list of fast cruisers. available for service in case of war. These Americans must think there is no danger of a rupture between England and the United States, or hold profit in higher estimation than patriotism.

tack by Mr. Chiniquy on the Pope, with a color. It was a gross breach of good manners request that we reply to it. The time has as well as a piece of arrant stapidity for a long passed since respectable people ceased to Prime Minister of England to use a term give heed to anything coming from the per- which he must have known would give deep from place te place and striving to raise a dist therefore deserves the severe rebukes adturbance. As we have no desire to help him ministered to him by the press of England in that programme, we must decline to notice | for his mean and spiteful language.

Nominations and polling take place on the Henry George's theories seem to have same days in Megantic, L'Assomption and taken root and are likely to bear fruit. In Doruhester-December 20 and 27th. The Opposition leader, Mr. Taillon, has announg. | all houses of \$600 value and less, when the ed that his party will fight and "give no only property of one person, exempt from quarter." This, of course, implies that they taxation. A bill to that effect is to be introwill ask no quarter. Lively contests may, therefore, be expected, but everybody knows | Legislature and is said to have a fair pros the Opposition, despite their leader's bravado, pact of becoming law. In the Michigan is only a forlorn hope. Allons enfants perdu! State Legislature a bill to exempt personal not a winning battle-cry.

THE translation of Blahop Dowling from the See of Peterborough to that of Hamilton has given the greatest satisfaction to the Catholics and Protestants of the latter city, The Hamilton Times welcomes His Lordship In these words :- "In returning here, he comes among friends, for it was in this city he entered the Church, and it was here, too, that he was consecrated to the Blehoprio. Bishop Dowling will prove a worthy successer to the able men who preceded him in the high office, and it is not difficult to prophesy that his return to Hamilton will be warmly endorsed by the people at large."

By the entrance of Colonel Rhodes into the Provincial Cabinet the Protestant minority is given a representative in the Government. If the men who have been howling at Mr. Mercler for not having a Protestant colleague were honest, they would offer no opposition to Col. Rhodes in Megantic. But they are not honest, and therefore they will offer all the opposition they can to him. We trust, however, that the electors of that old Liberal county will see the justice, wisdom and propriety of securing so able and worthy a representative as Col. Rhodes, in whose hands the interests of the Protestants of the province will be safe.

MR. WANAMAKER, of Philadelphia, is even a better exponent than P. T. Barnum of the benefits of advertising. By a more liberal

the Republican campaign fund for use in the late elections, and now he is in a fair way to get a cabinet office. Even if he fulls, he will have had free advertising enough to pay him for his investment. There is nothing like a free use of printers' ink to advance a man in the world.

THE large number of combinesters Tory political boodlers who are investing their money in the United States is a pretty good indication of where they intend to locate when the Macdonaldite machine collapses, They are not annexationists to be "shot down in their tracks." O, dear no! They are " loyal upholders of the Old Fing," and may be relied upon to stand true so long as it pays 35 per cent, to do so. But is it not very nice and convenient to fisece the people of Canada and invest the money safe beyond reach of loss when their game is played out and the crash comes ?

It is admitted by everybody that the selection of Col. Rhodes to represent the Protestant minority in the cabinet is the best that situation and the man have come together with rare felicity. The new Minister of Agripractical farmer and possessed experience and judgment in public affairs. The farmers and the Protestants have long been clamoring for a representative in the government and Mr. Mercier has given them one eminently qualified in all respects for the position. The electors of Megantic will do themselves honor, secure a most desirable representative in the cabinet and strengthen the government by returning Col. Rhodes.

marks concerning the decline of trade at this been reached without imposing new port-that it is caused by "the International barriers erected in defiance of reason, geography and business principles"-says: "The logic of events must force the whole press of rich, and the proposal to give vigorous en Montreal to hold the same views." That the mass of our business men agree with THE Post we are convinced, but there are some men, very powerful at Ottawa, who oppose these views while admitting their justice, Private interests are stronger than public. Thus there are two forces at work : the Stickin the mude and the Go-aheads. As the latter compose the majority their ultimate triumph may be regarded as certain. Meantime the decay continues and soon the bottom will drop out of a system whose rottenness is palpable on all sides.

Tony supercilioneness was well exemplified distinguished Hindon gentleman as a "black man." Although a softening of the Angleless offensive. The Hindoos are of the same racial root as the English and are not more swarthy than some Englishmen. Black man. in its accepted meaning, as descriptive of the negro African, is therefore a misnomer. In itself it is not offensive, for there are many African negros superior to many white men, It is the manner in which the term is need which constitutes the offence. A true gentle-A FRIEND at Port Hope, Ont., has sent us men would never be guilty of wounding the

> Toronto an agitation has been started to have duced at the next session of the Ontario property from taxation is also to be introduched by Mr. Wettlanger. According to the Datroit Naws, "the effect of the law will be to throw the burden of taxation on vacant land held for speculative purposes, for it will compel the owners to either use it productively or dispose of it to those who will. In either case it will come into use, giving labor employment on the soil and making a market for manufacturers' wares through the increasing wants of those who have been transferred from the unemployed to the employed class, A Bill having this object in view was introduced in the last Legislature and was ordered to be printed for the use of the Judiciary Committee. It was known as 'File No. 377.' The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on it in the closing days of the action, as did the committee on all Bills amending the Tax law, and it was laid on the table. This proposed Bill, champloned and defended as it should be. will be worth a hundred such ameliorative measures for the relief of labor as factory inspection and weekly pay-days."

A LEAGUE of the Latin nations is a movement long ago advocated and one that Bismarck has constantly and successfully combatted. Should Senor Castelar succeed in Caird. winning the moderate party in Italy to entertain the idea favorably, a new complex. ation may be assumed by European affairs. The troubles between France and Italy have beyond description. The other day a all been fomented by Bismarck to prevent an Baptist preacher of Boston referred alliance of the Latin races. Germany standing to this evil in burning words of corwith drawn sword between Russian despotism | row and reproach. He described the facility | lated by wealth seeking investment. A class on the one hand and Latin Liberalism on with which divorces can be obtained, and of men was developed who counted their miluse of printers' hak than any other Phila. the other must keep the latter at loggerheads said that in the northern states within the lions from tons to hundreds. They laid hold delphia merchant, Mr. Wanamaker has in order to leave her free to watch the other, last 30 years the number of divorces have of the machinery of legislation and adjusted built up the largest retail trade in that city. But were France, Italy and Spain to reconcile doubled as compared to marriages. In the it so that the masses of the people were kept He has grown rich, and, as a consequence, their difference and form an alliance of con. state of Maine the proportion of divorces to tributary to them. Thus Government was and to the detraient of our own cities. half a continent.

compelled to fall in with them and leave the among themselves. The proposed Latin alliance is the wisest move the western nations could make, for the coming war will be one of conquest, and the uitimate result must be either the establishment of a Russian dictatorship in Europe or the destruction of Imperialism.

IT IS said, on the authority of the Deputy Minister of Finance, that there will be no banking legislation till 1891, when the bank charters expire. It is to be hoped that when that time comes the Government will take the whole issue of currency in its own hands. No private company should have the right to issue legal tender. That is something which in all nations and at all times appertained to the head of the State alone. To forbid banks coining money and allow them to issue paper promises to pay is a huge absurdity. If their currency was intrinsically valuable, holders of it would not be absolute losers when the banks fail. As they are now, the paper money may at any time become, like fairy could have been made. The occasion, the gold in the story books, mere withered leaves worth nothing. A national currency is a national necessity, and the foolish system at culture is a gentleman of independent means, I present in vogue should be abelished at the first available moment.

MR. MERCIER'S programme for the coming ression is good and practical. The question of taxation of churches and educational institions is one that requires settlement on a basis just and satisfactory to the Government and the institutions affected. It is gratifying to know that the Budget will show a surplus, something in the way of luxury the Province has not enjoyed for a long THE Toronto Mail, commenting on our re-time. That this happy result has stated the question was-Jim Blaine or John taxes, and that existing revenues are considered ample, will be gratifying news to all. Our provincial mining resources are very couragement to their development indicates a wise appreciation of an important industry. The proposals of the Inter-Provincial Conference, which our Tory confreres have been trying to bury out of eight, are to be implegood time. The settlement of accounts with Ontario is a difficult matter, but is progressing, and will, no doubt, be solved in a satisfactory manner. Not the least important reference is that to the success of our delegates to Obicago in securing the Universal Exhibition in 1892 for Montreal. Nothing further is proposed relative to the Justite' estates settlement and the division of by Premier Salisbury's cadish allusion to a school funds. These affairs will remain as they are till after the period during which the Federal veto can be exercised will have Indian phrase "nigger," black man is hardly excited. The fact that the government now has a majority in the upper chamber will give it strength and solidity in directing requisite legislation, and the people may fairly be congratulated on having at last an honest and and gather the fruits of their industry. Ideas stable ministry at Quebec.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

It would seem as if there was a breaking up of the social deeps. Mrs. Mona Caird, a report, printed in a local paper, of an at- feelings of another by insulting references to who started the discussion on the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" by her paper in the Westminster Review, has followed up and when men have become capable of better her work by another deliverance in the same self-government than they now are, they will publication. She now attacks the institution have it. The "combines" of capitalists will son mentioned. His great object apparently offense to millions of educated, enlightened of marriage itself, and comes to the conclu. then become the combination of the whole, is to keep himself before the public by going British subjects in India. Lord Salisbury sion that "Absolute liberty in the relations and all will enjoy equally in the profits. of men and women is indeed the ideal; a limited ideal is as ludiorous as a limited belief in the axioms of geometry."

English periodical shows hew deeply the poison of false ideas of liberty has entered into minds which have abandoned all restraints of condemned with horror and reprobation in did their political tyrants. It is only a ques-America, known as Free Love. Her main tion of time, endurance and education. argument is thus stated :- "Our present 'marriage system is coercive; the marriage contract being the only contract which we " have to submit to without having a voice "in the framing of its conditions; the only contract, moreover, which lasts for life."

To us this appears the very strongest argument in favor of marriage as it is. When men and women know that the "contract" is irrevocable, they will, in fact they do, pause long and consider deeply before they enter upon it. This irrevocable contract is besides the great turning point in life. The new relation acts at once as a conservative force of stupendous power. Men and women, as a rule, both realize their great response bility, and knowing they have fixed their fate of the Doclaration of Independance, by which for life, they settle down to their duties, bycome steadied, resigned, and though they may have some disappointments and sorrows. the whole effects of the situation is to make of happiness. them wiser and better under a discipline most fruitful in preserving society and bestowing individual happiness.

But the very nature of woman and the part she must take in the contract demand dustrial system, to which a whole continent that she be protected by the firmest laws and not dependent on the whim of the moment. The simple fact that many women, nearly all in fact, who yield to the importunities of their lovers are abandened by them, is enough to condemu the libertlue teachings of Mrs.

In the United States divorce laws have made marriage pretty much what she would have it, and the results are deplorable

to 14; Vermont, I to 11; Manuachusette, double-handed eagles to settle their quarrels | 1 to 21; Rhode Island, 1 to 11; Connectiout. recently found that there were more than 200 couples living together as husband and wife who had never been married. This decline in the popularity of married life the speaker believed to be a danger threatening the life of the nation, and he attributed the evil to the fact that the present generation of boys and girls get what little piety they have outside of their homes. Children are sent outside for teachers instead of to their parents. This course alienates them from their homes, and they thus lose their love for domestic life.

Whether the cause be as this preacher stated or not, there can be no doubt that a general decay of demestic morals is a pro minent evil to the present time, and must lead to fearful results if there should be no improvement. In these remarks it will. of course, be understood that we deal with the question apart from its sacramental character. which applies only to Catholics who run no danger of falling into this latest and most degrading of heresies.

THE AMERICAN PROBLEM.

President Cleveland's message shows how strongly he feels the rebuff his policy has received from the electorate, and there are indications between the lines of the heartiness with which he could curse the pro-British proclivities of his Cabinet and party. The total figures of the vote cast show that he owes his deteat more to popular resentment against English interference than to dislike of his tariff policy. As we have heard it

Bull? and Jim Blaine won. Undoubtedly Mr. Cleveland is right in directing popular attention with all his power to the danger now threatening the country through the "communism of capital," It is well that people should know and ponder on these things. We believe, however, that it will be better for the country in the long run that the system against which Mr. Cleveland inveighs should be carried to the mented in a manner that will transpire in fullest extremity in order that its collapse, when it comes, as it must inevitably, will be absolute, complete and final. We have seen enough to lead us to doubt the utility of reforms which merely modify abuses and perpetuate them. A better plan is to let the sore come to a head, and when it does, lance it, remove the festering core and get rid of the thing forever.

Combinations of capital we regard as natural evolution in this Commercial age, leading most surely to that great system of co-oneration which is to succeed in the coming Industrial age. Capitalists of to-day, like bees with honey, are storing up money and teaching the arts of combined co-operation for the use of those who will come afterwards and experiences are in this connection of even greater value than the capital, by which they have been worked out and obtained. Therefore, let the system proceed. The side it now presents is oppressive, unjust and cruel. These are the necessary concomitants of all progress. Old faculties are sharpened, new ones created by the struggle for existance

The evils pointed out by Mr. Cleveland are disciplinary. Their enormity cannot be denied, but the simple fact of their existence is Talk like this from a woman in a great | proof that the American people are not yet fit for the full exercise of liberty. A truly free people would not permit such abuses to continue one day. Thus, it seems to us that religion in relation to social problems. But Mrs | when the Americans are fully developed they Caird only advances an idea, which has been will wipe out their monetary tyrants as they

> "THE HATEFUL THING" IN AMER" ICA.

"Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening enpidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of tree institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule."

In this extract from President Cleveland's recent message to Congress we have a statement made by the head of a great nation the like of which was never known before. To come it will doubtless appear a confession of the failure of American republicanism to confirm by experience the high-sounding phrase ic is held that all men are born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit

To others, with whom we are inclined to agree, Mr. Cleveland's words will appear as a just description of the results flowing inevitably from the enormous expansion of the inwith boundless resources was thrown onen with unrestricted enterprise, when the United States started on a new career at the close of the civil war.

But that war entailed a colossal public debt and a fiscal system which gave unprecedented advantages to men of capital, while the rush of immigration supplied all the cheap labor required. The increasing population demanded increased supplies, and for a long time competition kept down prices. Great cities came into existence as if by enchantment, and enterprise was everywhere stimuuniverse to their own selfish purpose, unex-

and thus induce the elements to aid us. He put confidence in the promises of the Tories would be justly regarded as a fool who should do otherwise. The mechanical genius of man, stimulated by the certainty of immediate reward, has taught us that much. Observing the laws of matter we apply them to increase our comfort and to make money. It never enters into the head of any man to defy tham. But when men come to the moral laws and to dealing with what we call the economical forces, they forget or ignore their experience of the cognate material laws and imagine they can break them with impunity, manage them at will and produce any result they desire in defiance of the eternal verities would collapse into chaos.

Mr. Cleveland wrote down to the ordinary comprehension of the ordinary man when he penned the paragraph we have quoted. In a society where individualism is rampant, the commands of justice defied, the claims of humanity ignored, combinations against prevailing wrongs are sure to develop. These are simply the efforts of men out of harmony with their environment striving to set themselves right. Hence come all the troubles, all the miseries, all the sufferings that afflict mankind. That com munism which seeks to attain an improper object by improper means is hateful. It is because of the selfish, cruel communism of kings and nobilities in some countries, of landlords, plutocrats and politicians in others that those who, "oppressed by poverty and toil, and exasporated by injustice and dlecontent, attack with wild disorder the citadel of rule." Were the government of the United States what it should be, the President of the United States would not feel himself compelled to deliver the gospel of anarchy in the shape of a message to congress.

Surely this should set men thinking. Neve before were the social dangers of a great nation so foreibly presented to men endoged with the prerogatives and powers of government. But Mr. Cleveland did more than deal with glittering generalities. "The for tunes of our manufacturers," he says, "are largely built upon undue exactions from the mass of the people. -The gulf between employers and employed it is rapidly widen ing .- We discover the existence of trusts. combinations and monopolies. - The citizen is tramped to death beneath the iron heel --Corporations are fast becoming the people's masters. - The existing situation stifles in those for whose bonefit it is permitted all patrictic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice.'s

Such is the picture of the Land of Liberty drawn by the hand of its chief magistrate and presented to the Congress just elected by the nation! This, too, at the completion of the first century of the republican experiment in America !

It is impossible that such a state of affairs can long continue in a country like America, or even in Canada, where like conditions have been wickedly produced by a combination of public plunderers stupidly maintained in the place of government. Mr. Cleveland's words contain a warning that will ring through every home in America and find an echo in the hearts of millions held in thrall by the tyrant Photocracy, for whose overthrow he has summoned the workingmen of the nation.

THE ATLANTIC TERMINUS OF THE humbugged. C. P. R.

At Halifax the people are very indignant at the conduct of the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway with good reason apparently. For many years, but more par-Atlantic terminus of the Canadian Pacific, but it seems they are doomed to disappointment. The Recorder says the C. P. R. make no denial of their intention to use circulation recently that the company intand establishing ireight houses, repair shops, coal sheds, round houses, etc., at North Brown. impracticable. ville, in Piscataquis County, Maine, a little hamlet where the Canadian Pacific makes a innetion with the Bangor and Piscataquis, a rallroad owned in the city of Banger. The destiny is one which must be worked out C. P. R. is said to have found it necessary to have a station of this kind ties of language, literature, commerce and somewhere on its eastern lines, and that historical association will continue, but North Brownville was pitched on as Canada belongs to America, not to Europe, most likely to fill the bill. The Bangor cor. and American ideas must in the end prevail. respondent of the Beston Globs, who has This is admitted by every one who has started this story, declares that Canadian studied this question. Pacific engineers have made a survey for a town, to have regularly laid streets and public squares. The place, it is said, is to be stages from the position of a military colony named Henderson, after one of the C. P. R.'s to a federal republic, independent in all but

We see a great deal in the minisprial press

and wedded to an economical system directly threatened with being, "shot down in and wedded to an economical system curectly contrary in principle to the fundamental their tracks, while a great corpora. 1 to 21; Khode Island, 1 to 11; Councession, contrary in principle to the fundamental tion subsidized by Canadian Public when men undertake to warp the laws of the money gives our meaborts the go-by and carries the railway traffic of the Dominion, pected catastrophes result. The moral of the destined for ocean transhipment, to Portland. story of Phæton is eternal, though men may in the State of Maine, while Halliax and St. John are left to languish, although their All forces are controlled by the laws of people are heavily taxed to pay the debi created by that railway i

their being. By carefully studying those It is useless to say the Government is not laws we may make them subservient to human purposes. The economical laws differ to blame, for it was in its power to compel in no wise from what, in our poor, vague the company to select a terminus within education when but 3½ years old, and from human way, we call the natural laws. The Cauadian territory. It failed to do so, and principle throughout all is identical. That now the company is in a position to do as it principle is one of invariable sequence. In pleases and force the Government to submit, dealing with material things we study to act No wonder the people of Halifax are inin accordance with ascertained phenomena dignant; but it serves them right for having

WHAT MR. MERCIER HAS DONE.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the issue of writs for elections in Megantic, L'Assemption and Dorohester the Tory press has opened fire on Mr. Mercier all along the line. As fugleman of the Boodle Brigade, the Kazoot opens with a salvo that creates a great deal of emoke, but does no harm, beblank. The spectacle of a disgruntled boodle organ abusing the man who yanked its hands out of the treasury is more amusing to the they represent and without which all things public than exciting, and will be regarded at its true value. The Kazoot cannot see that Mr. Mercier has done anything worthy of praise since he became Premier. He has done nothing, of course, because when he entered office and found an empty treasury he did not keep it empty! It was nothing in the eyes of the Tory fugleman that he rescued the province from bankruptcy, placed the finances on a satisfactory basis, negotiated a loan by which he was enabled to consolidate the debt and reduce the interest. It was nothing to have raised the credit of the province to a first class posicion, nothing to have reduced the expenses of government, improved the revenues, put a stop to the plundering of the public domain, rife under his predecessors. It was nothing to have reformed legal procedure in certain commercial and other matters requiring dispatch. Nothing was done by Mr. Mercler either, when he convened the Inter-Provincial Conference and thereby established a modus vivendi for united action by the provinces for the preservation of the federal constitution against Tory centralizing encroachments.

It was also nothing that Mr. Mercier settled the vexed question of the Jesuit estates in a manner to scoure the unanimous approval of both houses, even the Protestant Tory members raising no orjection. In a thousand other miner ways, such as in meeting the wishes of the Protestant minority in education and asylum matters, promoting the interests of agriculture, mining, forestry, etc., all that Mr. Mercier has accomplished appears as nothing to the Kazoot.

It was something, however, worthy of overlasting reprobation that he deprived the Kazoot of its many thousands a year of Government pap, put a stop to boodling excursions to Quebec and resoned the province from the grasp of men who had brought it to the brink of rain. These were explains which were things to be condemned of course. Mr. Mercier is also to be reprobated for not having distributed the provincial assets among his particular friends, and for not allowing every Tory sucker to go about with a Government teat in his mouth.

After all this Mercler must be a bad man in Kazoot estimation. It is different, however, with the people. They have a different notion of good and evil, and are not likely to restore the Boodle Brigade to power and thus bring back the reign of Tory corruption, reduce the government to the condition of a donkey engine to the Federal machine, aid in the destruction of provincial rights, and invite a repitition of misgovernment happily got rid

The reprehensible attempt to raise the national and religious cry made by the Kaznot is the infatuation of partizanship. That also will fail. The people are not to be

THE END OF THE TETHER.

Fourteen years have elapsed since Hon. Edward Blake made his famous speech at Aurora, in which he advanced the idea of ticularly at the last general election, Tory Importal Federation. During that period the politicians held out the certain hope to the subject has not been forgotten. Men have Haligonians that their city would be made the | had time to think it out, and it may now be said to have become the mere memory of a dream. It is remarkable, however, as instancing the influence Mr. Blake exercises on the contemporary thought of his country-Portland during the coming winter for an | men, that clerely following his letter declar-Atlantic terminus. Reports have been in ing his abandorment of the Aurora idea, came not less emphatic declarations from the two leading Tory organs that the scheme was

This comensus of opinion arises doubtless from the recognition by Canadians of all parties that the problem of their national apart from test of the British Islas. The

The history of Canada since the conquest shows a gradual advance by well marked name. To suppose that this process of na tional evolution will come to a stop and the about the duty of Canadians to apport the country never attain the final position to Government in building up ourown country | wards which it has been advancing so long and of the traitorous folly of having any- would be as absurd as to suppose a growing thing to do with the Ureed States. Yet youth would live and never reach manhood. here is "our great natioal undertaking," as There can be no such thing as the arrested they love to call the anadian Pacific Rail- development of a free people, endowed with way, building up for gn olties at the expense free institutions and holding dominion over

was able to contribute an enermous sum to attitutional governments, England would be marriages is as 1 to 10; in New Hampshire, forced into partnership with the plutocracy Advocates of mestricted Reciprocity are In the history of our country we may find

slowness with which they have advanced towards maturity has developed an individuality and type of their own, as distinct from the American citizen as it is from the British subject, and destined, we believe, to schieve a magnificent future by welding the conservatism of the one with the enterprise of the other. Previous to every change that has taken place in the system of government in Canada there have been signs of unrest arising from want of elbow-room under the restraints of the colonial system. That the old strain which led to the establishment of rea ponsible government, the union of 1841. and afterwards to confederation, is again being fe. It is evidenced by the present controversy allout the three alternatives-Imperial Federation, Independence or Annexation. A fourth alternative, that of preserving the statu quo, has been seized upon by the apportors of the Government, and by some who are not its supporters, as the best. With those in office and the class who are making money through the operation of the protective policy, the lassaiz faire idea is popular. But it is an undeniable fact that the farming class is far from contented. From the Farmers' Institutes originated the mc vement for Commercial Union, and it is from the farming class that the exodus to the United States is proceeding. Thus, as we have elsewhere observed, a safety valve for discontent is found in emigration. So long as the cities enjoy a reasonable amount of prosperity, which, in reality, is the measure of the burden borne by the farming, mining and lumbering classes. the statu que may be preserved. But the algas are becoming more plentiful every day that the process of enriching one class at the expense of all other classes has reached its culmination and is tending towards collapse. The expenditure of two hundred million dollars within eight years has given an enormous impetus to business of all kinds, but our Government cannot go on spending borrowed money at that rate. As a consequence there is a contraction and a decline in the rewards of industry, felt mest by those who have benefitted least by the expenditure, but who have to bear the burdens it entails of taxation and increased cost of

If the Federal Parliament had not ceased to command confidence and respect, we might look to it for a wise solution of the difficulties which darken about us. Reflection will show that solution can only be found in a policy which will place the Dominion as nearly as possible in line with the elements of progress and expansion in operation beside us in the United States. Whilst our government has entered into a hopeless contest for empirefive millions of people against sixty millionsthousand after thousands leave Canada annually to cost their weight in that contest conterminous tarritory whither they go is not more inviting than ence in the institutions. What, then, is the American progress? Simply this: We have allowed an un-Canadian, un-American Toryism to fence us off from our nearest neighbors and best friends by perpetuating prejudices, erecting tariff barriers and all for the ceterbondage to a clique of politic-commercialists. If British connection made this country more free and more prosperous than the States, we could understand the inistration of clinging to it. But when the reverse is the fact and further threatens to involve us in possible beyond comprehension.

can continue, for they constitute their fourth | found conviction of the truth :alternative, that while Sir John Macdonald lives, at least, things may be allowed to run hence, internal taxation will be abolished in the United States and the conditions of life become more glaringly emphasized even than they are now, the crash must come and the people of Canada will be glad to escape national rain on any terms the United States

Such is the catastrophe to which Sir John Macdonald is leading the country.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The following letter, which we find in the Halifax Echo of the 1st inst., contains an admirable lesson for those gentlemen who, in the character of Evangelical advocates of Christian unity, do so much to cause sectarian strife and create bad blood between the leen intelligent of those who harken to them.

Sir, -There was recently held in Montreal s convention, extending over some days, of a bedy styling themselves the "Evangelical The object was estensibly to promote christian unity—a most desirable consummation all will admit, and one towards which all true christians are looking, hoping,

praying.

And how is such a blessed state of affairs to be brought about? * One would suppose by the promotion and exercise of all the christian virtues, especially that of charity, of which St. Paul so graciously speaks. Not by revilling one's neighbor; not by stirring up strife and evil passions; not by denouncing as vicious and demoralizing the religious tenets of a large majority of the people of the city where they are assembled. And this is how a large portion of the time of this assembly was occupled. A small second edition of this gathering has been held in Halifax, with some of the same actors, and where the same sentiments were reiterated. One speaker, if he is correctly reported, denounced all church govornment as wreng. He would have every man a clergyman, with full power to adminiser the sacraments, baptise, marry, &c. And the burden of his address, and some others, was abuse of all church authority, whether Reformed or Romish.

This is the unity to which we are invited. enly in a religious point of view, but, what I would most dwell upon, by premoting hatred, variance and differences between our people, variance and differences between our people, last generation of things, that once aroused may take years to smother. Thanks to the examples and teach. Such teachings are most mischievous, not

a key to the character of our people. The ings of Archbishops Connolly and Hannan, | ter, so that I am justified in saying that the Dean Bullock, Rev. Dr. Grant and others, this community has enjoyed for many years freedom from sectarian bitterness.

I trust that some of these fire-brands who would light the fires of discord may be effectually quenched, and their efforts confined to the evangelization of their own flocks and

PROTESTANT.

In mined communities nothing could be more reprehensible than intolerant abuse of the religion of others. Among educated gentlemen such conduct has long been regarded as betraying an uncharitable, narrow, vulgar disposition, and these who indulge in it are ever given a wide berth as mischief makers dangerous to society and the public peace. They are invariably voted cranks and avoided as such. But when they speak ex-cathedra exponents of Evangelical thought they assume the role of social incendiaries and deserve a rebuke even more severe than the writer of the above letter administers. Possibly some of these "firebrands," as he quite correctly designates them, may believe that a robust hatred of Popery should be a necessary part of the Evangelical equipment, but a little reflection ought to convince them that such fulminations are the very worst means for advancing the cause they profess to have so much at heart. They never yet

The law punishes persons who use language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, yet these men defy the law and claim the right to

THE CAUSE OF THE ANNEXATION CRY.

Senator Power, in a long letter to the Halifax Chronicle, combate the idea that we are near a criels in the constitution of the Dominion. He holds that neither Imperial Federation, Independence, nor Annexation is seriously contemplated by any considerable number of our people. He believes "that we may continue to travel on the same path; that we may continue to debate fauch questions as the tariff, reciprocity and provincial rights,' and that when we are 'face to face with the question of what is to be the destiny of our country,' which will be when England gives us against their own country. Yet the notice that the present connection cannot last longer in the existing form, or when some convulsion now unexpecied takes place, it that which they leave. There is little differ- | will be time enough for us to deal with the question of our future place in the world's cause of Canadian stagnation alongside assembly of nations. Until that time comes, we may go on trying to see that Canada is governed as well as practicable under our existing constitution and circumstances."

All the ranting we have heard of late about "the old flag," "traitors," "annexation. ible purpose of preserving British connection, late," etc., Mr. Power regards as having but, in reality, to keep this wast country in been started by the friends of the present Government in their anxiety to divert public Government in their anxiety to divert public nion. The veneration in which the Blessed attention from its maladministration, and Sacrament is to be held, the manner of preparthat it is a mistabe in fact, as well as in party tactics, for the Liberals to join the cry. That there is a continent in the country favorable equally instructive and attractive. Every to annexation the Senator does not deny, and war and inevitable bankruptcy, it seems he rightly attributes it to the misgoverment of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues. Some people fondly imagine these things | On this head he writes clearly and with pro-

Sir Jobn's administration during the past ton years has been characterized by all or in the old rut. But when, in a short time nearly all the vices which a government could exhibit. It has been negligent, incompetent, tyrannical, corrupt and extravagent, beyond any government of English speaking people of our day of whom I have any knowl-edge. I need not go into particulars, but outshone themselves. Indeed, it is difficult to simply call attention to the results. When a Canadian finds the debt of his country accumulating with astonishing rapidity, with few profitable assets to show for it; when, without any increase of foreign trade, he finds the yearly taxation increasing in as great a ratio as the debt; when he finds the government conducted in the interests of monopolists, contractors and office holders, with little regard to the wel fare of the bulk of the population; when he finds this government fortifying Itself in power by a resert to all the basest devices ever practiced in the neighboring republic, with the addition of the tyrannical schemeunknown in any free country-by which the government practically take the making of the electoral lists into their own hands; whom he name the general tone of public life debased to a degree probably without parallel in any English-speaking country to-day, it is perhaps only natural to expect that he may begin ere long to think this state of things intolerable and to lock for some means of escape. What means shall he make use of? Not independence nor imperial federation; for both would leave the administration of Canada in the hands wherein it was found, and, instead of diminishing, would increase burden of debt and taxation, which is now deemed even too heavy to hear. The only rofuge left to Canada would be in annexation. Therefore, to bear. the real annexationists are the men who are so conducting the affairs of this country that, after a very few years of the like administration, annexation will be a necessary, and the only possible outcome. And I have no doubt but that when the time comes-az it must unless the method of governing this country is altered—the men who now shrick "traiters and annexationists" at men more loyal than themselves will be found, as they have been found on like occasions, the loudest in their ories for union with the American Republic. To my mind, the best and surest means to kill any annexation sentiment which now exists in Canada and to render our union with the neighboring republic at any early day an improbability, will be to render the administration of this country diligent, able, honest, economical and regardful of the wishes and

ter, so that I am justified in saying that the conly hope of the opponents of annexation lies bowed head before the object of his family is still connected with the same firm, in putting the government of the Dominion devotion, the lover of the present not into the hands of the Liberal party at the earliest practicable date.

P. Caron, and a member of the Andrews family is still connected with the same firm. It also seems very strange that, previous to only has his hat on, but stands boldly apprint before his fair one, and while converging Caron and Sir Heotor Langevin anddenly apprint the converging to the converging that the converging the converging the converging that the converging the converging the converging the converging that the converging the c

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The December number of this leading month ly is alive with discussions of the prominent questions of the day. The problem that sur-rounds the fate of Stanley, the African ex-plorer, is considered by General Lord Wolseley, Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, James M. Hubbard and Dr. Franz Boaz. General Sherman contributes an eulogistic monograph on James G. Blaine "Madness and Murder" is the title of a deeply interesting paper by Dr. W. A. Hammond. The high license question is favorably reviewed by Warner Miller. A defence, or rather apology, for "The Fast Set at Harvard," is offered by "One of them." A. E. Newton gives his reasons for being a believer in Spiritualism. "Lord Beaconsfield and the Irish Question," by Hon. Edward Pierrepont, has already been fully discussed in THE POST Dion Boucicault discusses Shakespeare's influence on the drama. The short articles are all full of suggestion, and are not by any means the least valuable portion of a very readable number. Address: No. 3 East Fourteenth number. Address: No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York. Allan Thorndike Rice,

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. J. J. Farrell, No. 6

Park Place, New York. to have so much at heart. They never yet made a convert by these wild attacks. The most they ever accomplished was the promotion of discord, seen most painfully in the subsequent conduct of children who learned from them to cherish unchristian bigotry and to regard their Catholic fellows with acramonicus aversion productive of much injustice and unhappiness, besides encouraging a spirit of intolerance incinical to the public welfare.

The law punishes persons who use language

Elizabeth G. Martin, contributes to the December number, a very well-written biography of St. Catherine of Genca, "Shooting Stars" is the title of an essay by Mary J. Onghan. "The Home Aspect of Irish affairs" is treated by Rev. Edward G. Brady. "Drink and Drink Sellers the Nation's Bane" is an eloquent temperance discourse by Rev. M. F. Foley. "French Rural and Agricultural Orphan Asylums," a topic of much interest, is handled by L. B. Binsse. Mary Banim gives us a bit of autobiography in the twin sketches of "Miss Biddy and Miss Eliza." "Frederic Ozanam, the founder in France of the organization known since throughout the world as the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, a lay charity, is a Elizabeth G. Martin, contributes to the Vincent de Paul's Society, a lay charity, is a life-study, by Rev. Thos J. Jenkins. "A Word for a Brave Class of Men," by Richard F. Johnson, refers particularly to the spiritual insult good men, unoffending oltizens, venerable teachers, on the score of being advocates of Evangelization! Three things they have evidently yet to learn, namely: to speak the truth, to be gentle, to be charful.

**A Plea for Honest Protestants," arises out of questions started from a perusal of a recent work by Rev. Michael Muller. "Paul Ringwood," by Harold Dijon, still continues. "Authenticity and Veracity of the Gospele"; "On a Christmas Picture"; "Italian Liberty" and the usual critiques and correspondence fill out the number. out the number.

Paris Illustre, International News Company,

A charming portrait of the renowned songstress, "Adelina Patti," in colors, graces the front page of the December fourth number. The portrait is by Toussaint, and certainly appears to be a speaking likeness. A two-page illustra-tion, in colors, also represents "The Body-Guard of the Emperor of Russia." "Pasis Gossip," s sparkling even beyond its wont, and some stray hints are dropped here and there concerning winter fashions that are to be, that must prove invaluable to les grandes dames and their guy," after a painting by Boutigny, tells its own sad story better than any words could. "Out of Sight," by Pierre Gauthey, is a story of first of causeless jealousy, ending in the complete happiness of restored confidence. Two representatives of the International Exhibition, 1885 - Dome of the Fine Arts Palace and Ma chinery Gallery—as they were on the 1st of December, 1888, give a fair idea of the preparations now going on in Paris for the event. "Mademoiselle de Bardelya," a brilliant novel-lette, by Paul Perret, bids fair to sustain lette, by Paul Perret, bids fair to sustain the interest it has week by week awakened. "A Good Stroke of Business," by E. Courboin, is a piece of pantomimic merriment rarely equalled even at this mirth making season.

FIRST COMMUNION. A Series of Letters to the Young. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimere

by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md. The pious author of those letters has bappily in arranging, in a clear and ing form, a series of excellent instructions for all who are preparing for their First Commuing for a general confession, rules by which vonng persons may correct their habits and parent should give his child a copy of this little

FIGARO AND PARIS ILLUSTRE.—INTERNATIONAL News Company, 29 and 31 Beekman Street, New York.

Speciman copies of Christmas numbers of Figure and Paris Illustre just received, so far excel anything in that line ever before presented to an English-speaking public, that no one looking at them can refrain from acknowledging that the long world renowned Figaro and its already well known as-sociate have not only far outstripped all contemporaries, but have even think that even in coming years the excellence and beauty attained could be improved upon. There is absolutely nothing known to us to be brought into comparison with them. The very best productions, literary and artistic, of an intellectual and art loving people pareminence, the litterateurs and astistes of France, are here laid before us in a translation that preserves all the idiomatic charm of the original, while conforming to the genius of the language, which for the convenience of its vast foreign audience it assumes. So much for the literary portion—and art—thank heaven—is the same the world over, needing no interpretation of speech, sinking through the eye into the heart and mind and reproducing its beautiful creations

there.
The art lover, like his literary brother, is too aften sadly impecuniou, and ta-te grown fasti-dious needs wealth for its gratification. But in this instance there are not many, even in most moderate circumstances, who need reason long with his conscience over the purchase of one of those art beauties. The Paris Illustro, Christmas supplement, is offered at 75 cts. and the Figure at \$1, prices astoundingly low when the great expenditure incurred in their production be taken into account. That amount might easily be frittered away in something that would not give half the pleasure. while as an educating power, tending to inspire and elevate the taste, nothing could give better

Figure, between richly illustrated covers, gives us the following literary melange to which are appended some of the best names in French are appended some of the loss names in Fredch literature:—"The Stage Manager," a play by Henri Meilhac, of the Academie Francaise; "The Garden of Terror," an exciting tale, "rigorously exact in the mirutest details," and concerning a well known Russian family, by Eugène Melchoir de Vogue; "A Likeness," a love story, by Paul Bourget; "The Utgarette," by Jules Claretie; and "Heart-Broken," by Julien de la Graviere. These stories are profusely illustrated, some in colors, by distinguished artists. Nor is music forgotten. The popular "Serenade de Pierrot," by Edmond Audran, and "Aubade," by E. Lalo, form an appropriate finale to the number. Two pictures in faint, delicate tints, but elaborately wrought out in detail, one representing a lady in her sedan having a word by the way with one who is evidently an admirer; and the other picture representing a society belle seated in her carriage conversing also with a gentleman, and entitled respectively, "Gallantry in the Past" and "Gallantry in the Present," are

with her puffs' clouds of tobacco smoke into her face from the cigar that he does not take the trouble to remove 'u her presence. Of the pre-sentation plates that go with this volume "Juana," a portrait 'y Benner of a Spanish portrait by Benner of a Spanish beauty, with sunset hair and midnight eyes, is undoubtedly one of the best. In The Riverside Inn," by Kammerer, a rustic maid, whitecapped and aproned is bring her soft round arms to the shoulder, preparatory to life-ing out some fish just caught in the brook, for the delectation presumably fur-ther on of the gay party under the trees, of whose smarrness our village maid casts a backward, not by at y means shy, and not at all envious glarges "Married To-day," by Charles Delort, :- a double page illustration re presenting the home coming of a young bride, as fair a vision of girlish loveliness as ever lit up the narrow, sconey old atreet in which the carriage has stopped, as she descends leaning on the shoulder of her nawly made husband.
"The Flag," by Edouard Deteille, representing a group of French cuirassiers "color-guard" bearing the tri-color, will, by many, be considered the best in the collection.

Paris Illustre comes to us in the cerulean

hues of the firmament, alit with its stars and containing a store of good things within that fortunately are no dream of night. For frontispiece there is a water color by Geoffroy, entitled an "Intruder." The old old story of 'The Three Magi" is here told in an original manner by Judith Cautier, with illustrations quite as novel and striking. "Christmas in Switzerland," by Dankl, is a full page engraving showing how the children are remembered there at the holiday season; "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense" is a laughable tale of romantic adventure from the pen of M. Girardet; "Before the Fall" is a water-color "Before the Fall" is a water-color by Jules Girardet; "Chasteut a Cheval," another of those soldierly studies, in which A. de Neuville excels; "Presents from Father Christmas," after a water color, by Geoffroy, shows with much truth to nature their darling little human folk, into whose arms the dell people are so easerly rushing, one round, chubby, night-capped toddler holding a toy rabbit by a string, will be singled out, and the little pet, whose earnest, radiant face and clasped hands, standing in the midst of her treasures, are a whole Thanksgiving treasures, are a whole Thanksgivin sermon in themselves. The "Gretchen valse, by H. Dallier, comes next; then against welse, by H. Dainer, comes have, then against a black background the supply hair and smiling eyes of the white-rored figure of "A Child" from a painting by Adolphe Picot. "Invasion and Eviction" tell their own story. "The Last Daughter of the Matignon's, a story of Last Daughter of the Matignen's, 'a story of Maribius, by Charles Baissac. 'A Halt: Artillery Manœuvres," a paining by A. de Neuville. "Chinese Prontes and French Roses," a

painting by Albert Aublet, is a marvel of rich color and delicate shading.

It may here be added that both these publications, as yet unequalled in the world of art, are from the well known house of Messes. Boussed, Valadon & Co., successors to Messes. Gounil & Co., whose long connection with art matters has earned for them so high a repute that their imple imprint on an art publication is a guarantee of its intrinsic excellence.

THE TORONTO GLORE Christmas number is to tistic taste, literary skill and business enterprise of our contemporary. The illustrations, we are glad to see, are racy of Canadian soil, both as regards scenery and life. It is the best holiday paper yet produced by any Canadian daily.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is currently removed that the next lease of the Provincial Official Gazette will contain an official call of the Legislative Assembly to meet on the 12th of January for despatch of business. The heads of the different departments and their assistants are working most zealously day and night preparing reports and other decuments to be laid before the House. Hop. Mr. Mercier is without doubt the bardest working Promier over elected to that dignity since Confederation, and we doubt very much if there is a harder worked public man or more estute politician in the whole Dominion. He is cognizant of all the details of the working of every department in the dignity since Confederation, and we doubt of the workings of every department in the Provincial service, and in fact knows the duties of every official in the buildings, and how they fulfil them. Mr. Mercier also enjoys the well-earned reputation of being impartial with all classes, nationalities and creeds, dealing justice to all alike. The rest of the ministers forming his Cabinet enjoy the same reputation as far as business assiduity, ke mess of capacity, as well as urbainty of character. In particular the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. A. Turcotie; Provinclal trassurer, Hon. Mr. Joseph Shehyn; and the Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Mr. P. Garneau, M.L.C.

Business in the old rock city is quiet but steady. Diamond Harbor is nearly deserted, the greater part of the men who reside in that portion of the city, who are stevedores or ship laborers, having gone to work at sea ports of the Southern States, work being plentiful this winter. There is every prospect of a good summer in the year 1889 in the lumber business for the port of Quebec. Last summer only 6,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped, and It is presumed that next summer 30,000,000 feet will be shipped. Already some 50 ships for the carrying of that trade have been chartered. All the upper coves or lumbering districts are deserted by the male population, who have left for the woods to macufacture lumber.

THE BOODLE INVESTIGATION

has turned out, as unticipated, to be a farce, and will end in smoke. The Chronicle, at the time it was clamoring for an investigation, never expected that the demand would be accorded to. Thus Tury organ simply screeched out in its shrill, discordant notes for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the Liberal party, inasmuch as the Quebec City Council are staunch supporters of the Mercier government. The principal witnesses, who really could throw some light on the matter, refused to answer as to where they procured the documents which they had inserted in their respective papers, viz., the Nouvellste, owned by Mr. Landry, M.P., and the Mercury, bought by the Conservative party for the space of three mouths, in order to throw foul filth of their own making at honest men. Mr. W. J. Maguire, a very indifferent writer, but nevertheless only too willing to shoulder the blunt of all that was written by others just as unprincipled men, was chosen to manage the latter paper. Consequently the Mercury, for the time being, was registered in his name. It will be remembered by the readers of the Post that both the individuals berein mentioned refused to answer the questions put to them on the ground that it would incriminate themselves. Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick, advocate. on behalf of the Crown, Insisted that Maguire should answer on the ground that he had already been punished for the offence, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and consequently could not be tried a second time. The presiding magistrate, Judge Dugas, ordered Maguire to answer the questions put to him, On a further refusal His Honor committed Magnire to five days' imprisonment in the common gaol for contempt of Court. The prisoner was subsequently released under a writ of habeas corpus, argued before Judge Andrews, who ruled that Maguire

Caron and Sir Hector Langevin suddenly appeared in the city of Queboc and left the some night. But to cap the climax, the Que. bec government petitioned the Minister of Justice at Ottaws, praying that all witnesses in the Quebec boodle case be granted immupity in the event of incriminating themselver, The request was granted, but at the same time Mr. W. J. Maguire was sent by the government on a European mission at the time the papers arrived in Quebec. Mr. Maguirs sailed across the dark blue see, by way of New York. It either to the treasurer, P. Wright, St. Mary is not his first trip at the taxpayers street, or to the office of Tun Post. All is not his first trip at the taxpayers street, or to the office of The Post. All expense, and how such bare-faced rascality is moneys in the hands of societies collectors tolerated, is beyond comprehension. Of course it would not do for the recalcitrant witness, William Joseph Maguire, to remain in Quebec and give open evidence; for if he did it might leak out that a certain member of Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet was the purchasor of the decuments, which were afterwards handed over to the Quebec Meroury for publication; besides it might also eak out that the documents in question were all forgeries. However, one thing is clear it was not proven, nor could it be proved, that one member of the City Couccil received a bribe. True, money was paid to Benjamin Trudel. Forthat purpose that sweet individual received \$30,000 from Mr. H. J. Besmer, and \$30,090 from the Lake St. John Railway, in all \$60,000, which no doubt he closed on, and badly duped his victims as well as others. A man who would deliberately commit perjury, which he was found guilty of by an intelligent jury in the fall term 1387 of the Court of Queen's Bench, presided over by Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, would stoop to anything. And still he was allowed to retain his position as chief of the Quebec river police, which is very evident that the Tory administration honor such of their tools, shower honors upon them, shield them from harm and ignore honest men. LT.-COL. REPODES SWORE IN.

influential deputation, representing all nationalities and creeds, arrived in town and pro-ozeded to the residence of Lt. Col. Rhodes, where after a long consultation, which was afterwards adjourned to the Departmental buildings, the Colonel consented to stand for the county of Megantic, made vacant by the unseating of the ex-member, Mr. Johnson.

Yesterday (Thursday) morning a large and

Col. Rhodes this morning was sworn in ac-Minister of Agriculture and Colonization. Consequently he goes before that county as a electors of Magnatic, having sat for that county previous to Confederation, and afterwards represented the same in the Legislative Assembly. He is will known to the electors as a gentleman of culture as well as strict storling integrity. As an agriculturist in all its branches be has no peer in the Dominion. His own model farm, situated on the St. Louis road, is one of the largest as well as the best conducted in

the province. The botanical portion will vie E. Corroy.
with any upon the continent, besides being a Felix McMahon. practical agriculturist. Col. Rhodus is a man | Jer. McCarthy..... of profound learning, a fluent speaker, and logical reasoner. He will lend large influence to the Mercier Government, at the same time go to prove that the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his collergues are the friends of the Protestants as well as the Catholics. They are Liberals in every sense of the word, and only seek the welfare of the province, irrespective of nationality, creed or classes. The election

will take place immediately, when the gallant

Colonsl will have a simple walk over.

DEPARTURE OF FATHER CRONNIN, C.S.S R. Yesterday morning one of the most popular Redemptorist Fathers attached to the St. Patrick's church in this city, Father Cronnin, C.S.S R. left by the Intercolonial Railway for Portland, N.B., where the members of the order of the Most Holy Redeemer have a boy scholars some four hundred in number, wearing green sashes, likewise the pupils of the Dimand Harber school, members of the different codulities, choir of the church, trustees, and upwards of 300 male members of the congregation. On the Ferry, while crossing the river to the train at Livis, the boys of the St. Patrick's school, presented the Rev. father, who had charge of their school for the past five years, with an affectionate address of leave-taking, full of love and respect, regretting deeply the less of so good a shepherd and kind friend. The address was accompanied by a handsome souvenir. Father Cronnin, who was deeply affected, for some momenta could not speak. When he did, it was with tears in his eyes and a trembling voice, and in a few appropriate remarks thanked them. All present then knelt down, when he gave them his blessing. Many ladies accompanied the cavalcade, in order to pay their respects and say good-bye to him who not only was a good priest, but a true friend as well. Father Cronnin has been attached to the St. Patrick's church for the past eight years. He was beloved by all the congregation for his goodness as a servant of God, his genial disposition, which was ever cheerful, and his kindness to the old and feeble. He loved children, and during the summer months used to organize pic-nics frequently for their amusement, which he superintended No parent could be more tender and careful with their child than he was with the charges entrusted to his care. The children lose a good, kind friend and protector, and the

members of the congregation a faithful priost, Portland is blessed to have such a rare, heavenly jewel in their midet. Father Cronnin will be replaced by Father Walsh, C.SS.R., an old friend of St. Patrick's congregation, inasmuch as he was one of the first missionary Redemptorist Fathers that came to Quebec. Cenerquently, he is well known as a most worthy minister of Christ and a zealous worker for the salvation of the eauls of the faithful.

Quebec, Dec. 7tb, 1888.

From the New York Commercial Advertisor.

CANADA NOT WANTED.

It is absurd in the highest degree to look for the present annexation of Canada by peaceful agreement; but, putting the absurdity of the proposition out of mind for the moment, it is worth while to ask whether we on our part want Canada or ought to consent to her admission to the union even if Canada itself, and Great Britain also, earneably desired such an arrange-ment. There are parts of Canada where the people are sufficiently in sympathy with our ideas and sufficiently familiar with the principles upon which our institutious rest to make good American citizens of them. But what should we do with a region like the province of Quebec, for example, where the people are not only not American in ideas and habits of thought, but are not even Englishmen or moderns of any race? They are provincial Frenchmen of two centuries ago in their ideas and as the controlling factor in an American state they would be as difficult to assimilate and

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A very well attended meeting of the above was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street, H. J. Oloran in the chair. The minutes of the preceeding meeting having been confirmed and adopted, the chairman said the fund so far had exceeded their expectations, and judging from the way in which the money was coming in, a still yet handsome sum would be added to that already tent. A great many people in the city, willing to subsorbe, were waiting for the collectors to call upon them, instead of waiting, they should at once send their contribution, should also be handed in before or at next Sunday's meeting.

It was manimously resolved to hold a public meeting next Sunday in St. Patrick's Hall, at 3 p.m., when important resolutions will be submitted and addresses delivered by prominent citizens; a third thousand dollars will be also cent to augment the Parnell Defence Fund,

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded the following societies and collectors for the handsome contributions paid in by them to the treasurer : Received through J. J. Gettings from the ladies of St Ann's bazast, 838.75; from St. Ann's branch (No. 41) C.M.B.A., through P. O'Rellly, president, \$50.00; collected by T. O'Connor, of the William O'Brien branch of the Irish National League, \$18.00; collected by P. Duffy, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., \$25.50. From the ladies of St. Ann's bazzar, \$ 38 75

From St. Ann's branch (No. 41)

O.M.B.A Richard Campbell COLLECTED BY P. DUFFY, THARLOTT STOWN, 3. E. L. H. B. Smith.... E. Roach.... P. Callighan J. Kolly... P. Connolly.... Simon Belger..... Charles Lyons Owen Trainor..... Friend Andrew Dayle..... Mrs. Androw Doyle..... Francis P. Id. Corres..... John Carroll Thomas Reilly.... A Friend..... Patrick Duffy..... COLLECTED BY T. O'CONNOU, OF THE WILLIAM O'BELLEY BRANCH OF THE BRISH NA TIONAL

LEAGUE. Wm. Greamer.... Mrc. Creamer.... Jas. Thomson... Wm. Brennau.... F. Keily.... P. McManua Friend COLLECTED BY JAS. O'CAIN. Patrick J. Slavin.... P. McCarroll..... Geo. Parker..... Thos. Sheridan..... B. Brennan.... S. Dunn. Alphoneo Faley. Jas. P. McQuillen J. P. O'Oain Jas. O'Cain James Curran.....

The following has been recoived by Mr. W. D. Burns, accretary of the above fur id:— HENN INGRORD. Mr. W. D. Burne, Hon. Sec., Pare oll Defence

Fund: DEAR SIR,—Please and enclose amount collected by the undersigned from our getterous Irishmen and lovers of justice in Hem-ingford. They are very much in sympathy

will come out victorious over his es emies. I am,
Yours most respectful by,
Michael McAlens, List of names and amounts subscribed :-Michael McAlcer..... 8 1 00 Joseph Kavanagh..... James Hurley.
Daniel Ryan
Jno. Haney. Ed. Kennedy. P. Clancy, N.P. P. Smyth.
Jas. Dianigan Mrs. L. Conroy.... A Friend Samuel Slaven Thomas McAleer Patrick McAleer.....

RELEASED FROM LA'ND GRABBERS. CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Dec. In the matter of fifty-five desert land entries held for case. cellation by the General Land Office, decision a were rendered yesterday by Register Wilson ; and Receiver Garrard, of the Cheyonne Last d. Office, which cancel fifty-one of the entries, covering 60,000 acres, and dismissed for r. Forty-six of the entry men live in Now Yor k. Massachusetts and New Jersey; five in W yoming and four cannot be found. The en'r cles were made in the interest of Thes. Sem gie, the Union Cattle Company and the Ge shen Hole Irrigating Company, of this Torsi tory. In each case the defence moved to di smiss for lack of jurisdiction, but the motion a was overruled. The land, which will be oper .ed for individual settlement, embraces one of the finest districts in Eastern Wyoming, and is all available as farming lands.

THE EVICTOR OF LUGGACUI IRAN. BOMBAY, November 4-Mord Land town, the vicercy of India, was received with ceremony on landing yesterday. In eplying to the municipal committee, he contrast ed Canada and India. The former was only recently rottled and was self-governed. In dia was an ancient and historic civilization where modern institutions were being tried coast accusly and by tentative steps. He promised to increase the defences of Bombay, inasmuch as 'ne recognized it to be his first duty to ronder Is dia secura.

RENT ARRANGED ACCORDINGLY.

Family man-What is the rest of this

Renting agent-What salary are you getting a month ? Family man—One hundred and ten dollars. Renting Agent - Well, that will be the rent. - St. Prul Pioneer-Press.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

IF LIFE WERE ONLY GLADNESS.

We weep for sadness, dear, to-day, And wish the world were better, And from Fate's hand would tear away The heavy iron fetter Of sorrow, wherewith she doth bind Hearts that desire the sweetest And happiest lot mortals can find;

Lives fairest and completest. We rail at wrongs and pray that God Will right earth's baleful badness: But should we not bow 'neath the rod, And find the good of sadness?

Is not day more glad than night It ever follows after? What eyes more fair than those made bright By tears as well as laughter? The present's pain and trouble earns The future's peace and joy-The gold that in the furnace burns

Comes forth without alloy. The soul that bears the cross of wee And tells the saddest story On earth, in heaven peace shall know The heights of leve and glory. What need to try with eager hands

And patient strong endeaver, To reach those far-off, fairer lands, The calim, the bright "Forever?" How triumph in our victory, Were there no need of fighting The sine and wees that round it be, The wrong thing that needs righting. How joy in sunshine after rain, The laughter after sadness; The crown, which by the cross we gain, If life were only gladness?

NEARLY DEFEATED.

THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT NEARLY COMES TO GRIEF.

Lord Churchili's Challenge of the Govern-ment Policy in Egypt the Cause of a Close Division—The Debate on the Irish Question.

LONDON, December 4.-In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill moved to adjourn the debate in order to discuss the sending of troops to Suakim. He said be believed the Government was going against the advice of high and responsible military authorities. Within a few days a battle would be fought, and probably a desperate one, between British and Egyptian troops and Arab traders. For what end were a mere handful of British soldiers exposed to the risk of an encounter with the Soudanese? They were in a totally inadequate force, and the presence of 4,000 utterly unreliable Egyptians did not remove the danger. Even if success attended the battle it would necommitate larger operations in the interior. He implored the house to prevent renewed slaughter in the Soudan and to save the lives of the soldiers who were being uselessly sacrificed.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, said that Lord Randolph spoke without knowledge regarding the position of Suskim, whereas the Government's action was based upon full information as to what troops were required. The black battalions at Suakim were most unjustly styled "unreliable." They had been tested as a force upon which thorough reliance could be placed. The natives composing the battalions were of more than er-dinary stamina and courage. The English troops who were going to Egypt were, in the opinion of the military authorities, there adequate for the purpose. Their operation would be limited and of an easy nature, and they would be certain of success. (Cheers.) Sir William Vernon Harcourt supported Lord Churchill, saying the latter's motion was cided to adjourn from Friday next until amply justified by the gravity of the situa. January 15. Other witnesses were called

House of Commons to-night was a surprise to the Conservatives, and nearly caused the Government a severe defeat. They had no intimation that Lord Randolph intended to which were very properly requested after the move to adjourn the debate in order to censure the Government for the Suskim expedition. During the debate messengers were sent in all directions to drum up absent Conservative members At one time the Government whips, seeing that the Opposition was growing in force, despaired of the result. The Liberals were alive to the numerical weakness of the Ministerial supporters, and sought to cut short discussion in order to have an early division. The Government, however, succeeded in postponing a division until their benches began to show a majority. The conduct of Lord Randolph Churchill was severely censured by the Conservatives.

All the Gladstonians and Parnellites and four Conservatives supported Lord Randolph | the Plan of Campaign. Churchill's motion. Several Conservatives abstained from voting. Lord Hartington and twenty-seven dissidents supported the Government. The Conservative papers inter that Lord Randolph Churchill informed the Gladment. The Conservatives were ignorant of discharged to the near need and been bis proposed extra company and had been his proposed action and when they learned of fraudulent claim for damages. He had also his intentions summoned Lord Hartington from Devonshire house and sent urgent whips to the various clubs in order to rally the Liberal-Unionists.

O'BRIEN BERATES BALFOUR.

William O'Brian, resuming the Irish debate, made a long and vigorous attack on Mr. the Times, and that he then consented to Balfour for his treatment of John Mandeville. He accused Mr. Balfour of shooting poisoned arrows at his prisoners and then indulging in peals of laughter as a requiem over their graves. The Government's defence depended mainly upon Mr. Mandeville's speech in which he stated that he was not affected by his imprisonment. Was ever so ungenerous a use made of a brave man's cheerful description of his treatment? He defied Mr. Balfour to face the English people again and try to do to death the Parnellites who refused to acknowledge themselves juction of the report on the vote for the Irish misoreants. If Mr. Ballour was afraid to do Secretary's office, his object being to discuss this let him not imagine that such wrongs as a statement by the vicercy to the effect Mr. Mandeville's could be disposed of by that one hundred and sixty derelict farms Mr. Mandeville's could be disposed of by sarcasms of a girl-cf-the-period stamp. The hour of his condemnation would surely come for his levity and cowardice.

Mr. Balfour replying said he failed to understand how a gentleman using such flowers of rhetoric as those employed by Mr. O'Brien in Ireland. could accuse others of using coarse and brutal language. He denied that he had described Mandeville as a drunkard. The medical evidence showed that Mandeville could not (Hear, bear.) This implied approval of a have contracted his disease in prison, while nothing was more likely to cause disease than the life led by him after his release. In conclusion, he said that the matter had now been thoroughly threshed, and it might safely be left to the judgment of the country. questioned. The vote was approved without. After further discussion a vote was taken on division. After further discussion a vote was taken on Mr. Ellis' motion relative to a reduction of London, Dec. 5.—The Parnell commission the Irish appropiations. It was defeated by will adjourn on the 15th for the holidays, meet-233 to 181.

* THE LAND PURCHASE BILL. In the House of Lords. Lord Ashbourne moved an extension of the land purchase act.

the House of Commons investigating the circumstances of the arrest within the precincts of the House of Commons of Mr. Sheehy, M.P., will report that Constable Sullivan, the officer who made the arrest, committed a breach of privilege,

REV. FATHER BRENNAN, OF PICTON, ONTARIO,

TAKES A FAREWELL OF HIS OLD PARISHONERS.

The people of Picton were astonished when the announcement was first made that Father Brennan, who has been the R. C. Parish Priest here for a period of about eighteen years, was about to be removed. The first official announcement was made at the church service on Sunday, 17th November, and the occasion was made memor-able by the evidences and manifestations of affection which existed between the pastor and his flock. The entire congregation were in 'ears, and Rev. Father Brennan when addressing them, broke down complete-ly and wept like a child. During his stay in Ploton Rev. Father Brennan has endeared himself to the entire community, irrespective of creed or denomination, and his departure will be a source of sincere regret to all. These expressions of regret have taken a more tangible form than mere words, and a series of addresses were presented to him that testify to the feelings of the community towards him.

These addresses were from the congregation of St. Gregory's, the young men of the same congregation, the school children, and from the citizens of Picton of all denominations. To each Father Brennan made a suitable and

feeling reply.

An address was also presented by the altaboys of the church, which, together with the other addresses and raplies, we are obliged to emit for want of apace. The Picton Gazette, from which these par-

ticulars are taken, has the following refor-

ence to the occasion. The Gazette cannot refrain from making a more extended reference to the presentation made by the children of the Separate School to Father Brennan, than appears elsewhere. There was quite a large number of visitors present to witness and participate in the preentation. The children, under the tutorship of the Misses Moran, acquitted themselves most creditably in their singing—the address read by Mies Katie McManus reflected the greatest credit upon her, for, although almost overpowered by her feelings, her volco was clear and distinct—Rev. Father Brennan's remarks exhibited how dear the members of his flock, as well as the children, and his Protestant fellow citizens, were to him, and how severe the blow was to him to sever these associations-but the decree had gone forth, and as a loyal son of the church he cheerfully obeyed. Dr. Platt was also present and testified to the great grief of the community at the departure of Rev. Father Brennan

from this parish. Rev. Father Brennan has removed to his new parish at Brewer's Mills.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION,

More Evidence Regarding Outrages-A Witness with an Unsavory Reputation.

London, Dec. 5.—Upon the opening of the Parnell Commission to-day Sergeant Moroney read the report of the speech by Mr. Tanner, M.P. for Cork, denouncing one Haggerty who had been boycotted. The commission de-

which were very properly requested after the bad seasons of 1878 and 1879. These witnesses said it was their belief that if the reductions had been voluntarily granted the ountry would have remained peaceful.

Mr. Walsh, ex-secretary of the Kildemogh (county Mayo) branch of the League, testified that by order of the League several persons had been boycotted for refusing to juin in the plain of campaign. Sir Charles Russell objected to the intro-

duction of evidence concerning the plan of campaign, on the ground that that subject was not included in the allegations. Attorney-General Wobster contended that his object in introducing this evidence was to show connection between the League and

Justice Hannen admitted the evidence. On cross-examination witness admitted that he had been charged with piltering of mal. funds and had been expelled from the League. He also admitted that he had been agent for attempted to defraud the Greeham Life Insurance Company. Replying to Mt. Davitt. witness said the police had intimated to him that they did not know what would befall him in connection with those insurance matters if he refused to give evidence on behalf of

testify. The Times subpressed Patrick Molley, noted Fenian, who was connected with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary. Barke in Phoenix park, Dublin, to appear as a witness before the Parnell commission. Molloy refused to obey the subpœna and was consequently arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice Hannen and

brought to London.
In the House of Commons to-night James Stuart, a Home Rule Radical, moved the re-juction of the report on the vote for the Irish from which tenants had been evicted were readily re-let. Mr. Stuart contended that this statement was a gross error. Derelict farms were never re-let, a fact that demon-strated the fallure of the Government's policy

Mr. Balfour said he gathered from Mr. Stuart's remarks that the Gladstonians wanted to keep the derelict farms unlet. system of intimidation to prevent farmers from exercising their industry unless with the approval of certain politicians. The vicercy's report on the reletting of farms was based upon official returns which could not be

ing again on Jan. 15th.

MULTUM IN PARVO. There is much in a little, as regards Bur-Earl Spencer introduced an amendment and dock Blood Bitters. You do not have to take TARIFF CHANGES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The following declaions were rendered by the Board of Customs during October and November: — Cotton seed bran, 20 per cent.

Cocoanut oilcake, 20 per cent. Galvanized wrought iron tubing over two inches disc. 30 per cent. Letter copying books, 35 per cent. Parian busts or statuettes, 30 per cent.
Paper boxes embellished with chromos, etc., but without any printed matter, 6 cents

per lb. and 20 per cent. Pencil cases of all kinds, including goid, silver or plated, 25 per cent. Suspensory bandages, as trusser, 25 per

Scripture wall texts, not illustrated, 35 per cent; do illustrated, 6 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.

Vases, glass, plain or fancy, 20 per cent do china, 30 per cent; do earthenware, 35 per cent.

Wool (ac cils), dyed, 20 per cent. Note—The items "vases" are not intended to include articles that should be classed as

THE BIBLE AND TRADITION.

The Rev. Canon Donlevy in the course of a recent sermon in the Cathedral Edinburgh, asked how many had read the Bible thoroughly, and of those who read it how many understood it? And yet, it was a book which like the power of the sun put into the shade all other books. The Bible appeared first in the changes and alterations and liable to be misunderstood and misapplied by the people. For 2,000 years and till the time of Moses tradition slone gave the word of God to the people. In the old law the truth was handed down by tradition and as in the old law so in the new. It would strike the reflective mind as being wonderful that our Blassed Re-deemer never in His life gathered together the old Testament and said, "That is the truth—that is the true Bible in which you must believe;" and even in His day there were disputes as vigorous as in modern times. Would Our Lord not have laid down what the Bible should be if the B ble was required to guide people to the knowledge of God? To this day Samaritan and Christian struggle to find what books should be in the Bible and what should be left out. It was also actonishing if the Bible was necessary to calvation, that Jesus Christ never wrote one syllable of the new Testament or directed that it should be done by his apostles. Christianity was founded 400 years before one book was written. The Apostles scattered themselves throughout the world and began to preach and teach by tradition; so that the first Christians commenced without any new Scriptures. Out of the twelve Apostles seven never wrote at all, and if it was intended that they should, was it not a logical consequence to expect that we of these twenty are German by birth or deshould have had twelve gospels? On the scent, ten are French or Belgian, and two are contrary, it was by preaching and tradition that the work of God was carried out. The History of the Church showed that it was the Church which gave the B.bl. in its complete in Rome, and the subject of which their petistate in the world, after the Church had had a life of vigour for 500 years. The Church has never defined what the Bible is or said. that all has been given, but it has decided by the Councils of Carthage what should remain as the Bible and what should not, and has since taught the world what the Bible is and

SCOFFING AT MARRIAGE.

The unseemly discussion which a certain cla-The unseemly discussion which a certain cia. I of newspapers have been making a conspicuous feature in their columns of late of the question, "Is marriage a failure?" is simply a fresh breaking out of the old and nauseous social malady of "free love." It is amazing that any editor their anxiety to air their immoral sophistica-tions, delight to exhibit their contempt for those things and institutions which reasonable and good men deem too sacred to be assailable.

The man or the woman who seriously asks
the question, "Is marriage a failure?" is obviously disqualified, by lack of either virtuous
or proper experience, or of intelligent or thousand ful conviction, from answering or even discussing the question at all, the very asking of it being almost proof positive that the one asking it is of the affirmative way of thinking, and that he or she is of that way of thinking because of experiences, observations or theories that are at least superficial, but more probably the resultants of the individual folly or viciousness of a deprayed nature. A married life that has proved a failure because the parties to the contract have had neither sense enough nor morality enough to be faithful to its obligations is not just sample of the marital institution, is not a fair illustration of modern domesticity, is not an exponent of the average family condition of civilized society. It is exceptional and abnor-

A true man and a true woman, entering into the relations of man and wife with a rational deliberation, with genuine affection, and with high and pure motives, do not find marriage a failure. They know what they are about before they enter into intimate and sacred partnership. they enter into intimate and sacred partnership.

It is on their part not a matter of impulse, of money, nor of passion, but of mutual and reciprocal affection, guided and consummated by the dictates of reason and of a thoughtful anticipation of all the possibilities and contingencies that are involved in the solemn compact. Such matches are made in heaven, are heavenly in their lifelong continuance, and extend beyond this into heaven itself.

Marriage is a failure only when the man or woman is a failure in his manhood or in her womanhood. It is never a failure when the man and the woman are true to themselves and one another. It is never a failure where the feeling and the motive and the purpose are right. It is never a failure where true love and henor are the links of unity. It is never a failure where good sense and good principle lead to and control the relationship. It is very rarely a failure, in any event, where children are its fruitage and the family alter is the centre of its daily sanctification.

Those who sneer and mock at marriage are not God's people; they are not of those who are the best development of modern civilization; they are not illustrations either of social morality or of sound sense. They are the froth and scum that float and bubble upon the surface of social life. They are people of unbridled passions, sensual and selfish instincts, or shallow minds. They are not the many, but the wild and reckless few. As a rule, marriage is not a failure but quite the reverse. When it proves a failure it is an exception to the rule, just as idiote, cranks, lunatics and moral lepers are exceptional develop-ments of human evolution.—Chicago Journal.

ARRESTED AT HIS WIFE'S DEATH-BED SPRINGFIELD, O, Dec. 6 .- Eighteen months ago Henry C. Layburn, a prominent business man and member of the council of this city, left to avoid arrest for a series of alleged forgeries, amounting to several thousand dollars, and has been a fugitive from justice ever since. Early this week he was called home by his sick wife, and to-day, while he was ministering to her, an officer arrested him. In deference to his wife's condition, Layburn

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. A PROTESTANT VIEW AS TO THEIR NUMBERS AND NATIONALITY.

(From the New York Sun.) Since the assembling in the city of Cincin-

nati. two months ago, of the representatives of the various societies of German Roman Catholics in the United States, the disagreements which had already existed between the English-speaking clergy in those dioceses wherein Catholics of both kinds were about equally represented, seem to have culminated, and during the past week there has appeared a form of petition to the Propaganda in Rome, calling for a decisive declaration on the subject by the sovereign Papal authori-

According to report, Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne and Bishop Mass of Covington, Ky, have been selected to present the petition in Rome on the occasion of their next visit, and to submit then a statement of the conditions which render expedient some action of an authoritative kind, which will tend to reduce and abate the internal friction between the clergy and episcopal authorities in those parts of the country where a difference in language tends to separate Catholics in their Church organization, instead of in vetal or important points of dogma or doctrine.

The number of Roman Catholica in the United States at present is 12,000,000, and 3,500,000 (or nearly 30 per cent) are either of German birth or ancestry, or hall from countries and provinces like Behemia, Poland, Hungary, Moravia, or Alesce-Loraine, where form of traditions. Being truth given to the political power is vested in the Germans. finite creatures it was made subject to The foundation and maintenance of parochial the political power is vested in the Germans. schools, lyceums and colleges, the instruction of children, and the delivery of sermons has, of necessity, to be in a language understood by those who do not speak Euglish as their native tongue.

The effect of this has been the establish ment in all communities in the United States where Roman Catholics are numerous, of churches designed to serve the spiritual needs of those who do not speak English. There are eleven German churches in the city of Now York, two French, one Italian, one Behemian, one Polish, and one wherein the sermon and Instructions are Spanish.

In many of these western dioceses, notably in Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne, Green Bay, La Crosse and Cleveland, a large part, if not the larger part, of the resident Roman Catholics speak German rather preside over and administer the affairs of these several sees, a not unnatural preference has been given to Germans and German-Americans. In eastern dioceses, too, as, for instance, the diocese of Newark, of which Bishop Wigger is the sociesiastical head, similar favor has been shown to Germans with the result of more or less disagreement as to the internal policy and organization and the adoption of local regulations.

There are in the United States eighty five Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops Spanish or of Central America. It is much more than probable that when the petition of the western priests shall have been presented tion treats fairly examined and freely discussed, some means may be found to secure and preserve more harmonious relations be tween the members of the clergy whose field of labor is in districts wherein the population is heterogeneous. While such a result is very much to be desired, an improved condition of affairs is an inevitable condition of the future, since the German-American Catholic population of the country is being Americanized very rapidly, and the proportion of those members of it who do not speak English is declining every year.

perance apostle. Mr. Hall says:

Father Mathew was rather above than under the middle size; not stout but not thin; the expression of his countenance was indescribably sweet and winning; the features were sharply cut and prominent (with the characteristics that are usually supposed to accompany good descent.)

He might have been called handsome, but he had a beauty of person that can never exist without a beauty of soul: the mind spoke in the face. It was the language of gentleness, patience, endurance, tenderness, loving kindness, trustfulness, and hope of affection, such as I have never seen so strong-ly marked in any one of the thousands of distinguished and good men on whom I could have looked. I could have accepted him as an embodiment of 'the beloved Apostle,' and I am very sure he was one of the earth-darlings of his Lord."

IRISH LANDLORDISM DOOMED.

The efforts of the Tories to save Irish landlordism by an extension of the Land Purchase act will not avail. It is doomed to destruction. A few weeks ago the landlords held s convention and the revelations made by it show that the condition of Irish landlordism is hopeless. The landlords are really bankrupt. They owe about \$850,000,000, while the poer law valuation of all Ireland does not amount to \$70, 000,000. Balfour has used the entire power of the British Government in Ireland to bolster up Irish landlordism. He has disgraced the name of England, and all to no purpose. The landlords have nothing to suggest now but that the British taxpayer should advance them a loan of ten millions at a lower rate than they have to pay to the Jew, so that they may save the little difference between what they have to pay now and would have to pay then. It is a beggar's petition, and if the Tories grant it the British taxpayer will have his revenge at the next elections.

A PLEASING DUTY.

"I fell it my duty to say," writes John sorton, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Borton, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver com-plaint, from which she had been a chronic aufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommened the medicine to all suffering as she did."

The constitution of Costa Rica prescribes hospitality to strangers as a sacred duty and declares citizenship to be forfeited by ingrati-tude to parents, abandoment of wife or children and neglect of the obligations due to the amily.

The Paris prefect of police has bought a wooden horse, harnessed, and all candidates for cabmen must show that they know how to harness and unharness him and pass an examination on whatever other tests the prefect may propose.

Commissioner Miller reports that the American people consumed more than 70,-000,000 gallons of whisky last year, besides 24,680,219 barrels of beer. There is no cause for the people to be alarmed for fear the made a speech in which he attacked the quarts and gallons to get at the medicine it was held at his home. The officer grimly supply will not hold out, for there are over usefulness in the household as ungested usefulness in the household as unges

MANUFACTURING IRISH "OUT-RAGES.

Ballour has discovered a new mode manufacturing Irish "outrages." He is sending Orangemen from Ulster into the middle and southern countries to grab the lands on which Nationalist farmers refuse to pay rackrents, and from which, as a matter of course, many of them are being evicted. It is not to be expected that the best of treatment will be given these Orange grabbers, and the slightest demonstration against them will be magnified by the castle into "inhuman outrages," with a view of showing that coercion is still necessary if peace is to be maintained in the Green Isle. Balfour has repeatedly accused the Irish representatives of keeping alive the agrarian outrages for selfish purposes, but this latest move on his part shows that such accusations can be made against himself with far more reason and truthfulness than they could ever be brought against the Irieh parliamentarians.

THE TRUE WIFE.

Oftimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bow-line, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails were unfilled, her streamers were all drooping, she had neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moved on stately, in serone triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that awam so majestically, there was a little tollsome steam tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on ; and I knew that if the little steam tug untwined her arm, and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the refluent tide, no man knows whitner. And so I have known more than one geniue, high-decked, fuli-freighted, idle-talled, gay-penoned, but that for the bare, tolling arms, and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no

THE "LONDON TIMES" AND THE TURIES.

The Tory Government of England has other.

THE ALLEGED PAPAL RESCRIPT.

(From United Ireland, Nov. 24th.) To the ast possible moment, he Catholics of Ireland will withhold their belief from the rumors emanating from the diocess of Limerick, of all places in Ireland, and thence finding its way into the newspapers, that the Holy Inquisi-tion has been betrayed by English intriguers into a second Rescript in aid of Coercion, rack-rent-ing, and eviction in Ireland. The rumor seems too strange and lamentable to be true, and yet history and experience alke forbid us to treat it as absolutely incredible. In "The Correspondence of O'Connell," recently published by Mr. Fitzpatrick, we find that even his transcendent services to the Catholic religion was not enough tion. The motion was rejected by 231 to 189, cotting and outrage.

THE GOVERNMENT REARLY DEFEATED.

Lord Randolph Churchill's challenge of the policy of the Government in Egypt in the House of Commons to-night was a surprise

who swore that they knew of cases of boy-cotting and outrage.

"free love." It is amazing that any editor who has either any regard for the reputability of his journal or any respect for the welfare of so-city should countenance the discussion of so city should countenance the discussion of grave a them in the reckless and flippant style and manner in which it is treated by the class of shallow and iconoclastic writers, who, in rack-renters and Coercionists are vaunting once again that, to borrow their choice phraseology. "Rome is completely squared, and the National movement will be burst up by a Bull." It is significant that the Orange faction are loudest in their exultation

> jection, and they condescend to take advantage of the "superstition" while they deride it. In England the business is regarded as a sharp political trick and nothing more, and the coercion politicians speak of keeping the Vatican in good humour with scarcely less reserve than Sir George Errington did in the old days. It is one comfort that they have dropped all the fulsome cant about honesty and morality
> with which they insuited the Irish people, and
> put the further interference of the Holy Inquisition, which they anticipate in their favour, on the naked ground of political intrigue. The Daily Chronisle seems to be the official organ of the publicity to the pronouncements of the Holy Inbishops for whom they are ostensibly intended. This is the fashion in which the well-informed

a rumor in Ireland:—
"The Daily Chronicle Rome correspondent

lations established between England and the Vatican. The Literal newspapers of Italy attack the latest brief, and declare that it will have no more effect than its predecessor."

Here it will be seen that the diplomatic relations with England are openly held to the Papal Court as a bribe for Papal interference in Ireland in aid of the discomfited Coercionists. We take it for granted that the Coercion Cabinet will allow the Vatican to "amuse itself" with any amount of "private, official," and ineffectual representation on Ireland's behalf that it may please to employ, if at the same

OF GREAT UTILITY. There is no other medicine of such genera

S. R. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.
Offices: 19 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

made the calumnies and forgeries of the London Times its own. They are worthy of Salisbury and his rephew, Balfour, and the English texpayer has no objection to the than English, and in the choice of bishops to Tories fathering them; but when it comes to paying for them John Bull becomes financially indignant. We learn by cable that the report that the Government seriously contemplated asking Parliament for a special grant to indemnify the Times for the expense to which it has been subjected through the inquiry before the Parnell Commission, and the outlay yet to be made by reason of those proceedings, has raised a tremendons howl of opposition. The Tories might ask Queen Victoria to foot the bill as she is said to have enjoyed hugely the Times' forgeries, but the old lady would certainly Much as she hates Parnell she loves her riches more. As matters now stand the Times and the Tories are worthy of each

Orange faction are loudest in their exultation. They always regarded Catholics as the "slaves of Popish superstition," but now they fancy they have got the whip to drive the slaves in their own hands. The papal authority is to them a kind of Mumbo-Jumbo which Irish idolators crouch before in unquestioning subjection and they condend the latest and the condendations.

English intriguers in Rome. It generally gives isition a week before they reach the Catholic Roman correspondent of the Daily Chronicle speaks of the coming Rescript which is yet only

says—The new Papal brief upon Irish affers is accepted here as a proof that the Pops is resolved to adhere to the principles laid down in his Recript condemning the Plan of Campaign and the practice of boycotting. Nationalist influence at the Vatican, indeed, was never at a lower cbb than at present, although it is by no means improbable that the Pope may take an early opportunity of privately and unofficially urging upon the English Government the advisability of making some concessions in Ireland, while it is even more probable that His Holiness will intimate to the Cabinet his desire to see diplomatic re-lations established between England and the

that it may please to employ, if at the same time it will openly strain its authority in aid of Irish Coercion.

That the political struggle in Ireland will be hindered a job by one rescript or a hundred we do not for one moment believe. In England, on the other hand, no specials more descript to

the other hand, no spectacle more damaging to the Government can be conceived than the spectacle of the braggart coercionists whining on their knees to Rome for help to govern Ireland. All this, however, would be but poor comfort to the faithful and affectionate hearts of our people smarting under what they cannot help regarding as a cruel blow struck at them in their hour of sore need from a quarter from which they might have fairly hoped for sympathy and sup-port. To the last we will hope that the rumors from Limerick have been circulated without authority.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Retablished in 1884, under the Act of Quabec, 39 Yie. Juap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place WEBNESDAY, DECESIBER 19th, 1888, AT TWO O'CLOOK P.M.

TICKETS, \$1.00. Offers are made to 11 winners to pay their prizes ash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
Winners' names not published unless specially Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month,



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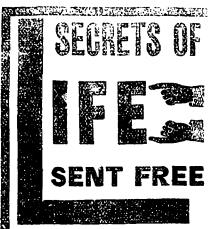
This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly narmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

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al Weakness.

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Epilepsy, etc. Inpallind if taken as
directed. No Fits after first Lay's ut.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charces on hox when received. Send
names, P.O. and express address of afflicted to
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CARTERS

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowainess, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Hezdache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

Onter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Fill Small Dog Amail Prince

Same to the state of the

BALFOUR TWITTED.

THE IRISH SECRETARY PULLED OVER THE COALS.

His Policy Strongty Candemned by Mr. Gladstone-His Reply in Vindication of his Conduct- A Lively Debate.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The House of Commons went into committee to night on the Irish estimates. An appropriation of £12,707 was asked in order to complete the sum of £40,-707 for the expenses of the Irish secretary's

office.
John E. Ellis (Liberal) moved that the amount asked be reduced by £425, his purpose being to raise a general debate on Mr. Balfour's administration. He charged that the Government was using operation to such an extent that 1,500 persons had been imprisoned since the Crimes act went into operation. Mr. Balfour, he said, was seeking to conceal from the people of England the acts of cruelty perpetrated in Ireland. He had adopted a system of evasion and of inaccuracy of statement within and without Parliament. The inaccuracy might after from ignorance, for Mr. Balfour, was generally absent from his post in Dublin. In this he was unlike any of his predecessors. Seldom or never had the Uhief Secretary for Ireland left his duties to subordinates. Mr. Balfour's entire administration had been characterized by patty malignity and calcu-

characterized by petry manginey and calculated britality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour replied that Mr. Ellis had come to a dark conclusion regarding Lis (Er. Balfour's) moral character. (Laughter). He had accused the Irish Secretary of evasion and incourage and of malignity and britality. and inaccuracy and of malignity and brutality

in his conduct. Mr. Ellis interposed with a correction :-

being largely statistics that could not reasonably be impugued. Men like Mr. Ellis go about England talking of 3,000 and other fictitions numbers of eviction notices which had been served upon tenants, thereby turning them out of doors and depriving them of the right of free sale and a just compensation for their improvements. He asserted also that I had suppressed or wantonly prosecuted the newspapers and that I had imprisoned little boys for selling these journals, with other similar nonsense. The Government nest earnestly desires to enable the people to know the whole truth about Ireland. If the country once understood the criminal methods by which political objects were advocated in reland, if the character of the alliance binding the Opposition were revealed, the verdlet would not be with Mr. Gladstone. (Chocra.)

Mr. Gladstone, who had come from Hawarden in order to series to the attack upon the lovernment, twitted Mr. Balfour and other Conservatives with having sought a similar alliance on the eve of the last election. The ex-Premier denied that the Liberale had sought a party advantage, in an alliance which arose from a concurrence of opinion with the Nationalists upon the great lines toward Ireland. (Cheers) Mr. Balfour made him an object of comment in a style that was without parallel. He did not personally resent Mr. Balfour's invective, and would endeaver to keep at the remotest diesould enceaver to see the fundamental state of the second seeds to charge Mr. Ballour with misrepresenting Earl Stencer's treatment of prisoners when Earl Spencer was Vicercy of Ireland. He declared that Mr. Balfour when shown his error ought to have

GLADSTONE TAKES A HAND.

candor and of humans faeling the strong conriction that to those who administered the law in Ireland the life of a Nationalist was not of the same value as that of a "Loyalist." (Cheers.) Coming to the murdere at Mitchelstown he assured the Conservatives that nothing but repentance would silence the represely arising from that mistake. It would be heard again and again until the Government would be obliged to condemn what it has was given. (Cheers and counter cheers). The wanton slaughter of innocent men remained unpunished. The murexpected of an administration using as its instruments resident magistrates who were totally incompetent for performing their daties, or sometimes convicting men upon the loosest evidence? How could such an administration claim the character of honorable or pure or just? How could a government defending it call itself the champion of law and order? (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone, while

protesting against strong language, indulged in criticism, the chief feature of which was strength of epithet. He (Mr. Balfour) admitted that he had fallen into error regarding Earl Spencer's treatment of a member for Dublin harbor, but this mistake arese from defective information supplied him. Regarding the case of Kinsella, how was the Government to blame? The man who was supposed to have shot Kinsella was arrested, but the grand jury falled to indict him. The judge declared that there was no ovidence upon which to hold him. Mr. Gladstone had refrained from repeating the old story about Mr. Mandeville being tortured to death in prison, and he had done so because the facts in the case proved that Mr. Mandeville's imprisonment had nothing to do with his death. Similarly Mr. Gladtone, in his account of the riot at Mitchelstown, omitted to refer to the mob's attack apon the police, thereby distorting the truth about the affair.

In concluding, Mr. Balfour asked whether there could be better proof that the law was well and properly administered in Ireland than the evidence afforded by the fact that the Opposition was compelled to rely upon three or four cases, instanced time after time, as grievances. The assailants of the Government would not travel beyond the nartow limits of a few charges, which had often been rejuted. (Hear, hear.) They still relied upon statements which were rehashed and served anew, but of which the country must be heartily tired.

After short speeches by Mr. Dillon, Sir G. 0. Trevelyan and Mr. Balfour, with reference to the Gladstone government's treatment of political prisoners, the debate, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, was adjourned.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Ohronicle says President Cleveland uses strong but true language about protection. In regard to the Sackville matter it is satisfactory to find that he refers to LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Chronicle says President Claycland uses strong but true language but wanting in perspeculty and gentleman, with a wise nue nead, cam lace, smoothness though possessing all the other and most benevolent look, beg of a post-matter it is satisfactory to find that he refers to matter it is satisfactory to find that he refers to it is an occurrence to be deeply regretted. This is an occurrence to be deeply regretted. This is in marked contrast to Lord Salisbury's fliptant sarcasm. We hope that Lord Salisbury opens a new world of thought to the mind of the study of each of the above languages of gentleman, with a wise nue nead, cam lace, and most benevolent look, beg of a post-matter of the study of sound dropped into the box. To do so, as everyband knows, is illegal; but, won over by the old gentleman's importunity, the postmaster opens a new world of thought to the mind of man desirous of self-improvement, writing, etc., being given. Then with a Elizeor to Lord Sackville without delay.

TO SELL TON

HONORS FROM ROME.

BISHOP DOWLING TRANSLATED TO THE SEE OF HAMILTON.

Reverend Bichard A. O'Connor Made Bishop of Peterboro-Sketches of the Careers of the Two Prolates.

A Rome special to the New York Catholic News announces that the Right Rev. Joseph Thomas Dowling, Bishop of Peterboro, Canada, has been translated to the see of Hamilton to Richard A. O'Connor, Dean of Barrie, in the Archdiocese of Tororto, has been nominated for the see made vacant by the translation of Dr. Dowling.

PROBABLY CORRECT.

The despatch announcing these appointment The despatch announcing these appointment is no doubt correct, as it agrees with the general expectation of the clergy here. When the diocese of Peterboro' became vacant the surrounding bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, in accordance with the rules of the Church, made three numinations, from which the Pope usually selects as bishop the first named. The "dignissimus" was Rev. Father Dowling and the second the "Dignior" was Dewling, and the second, the "Dignior," was Rev. Father O'Connor. Father Dawling then got the bishopric, and now it falls to Father O'Connor.

DISHOP DOWLING'S CAREEE.

Bishop Dowling is a man in the prime of life. He was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, on February 28, 1840, and came to Canada when he was 11 years of age, dwelt and attended school in Hamilton during his boyhood, and in school in Hamilton during his toyhood, and in 1855 was entered as a student in St. Michael's College, Toronto. He studied in that institution until 1861 and taught classes there for a year. His theological education was completed in the Grand Seminary of Montreal. He was ordained priest on August 7th, 1864, by the Right Rev. Bishop Farrell, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton. On the 5th of October, of the same year, he was appointed paster of Mr. Ellis theespecial was that your administrative. What I said was that your administrative. It is characterized by these qualities."

In the said was that your administrative and the characterized by these qualities. That does not church in the town of Paris was unfinished, its completion having been delayed by garding the situation in Iroland have invarigations for the could not reasonable that could not reasonable the serious financial difficulties. He visited Chicago and the oil districts of Penneylvania, lectured and collected funds, and in two years, by these efforts and by the aid of his converge. was paid off The church has since been en-larged and decorated at an expense of about \$20,000. It was dedicated under the name of the "Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," on February 6th, 1881, and on the same day the zealous priest was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Hamilton. In 1885 he was appointed

ADMINISTRATOR OF THAT DIOCESE, holding that office until the appointment of Bishop Carbery, and on the death of Bishop Jamot he was appointed Bishop of Peterbaro', Archbishor Lynch performed the ceremony of consecration in Hamilton, on May 1st, 1887. Among the other incidents of his career, it may be mentioned that in 1877 he purchased the property on which stands the Paris Separate school and residence for the Sisters of St. Joseph, and in 1889 he was instrumental in the building of St. Patrick's church, Galt. He accompanied the Canadian pilgrims to Rome in 1877, assisted at the Golden Jubilee of Pops Pius IX., and presented that dignitary with an offering on behalf of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Hamilton.

BISHOP O'CONNOB'S CAREER. Richard Alphonsus O'Connor was born in Richard Alphonsus O'Connor was born in Listowel, Kerry, Irelard, on the 15th of April, 1838. Coming out to this country, he attended St. Michael's College from 1852 to 1858, re-ceiving there his classical and part of his theo-logical education. His theological studies were completed at the Grand Seminary, Monurcal. completed at the Grand Seminary, Montreal.
The various minor orders were conferred upon him by Bishop Bourget, and the subdeaconship, deaconship and priesthood by Archbishop Lynch. After his ordination as a priest in 1861 he did duty in the Gore of Toronto as curate to Rev. Fabler Mulligan, whom he succeeded in 1862. He afterwards was parish priest of Niagara Falls and of Adjalu, and on October 20 1870 he was appointed to succeed October 20, 1870, he was appointed to succeed Father Northgraves in Barrie. He has been apologized to Earl Spencer.

Referring to the case of Kinsella, Mr.
Gladstone quoted from a pamphlet written by a priest named D.llon engitled "The Murder of Kinsella," as furcing upon every man of Kinsella," as furcing upon every man of the Kinsella," as furcing upon every man of the control of Kinsella, as furcing upon every man of the control of

Mr. Tardel the editor of La Verite, Quebec, is in Ireland, and has been writing beauty of the green icle, the shocking poverty of its rural population, and the oppressive Miss Balfe is an actress. Her ex husbands police and millsary regime to which they are heretofore praised, or until the time came subjected. In one of these latters, relating when the solemn verdict of the whole country his experience on the way to Killarney, he his experience on the way to Killarney, he says—"I have been through the new settlements in the Canadian forests; I have seen the least advanced and the very poorest of ders were never even enquired into an our settlers; but I have never seen anything they ought to have been. But what could be to compare with the shocking state of things here. And cur settlers miserably poor as they may be, painful as may be their hard. thips which they have to endure, have at least consolation of hope. They know that, after a few years their labor will be crowned with comfort and independence, and they will be their own masters; but these unfortunates have no hope of improving their condition. They havely get the most miserable subsistence from the holdings they cultivate. After paying the ruinous rent imposed on them for improving the land, they are obliged to go or send their children to England to earn a few pounds every year. Such in a few words is the result of the landlord system in this part of the country. On landing I was envious to witness an eviction. I do not want any longer to see one, for I am certain that I should either die On landing I was anxious to witness an or say something that would place me in the grip of the price and prolong my stay in-

LANGUAGES COMPARED.

The following are reckened merits in a language: Richness, that is a large number of words; abundance of forms, that is: the richness of inflexions of the words, power of easily forming enphonious compounds, smoothness and softness, meledy of tone, strength, expressiveness, olearness and per-spiculty; dignity, variety of sound. Some of these qualities are perceptible only to the car. others to the eye and car. The language that would possess them all in the highest degree would be the one approaching neare \$ to perfection. But most possess some at the expense of others. Thus English is rich in words but poor in inflactions, and suphonious both in articulate sounds and in its accent. It is strong and expressive, but not sufficiently emooth and perspicuous, and fairly expressive, but wanting both in strength and dig-nity. Irish is rich in words, infections, has a power of forming compounds not possessed by either English or French, is soft, and yet strong, expressive, perspicaous; has great variety of sound, but is somewhat wanting in dignity. Ancient Greek was a magnificent language in all respects, but had not the variety of sound of Irish. German is a fine language but wanting in perspeculty and a man desirous of self-improvement,

THE LATE MR. P. O'BRIEN. SAD SUDDEN DEATH OF THE CASHIER OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. Another well known citizen in the person of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, cashler of the Royal Cana-dian Insurance Company, has had the unrelenting hand of death suddenly laid upon him. The deceased young gentleman was in the prime of iife, being but 33 years of age. For the last thirteen years he had been in the employ of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and his faithful services and attention to business won for him rapid advancement until at his death he held one of the most responsible positions in the ails of the company. He was in apparent good health all last week, and for the two or three days perceding his death was more than usually pleasant and witty. Last night he went to his home, at 25 Dowd street, in the best of humor, and retired about ten o'clock. Shortly afterand retired about ten o'clock. Shortly after-wards he summoned his mother and asked for a glass of water. When she returned he raised himself slightly in the bed with the intention of taking the glass from her, but before he could do so he fell back dead. The decased gentleman was greatly respected by all who knew him, and the intelligence of his death will be received with surpressed and regret by his many friends. with surprise and regret by his many friends, but by none more so than those who met him yesterday. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed to the Council of Public Instruction:—Henry R. Gray, of Montreal, instead of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, who has resigned; Dr. A. Cameron, M.P.P., of Huntingdon, to fill the charge to which the Protestants have right since the creation of the diocese of Nicolet, under the authority of Act 39 Victoria, chapter 15, section 13; the Rev. William J. Shaw, LL.D., Moutreal, instead of Dr. Mathews, who has resigned, and A. W. Kneeland, Montreal, instead of the Hor. James Ferrier, deceased.

Ferrier, deceased.

The following are appointed to the magistracy:—M. Luc Victor Marchessault, of West Shefford, for the peace for the district of Bedford; MM. Arthur Decoy. Zephirin Joubert, Joseph Gascon, Narcisse Paquet and Francois Charbonneau, of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul; Ferdinand Belanger and Honore Bergeron, of the parish of Satut Martin; Joseph Desormeau, Cyrille Taillefer, Treflé Leonard, Alphonse Edmond Gagnon and Philias Nadon, of the parish of Saint Rose; Narcisse Brisebois, Felix Cote and Philias Laurin, of the parish Felix Cote and Philias Laurin, of the parish of Saint Dorothee, in the county of Laval.

HOW TO SAVE THE EYESIGHT.

Next to sunlight the incandescent light gives best illumination for reading, and all notions of the injurious effects on the eyes of the electric

The vast majority of people who wear glasses can see well without them. They use them to avoid a constant strain on the eyes. The act of focalization is a muscular one and uses up nervous energy.
The oversighted eye, in which the focus comes

The overagined eys, in which the rocus comes behind the vetina, has to perform this muscular act continually. The results are headaches, irritability, and nausea. The only remedy in such cases is to wear glasses.

The near-sighted child should wear spectacles, because they are the best preventive against increase of near-sightedness, and also because he loses a great part of his education in not being able to see more than a few feet away.

able to see more than a few feet away.

For the eyes in a healthy state there is but

one safe wash—pure cold water. When the eyelids are inflamed the best lotion is a weak solution of salt and water. Never apply poultices to the eyes or use "eye waters" without the advice of a physician.

At the first symptoms of nearsightedness spectacles should be worn. There is a great deal of popular prejudice against spectacles, but there are two good reasons why they should be worn and only two. One is that we see better,

and the other that the strain on the eyes may be relieved. be relieved.

In reading the book or paper should be held at a distance of from ten to fifteen inches from the eyes. The reader's position should be such that the light may full on the book and not on the eyes. The light itself should be sufficient. Nothing is so injurious to the eyes as poor light—Medical Classics.

HOMELY MEN, ATTENTION. "I talked yesterday with Louise Bulie,"

writes Clara Belle in the Philadelphia Press and she declares toat marriage with handsome men is a failure. She has tried it AN EDITOR WHO DOES NOT LIKE twice, and has just cleared herself by law WHAT HE SAW IN IRELAND. twice, and has just cleared herself by law from both. 'And I will not give up my freedom again,' she declared, positively, until I am wooed by a man who concests his good qualities of mind and heart behind have both been in town of late, and I saw them walking down Broadway together. Upon meeting their joint ex-wife, they bowed impressively, lifted their hate, and got no show of response whatever from the angry woman. One of them was George Herbert (Leonard) and the other William Harcourt (King). The parenthetically en-closed portions of their names are dropped for stage use. They are good locking fellows, and each won Miss Balfe while playing the lover to her on the stage. Perhaps infelicitous matrimony serves valuably in advertising theatrical people, but incidentally it causes more unhappiness than the consorious public

MUSIC OF THE ANCIENIS.

is inclined to suppose."

The Egyptian flute was only a cow's hern with three or four holes in it, and their herp or lyre had only three atrings; the Greek lyre had only seven strings and was very small, being held in one hand; the Jawish trumpets that made the walls of Jariche fall down were only rama' horns; their flute was the same as the Egyptian; they had no inatrumental music but by persuevion, of which the greatest boast made was the pealtery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire strings, and struck with an iron needle or stick; their sackbut was something like a bigpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine, and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the pealtery. They had no written music; had scarcely a vewel in their language, and yet. according to Josephus, they had 200,000 musicians playing at the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, Mozart would have died in such a concert in the greatest of agony.—Chicago Heraid.

A DISINFECTANT FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

A new disinfecting compound for purifying the atmosphere of the slot-room has just been presented to the Berlin Medical Scolety. Oils of rosemary, lavinder and thyme, in the proportion of ten, two and two and one half parts respectively, are mixed with nitric acid in the proportion of thirty to one and one-half. The bottle should be shaken before using, and a sponge saturated with the compound left to diffuse by evaporation.

NEVER WRITE IN ANGER.

An ill-tempered letter, once sent, will em-bitter a lifetime. We once heard of an old gentleman, with a wise fine head, calm face,

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, known to me." H. A. Archen, M. D., Kills, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes diknown to me." H. A. Abonen, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

gestion,
Without injurious medication.

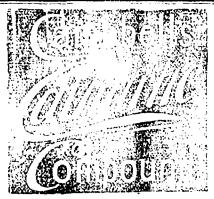
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\$9.50 FREE. LADIES TAILOR.

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BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING Any person can cut and fit any article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcomes the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is sostimple that a child it is parsolid can cut and fit as correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathematical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to fission to riean people, how to fit round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the secrets of dressmaking by the French tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern goes with above system that is alone worth \$5 to any lady. Worth's system sells the world over at \$10, but we have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send it to you with the instruction book and the extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to The Ladias' Homes Magazine. A beautifully illustrated ladies' journal, filled with charming sories, tanhon notes, art needle work and all home subjects, for \$1. To indicate the state of t

heaming face, the old gentleman tore the let MASS, N FRANCE. WHEN COURTS ter into fragments, and scattering them to the wind, exclaimed, "Ah! I have pre-served my friend." The fact is, he had written a letter in a state of irritation, which was probably unjust and burtful, but which he had wisely recalled. Writton words remain," is not only a proverb, but a very grave caution; and hence the advice, never write in anger, or, as any rate, to keep your letter until you are cool, or have considered upon it.



Curea Chrorie Constitutions

Costi eness, and all Complairta arising from a disordered and of the Liver, tempant and bas Bewels, such as Desponda un Entlonifor. Milos: Affections, Mondache. Hearthurn, Aridly of the St. such, Rhoumalism, Los of Appetite, Gravel, Kerve s Bol of a Namen, en Vomiting, Ar. Children Like 1. 1 Moting a rowert! Book of the constitute to the costs, does not discress Naises, and without gripling, licertain in the cf. (8, and the fective in small does a In Equid form. Farge bottles, 25 cents each.

BAN Note.—This favorate mediaine is put up fin eval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label, Beware of imitations, efuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed





A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having feiled, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many berbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consump-The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1033 Race Street, Philadelphia

OPEN.

It had always been a custom with the legal world of France to against at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, celebrated at the opening of the judicial courts; and this year it is gratifying to see that the good old custom has been adhered to in a large number of planes. Even Paris has had its " Messe Rouge," colebrated at the Sante-Chapelle, in presence of the Archbishop.

PAID FOR HER PLEASURE. Mrs. Vencering-Really, my dear doctor, you must come to my last. The Lucy's coming-out affair, you know, and I shall take no

refusal—none at asl. Dr. Byghte-Well, you ree, my dear madem, I mm a very bary man. By time is not my own—— Mrs. Veneering Sy to mere. Include the visit in your left. There I shall expect you. Good-by.—Petrone, Belletin.

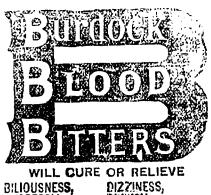


destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 862.

Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dame Ezilda Rivet, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action in separa ion as to property, against her hus band, Zephirin Poirier, merchant of the same place.

Montreal, 26th October, 1888. GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION PROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN,

And every special of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & C. Proprietora mo.

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Thio Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Medessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully. vet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMAG KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, aud, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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Its Scarching and Healing Proporties are Enown Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

To is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling. Abscesses, P 164, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatisn and every kind of Skin Disease, it has neve

been kown to fail
Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford atreet London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 88s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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Manitoban ... 2975 Capt. Nunan.
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Nestorian ... 2689 Capt. John France. Newfoundland ... 319 Capt. C. Mylius.
Nowfoundland ... 319 Capt. C. Mylius.
Norweglan ... 3523 Capt. R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian ... 3305 Capt. R. H. Hughes.
Parisian ... 5359 Lieut W H Smith, RNR Prussian 3630 Capt. J. Ambury.

Prussian 3630 Capt. J. Ambury.

Rosarian 3500 Capt. J. McKillop.

Sardiniau 4376 Capt. Joseph Ribchio.

Sarmatian 3617 Capt. Wm. Richardson

Scandinavian. 3685 Capt. John Park.

Siberian 3964 Capt. R. P. Moore.

Waldonsian 2250 Capt. Whyte.

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FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA
HALIFAX:
Polynesian Thursday, Nov. 29
Sarmatian Thursday, Dec. 13
Parietan Thursday, Dec. 27
Sardinian Thursday, Jan. 10
At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West. Grand Trunk Railway Train from the Wost.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerige, \$25.50. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland

Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer age, \$25 EO. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.-The steam-

age, \$6.00. GLASGOW LINE.-During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly frem Glasgow for Boston, and regulary from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow rom Ecston :

The steamers of the Glusgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glargow

From Philadelphia : Grecian About Nov. 30 Manitoban About Dec. 14

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to Liver-pool and Glasgew, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada pool and Glasgew, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Boston Portland or Halifax.—Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Haliax and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Gress Western Railways (Morchants' Despatch), vi. Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company. Through Rates and Through Eils of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quald Coleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmite & Co. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf No. 8, Bromen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bro., & Co., 103 Leadenhall street, E.C., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothere. James street, Liverpool; Allane, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto C. W. Robinson, 136, Sp. James street, 74 St. C. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hali; D. Buttersby, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street, or A. B. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James

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BREAKFAST

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"By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a carotal application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resiss every tendency to discess. Hundreds of subtio maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a tatal chaif by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlahed frame."— Civi Service Guzetta."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold

ine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address JAMES RPPS & CO., Homopathic Chemists, ally, between the nours of I and 4. or hy lemost

the state of the s

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitade of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially Reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, Dec. 4.-Those who see them 40. gether say that nothing is more touching than the absolute unselfishness of the devotion of the Queen to the Empress Frederick. The Queen's one thought from morning to night is to minister to ber daughter's comfort and to endeavor to diminish her grief. The smallest wish of the Empressis attented to and carried out with the most affectionate assiduity. The Empress is looking very worn and tired, and sleeps badly. But the rest and quiet of Windsor which she enjoys thoroughly and which she and her daughters never weary of expanating on, are already beginning to have good effect on her health and spirits. There was something very touching in the visit of the Queen and Empress Frederick to Stafford on Tuesday. Rain was falling in torrents as they alighted from the carriage which brought them from Paddington. The Empress were a heavy coif of craps, which Prussian etiquettee prescribes. Lady Churchill, also a widow, carried a large cross of white flowers, which the Queen had prepared with her own hands. Lord Tarbat received them at pany of her husband caused the Empress to burnt into tears. Both she and the Queen remained for some time in the green libert. the last visit she paid to Stafford House in comburst into tears. Both she and the Queen remained for some time in the green library, where the Queen spoke many words of womanly sympa by to Lord and Lady Stafford, Lord and Lady Tarbat, Lord Ronald Gower and Lady appropriate to Lordon, propose to entertain him at a banquet as the guest of the National Liberal and expressed strong boxe, who were there. sympa by to Lord and Lady Swallows, and Lady Lady Tarbat, Lord Ronald Gower and Lady Alexandra Leverson Gower, who were there, and expressed strong hope that the Duke of Sutherland would quickly return to England.

There is no attempt to disguise the object of the economical reforms in the Royal household. It has become clear that no Parliament will sanction grants to the grandchildren of the Queen, excepting only children of the Prince Queen, excepting only children of the Prince than the Royal household. The remarks of Lord Salisbury are severely condemned by the Liberals, and, as they have been resented by the Indian press as a gratuitous insult, deeply deplored by many Conservatives. imperative duty to save as much money as possible in order that all her descendants may be adequately provided for by herself. It is quite certain that the Duke of Connaught and Princess Eester is will be the Queen's principal

late Princess Alice. Lerd Salisbury's visit to Edinburgh has been an unqualified triumph from beginning to end. There has not been a hitch. The meeting in the Oorn Exchange was enthusiastic and representhe most interesting and striking incident of the whole programme was the presentation of the whole programme was the presentation of the addresses of sixty-two Unionist associations in the same building on Friday in the presence of over six thousand people. Those who know Sootland know that these vast meetings and enthusiastic assemblages are a sign of a change of lynching R R. Hawes, charged with the that will be as lasting as the so-called Conservation murder of his wife and child. Many of the tism, from which they are a reaction.

Lady Burdett Coubte's parties are always suc

to look after, namely, those of the late Duke of Albany, of Princess Christian and of the

cessful Nothing could have been pleasanter than her dinner reception on Wednesday even-ing. Among the guests in Stration street Lady Galway was conspicous in black diamonds with the famous crutch stick, Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American Minister, looked charming in gray and gold. Lerd Clan William related Irish stories with much humor. Mr. Edward Stan-hope, Ashmend Bartlett discussed the new chief commissionership. The Rev. Henry Write of Savory chapel, seated that out of the 1,500 couples which he had assisted to join together only one pair had found marriage a failure.

E LONDON, Dec. 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill's action in the House of Commons last evening with regard to what is known as the Suakim movement created quite a sensation and opened the eyes of the Government to the certainty that it will go hard with them if they attempt any operations in the Soudan not previously explained and specifically authorized. Receiving a flippant reply to his very natural and ex-tremely pertinent questions from Mr. Stanbops, secretary of war, Lord Churchill suddenly moved an adjournment in order, as he stated, to enable a discussion of the propriety of sending to Suakim a small British force to play second fiddle to the Egyptians. The motion was wholly unexpected, and Lord Churchill's action plainly indicates that even Tories revolt against the Government's recent tactics in

Egypt.
President Cleveland's message to Congress is still a prominent subject of discussion, comment and criticism both in and out of political circles. The paragraph beginning—'As we view the achievements of aggregated capital," etc., attracts the most attention and is regarded as an appropriate the most attention and is regarded as an appropriate the most attention and is regarded. entirely new departure in the composition and scops of a state document, the significance of which it would be impossible to exaggrerate.

It is stated upon the highest authority that

the large increase in the British naval strength which the Admiralty officials have promised with an air of self-satisfaction, manifestly inwith an air of self-satisfaction, manifestly in-sended to convey the impression that the supremacy of the British navy had once more been established beyond dispute, really amounts only to the addition of three ironclads, two barbettes and one turnett ship.

Haneard, for many years the official re-porter and publisher of "Hansard's Parliamen-tary Debates," will cease to act in that capacity on January 1st. From the monopoly his house

on January 1st. From the monopoly his house has enjoyed he has amassed an immense fortune. Hansard will be succeeded by the firm of Macrae, & Curtice Co.

LOYDON, Dec. 6.—It is now thought probable, in view of the premature publicity view to the

LOWDON, Doc. 6.—It is now thought probable, in view of the premature publicity given to the Government's intentions in Egypt, that more English troops will be sent to Snakim before an attack upon the Arab besiegers is ordered. Instructions have been issued to the authorities at Woolwich arsenal that military stores, intended to be forwarded to Egypt, must take precedence over all others and that passenger steamers shall be employed in their transportation if by that means they can be despatched more rapidly than in Government transports, ly than in Government transports.

The Daily News asserts that if the Freuch

not hurt. W. A. Bird was snot in the right shoulder, the ball passing entirely through The Dally News asserts that if the Freech Government persists in pushing its measure to necesse its revenue by the imposition of an income tax it will be everwhelmingly defeated.

The first runual meeting of of the united committee on the taxation of ground ront; and

 $\{(\lambda_{i,j}^{(i)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}}, (\lambda_{i,j}^{(i)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}}^{(i)}, ($

values was convened in the estminster Palace Hotel last evening. Lord Hobhouse acted as chairman, and Earl Comption, one of the largest of the great land owners of London, was asked to accept the permanent presidency. It was resolved that taxation was unjust unless it were based upon the true values imparted to the land

by improvements.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Pat Malloy, the recusant witness, was brought before the Parnell commission this morning. He proved a most unsatisfactory witness. To the surprise of the Court and the mortification of the Times Court and the mortification of the Times counsel be swore he knew nothing to connect the Irish leaders with the crimes at Phoenix Park and elsewhere. He denied everything to which he was expected to testify by the prosecution, and with the most skilful questionic the Attorney-General could get nothing out of him. It appeared that the witness knew little of the crimes that had been perpetrated in Ireland beyond what was familiar to everybody, and it came out that the Times' agent had cooked up charges to which the witness was expected to testify. This disc' same has a most damaging effect on the Times' case.

General Cassolo, Spanish minister of war, has resigned his portfolio. It is believed this action was the result of differences in the Cabinet with regard to Spain's attitude toward Germany and the Trip'e Alliance, Germany has sought to procure a pledge of neutrality from Spain in case of war with F rance, and General Cassolo is credited with stradily opposing such policy.

Mr. Bright's condition continues to fluctuate.

policy.
Mr. Bright's condition continues to fluctuate. He passed an easier night and is better this morning.

General du Barael has issued a manifesto declaring that as, to a necessity of a plebiscite, he is of the same opinion as Gen. Boulanger. A daught er of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who died rece atly, was buried on Wednesday in Woking cemetery in a wicker coffin. The interment vas unattended by any ceremony, and, with the exception of the silent placing of independent, to control our own af-

being repaired, and the great Radical had to

content himself with the old established mode of disposing of the dead. Mr. Arnoid White, in his tastimony before the committee of the House of Lords investigatthe committee of the House of Lords investigating what is known as the sweating system as practiced on employes of the Government, said that he knew women who were working in the some regret and under a sense of grave practiced on employes of the Government, said that he knew women who were working in the Chatham and other Government yarus who were cheated out of portions of thefr wages, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the author of "Robtl Eismere," states that she has received only £100 from the American publishers of her book although fully 100,000 copies have been sold by

them

Alabama State troops, arrived here this of his ability to prevent any further attainst at mob violence. There was much excitement several Places Below Quebec Experience a trembing of the Earth. morning with five companies and is confident somewhat to-day.

THE SHERIFF AMRESTED FOR MURDED.

Sheriff Smith, in an interview to day, said he deeply regretted the occurrences of list night, out he felt that he had simply done his duty in upholding the majesty of the law. He said he gave the mob ample warning and d'd not give the order to fire upon the jail.

deny that a very large percentage of the people of Canada would be greatly benefitted by a free interchange of commodities with the United States. But there are some of them who take the ground that, " although by that policy great material advantages would be secured, we are ment vas unattended by any ceremony, and, mess of pottage. We intend to be with the exception of the silent placing of several wreaths on the grave, there was no display. Mr. Bradlaugh desired to have his daughter's remains cremated, but the retort was being repaired, and the great Radical had to tility to the Mother Country for the sake of g iln." As I said, to a certain extent I agree with these persons. But this is too important responsibility, but I must say that the time has come-and there gentlemen have compelled us to face the terus—for a little plain speaking as to the pottion which we occupy toward England in this matter. It is known to every man who has played any im-LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Tories are loth to for portant part in Canadian politice—it is known

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castorial

give Lord Randolph Churchill for his precipi- | perfectly well that before Confederation was tate onslaught on the Government in the Suakum matter, and the rumored attempt to expol him from the Carlton club has been confirmed. Whatever trepidation the promoters of own hands. Lord Tarbat received them at this scheme may have felt was allayed by the the door. They at once followed him apptairs to the room where the Duchess was lying and the Queen placed the cross beside the body of the dead friend. The recollection of the dead friend. The recollection of the chief, will not be the contract of the room where the find the second that the scheme may have felt was allayed by the scample of the smaller for the contract of the scheme that the scheme may have felt was allayed by the case the scheme may have felt was allayed by the case the scheme may have felt was allayed by the case the scheme may have felt was allayed by the case the scheme may have felt was allayed by the scheme may

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET

Her lajesty has three other families PEACEMAKERS LOSE THEIR LIVES k after, namely, those of the late Duke IN BIRMINGHAM WHILE ARGUING WITH LYNCHERS.

> The Mob Fired Upon by the Military and Several Persons Killed and Wounded-U.S. Citizens Suffer-The Sheriff

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9 —A crowd which had been collecting on the streets for several hours last night, at midnight advanced on the county jail with the intention best citizens tried to reason with the crowd and prevent trouble and some lost their lives in the attempt. When the crowd was within a few feet of the jail door and had falled to heed numerous warnings the officers opened fire on them, killing three men instantly, fatally wounding seven and wounding more or less seriously about 30 others. The following is a full list of the killed and wounded: M. B. Throckmorton, postmaster and a very prominent and popular citizen, killed. He was about 30 years of age and leaves a wife and one child. An unknown negro was shot in the lungs and died this morning. J. R. Mc-Coy was in the front of the crowd when the firing commenced and fell at the first volley. A. B. Tarrant was shot in the back. After the first volley he lay down on the ground with the hope of avoiding the flying bullets, but a ball killed him as he lay on his face. A. D. Bryant was shot through the heart. He was standing near the front and was doing his best to restrain the crowd from going any nearer. He fell at the first voiley and died instantly. C. C. Tate was shot through the hip, thigh and loin. He is dying. He is a painter and lived at East Col. Birt Smith (a l red), shot through the right lung, died to the morning. Lawrence Fitzhugh, a civil engineer, was badly wounded. He was shot through the shoulder. Charles Bailey was shot through the head, it is thought fatelly. A. J. Scheide, a mechanic, was shot in the left side, and it is thought he will die. He came recently from Kalamszeo, Mich. Several of his companions were wounded, but less cerlously. Charles Junkins was shot in the back of the head, the ball coming out in the centre of his forehead. He largered until 10 o'clock this morning. Branden was wounded in the thigh and able once and died about 10 o'clock this morning. J. W. Mont-gomery received a slight wound in the left Mr. Birkley was shot through both legs below the knee while sitting on the rear porch of the residence of Mr. W. Siddons. Charles Bailey, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was shot in the right side. His wound is not necessarily fatal. John H. Merritt was shot the ug's the calf of

the left leg. Matt Kennedy was shot in both legs below the knee, the right leg being

badly shattered, the left a flesh wound. He

state from which the superior will not undertake to defend it .- Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoil.

FUTURE-HIS SON-IN-LAW ABRESTED

Paris, Dec. 8 .- Captain Drieans, who was married recently to one of Gen. Boulanger's daughters, has been placed under arrest for a

Gen. Boulanger has sent a circular to the electors of the departments of Somme and Charente interieure, announcing his intention to represent the Department of the Nord in the Chamber of Deputies, and his consequent resig-nation of the seats for which he was returned by the first two departments. In the circular he describes the chamber as an assembly of incapables. He thanked the electors for their support of the cause of revision of the constitution and concludes as follows:—"The hour of general deliverance approaches. United as we

la France, vive la Republique."

Boulangist conferences held at St. Die and Epinall resulted in conflicts in which several persons were injured. The police cleared the

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

A TRANSHIPMENT OF HALIBUT TO BOSTON AL-LOWED TO BE MADE UNDER THE NOSES

OF DOMINION OFFICIALS. NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- A Halifax special to the World says an important move in the practical settlement of the vital point in the fishe controversy was made here to day, Monday. The American schooner N. A. Banks arrived from the banks with a cargo of halibut. She came into port estensibly for repairs under the treaty of 1818. Capt. Cambell decided to land part of lists. Capp. Campon documents pay part of his cargo here, enter it at customs pay day, Monday, he landed 8,000 pounds of halt-bur, packed the fish on the public wharf, right under the noses of the customs officers, and de-livered it to the agent for the Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Steamship company, who shipped it on the steamer Carroll, which sails for Boston to-morrow. Consul-General Phelan admits that the transhipment had taken place. and said the fact apoke for itself. The shipment was made under the modus vivendi, but under the rights claimed by the United States under the bonding arrangements of the treaty of Washington. Beyond this he refused to give any information. It is known, however, that Consul General Phelan has been in constant telegraphic communication with Secretary Bay-ard all day. The Dominion officials know about the transhipment, and the fact that they have not interfered is taken as evidence that the

accomplished, and since Confederation has been accomplished, the English Government have in the most unmistakuble fashion given the Government of Canada to understand that from that time forth we must not expect that the English people or the English Government should be called upon to take any very active part in the defence or protection of Canada, that we were strong and populous enough to rely on our own resources, that if we should unhappily come into collision with any power, and especially with the people of the United States, it was to our own arms and to our own tout hearts that we must look for protestion. I have no quarrel with the English Government for taking this action. On the contrary, I say frankly that it would have been no kindness, but rather a cruel mockery, to have allowed us to suppose that they could render us any censiderable aid or assistance, when they knew that it would, it all probability, be beyond their power to afford it. But that being so, it follows as a necessary consequence that when a paramount State has ceased to be able to protect a dependency, it is not in a position to exact obsdience from that dependency, at any rate so far as regards the dealings of that dependency with another

ALL ABOUT BOULANGER

HIS PROSPECTS OF A VIOTORY IN THE NEAR

month by the military authorities for publishing a book without the sanction of the war office.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8 .- It is believed here

that the Boulangists are receiving funds from a Russian source. The statement is made that the Boulangists and Russian Chauvinists have agreed to neglect no chance of forceing an alli-

pance between Franca and Russia.

Parts, D.c. 9.—The book written by Capt.

Driant, for the publication of which he was arrested, is entitled "Guerre de Demain." It describes with imaginative detail the coming war of Revenche, the military subjection of Germany and the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. Pictorial advertisements represent Frenchmen as bayoneting Germans.

not hurt. W. A. Bird was shot in the right shoulder, the ball passing entirely through him and coming out near the spinal cord. Most of the wounded are in the hospital, Col. Themas J. Jones, of the Scoond Ragiment of point now in dispute on the fishery question.

| SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE,

St. Flavie, Que., Dec. 7.—A strong shock of cartbquake was felt here about 9.25 a.m. which lasted 4 or 5 seconds.

RIMOUSKI, Que., Dec. 7.--The earthquake was fels very much at this place. The Bishop's palace trembled violently, but no damage was

MANIGOUAGAN, Que., Dec. 7.—An earthquake shock, lasting about half a minute, occurred at 9,25 this morning. It was not felt east of Pente-

cost. TROIS PISTOLES, Que., Dec. 7.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 9.35 this more-

FATHER POINT, Que., Dec. 7.—A strong carthquake was felt here at 9.26 a.m. from east

FIVE PERSONS CREMATED SAD FATAL PIRE AT BLYTH — & G.T.R. FREIGHT

HOUSE DESTROYED.

BLYTH, Oat., Dec. 6 .- Michael Dwyer's house, Morris township, was destreyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. His wife and her daughter, Mrs. Clennar, and the latter's three young children were hurned to death. Mr. Dwyer and one child escaped, but were badly burned. The fire started from an ash barrel at thoride of the house. Mrs Ciennan perialized by attempting to rescue one of her children. The house was constructed of logs and was completely destroyed together with

its contents.
GUELPH, Oat., Dec. 6.—The Grand Trunk freight shed was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The building was a very large wooden one and contained a great quantity of freight, nearly all of which were destroyed. Six care loaded with general freight were also totally consumed,

SALISBURY'S BLUNDER.

HE GETS HIMSELF INTO HOT WATER FOR HAVING

CALLED AN INDIAN CANDIDATE BLACK. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Tribune's London says Lord Salisbury has got himself into diffi-culty by calling the former Indian candidate for Holborn a black man. In fact, Dadabhai Naoroji is not black, but tawny or swarthy. Herbert Gladstone is displeased with Lord Salisbury, whom he considers eingularly rude and insulting. He told the Liberal Club at Luten, he knew both Naoroji and Lord Salisbury, and of the two, Lord Salisbury is the darker. "At of the two, Lord Salisbury is the darker. "At any rate," continued this censor of the prime minister's manners, "Lord Salisbury has a black beard and his hair is dark, while Naoroji's countenance is European and his hair and beard

gray. Cooler critics than Herbert Gladatone think Lord Salisbury made a mistake. Black is a term of offence to Indians, partly because the term of offence to Indians, partly because the average Anglo-Indian is in the habit of referring to 200,000,000 of the Queen's subjects as "damned niggers." The Anglo-Indian press is horrified, or a section of it is, by Lord Salisbury's alip. The Radical press of London, which invariably uses moderate and decorous language, is still more horrified. The Daily News calls Lord Salisbury himself a buffoor. The Star sorows over Lord Salisbury's phrase as a wanton and stupid insult. The Pall Mall a wanton and stupid insult. The Pall Mall Gazette, by way of making things pleasant all around, publishes a caricature of another cabi-net minister as a blubber-lipped negro. On the whole the black man may be gratified to Lord Salisbury for the interest he has excited.

CHURCHILL BURNING HIS BOOTS.

London, Dec. 7.—Hot as Tory anger is over Lord Randolph Churchill's attack the Tory party cannot afford to quarrel with its only leader, who has a strong hold on the country. Lord Randolph is perhaps testing rather severely the attachment of Tory democracy to its real chief. He does not care for office and does

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-During the past few days a little better enquiry has been experienced owing to a slight improvement in the country roads. Sales of city strong bakers have transpired at \$6, with that figure shaded for large lots. Quotations are very irregular, different holders having different ideas as to selling prices. Stocks in store have increased 4,000 bbls during the week, being now 92,727 bbls, against 32,363 bbls week, being now 92,727 bbls, against 32,363 bbls at this time last year, showing an increase of 60,000 bbs. We quote prices nominal as follows:—Patent winter, \$6.25 to \$6.50; patent spring, \$6.25 to \$6.75; straight roller, \$5.65 to \$5.60; extra, \$5.45 to \$5.60; superfine, \$5.00 to \$5.15; cut down superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.80; strong bakers', \$5.50 to \$6.90; Ontario bage, extra, \$2.70 to \$2.75; city strong bakers' (140 lb sacks), \$6.00 to \$6.15. lb sacks), \$6 00 to \$6 15.

OATMEAL, &c.—Stocks are more liberal and prices are easier, sales being reported at \$2 35 to \$2.40 for standard in bags and \$2.50 for granulated. Rolled oats \$5.40 to \$5.50. Cornmeal

\$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags.

Bran, &c.—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50. Shorts firm at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Moullie \$25

Shorts firm at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Moullie \$25 to \$27 per ton.

WHEAT.—The stock of wheat, in this city, increased 76,914 tushels during the week to 423,919 bushels, against 116,412 bushels a year ago, showing an increase of 307,607 bushels. In this market things are dull, although the sale was reported of a lot of No. 1 Manitoba hard on p. t. Prices here are nominal as follows:—Manitoba, No. 1 hard, \$1 24 to \$1 25 and No. 2 at \$1 22 to \$1 23. Sales of Canada red winter wheat have been made at points west of Toronto at 98c to \$1 05.

CORN.—Market quiet and prices nominal at

CORN.—Market quiet and prices nominal at 45c to 47c in bond. PEAS-The market continues very dull, and in the absence of business to any extent, we quote 75c to 77c per 66 lbs.

OATS—The market rules quite with a down-

ward tendency in prices, sales of car lots being reported on track at 37c to 372c per 32 lbs. Sales along the line have also been made at equal to 37c per 32 lbs here.

Barley.—The market has exhibited an easy

temper, sales of good malting quality being reported at 68c to 73c. Feed barley is quoted at 60c to 63c. BUCKWHEAT.-The sale is reported of a car load in the country at 52c per 48 lbs. Here we

MALT.—A few small sales have been made for out-town delivery at \$1.05 to \$1.20 as to quality. SEEDS.—The market for timothy has been quiet. We quote prices nominally \$2 te \$2.15 per bushel, and red clover seed, \$6 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-The market is dull and decidedly lower for pork, sales of Canada short cut meas being reported at \$18 for good sized lots, and quotations range from \$18 to \$19. Western short cut clear is also quiet at \$18 to Western short cut clear is also quiet at \$18 to \$18.50 Lard is 10 lower with sales of Western in pails at 10 c. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per bri, \$18.00 to 19.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bri, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Mess pork, western, per bri, \$17.00 to \$00.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 13 c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10 to 00c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 12 to 18c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 5 c to 6c.

DRESSED HOOS—Receipts have increased considerably during the past week, and sales of

Children Gry for

PIANO FORTES UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., RAILTHORE, 23 and 24 East Baltimore Street. York, 112 Fifth Av. Washington, 817 Market St WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONIREAL 18-13

car lots have transpired at \$7.35 to 7.50 per 100 lbs, smaller lots bringing \$7.75. The market clease serier at \$7 to \$7.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-The market for choice creamery is trm and outside figures are obtainable for really choice qualities. Several lots of Eastern Townships butter have been received lately, a very small p oportion of which was really fine. Morrieburg has also been coming in, and selling at 22: to 23c for choice single packages, and really fancy Townships have brought 22c to 23c. Straight lots of Townships however have been placed at 19c to 19½c. Western is quiet but steady at 16c to 18 as to quality. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, finest, 25c to 26c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; East in Townships, 19c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Ren frew, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c. ROLL BUTTER—The receipts of roll butter. which are fair, meet with a good demand at 18c to 19c, quite a number of sales being reported

at these figures, chiefly at the outside rate
CHEESE—The market continues very firm under a good stea ly demand from the other side. Since our last is us a large Ingereell buyer representing a large London house was in the city, and he stated that not more than 8,000 to 9,000 noxes remained unsold in his section. We quote the market firm at 117 to 12c for finest white. the latter figure having been refused for a line of about 1,000 boxes. We quote prices as follows:—Finest September, 112c to 12c; finest late August, 111; fine, 11c; medium, 101 to 101: inferior, 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs-The situation is about the same as reported last week, prices remaining steady at '8½ to 19c for limed, and 20c for fresh held. Strictly new laid, 25c. Receipts are light.

BEANS—The market is easy at \$1.60 to \$1.70 for car lots, and \$1.75 to \$2 for smaller lots.

HONEY—The sale was made yesterday of a lot faith time of extracted honey. if eight tins of extracted honey at 11c, and we

quote 10c to 11½c as to quality. Comb honey is sready at 13c to 16c as to quality.

Breswax - Market quiet at 23c to 25c.

Hors.—The market is dull and lower, the sale of another lot of 50 bales of Cazaville hors being reported at 20c, which is 2c below last week's Another of seven bales of 1888 crop

reported as showing good quality, was sold at 13c. We quote old 6c to 8c.

Hay —The market is firm under a good demand for Ontario, and we quote pressed hay in this market at \$12 to \$15 per ton as to quality. Sales have been made within the past few days at \$16 per ton delivered at Hamilton points, and

\$15.75 to \$16 at Torento points. DRESSED POULTRY, —A better demand has been experienced for turkeys, and choice lots have been sold for shipment at 9 to 91c per 1b., the bulk of the offerings, however, selling at 8c to 8 c. Small loss of chickens were sold at 5c to 5 per lb., but choice stock is worth 6 to 7c, and geese about the same. Duck at 8 to 91c, GAME.—Partridges are rather scarce and sell well at 60c to 65 per brace. Venison saddles

are in good demand at 12c per lb. No carcases

are in the market. ASHES.—The market is again lower with sales of first pots at \$4 05, and at \$3 55 for seconds. Pearls are a glut on the market. One sale of firm pots was made for the American market at

FRUITS, &c.

Apples-The market is as dull and unsatisfactory as it can be imagined, sales of foreign fruit having been made at 42c up to \$1 per obl., which shows a big loss to shippers. Good to choice sound fruit is quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.50, although some holders will not offer at these not wish to rejoin the Ministry, but certainly does wish to retain the power he wields outside the Ministry. Crictics describe him as engaged in the operation known as burning his boots.

EVAPORATED APPLES -The market is quiet at 8c to 8jc.
Dried Apples—The supply is fair and we

Quote 50 to 54c.

Grapps—The market is steady, with sales at \$4 to \$5.50 per keg as to quality. Fancy large kegs bring higher figures.

CRAPBERRIES—The market is quiet at \$3 to \$6 per bbl.
PROANS-The market for pecan nuts in New

York has advanced 3c per lb, and is quite ex-ORANGES—The market is quiet, Jamaica being quoted at \$4 50 to \$5, and Florida at \$3 50 in

ONIONS—Red and yellow Canada onions are quoted at \$1 35 to \$2 per bbl. Spanish onions are steady at 75c per crate.

POTATOES - Car lots, 55c per bag and small jobbing lots at 65c to 75c.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR AND MOLASSES .- The market for raw

ugar is firmer and higher, small cargoes having been bought by Montreal refiners at advancing prices. Refined is also firmer. Molasses dull at 371c to 38c for Barbadoes.
PICKLED FISH—Labrador herring have been

PICKLED 1 ISH—Labrador herring have been sold at \$5 25 to \$5 37\frac{1}{2}, and we quote \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod is dull at \$4.75 per quintal. A fair demand exists for green cod which has sold at \$4.75 to \$4.90 for \$5 for No. 1, and \$4.90 to \$5 for No. 1 large, Bank draft \$5.25. Sea trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13. FISH OILS.—Newfoundland cod oil steady at 38c to 39c, and Halifax 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil 60c to 65c, Norman do 85c to 94c. Steam refined seal oil is firm, and is now held chiefly by one house. Prices are quoted at 48c, to 50a.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. MABKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending December 8th, 1888, were as follows: -680 cattle, 1,064 sheep, 595 hogs and 10 calves; left

week; the large number of cattle left over from previous week and the present week's returns made the supply far in excess of the demand. Butchers being very reluctant about buying, caused a considerable falling off in prices and sellers had to take a very low figure to enable them to return home, and complaints were quite numerous about their losses. quire numerous about their losses.

Butchers', good, 2½0 to 3½0; do., medium, 20 to 2½0; do., cuils, 1 to 20; hogs, 50 to 60; sheep, 30 to 3½0; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3; calves, each, \$4:00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of horses for week ending December 8th, 1888, were as follows: 31 horses; left over from previous week, 32; total for week, 118; shipped during week, 36; sales for week, 15; left for city, 32; on hand for sale and shipment, 30. Trade during the week has been very dult, there being very little demand, although a lot of first-class horses of every description have arrived for sale and are offered at very low prices. The continual had weather seems to have its full The continual bad weather seems to have its full effect in the horse business, and buyers of lumbering horses are waiting for anow.

's Castoria:

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICE. SILK

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR, Special attention is directed to the latest as-cortment of new colors in bilk Gloves for even-

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR.

Just to hand a special assortment of new colors in Kid Gloves for evening wear.

S. CARSLEY,

LADIES' KID GLOVES. Four-Button Plain "Joliette," 55c. Four Button Embroidered Back, 60c. Four Button Embroidered Back, 60c. Four-Clasp Embroidered Back, 75c. Four-Button Plain "L. Brabant," \$1.10 Four-Stud Embroidered Back \$1.25. Four-Clasp Superior Quality, \$1.40. Four-Button "Jubilee," \$1.45.

UNDRESSED KID GLOVES

Four Button Embroidered Back, 75. Four-Button Embroidered Back. 92 c. Four-Button "Jubilee Embroider d \$1.55.

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S. CARSLEY. SPECIAL NOVELTIES. LADIF'S' SILK MITTS LADIES' SILK MITTS

Just to hav I a special line of Silk Mitts in Black and Colors. S. CARSLEY

Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves From \$1.25 Ladies' Lined Kid Mitts From \$1.75 Ladies' Lined Kid Mitts From \$1.75 Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves From \$1.25 For the best value in the city and largest assortment to select from, go to

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' and Children's Woollen Gloves. 18c. Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves, from 18c. 25c.

Ladies' Silk Fleece Lined, in colors, 25c 40c. Ladies' Knitted Gloves, fancy stripe, 40c. 55c.

Ladies' Ringwood Gloves from 55c. 75c. Ladies' Knitted Laplanders from 75c. Children's Knitted Gloves in endless variety,

A full stock of Knit Mitts for ladies and children always on hand. Toboganing and Snowshoe Mitts a specialty.

S. CARSLEY. Just received at S. Carsley's, for Christm presents, new dress patterns in all the leading shades, trimming enclosed, price \$8.75 to \$31.00

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE

ach. - Copied.

Only 25 cents pair, full finished and well fashioned Cashmere Hose.

Another special line of Heavy Black Cash mere Hose, superior quality, at only 50c psir.

This is the best value in the trade.

S. CARSLEY,

An editor cautions his tall readers against kissing short women, as the habit has rendered him exceedingly round-shouldered.—Tid-Bits.

Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, only 19t Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, only 23c Ladies' Lambs' Wool Hose, only 35c Ladies' Lambs' Wool Hose, only 46c Ladies' Lambs' Wool Hose, only 50c

A large lot of dress goods, with trimmings to match, now offered at S. Carsley's for Christ mas presents at special quotations.—Post.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, only 28c Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, only 37c Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, only 50c S. CARSLEY.

Old Gentleman (to very rich old lady at a party): "Who is that handsome young mat tanding over there?" Old lady-"That's my son-in-law. He's very brilliant young man-made a large fortui

Old Gentleman; Indeed! How's that?" Old Lady: The law made him my daughter husband."—Tit-Bits. Ladies' Ribbed Wool Overstockings, 42c. Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Overstocking

only 65c. Ladies' Fine Ribbed Wool Overstockin only 75c.
Ladies' Heavy Knitted Wool Overstocking. only 90c.

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CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

Every spool warranted unequalled for har or machine sewing; smooth, strong, full lengt This brand has been popular for fifty years during all these years it has enjoyed the for most position in the leading markets, taking the great competitive Industrial Exhibitor and World's Fairs, a great number of first-cli medals, including several of gold.

Put up 100 yards and 50 yards to the spectask for CORTICELLI. CORTICELLI BUTTON HOLE TWIS

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MONTRDAL, 12th December, 1888.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.