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OUR IRISH LETTER.

e Court of Queen's Beneh-Certain Judges Old Electoral Contests-Old Fends and New Ones-Dillou's Trial The Rents.

in January, 1881. He represented the icm his shoulders fell a considerable poron of the burden of defending the cutrageous on in t of the authorities in Ireland—a most most commonplace of mortals. His tupidity was the source of more musement than the humor of the recognized ris of the House, and the stolid solemnity which he refused to recognize his own landers, or to understand the hil crity around im, was the cause of never failing delight, Many a time I have seen Mr. Gladstone estening to the floundering and forttorney-General with amuzement and in depicted upon his countenance, evision ly wondering how in the world such a to those who knew the system of Castle gwernment. The services of men who are all to become absolute tools in the hands for the government. The read to promoon and success at the bar is not that and problem. alent and probity, but of pliancy and servicity. Mr. Johnson was made stormey General as a reward for long years unserupulous performance of the dirty ork of the Castle. He was provided with scat in Parliament because he was Attorney-General, and in due time and for the same reason he was promoted to the Beach. Thus

Of a different stamp is Mr. Justice William) Brien. He for many years professed to hold popular views, and by a singular tact he ucc safully played the double role of Whig hwyer and Nationalist politician. He is a lever man, but with more shrewdness porhaps than talent. In appearance he is in trange contrast to Judge Johnson. The atter is round visaged, with big widepened owl-like eyes stupidity staring sir light at of them, and with the complexion of a bon vant. Mr. Justice O'Brien, on the contrary, sharp in every feature, pointed nose, inched cheeks, livid in their pallor, small unken, restless steel gray eyes, thin ips and a nervous, treacherous mouth. Mr. arnell once called him "Hatchet-faced O'Brien," and the phrase exactly described im. The occasion when this epithet was pplied to him was the turning point in his areer, and also, strange to say, in the career of the Irish leader. It was on the occasion of the Ennis election in 1879. The circumtances of that memorable election are worth tecalling. It was just at the very commencement of Mr. Parnell's power. At that time he scarcely could count upon more than half a dozen members of the Irish party who believed in him and tollowed him. country generally was watching his action with breathless interest, but with some misgivings. All the old leaders were against him and ridiculed his methods, and finally he was himself a very young and very inexperienced man, with a strangely halting and defective style of public speaking. A vecancy suddenly occurred in Ennis owing to the death of its member, Captain Stackpool, worthless Whig. At once the struggle for supremacy between Parnell and the old Home ule leaders was transferred from the floor f the Liouse of Commons to the old capital of Clare, already famous for the election which won Emancipation in 1828. The candidate of the so-called moderate Home Rulers was the present Judge O'Brien. He had the profoundest devotion to the Holy Seo." support of the old leaders; he declared himpriest in Ennis, and the aid of a considerable sum of money. Mr. Parnell at once took too field. Bis candidate was a young, nukunun pe and penniless journalist from London numbers

an ler our precious system of government the

reriest blockhead, ignorant al ke of human

rature and of law, is able by the sheer force

f corruption to climb into the Judicial

colors as a bitter anti-Irishman. He had hoped to get into Parliament as a Home Ruler, and then, as Keogh did in his day, to sell himself for a good price. He failed in that attempt, and so with unblushing audacity he at once the color of prayer, a horeof of prayer, a horeof of prayer, and deliberately a himself its second deliberately and a proper of prayer, and the property of and so with unblushing audacity he at once changed sides and deliberately set himself to the task of winning preference by extravathe task of winning preterment by extraval our agonising Saviour merited for you by ris gant hostility to the cause and the our agonising Saviour merited for you by ris party of which he had formerly arrayed prings in Gethsemonic and upon Calvary, bright of the strength which saves.

From that day Pray, for prayer is the strength which saves. DUBLIN, Dec. 16, 1886.—The Court of himself a supporter. From that day Pray, for prayer is the strength which saves, because the supposed to be the high he became the most lifter and slan the courage which perseveres, the myste derous enemy of the Nationalists, and in bridge cast over the abyss, which joins the slame to speak of it otherwise than is lemeaner to speak of it otherwise than of the judges of fier Most Gracious Mej sty's prayed the longer" (St. Luke, xxii., 43). cith respect. Yet the Irish people as a body of the judges of fler Most Gracious Mejety's at resin for it and its judgments the most High Court of Justice. These are the two aremo contempt. It is one of the worst men before whem Mr. John Dillen had to apsures in the system under which this perr. Their decision was of course anticipating is ruled, that the Judicial Buich is pred. The Givernment desired to make isgraced by corruption and open political Mr. John Dillon appear to have committed pertisenship From the day when "So help some offence against the law. They dared not God Keogh" violated his oath and not in it him for any wrong doing, or coepted a seat upon the Bench down run the lik of phicing him on his true present day, judgeships in Ireland tril before a jury even one of their own save ever been bestowed as political rewards associally packed juries, of his countrymen, so they have of the measth of she and power types of the measth of gain place and power that they have any part of the measth of gain place and power that they have a fire property and the control of the measth of gain place and power that they have a fire property and property an ader the present system of government in behaviour and, fairing to do so, may commit his headry. The one is a judicial block-bin to prison. In England, I need not say, and, the other a clever and unscrupulous such an old obsolcte act could never be official mercenery. Judge Johnson is the used to suppress free speech and practically of Judge O'Brien is the knave. When I was closted to Parliament double reason that the julges in England are not corrupt and the people of England are not corrupt and the people of England are not staves. Here it is different, but though this was at the commencement of the trought. upon justice, every such act necessarily intown of Mallow, which at that time had not tensides the bitter disaffection. Happily for us this conduct of the government, even in England, is condemned on all sides, and may possibly 1 ad to their everthrow. It is peron in t of the authorities in Ireland—a most haps worth recalling what the issue really is. House of Commons. He is apparently not a bad-natured man, and he evidently fulfilled of campaign" to compet errtain landlords to give reductions of rent to their tenants. It is admitted by the Covernment authorities that prices of agricultural produce have fallen over 20 per cent all round, and it is further not rious that owing to pressure brought to hear upon them by the Government the majority of I-isa landlords have given fair reductions to their tenants. The necessity for reductions is further enforced by the action of the Land courts. The average reduction of rents under the Land Act of 1881 up to this year was 19 per cent. Since this year the average has been close upon 30 per cent. One illustration is worth giving. Here is the finding of the Land Court on the es-

ratarolder uts, 287-84 Total jodicia renes, 237-Ireduction, 85 per cost. Percentage of out rack rent over judicial rent, one med and thirty-sur per cost. Now Mr. John Diden's only off nce is in trying to compel the minority of Irish landlords, whom the Government have failed to influence and whose tenants are shut out from the Land Court, to give reductions which their britisen all round them have already given, and which the Government and the Land Courts both admit to be just. This is the "crime" for which an honorable man and a representative of the people is either to give bail or to go to prison. It is a gross outrago upon the rights and teelings of the people, and if it be followed, as is predicted, by a wholesale recourse to cocreive measures, it will mark the beginning of a bitter and terrible struggle. As a proof of the way these matters are regarded now-a-days in England, I will conclude by quoting the following words from the Pall Mall Gazette. Speaking of the action of the Court of Queen's Bench, it says :-"It is an outlage upon justice, "and one which in this country or in "any other in which the Government was organized upon English principles "would provoke an instant revolt. Englishmen would not stand it, and, if the Irish "do, it will be only because they know that if they resist there are English soldiers enough to shoot down every Irishman who would take the field. And yet there are good people who marvel tha the Irish are not contact! The Irish would deserve to be slaves to all eternity if such treatment did not make them resolve to use the first opportunity of flinging off a yoke capable of injustice so brutal, masked by cast so

J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.

nauseous.

The Moniteur de Rome speaks of Mgr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork and successor of Dr. Delany, in very high terms. "Mgr. O'Callaghan," it says, "is well known at Rome, where for several years he was Prior of St. Clement's. He is a native of Cork, where he is known and loved by everybody. He will continue the glorious traditions and the apostolic works of his predecessors. The people will find in him an enlightened guide and counsellor, and Ireland one of those Bishops who perfectly comprehend how to unite the most aident patriotism with the highest virtues of the episcopate, and the

self a Home Ruler; he had on his side every F, THER DE RAVIGNAN ON PRAYER. Bil company dear friends, believe an exby thirty years in the sacred were affirm that all deceptions, Lysaght Finnigan—a dashing soldier-like al appeal indicacles, all miseries, all cellow, who had fought through the France falls, al and even the most Prussian war, and who was practically living scrous wanterings out of the right and imperial France), the most historically by his wits. Not a very strong candidate, it puth, all proceed from this single sourcemust be allowed. Yet he won the seat by a want of constancy in prayer. Live the life six votes. This was the turning point in of prayer, learn to bring everything, to Parnell's career. From that day forward he change everything into prayer—pains and bosom of an imperial beauty. The diamond steadily advanced in public confidence and trials and temptations of all kinds. Pray in necklace changed the whole future of France; It was the turning point also in the | the calm ; pray in the storm ; pray on awakthe daim; pray in the storm; pray on aware career of O'Brien. In the anger of defeat he suddenly threw off the mask of nationalism which he had worn and appeared in his true pray; whatsoever your repugnance may be,

AN IRISH LAKE (From the London Standard) People who say they are acquainted with the Irish lakes will tell you that watery seen by in Iroland, while more beautiful and moner in coloring than the corresponding seenery in Scotland, is not so grand or savage. But I could tell them of a lake not forcy miles from Killarney, a like known only to the native shepherds, to those process servers who have been ducked in its waters, and to a few trout fishers, and yet a lake which is overshadowed by procipious more awful than any which, so for as I know, can be found nearer home than the Alpeer the Pyrences. I have seen it when the writing mists were hanging around the summits of the cills, which, scored with deep black clafts, foll away abruptly in long vertied lines of naked rock from the skyey distude of two thousand fost over the water. A truly vertical cliff of any great height is rare. There are sea-cliffs on the west coast of Ireland which attain the height I have mentioned, and even exceed it, but they are not truly vertical. If they are inclined to the horizontal at so much as six y or seventy degrees, they look terr ble enough, and they are called vertical. But let no oninagine that the cliffs of which I speak are of this nature. They are absolutely vertical. One of them actually overhangs its base for a height which cannot be less than ten or twelve hundred feet, and not content with the terror of it; front, it chifs above one of the most dizzy-looking knife edges which I have ever seen either at home or abroad. When I first spoke of this lake, I did not inten I to reveal its name, lest its eacred silence should be broken by the shout of the tourist, and its waters polluted by his lunch papers and orange peels. But as it bas a strong guard in its inaccessibility and its moonlighting neighbors, and lest any stit from the northern extremity, where you see the stream leaping and foaming from one pine leaden ledge to another; but follow an Alpine shephera's path in the left, which climbs up the rocks in break-neck fashion, and brings you to the margin of the little tarn of Coomacullen, where the huge naked crags stand around you on every side, and where, about a thousand feet over your head, there is an eagle's nest. If the mists are on the summits, and in an eagle comes sweeping down in front of the great black chasm above you, you will be ready to swear that the ordinance surveyors were liars, because they did not set down the

THE FRENCH REGALIA.

height of those rocks at 4,000 feet. But you

have not yet exhausted Coomasaharn. Climb

the steep slope on the right of Cooma-cullen tarn, and be watchful how you go,

for if you do not take care, your descent on

the other side may be at the rate of sixteen feet in the first second, increasing to forty-

eight in the next, with a further addition of speed later on. When you reach the point

from which this rapid descent might be made,

you can see both branches of the " Coom."

and straight opposite, the great overhanging

cliff of whose knife edged summ t I have al-

ready spoken. Look at it and tremble. If

you do not tremble you were born to become a member of the Alpine club.

The sale of the Crown jewels, which has been threat ned for half a dozen years, has works in London. However, even now, with-been really decided upon at last. The Sen-in the reach of lovers of the art is a faultless ate has resolved, though not by a very large majority, that such of the regalia as is destitute of artistic value shall be sold. It is estimated that this pitiful proceeding will realize about half a million sterling — an estimate which seems to indicate that important reservations will be made. The "Regent" mond alone is supposed to be worth £320,000, while two millions has been mentioned as the total value of the aplendid collection. But with all its magnificence the French regalia is a mere shadow of what it was three quarters of a century ago. When it was catalogued in 1810, it was found to consist of 37,000 separate pieces. A great many things have happened in France since then, and most of those thousands have disappeared. The Regent or Pitt diamond, the story of

which has often been told, is the glory of the French crown jawels. It is one of the most beautiful diamonds in existence, and Its for limpidity of hue it is unrivalled. diameter and depth are equal, and it weight 137 carats. The Earl of Chatham's grand father made his fortune by the bargain which added this diamond to the French crown jewels. In face of the doubt which surrounds the whereabouts of the Sanci diamond (some say the Czar has it, while other amateurs and experts of precious stones believe even the most that it is still among the baubles of royal interesting of the French gems is the parure of diamonds formed from the stones of the most famous necklace that ever graced the and it is to be presumed that whoseever is responsible for the sale will place it upon the list of gems to be preserved as national heir locoupled the Vatican was by the Uhinese looms. The missing Sanci is probably the question at the time, this was a great! else does.

most historic of all diamonds. Charles the if not unprecedented, privilege. Bold were it in his hat upon the field where the finishing touch had been put to the work he last his life; and the soldier who found it of art, the whole of Roman society was in among the slain sold it to a priest for a florin. A Lucrine merchant gave the priest 5,000 ducats for the stone, and then sold it to Emanuel the Fortunate of Portugal. When Emanuel the Fortugate of Portugal. When painted of His Holiness, and to that Pailip II. assumed the crown of Portugal, Don effect His Eminence Cardinal Howard wrote Antonic parted with the gem for £2,800 to the Secor de Sanci, in whose family it remained for more then a century. At rwards it was young souls may well make Erin pract, and possessed by James II., who took it now that an engraving of the portrait has possessed by James II., who took it now that an engraving of the portrait has with him when he fled from these shores been published, the nume of Thaddons will never to cturn, and sold it to Louis Quatorze for \$25,000. Louis Seize were it at his coronation; and thereafter it had a long-spell of rerose. In 1835, Frince Paul Demidolf bought it or £80,000, and although it is said the lead of Nis high to the Catholic we id over which reigns as Supreme Head His Heliaess Leo XIII. to have open repurchased by Napelion III. in 1867 the general belief is that it now forms port of the Russian regal to The p is lateresting to the amateur of process stones, and could be cleared up results mough. The Sanci diamond has had on O iyasey of advertures. The story runs that

it was once even awallowed by a faithful cusdien.

Gens of this kind strangely disappear and eappear. How are we to explain the presence among the Fronth crown jawels of the diamond recklace of hearts sent by Mary of Scotland shortly after her accession, to Queen Edz coeth? The French collection is astonishingly rich in diamonds, and in them most of the interest centres. A few other jewels there are of great historic interest. Of such the "Regale of France"-the ring Backet by Louis VII. Henry VIII. I ng wore it as a thuntu ring; and in the end it pesied again to the royal house of France. One of the largest of known rubies is here; It is engraved with a chimera, and is probably the largest of all engraved rubies. Here, too, is the lavishly beginned watch given by Louis Seizs to the Boy of Algiers; a magnificant reliquary, duted Augusts; a magnificant reliquety, dated 1479, monored with brilliants set in a tribungle; and a "Dragoon and Elephant of D. mack," an unusually splendid piece of on emelting.—St. Jumés' Gazette.

IRISH ART IN THE VATICAN. The city of Barry and Maelise, renowned in the art world of the near pact, has not ceased to send forth the genius of inspiraion which develops itself spontaneously in many forms on the beautiful backs of one should doubt the accuracy of the above description and measurements, I chall change my intention. The maps call it Coomasaham, and most of the natives knew it by the same name, and you will find it set deeply in some high mountains which is set deeply in some high mountains which is set deeply in some high mountains which the doler non far nicute Lee. Transplant lie some thirty miles southwest of Killarney. I lead, "It my Jorce," of the Cuk School of If you as there, do not be content with look. The winner of prizes and the winning friend-began to step up the ladder of fome by manging the reenes of his lab as of love from his native city to London from London to Paris, and from Paris to Rome. As he advanced in his studies royalty patronized him lib relly, and it soon became evident that the artistic power of conception which characterized all his work needed only the thought of maturity and the experience of careful training to secure the production of masterpieces destined to live. By degrees he became abscraed in his own development. because, as it were, chrysalis-like in preparation for the psyche-stage of his existence as an artist, and, save through newspaper paragraphs which told of his progress in an indefinite way, little was heard of him until it was publicly announced that by letters patent he was to be known in future as "Henry Jones Thaddens" to avoid confusion with other a tists of his name.

Then quickly it went abroad that the young Irishman was engaged in the Vatican in painting the Holy Father, that the Able Liszt had given him sittings, that Cardinal Howard was being immortalized on canvas by his brush, and that even the general of the Jesuits had posed to him for his partrait. Of all these chevana de butaille the world at large has not yet had an opportunity of forming an opinion. But it is oped that very sorn after her Majesty (who has summoned Mr. Thaddeus to proceed to Windsor within a week) will have inspected the portraits, he may be induced to open a gallery of his principal engraving of the portrait of his Holiness from Goupil of Paris, and published by Messrs. Burns and Oates, London, and it tells at a glance to what a height the ability of the artist has risen. Leo XIII. is a very difficult subject to paint, and two of the most distinguished painters abroad are declared, by universal assent, to have failed in the attempt to do him justice. Being a man of Little physical strength but of extraordinary nervous vitality, it seems he is restless in the extreme. Before Mr. Thaddeus commenced this picture he had made innumerable stu ies of the Haly Father's head in different positions whilst engaged in writing or otherwise employed. Then, becoming gradually acquainted with the habite of his life and with the qualities which distinguished him from his predecessors, and which were likely to have influenced nature in her modelling of his august countenance, the young ar ist determined not to seize the passing expression—a smile b nevolence—but to search deeper. Then he saw more in the face, and as the character of the inner man impressed him, so he expressed it. The man of letters, the poet, the keen diplomatist, the profound statesman were combined in perfect harmony with the true and gentle guide, the holy, solf-denying priest.

Facilitating the task in every way, His Holmess placed his wardrobe at the painter's service, so that all the objects in the picture were either actually worn by the Pope or formed part of his surroundings. When the portrait was he surroundings. When the portrait was a little advanced he graciously gave Mr. Thaddens a long sitting of nearly two hours --all that was required to complete the por-trait, and, considering how engressed and

When vited to the studio to inspect it, and without a dissentient voice, report declares, it was voted the best portrait that had ever been a warm letter of congratulation to the artist. Such an honor to one of her

A C JU E OF JOY.

LORD CHURCHILL'S ROLL NATION CAUSES RE JOICESTE ON THE AMURICAN TRISHMEN-THE LIGHT AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN.

Dublin, Dec. 24 - Over a dezen League meetings were held in Ireland taskly. Mr. O Brien has begun an action for £5.000 damages against the Dublin Express for his l in having accused him of being a swin li r and an invincible.

New York, Dec. 24 - The appromisement received in this city with preat enthusiasm by the patricte Irishmen who have beloned for years to furnish Mr. Parnell with means to heep up the great conflict for liberty. Leaders like Dr. Wallace, Engene Kalland Joseph J. O'Donohue declared that it was the beginning of the cellapse of the all: mee against Parnell and Gladstone. "It looks to me like the rign of a small

up," said Morgan J. O'Brien. " The coalition against Ireland is a most unnatural one and the fact that it conn theld Churchill in the Cabinet is evidence that the whole foundation and superstructure will give way. The English people will have to restore Gladstone, for he is the only leader to-day who can form a Cabinet that will last. Lord limdolph's withdrawal means that there is a split in the party. He was the wholehood and brains of the present Cabinet. When it was formed he was permitted to select three members. In fact, the Cabinet was made up to satisfy his views. I don't see how the present Government can best with Churchill out. It is bound to fall, and I reg rd the resignation as a great victory for Parnell and Gladstone and Ireland. The fact that Churchill resigned over the budget issue is simply, I think, a I seed symptom of a general fiding out. He was always a reference on the theory of econemy, and, being always radical, he has ridden his holdy to death. Now, as to how this resign tion will affect the Irish cause in America, if there was anything wanting to show day, names which rediciently explain the how furile the policy of coercion is, we have purposes to which each is pot by the young the fact that only lot week there was a great public meeting in Philodelphis, at which all the villagers turn out in their best attire thousands of dollars were subscribed and to be present at the village fair and watch the strongest recolutions indorsing Paruell and Gladstone were passed. The movement has been growing a tronger and stronger in ing of such events. On Review Santhe face of coercien. The ratreat of Churchill day the unmarried girls and young will stimulate us to work harder than ever to bring about the victory which can not be far off. We have here in New York thousands of dellars, and as soon as we receive an intimution the ditional aid is necessary there will be as inost unanimous reply to the demand for a cil or financial support Parnell's policy of passive resistance, un cessing vigilance and constant work has the alliance of our onemies. It was an unholy one and could not last."

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS. The following is the list of ordinations

made by Archbishop Fabre at the Grand Seminary this week: Tonsure-Mes-rs J Reid, Montreal; J E Connelley, Ogdensburg; E Laford, Congre

Connelley, Ogdensburg; E. Laford, Congregation of the Holy Cross.

Minor Orders—Messrs J. E. Chicoine, L.P. Despochers, H. J. Gauthier wins Marsan-Lapierre, M. J. Roux, J. O. Duchesneau, J. B. Johin, J. Lava'de, Montreal; S. Arsen ault, J. B. Cheiniere, P. Fichet, P. Jouvin, W. Kelley, T. Lava Congregation, of the Holy Congre in num, Congregation of the Holy Cross; f J Long, Barlington; J J McDonald, Charlottetown; W T Donohue, H E Eckart, Dabuque; B W Goossens, Grand Rapids; R C Brady, J J Hinchy, Hamilton; O W Mahan, Hartford; A J Carson, Kingston; G F Mar shall, Manchester; J S Brady, G F Magnire W F Sullivan, Providence; L J Achin,

Springfield. Sub-Deacons -J N Dupra, G J L Forbes HA Langevin, T Nepveu, Montreal; W J Fiutterer, Alton; C F McKinnon, Antigonish; T F X Warning, Dubuquo; P J Kennedy, Hartford; CE Goulet, Ogdensburg; W J Holland, B J Kiernan, Pontiac; J O'Brien, Portund; F P Sirois, Rimouski; M J Cadieux, E Chapdelaine, C J Fontaine, JB Houle, EJS nesse, St Hyacinthe; J M Kermey, Springfield.

Deacons .- Messrs J P Forest. D P Piccite. C J Tessier, Montreal; P M Dogast, S V Per: Jean Marie, Trappisto, A Beaton, Antigonish; G D Sander, J C York, Brooklyn; T M Donahue, Burlington; P T Ryan, Pontine; W J Browne, Saint George (Prefecture); J J Curran, Scranton.

Priesthood -Masses J B Boursess, C A Laforce, A J Lamarche, J R h d r l, J S St Jean, E J Lafortune, H A M C W Martin, Montreal; E Guen & Pere Pierre Murie, Trappes ; Gollins, E Guertin, E Legault & M -se Cengregation of the Holy Care ; A V ... tin, Alton; J W Hauptmann, B est :

J Turcotte, Burlington; T O'Maha. y. I'd. buque; E J Broderick, J W Cambingnam J C Lynch, Hartford; J T Aylward, London; TJ Fitzpatrick, Providence; JJ Farell, Scranton; J F Fagan and P F Hafey Springfield.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but no one

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The cylindrical-shaped after found lately ut the Villa Lpithoever, ancie ty the Gar-dens of Sallust, the historian of the Catilina and Jugurdam Wars, is very interesting.
Around its sides are sculpured for charming little cupids, separated from each other by a beautiful carrietable-like relief from which well-worked draperies hing. These Capids represent the four measure. helice besket of il were and a mantle in one hand, and in two other a guitand of flowers i head by a ribron. Sammer halding a reapinghank in over need and a large purpy to the atter. Anomal new a post, then on the shoulders and a fine to be shoulders and a fine to be shoulders and a fine to be shoulders. victice, can be brike of grapes. Writer, un ke the others, is drawn in a single garment, and wittense much holds a wine view

Each tighte is winged.

REPUBLICAN ANARCHY.

This y F was is over more the true and steam at Laron. The Torrd Republic manner on which it r ti, and the atter left of fixed New York, Dec. 24 - The authorizement principles and of heavet in five which received in this city with great enthusiasm by the ratio tellishmen who have blanced money for and will remain its fewl and my the ratio tellishmen who have blanced money in the first of the only stateman amones's the Republican leaders who is cap dile of hal ling together a talenchly workable mejority in the Chamber, has agraminiously tall in. He had clong to power with a tenesity which abunated from him the sympathies of even his warmest friends. Step by step he refreated before the insolant and noisy group of revolutions. lutionary members whose object is to reduce the country to a state of anarchy, and to subscitute for the present form of government an oligarchy of communicals. Every meaaure of attrok upon religion found in him, if not a worm supporter, at least a passive friend, whose neutrality was susceptible of being transformed into active assistance if the issue could be shown to involve the, to him, all-important question of his continu ance in power. His policy was one of persecution for the Catnolies and indulgence for the revolutionary infidels, while simulating a profound respect for the former and a mark ed aversion to the latter .- Catholic Times.

> NOVEMBER MARRIAGES IN HOLLAND. Of the twelve menths in the year Novem by is rectioned in contain vallages in Holland to be by far the most important. The fenc Sandays of this mont's are known re-spectively as Review Sanday, Decision Sanday, Parchase Sanday, and Possession Sun the respective comples perform the country dance, which is the invirishe openmen, after the morning service, walk up and down staring at the another to their hearts. content. Having made up their minds whom to select on the following Sanday, the youths, with the politest bown imaginable, salut the fair ones, and judge from the way in which their courtery is responded to whether success or defeat is to be their lot. The third Sunday is devoted to the less romuntic task of obtaining the consent of the parents, and arranging in business like fashion the details of the marriage settlement. The stern hearts of those in authority having been satisfactorily sub lucd, all the following week the parson is busy at marrying, but not until Possession Sunday comes round are the happy betrothed permitted more than an affectionate gaze, or at most a tender squeeze of the hand.

HE WILL NOT BE KNIGHTED.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- Col. Butler, late corespondent in the Campbell case, and premuturely called Sir William Butler, will not be knighted. His Knight Commandership of the Bath gives of itself no right to the title, though knighthood proper invariably goes with it. But the Queen is so indignant at Col. Butler's refusal to testify in behalf of Lady Colin that he will never be summoned to Windsor.

Years ago I had a dog that with a penny, which I fixed to its collar, would run off every afternoon to the baker's and fetch & On one occasion he came back without the roll two days in succession. But judge of my surprise when on the third day my dog brought home a sausage! He had been saving up the money to give himseln a treat .-Waidmannsgeschichten.

Maud-Well, term is over thank goodness, on I the seminary is closed for the summer, When do you start for home? Nellie-In the express to-morrow morning. "Have you anything to read on the journey?" "Yes; I am going to look over my school books;

"How d'ye do, pere Gremeau? I hope you are going to give me your vote." " Very sorry, Count, but I have already promised it to your rival." Oh, never mind that. In election times promising and keeping are two ifferent things, you know." "Oh! well, hen, I'll promise you my vote."—Le Rappel.

A paper, printed not a hundred miles from Dublin, contained the following advertisement:-"Lost a cameo brooch, representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra road about ton o'clock on Wednesday morning."

A French bishop recently said a smart thing. He had been at school with Renan, the unorthodox, and, in allusion to that writer's somewhat pious method of enunciating his heresies, the bishop said :--" Renan reminds me of a good cathedral gone wrong,"

THE VILLAGE ANGEL;

Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER II-Continued. The child Agetha was a wonderful child, beautiful as an angel, with the same pure, bright face one sees in the pictures of the angels; a graceful head, covered with curls of pale gold, and eyes like "violets steeped in dew," shining always with pity and compassion almost divine. All the overflowing love and tenderness, the grand compassion, the loving pity that had filled her mother's heart had come to her, and with it her father's in stinct for helping and healing every creature who required it.

When she was a grave, sweet mite of seven or eight, the doctor talked to her about the little children who were ill; at that carly age the sweet, angelic disposition showed itself; she saved every little delicacy given to her for the little ones lying with aching head or injured limbs. It was lovely child, with her hair of pale gold, going into the cottages, her little hands laden with

answer was always the same :

"Only the doctor's daughter. And the doctors daughter had grown up the village angel; ever her beautiful name seemed part of nerself. The old gray church, with its ivy-covered perch, built hundreds of years ago, had been dedicated to St. Agatha.
Who St. Agatha was the village people did
not know—they had never asked. On the great stained glass window at the eastern end of the church there was a picture of her, a bautiful, fair young maid, with a pure sweet face, and a halo round the hair of pile gold; she carried a palm branch in her hand: but what the palm branch

meant they never understood. The most curious thing was that Mrs. Brooke leved the old stated-glass window, with its rair young sain, and her seat in the church was exactly opposite o it. When the tiny fair face, she said to her husband, Let me call her Agatha," and he was willing. So that the very name was an addi- her baby-girl Agatha after the figure in the and the doctor's daughter, in some inexplicaassociated with the mysterious Agatha, whose and children blessed her.
sweet, saintly face shone on them every Sun Everyone scemed delighted in awarding sweet, saintly face shone on them every Sun-

day.

The strangest thing was the influence it had upon the child herself. She was the only named after the beautiful lady who carried the branch of palm in her hand. She esked about her, and the doctor told her that Saint deny God and worship idels, and for that hearts of the people, and who died rather reason the pagan judge had ordered her to be than deny God. The two faces ever in his reason the pagan judge had ordered her to be put to death, and the memory of her had mind were often one. live lin the hearts of the people ever since. Young, fair, delicate, fragile, beautiful, she had preferred the agonies of death to the denial of God.

There was a grand lesson in the old stained glass window for those who cared to read it. The little Agatha did care to read it, and the village people said, as she grew older, she resembled the old picture more and more.

the best there was; the doctor gave her Latin lessons and taught her the clements of science; the old organist at the church taught; her music. Nature had given her a voice sweet and clear as the carol of a bird; she sang as the birds sing, because her heart was

full of music, and she could not help it. So she grew up among them, fresh and fair as any white lily. The world -with its frolics, her who lived in the pure almosphere of goodness and charity.

How would the struggle between her and one like Sir Vane Carlyon end? It was more pitiful than the deadly fray between hawk and wounded love.

CHAPTER III.

THE SAINT AND THE SINNER.
Sir Vane Carlyon had had the world at his feet from the time he lay in his cradle. was been in the purple, for his father died in Rome, of malaria, some three months before he was born, and his mother, a pious, gentle, refined indy, had devoted her life to her son. She had only one mistake—she had completely spoiled him; and he grew up handsome, selfish, fond of luxury, impatient of control, obstinate and proud. He had some good qualities; he loved his mother; he was generous even to a fault ; he could not see oppression or injustice to others; he never told a falsehood where truth could be ed with clover, the fields with buttercups and managed; he had grown up to consider that daises, until they looked like a sea of white the world was made for him. He was Sir and gold. Vane Carlyon, of Garswood; he owned Silverdale Abbey; Silverdale House, one of the fairest mansions in Belgravia, belonged to him ; he was a power in the land, for he owned some of the largest coul mines in England and drew a large revenue paradise of sight and sound, her eyes were from them. His charities were princely, dazed for a few minutes by the brightness of even as his revenue; his estates were the light. Then when the daze cleared away, well-managed; he was by no means a man of she saw standing before her the same pleasure, a follower of fashion; considering stranger. that he had been trained by the sweetest and best of mothers, he was wanting in reverence manner, then stood, hat in hand, his head and loyalty toward women. Perhaps it was as much the fault of those who pursued him as his own, for during many years he had "I had hoped to have the great pleasure of been the most eligible match in England, and hearing the organ to-day, but you have had been courted at such. Everything pos-sible, and even at times the impossible, had She and been done to win him, but in vain. He had and then he saw the capabilities of her face, broken the heart of more than one woman ; The smile brightened and beautified it, until, his own had never even been touched. He in his turn, his eyes were dazed. If one admired, made love, and rode away. No. frank, bright smile so transfigured her, what matter if he left an aching heart or a shadow-would love do? She looked half hesitatingly ed life behind him, that never troubled him at him.

There were one or two women who cursed the hour in which his handsome face had a will go back and play something for you."

smiled on them to their destruction. One or two sins were laid to his door that caused the than anything in the world: but I do not world to shrug its shoulders, and murmur like troubling you." some very apologetic sentences about wild |

oats.
"He would marry and settle some day," the matrons said to each other, and in the world, with Samson and Delilah, Manoah and meantime they must be indulgent to the Micah. This present world of gold and green faults of a fashionable sinner, whose income seemed unreal to me." could not be less than two hundred thousand "Yet it is the self pounds per annum. He was the prize of the day, but as yet he loved no one. His mother, Lady Carlyon, wished him to marry, but he dead."

Lady Carlyon, wished him to marry, but he had seen no woman, however fair, whom he felt inclined to call his wife.

In this discontented frame of mind he went to pay a promised visit to Lord Croft, of Whitecroft Abbey, a grand old house, some five miles distant from the village, and three miles from the pretty country town of Westbury. Lord and Lady Croft had frequently invited him, and in an evil

hour he went. her visitors to attend church on Sunday deep shadows of the old church. morning; there was no getting off comfortably with a cigar, no pretense of letters tion," said Agatha, "it will be much better his mind, more than ever like the saint on the availed, and Sir Vane found himself obliged for you to remain down here in the church, castern window, for she wore a pale blue to do as the others did. He had showed some and I will play for you."

hesitation and desire to get out of it, but He answered cheerfully, but a strange dis-

a man has enjoyed himself and served himself all the week round, if he cannot give at least two hours on Sunday to the worship of his God, he is not worth much." Straight words that came to him like a

blow in the face. He went, and in his heart respected Lady Croft over afterward. He went, but it was and surroundings quite different to any he a fatal hour which took him to the beautiful had ever known before. old church of St. Agatha. Outwardly he was reverent enough, inwardly he was in search of something to amuse himself with. The rector who conducted the service,

the Reverend Francis Ruthven, was a gentleman from whom no one has ever yet gleamed the least amusement; his wife, who sat in the vicarage pew, kindly, fussy, busy Lady Ann, looking about her with keen eyes, noticed the langour of the handsome young baronet, and thought in her heart how she should like to wake him up. When he has reviewed all the people before him, he sees, in the distance, a beautithe prettiest sight in the world to see the ful window which attracts his wondering eyes. He does not know what it represents. but the colors are rich, harmonious, beauti | yet ? Should he go out from the church and ful. He knows that the window is a work "Who is that?" strangers asked, and the of art, and gradually his attention is drawn child almost, who had faith in all women, to the fair, pure face of the principal figure there—the face sni figure of a fair young saint, who carries a palm branch in her hand. He looks at it stoudily for some minutes,

> they were not all good. His eyes wander on, and he sees, under neath the window, a face and figure so like the one there that he is startled; a figure clad in soir gray kneels there, a slender figure, every line of which is grace; the face is fair, pure, bright as the face in the window, and the pale golden hair makes a halo round it He is startled for a minute, think ing alm at that the girl with the palm branch has descended, but another glance shows him this perfectly beautiful and exquisite face is

thinking how beautiful it is, and if goodness

made women so beautiful, what a sad pity

living. As a matter of course, at the earliest op the pretty baby-girl was placed in her arms, portunity he inquired after her, and heard and she saw the pale gold of her hair, and the pathetic little story of her mother's death-heard how the young mother had loved the old gray church, and had named tional charm in the eyes of the simple people, stained glass window; he heard how she was called the "doctor's daughter," and how, as ble way, was to them part of the church, and she passed through the streets, men, women

praise to Agatha, and this made Vane the more anxious to know her. Her name pleased him; there was a musical ripple Agatha in the village, and she had been about it that caught his fancy. In his mind named after the beautiful lady who carried insensibly the two faces and the two stories became associated. When he thought of Agatha, the dector's daughter, he thought greatly that he laughed. Agatha had been one of those who refused to also of the Christian martyr who lived in the

The chance to speak to her came at last, when, on his road to the vicarage, he saw her trying vainly to lock the old church door. After he had spoken to her, after he had seen the liquid depths of her lustrous eyes, the exquisite leveliness of the fair young face, the sweetness of the lips, whose smile was sunlight, he made up his mind. He would stay and woo her. There would be a There was no great provision made for certain piquancy about woolng a saint education at Whitecroft, but Agatha received How it would end be did not know—did not care; it was the fancy of the moment.

He never once said to himself-how will it CHAPTER IV. THE FIRST STEP.

end?

Agatha Brooke went on with her work that day. She performed precisely the same duties, she visited the same houses, its gaycties, its pleasures, its light loves, its she spoke to the same people, she talked to passions, its tragedies-was all unknown to to her tather over his ten; but all the time there was upon her the strange sensation of some novelty in her life. Something had quickened her julse; something had stirred the sweet calm of her nature-a thrill of new life, the first faint dawn of the human on a nature that had been all spiritual. The dark eyes, so full of admiration, had reached the heart that had as yet known nothing but the

spirit of peace.
She never thought of Thursdoy as an appointment; she never thought that he would be there; she did not think even of meeting him again. All that she was conscious of was the brightening of her life and everything

around her.
It was an old custom of hers to give every Thursday afternoon to the organ. This Thursday was a bright, beautiful day. The month of blossoms, "Morrie May," was in its prime, the hedges covered with hawthorn, the limetrees in lossom, the promise of the Blac and the gleam of the laburnum, the meadows fill-

The song of the birds, the cooing of the ring doves, the carol of the lark as it soured into the blue other, filled the sweet spring air ; and when Agatha Brooke stepped from the cool shade of the church porch into the

He bowed to her in the most respectful bent in almost lowly homage to her.
"I fear I am most unfortunate," he said.

She answered his bow with a bright smile,

"If you really wish to hear the organ,

"It will be a pleasure to me," she replied. "I have been in another world all the afternoon - the old Hebrow

"Yet it is the self-same, whereon grand

"There are plenty of Delilahs living," he said; and she looked at him with a grave reproach on her most beautiful face.

"I do not think so," she replied. "I do not believe that more than one ever existed." He langhed aloud; then stopped abruptly, when he saw the pain on her face.
"I henor such beautiful faith," he said.

But she did not quite understand even that. Delians were not in her line; and it was The visit was pleasant erough, with only natural to her to believe in everything. They one drawback in his eyes. Lady Croft was a left the plowing sunlight and the scented great lover of proprieties, and she liked all lime blossoms, and went back into the cool,

"If you want to hear the organ to perfec-

whereas he really cared nothing for the with music, and only wanted to be with her. He remained below in the dim, beautiful old church, his eyes riveted on the grand eastern window, listen-like to be light footstage words in the light footstage wor

ing to the light footsteps, wondering a little, touched a little, finding the circumstances And there, through the cool shadows.

floated to him sounds almost divinethe pleading cry of Delilah. "Hear me -but hear me-hear the voice of love." Ιt tears. What a grand old story it was; and the blind. this girl, who expressed Delilah's love and woe so perfectly, did not believe the type of woman existed in those days. Knowing what he had planned in his heart, that plaintive cry touched him. It should have been spare me!" not "hear!"

Something better and holier woke in his heart than had ever taken root there yet. Should he spare her, who had spared no one never look at the exquisite face-a girl, a and, perhaps, in all men. It was like tearing the bridient wings of a butterfly, or putting out the bright eyes of a little singing bird-there was a sense of cruelty about it. The world was so full of others, why should he seek this one, guarded by her own innocence? Was it possible that, standing under the light of an eastern window, listening to harmony such as he had seldom heard before, was it possible that in his heart there arose a half wish that he was a better

man? Then the harmony changed, and he knew the words that went to the beautifully pathetic air-" While I have eyes he wants no light." The music seemed torol! in waves through the dim aisles. Ab, there was indeed a world he had not reached, a world in which this girl lived.

"While I have eyes he wants no light," He repeated the words over and over again, and then the music stopped, the old Hebrew world faded away, the light footsteps were descending.

She was pale, and he saw that the little hands holding the great iron key trembled.
"Allow me to lock the door for you," he said, "that was your difficulty list week-a very happy difficulty. I remember I beard you say that you should be here on Thurs-

day; and as I longed to hear the brantiful old organ, I thought I would come." Then she looked up at him with innocent surprise in her most beautiful eyes.
"Did you come on purpose?" she asked.

s and times as far for the same pleasure," he said. "You are going across the fields, may

[go with you?" She was too much surprised to say "yes." or "no," but when she opened the white gate that led from the churchyard to the fields, he went with her. No sense of impropriety came to her-the ways of life at White-croft were tolerably free and casy; she did not anow what either propriety or etiquette required, for such a case had never happened in her experience before-a handsome, lordly young stranger offering to walk through the

fields with her. He had gained the first step, he thought to himself-permission to be with her, but ho was at a less what to say. To any one clee he would have paid extravagent compliments, made viciont love. This girl's modest, graceful calm awed him. While with her and near her he felt as though he were in a shrine, the sonetily of which he dared not descrate. Still, he must talk with her. "Why is this place called Whitecreft?"

he asked. She was quite at home with him then.
"Look round and see if you can guess,"

she replied.

He looked round but saw no reason. She laughed again.

"Your cyes are not educated for the country?" she said; "do you not see all the blossoms, the hawthern, the white May, the cherry trees, pear trees, the whole village is a mass of lovely white bleon, and that is why it is Whitecroft, My road is down this lane, I

CHAPTER V.

A MAIDEN'S SOUL AWARES.

Three weeks had passed since Agatha Brooke had played the grand music of Samson, thinking it the greatest treat she could offer. May had passed, and the beautiful month of June, with its flowers and foliage, was here.

Then came a lovely sunny day when Sir Vane stopped to ask himself if he had made much progress, for in spite of three weeks' wooing such as he had never undertaken before it was still quite uncertain whether he

should win or lose her. He had owned to himself frankly, and more than once, that if he had known none but such women as Agatha Brooke he should have been a different man. Not even in the presence of the best born and noblest ladies in the land had he felt more respect, more reverence than he did for this young girl who was as unconscious of all peril as the wild roses that grew on the hedges. He had woord her in the most chivalrous fashion. At first, all his meetings with her seemed quite accidental, but it was wonderful how frequent they were. He seemed always to have calls to make at Westbury. and took any amount of exertion in the green lanes and fields around Whitecroft. Then he was always so deferential, so full of homage and reverence; every meeting seemed so accidental that she had not the faintest suspicion. Every day life grew more sweet, the sunlight more golden; every day the faint dream grew deeper; every day she rose with new hope, new lightness, new beauty, and the vague happiness that filled her heart made her so beautiful that the village people looked at her in wonder. She would have recoiled with something like fear had any one said to her abruptly that she was beginning to love; to her innecent mind love was a far-off mystery. She never con-nected it with the dreamy delight that was changing and coloring the whole world for her.

Then what Sir Vane considered a piece of good fortune happened to him. He sprained a finger, and one fine morning he came riding into Westbury and drow his reins at the dontor's door. He sent in his card, with a message that he should be glad if the doctor would see him at once, as he had an engagement, and very soon they stood face to face-the handsome young aristocrat, who knew no law but his own will and pleasure, and the village doctor, kind, generous, absent-minded, and unsus-

picions The sprain was painful, and the docter, wanting something, as usual called for his daughter. She came in, looking, to his mind, more than ever like the saint on the dress, and her golden hair hung loosely on hesitation and desire to get out of it, but He answered cheerfully, but a strange disher neck. When she saw him Lady Croft looked him straight in the face. appointment shot through his heart. She there, in her father's surgery, talking ou can please yourself," she said; did not care then for a tete-a-tete with him; ing quite at his ease, a sudden

"there is no compulsion; but I think when it was the music, and nothing more; sense of bewilderment seized her. In a few ashamed of myself for the way in which the

assistance over locking the church door."

And then, while the doctor attended to the finger, Sir Vane told him of the little adventure, and bow he had afterward enjoyed the music of the beautiful oratorio. His conscience almost smote him when he looked into the dreamy, absent face of the girl's father, for the doctor saw so little in was so perfectly rendered he could almost it, and thought so little of it, he paid but hear the voice, and the voice seemed full of vague attention. It was as easy as deceiving

During the whole of the summer weeks that tragedy lasted, he never once thought of his daughter at the same time with the young stranger. He called daily for a fortnight over the injured finger. He was clever enough to get to know when the doctor would be from nome. He always waited for his return; so it came to pass that many hours of the beautiful summer days were spent by them in

the shady, flowery cottage.

The doctor had no suspicions. Agatha was a child to him; that she had grown fair and slender as a young palm tree did not occur to him, to whom she would always be a caill. Fortune at times seems to favor the designs of evil; it certainly favored Sir Vane. Any other girl would have foreseen the danger to herself.

She lived on as unconscious of what

was coming into her life as a dreaming child. She did not notice how, every day when he left her, he said something which plainly indicated when he would come again; and she, quite as unconsciously, was always there.

A great love is pitiful, it is so often wasted, so often lavished in vain. This girl's whole soul had gone from her, never to be her own again. Gradually her life became one long dream of him. She remembered every word he uttered, she could bring to her mind every expression of his face; wherever he stood became a place at once sacred to her; if he touched lower she treasured it. It was love without stint, without measure, without limit or

it was. They had met each other one bright June morning in the beautiful old avenue of chestnuts that led to Croft Woods, accidentally on her part, intentionally on his-a beautiful morning, such as one often finds in England in the glory of summer prime. Some of the lowers of the chestnuts had fallen, and the eaves lay at their feet.

"How bright the sunshine is to-day," she said. "It must be a fancy of mine, but it seems quite a different color." His dark, handsome eyes devoured the fair,

boanty of the angelic face. Perhaps the difference comes from within, he said. "I have known times when the brightest sun held no light for me."

"That comes from trouble," she said, "Yes, or weariness, or ennui: that you see the light brighter proves-do you know what it proves?"

"No, I do not," she replied; "will you "It proves that new brightness has come

into your life," he said.
She looked at him with such serious eyes. "I do not think so," she said, calmly. "My life is just the same as it has always been."

His heart sank as he listened. Had all his persistent wooing been wasted—all his devo-tion been lavished in vain? Would this girl, with the pure soul and angel-face, see him pass out of her life forever, and make no the best love-making on her, and he had not stirred the sweet, sleeping soul.

"Shall you be content to live here all your life, doing what you are doing now?" he asked, seddenly.

The startled look in her eyes showed him

that she had not thought of the future. "I do not know," she said. "I am very happy—I could not be happier."
"Nould you not like to see something of the great world?" he asked. "Out he-

will say good afternoon," and with a graceful youd the green kills that surround White-bend of her fair head she disappeared. croft there lies a grand world, full of art, science, heauty and pleasure. This place is like the 'Happy Valley' of Rasselas—have you no wish to go beyond it?"

"I have never thought of it," she said. "It must seem strange to you, but my life has always been filled. I have so many to help, so much to do, that I have had no time to think of such things. I hardly realized that there was a world beyond the green hills there which I had never seen.'

"Do tell me," he said, bending forward cagerly—"are you mortal?—human? Have you ever known what it is to—to feel your heart beat one throb more quickly-to feel your pulse thrill-to feel even your own face grow warmer! Are you really a mortal, or are you, as I some-times half believe, the Agatha from the stained-glass window, came down to earth stained glass window, came down to earth is only seeking a little flirtation and a with nothing but scul and spirit. Which is

She laughed out merrily. "Indeed I am not St. Agatha. She has

iron bars across her face, you know." "And you have iron bars across your soul," he interrupted. For the first time he saw that her beautiful face was crim yon, and her eyes fell-the first time there was the breaking of the long sleep, a stir of the tremulous, rosy dawn. "You are very much like that figure, Miss Brooke," he

And she laughed again, the merricst, happiest laugh he had ever heard. "I am very glad," she said. "I would sooner be like that than a figure in a fashion

eaid.

book." "I should hardly have thought that you had ever seen one," he said. "I could not ing face, that Joan Mayberry, the think of you at the same time with fashion doctor's faithful old servant, grew impatient. and finery; you always come into my mind with the beautiful, picturesque surroundings of the church, or these lanes. I do not be-lieve you know what fashion is, Miss Brooke.

"I am not quite sure that I do," she said, "There is a beautiful world you ought

to know," he continued, that has nothing as frivolous as fashion—the world of art and science, and beauty. You are too much (I know you will forgive me, Miss Brooke), too much like an angel—nay, that I cannot be sure of—too much like a marble statue—as fair, as pure, as lifeless." "How can you say so?" she cried. "Why,

I am full of life!"
"I could say to you what the Queen Guinover said of less husband—'You want warmth and coloring." "That I do not!" she cried, almost indignantly, and taking his words quite literally. "I am never cold, and I have color enough for-"

She paused for want of a simile. "For a wild rose," he suggested. "Yes, or any other rose," she said, earnestly. "You do not understand," he said. "You want warmth of manner."

"Ashamed, are you?" he said. Ah me

COUNTRY PRADICE

"Do you, Sir Vane—and why?"
The simple wonder of her question was beautiful to the man of the world. He whispered his answer, and in that whisper the dreaming soul awoke, never to sleep or dream again.

CHAPTER VI.

CONJECTURES AND SUSPICIONS.

band, "pray do not laugh at me, and think that I am always fancying evils, but I am not anxiously never changed—there was neither quite easy over Sir Vane." Lord Croft laughed.

"What is wrong, Emily," he asked. "I do not know—I cannot guess," she replied, frankly. "I have nothing but suspicion, and that I cught to be ashamed of; but I cannot believe he is out of doors, and I am told he seldom goes men. out without a bouquet of flowers. Flowers

ut without a bouquet of howers. Flowers in his hands mean mischief, I am sure."

"They are very innocent messengers," said its lordship, who was always amused with its wife's scruples and fears.

"Deceitful, I mean, Miss Agetha; and what I should like to know is this—If a in his hands mean mischief, I am sure." his lordship, who was always amused with his wife's scruples and fears.

Lady Croft continued, anxiously:
"Have you heard anything about him? Are there any rumors in the neighborhood. or what is more to the point, are there any pretty girls? You know he will get into asked Agatha. mischief.

reity great and restrict think you misjudge him this time, at east," said Lord Croft. "There are no nice but looking very wise to make up for it. "According to that," she said, "a king would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be the most wicked of men, and a "would be most wicked of men, and "would be most wicked of men, and "would be most wicked of men, and "would be men least," said Lord Croft. girls visiting in our neighborhood; at least, none that we knew of.

They never thought of the doctor's daughter, the girl whom everyone called the angel of the poor; both had heard of her, Joan. "But you take care, Miss Agatha; both had seen her, but in both their minds she was set apart from the rest of the world by the beautiful charity of her life.

"He is staying so much longer than he intended," continued Lady Croft. "You know I like him; I think he is one of the handsomest and most courteous of a book, a picture, or ornament, it men, but I do not quite trust him. Lady became a priceless treasure to her: Brandon told me some strange stories about when he threw away a withered him; I hope they are not true."

"Stories about people never are true," said is lerdship, calmly. "Do not trouble about his lordship, calmly. bounds; and yet she knew nothing of what it Emily; I should know if anything was

wrong."
"I should like to know where those flowers go," said her ladyship, plaintively. Afterward she knew.

Another conversation took place that same day. The rector, Doctor Ruthven, had gone to his garden, where every day he reviewed his standard roses and carnations; his wife, Lady Anne, followed him.
"Francis," she said, "I am not quite happy

in my mind this morning."

She was a good-hearted, generous, kindly weman, with broad views and sympathies busy, rather fassy and effusive, but genuine to the very core of her heart. Doctor Ruthven was so well accustomed to her little eccentricities, that nothing she said ever

surprised or ruffled him. "Francis," she repeated, in a louder tone of voice, "do you hear what I say?" "I beg pardon, my dear," said the rector "This is the rose I took such pains to in-

graft, and I am afraid it is dying. What is the matter—your mind, did you say?"
"Yes," replied her ladyship, "I said my mind. I am not quite casy or happy in my mind, and I want to speak to you about it. I went into Whitecroft yesterday, and passing the end of the great cathedral avenue, I saw-what do you think I

saw, Francis?" "Only Heaven knows, my love," said the rector, piously and patiently.

"A sight," she continued, "that made me very anxious; Agatha Brooke, looking sign? He had lavished, as he considered, fair and angelic, as she always does, in ear-

nest convertation with Sir Vano Carlyon. though anxious not quite to overwhelm him. "Oh, Francis," cried Lady Anne, "when will you give more attention to such matters?

handsome young fellow with the dark eyes; of course I remember him. That reminds me that he has called here two or three times, and we have been from home, must ask the whole Abbey party to dinner. Why was he with Agatha Brooke?"

"That is what I want to find out," said Ludy Croft. "Agatha, to my mind, is the sweetest and most beautiful girl I ever knew, and the best. She is as simple and innocent as the daises that grow in the field; she has no mother, and her father, good manes he is, never comes out of the clouds. I feel that I am in some way responsible for the beautiful, motherless girl. Francis, I am quite sure, from the way in which he looked at her, that he was making love to her."

"Making love to her!" repeated the rector. "My dear Anne, it is impossible."
"My dear Francis, it is true," she replied. "Now, what does it meen? He cannot think of marrying her, and if he is only seeking a little flightning and a her life must not be shadowed by a light like that. Agatha Brooke is different to most girls; there is more of the angel than any-

thing else about her. Do you think I had better speak to her?' "I should do it very cautiously, Anne. There may be nothing at all in it, and you may suggest ideas that would otherwise never have occurred to her.

"I will be careful enough," said her ladyship, "but I shall certainly do it. What a sad thing it is when a girl loses her mother !" Another little event happened that same

day. Sir Vane could not tear himself away. He walked home as far as the cottage gate, where he stood so long and looked so lovingly at the exquisite droop-What was this handsome man-looking, as she thought, like a young prince-talking to

the same man who had called so often, and Joan's eves were suddenly opened. "What have we all been thinking about?" she said to herself. "Great heavens! what is master doing?" For Joan, who in early life had been disap-pointed by a faithless butcher, believed that all men were like ravenous wolves, and that

her young mistress about? Surely this was

was not to be thought of. "The mischief is done," thought Joan to herself, with a deep groan, as she watched Agatha enter the house, the lovely face blushing with the sweet shame of her love, the eyes down-dropped, the red lips parted in a

one should come near this household treasure

tender, dreamy smile.
"That is just how I looked when John left me," she said to herself. "She does not know where she is going, that is quite sure, she who has never had another thought except for the church and the poor. I must tell her, she has no mother of her own."

Yet, when an hour afterward she went into the pretty sitting room under the pretense of talking about the gathering of fruit, she was quite at a loss how to begin. The girl before her, with her fair, pure face, and 'I think not," she said. "I am often sweet, happy eyes, looked so unconscious of

anything like flirtation, the old servant was at a loss. It was like warning an angel against earth.

What is it, Joan ?" asked Agatha, finding that the old servant stood still with an ex pression of great uncertainty on her face, What is it?"

"I want to ask you, honey, who it was talking to you at the gate?"
"This morning, do you mean?" asked

Agatha.
Yes, this morning, and he stood there so have gate nost himself," long he might have been a gate-post himself, replied Joan. But she was relieved even before the an

swer came; the face into which she gazed so flush nor smile, as Agatha answered: "That gentleman is one of my father's patients-he is Sir Vane Carlyon, the only

nobleman on our books, Joan."

"A nobleman, is he, honey? Ah, take care, take care. Men are bad enough—but noblemen——" and the upraised hands going on all right. He spends so much time spoke elequently of Joan's opinion of noble-"Bad! How do you mean, Joan?" asked

butcher can be so deceitful what might a nobleman be ?" "But, Joan, do you think a man's crimes, or sins, or follies rise with his position?

"There is something in that, dear," said do not believe a word he says-and ask

him what he means-and do not let him speak to you.' After which contradictory directions, Joan

looked very triumphant, but decidedly vague. "What must I take care of, Joan?" asked Agatha, gently. "Why must I never believe Sir Vane?"

Joan replied, with a mournful gesture, "I always look upon non as wolves, Miss Agatha, seeking the lumbs; ah, you may laugh, honey, but it is true-you are a lamb-and a precious one, too ; take care how they seek

"No one seeks me, Jean," she replied, laughing merrily at the idea. She did not know that she loved this young man with all her heart, and that he had been seeking her all these weeks past.

CHAPTER VII.

WARNING VOICES.

Agatha Brooke steed by the open window in the pretty sitting-room rending a note. It puzzied her greatly-Lady note. It Anne Ruthven wanted to speak to her, and would be glad to see her that day, if the could, Agatha decided upon going at once; the vicarage was not far distant from the doctor's pretty home. In a short time she found herself with Lady Anne, who received her with her usual kindness and fuss.

"My dear," she said, "I cent for you because I want to speak to you on a very important little matter. Will you come into the garden with me? I do not wish anyone to know what I am saying, and no one can ever be sure in four walls, for walls have ears."

Wondering from what this great desire of scorecy arose, Agatha followed Lady Anne, and walked with her down a broad path that was shaded with fruit trees, and bordered by

weet, old-fashioned flowers.
"You have no mother, my dear," began her ladvshin: "therefore I have sent for "And who, my dear, is Sir Vane Carlyon?" you to talk to you myself. Now, tell me asked the rector, for his wife had paused, as quite frankly who was that gentleman talk you to talk to you myself. Now, tell me ing to you in the lane the other merning, and what was he talking about?"

"He is Sir Vane Carlyon, one of my You must remember having met Sir Vano father's patients, and we were talking about two or three times sately at Croft Abbey."

"What!" cried out the rector, "that An expression of great relief came over

Lady Ann's face.
"That is it," she said. "I could not imagine how you came to know him so well." But Agatha was too truthful to let an evasion pass. She told Lady Anne all about the church door and the music ; and the rector's wife, who knew something of the world, declared to herself that he had purposely injured his finger-there could not be the least

doubt of it. He was most certainly seeking the girl, although she was entirely unconscious of it. Lady Anne felt that she must interfere, she must speak out. Yet, like Joan, she was awed by the girl's pure, sweet face and child

like inuocence.
"My dear," she said, slowly, "it is a sad pity that your mother is not living just now. "Why just now more than at any other

time?" asked Agatha. "Because you need her more, But I will say for her what I believe she would have said-you must be careful; you should not talk to gentlemen; above all, to one who is a

perfect stranger." "He has been very kind to me," said Agatha, "and he has taught me a great deal that I did not know." Lady Anne looked up quickly; there was

nothing but bright, fair innocence in that exquisite face. A handsome young man is not the best teacher you can have, Agatha. What has he taught you?"

"A great deal, Lady Anne. I knew so little. "You know enough, my dear, to make your life of use to others, and to get to

heaven." "I know more of heaven now," she answered, with unconscious warmth. "An earthly heaven, I fear," said the elder lady; but the girl by her side did not even know what an earthly heaven was. She saw that Agatha had not the faintest suspicion of

what she meant. She went on, gravely : "It is always unpleasant to open the eyes of an innocent girl to the evil ways of the world, but I must warn you, Agatha. This young man is evidently one of a class you have never met, with lax notions, in all probability, of right and wrong, and caring only about amusing himself. Let me tell you how such young men do enjoy themselves. They come to a quiet, out-of-theway spot like this, and finding no other mischief ready to hand, they amuse themselves cy flirting with the nicest girl they can find, and then leave her to break her heart. They think no more of such things than a mower does of cutting the grass. The girl may be warned, but she never listens to the warning. She may be cautioned, but she always thinks herself wiser than others. She gives away her heart and her love; they amuse the young man very much for a few weeks; then he goes away and forgets her name. I have known many instances of it-forgets even her name." The beautiful face has grown pale,

and there is a shadow of fear in her violet eyes; yet she speaks out bravely what she

thinks.

(To be continued.)

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

The Legislature Called for January 37thpr. Ross and His Position-Taillon and Flynn - How the Latter Behaved.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEDEC, Dec. 21 .- At last the Legislature has been called for the despatch of business. It is to meet on the 27th of January, and then the question of who is who will be zettled. I cannot say whether we are indebted to Dr. Ross or Lieut. Governor Masson for this move. Some people say that the Lieutenant-Governor insisted on something being done it once, and others, equally emphatic, say that Dr. Ross determined to pursus the constitutional course and meet the House and his opponents face to face in a hecoming way. One thing is certain and that is, that if Dr. Ross connect dommand a majority in the new house in one else can. Personally no cae has anything to say against him. He is honest, fearless, and able. He has com-manded the respect of the people on most questions, and ne is a victim to circumstance more than to personal maladministration. I do not, of course, say that his personnel was dollars for expenses attending the delivery by faultless. That would be saying too much; her of and an alimentary allowance for a male but I think that, take him all in all, he which the allowance for a male was a far better promier than any of his prodecessors since the days of Joly. His greatest failing was a want of manly independence and the willingness with which he allowed himself to be made the instrument of duplicity by those in power at the capital of the Dominion. He is a more popular man than Angers or Mathieu, and if he strain the piciotiff to prove her false and falls, which is now certain, then there is no Conservative in the province who could successfully bre at that the Il initial did not adduce the slightest the storm. There could be neither sense ner reason in asking Dr. Rose to surren ler the premierahip to snother. And although he will probably be descated, yet he will entry with him into retirement the respect of his opponents and the as usance that where he failed no Canarvative in the province, action on the same lines, hel the ghost of a chance of succeeding

TAILLON AND FLYNN.

As for the Hon. Mr. Taillon, his attempt to "reconstruct" the Government has been a total failure. He made a desperate effort, bat he did not succeed, We know here that he was anxious to throw Rose, Flynn, Blanchet and Lyuch everboard, and offer seats in his hoped for Cabinet to men who are on the other side of the fence. He was willing to try and hold en to effice by the virtue of "purchase," and it was at this point that either the Lieutenant Governor or Dr. Ross interfered and said, Either the Lieutenant-Governor retured to be a party to the scandal or Ross refused to be sacrificed. let me tell you that when the whole particulars of to-day's proceedings are known I venture to say that e Hon. Mr. Flynn took a pronounced view in favor of following the constitutional practice. From all I can learn, I believe that he resolutely uphold the Premier, when he refused to get out. As I hear the story, it is said that Flynn said, "We are beaten or we are not beaten, and the only honorable course for us to pursue is either to resign or meet the House, as we are, with the same premier and the same members of the cabin st." I cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of this quotation, but | the said receipt, is a forged signature; that believe that that is the spirit in which his words were couched. But is is pretty well that she never did receive from the said known that he refused to do as Taillon wanted him. On that point all are agreed.

WHY HE CHANGED.

A correspondent of yours, whose letter you published lately, wants to know how it is that Major Kirwan, who wrote so strongly in favor of the Conservatives In 1883, is now writing so strongly in favor of the Liberals in the present case. The complainant produces one witness to corroborate her statement. I caused her to reappear before me donald promised great thirgs to the Irish. He and had her sworn to asserts from her if would give them two prominent countrymen any witness could be found to support her their creamy white robes, and led the sing-ing. There was one voice among them of such extraordinary power and richness of to clatter along the still cloister! She extraordinary power and richness of to clatter along the still cloister! She good care that they had representation in As I might have reason to suspect that they had representation in As I might have reason to suspect that the Commons, and that such of them as wanted to enter the public service would be shown fair play in the distribution of positions of emolument and trust. He had already given the Hon. John Costigan a portfolio and the other was to go to the Hon. John O'Donohoe, as was proved by Sir John's famous letter to the Irish Catholic bishops of Ontario. This was certainly doing better for our procepte than the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie did, and as Major Kirwan had always been in favor of the National Policy, I suppose he naturally allied himself with those whom he regarded as the best friend of his own people. But remember, all this was before the Government hanged madmen for a political office; it was before the gallant stand the Liberals unanimously took on the Orange Incorporation Bill, and, above all, it was before the defeat of Blake's Resolution in favor of Home Kule for Ireland. That broke the camel's back. You must remember, Sir, that Major Kirwan is a Home Ruler before he is either a Liberal or a Conservative. He would pitch either physic to the dogs for the Home Rule cause. Make no mistake on that point. In Blake he found a man after his own heart so far as a native born Canadian could be expected to go, and Blake he followed, and will tollow, because, as an Irishman, there is no standing room on the platform of the "No Popery, anti-Home Rule, Orange gang." I hope your correspondent will be satisfied. MOUTGOMERY.

HOLDINGS REOCCUPIED. DUBLIN, Dec. 23 .- Four tenants recently evicted in Tinhalia, near Carrick-on-Suir, county Tipperary, have reoccupied their holding upon an agreement of fitteen years' purchase. The event has caused great reoicing.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Those who have given these remedies a fair trial freely admit that they inherently possess every property suitable for healing and removing eruptions, ulcerations, piles, abscesses, sores, had legs, gathered breasts, and all disorders of the glandular system. When carefully rubbed in the Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and even alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective singly, resistless in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alteratives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate,

not violent or reducing. "Raw Recruit (on guard): "Who goes here?" Old Veteran: "Friend." Raw Reoruit: "Advance, friend, with the countersign." Old Veteran: "Aughrim." Raw Recruit: "Thanks, old man, I'd forgotten it

perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and improve the blood and complexion.

A PRIEST EXONERATED

ON TWO DIFFERENT CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM.

The following are the texts of two judgments delivered in the cases of Zélie Mercier and Rev. Michael Lynch, the one delivered in the Police Court and the other in the Superior :--

Translasion.

PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, \ In the Superior District of Montreal. / Court. ON THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1886.

resent: Honorable Mr. Justice Pari-Dame Zelie Mercier, of the Parish of St.

Jeanne of Isle Pout, wife of John Colson, sereto are of the same place, and non absent from this Province, duly author ized to bring the presentation, Plaintiff, vs. the Reverend Michael Lynch, Priest, of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario, Defendant.

The Court, after having heard the parties through their attorneys on the merits of this cause, and examined the proceedings and documents of record and deliberated thereon, considering that the plaintiff sues the defendant, claiming from him a sum of fifty child, which she alleges was born on the eighth day of April, 1886, the result of the acts of the defendant whilst she demurrer to said action, but preferred to waive the decision on the demurrer to concaluminions accus thique, and specially denied every allegation of picintiff; considering evidence of her accusations and allegations, and that her action appears to have been brought for the sole purpose of exterting money, dismisses the action of the plaintiff with costs, distracted distrais, in tavor of Mesers. Laflamine, Laflamine, Madore & Cross, attorn ys for plaintiff.

(Signed),

(True copy.) GEO. H. KERNICK Deputy P.S.C. (Translation.)

Province of Quebre,) Police Court. District or Montreal,) Present: Hon. Mr. Justice Deanoyers.

In a case pending in the Superior Court at the suit of Zelie Mercier against the Rev. Michael Lynch in recognition of paternity, (en diclaration de paternité), the named Peter Lynch was called as a witness and produced at Enquete, the 22nd November last, 1886, a receipt dated 4th May, 1886. This receipt is signed "Dame John Colson Zelle Mercier," and is for a sum of \$125 in favor of l'eter Lynch. This receipt purports to be a settlement to date of all claims and demand which might be due her, the said Zelie Mercier, by the said Peter Lynch, by reason of the fact that he, the said Peter Lynch, is

the father of the child to which the complainent gave birth. As soon as this receipt was fyled in the Superior Court, Zelie Mercier came before the Pelice Magistrate and pro-

forred her complaint against the said Peter Lynch, accusing him of having forged her signature on said receipt. In support of her complaint the said com-rlainant made her deposition, in which she utlirms that the signature Z lie Mercier, on she never did sign the same, and, moreover, Peter Lynch the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars mentioned on said receipt. According to law, to establish a case of forgery the accusation must be supported and corroborated by another witness than the complainant, when the complainant is interested in maintaining the accusation, that is ested in maintaining the accusation, that is wrought iron, the delicate leafage and scrotl. The mother Superior withdrew, and not to have the document fyled declared null, as work of which were touched here and there till she was safe once more within the convent

writing so strongly in favor of the Liberals in the present case. The complainant prostatement- She declared she could not. a sottlement could be made of the case, would turn and gaze at the closed in gallery, which is one of felony and which and wonder from which of the still veiled I cannot and would not in any case allow, I called, myself, other witnesses to secure if possible the corroboration of the complaint. I have examined the witness Poirier, a relative of the complainant, and this witness, instead of corroborating the complaint, positively contradicts it, declaring that he knows well the signature of the complainant and believes the signature in question to be perfectly genuine. I also examined one Gravel, another relative of the complainant, to whom she declared in June last, notwithstanding her formal denial of the fact that she had received one hundred and twenty hve dollars from the accused Peter Lynch. I further called two bank employés skilled in the examination of signatures, and both testified after examination with the naked eye, a striking resemblance with certain letters of the signature impugaed compared with those affixed to certain letters known to the complainant, and neither of them could state that the signature in question was forged. I then took upon myself to summen Dr. Baker Edwards, an official analyst of the Government, who, after a careful microscopical analysis, after comparing said signature on said receipt with live other signatures of the complainant, he arrived at the conclusion, as he states under oath, that the signature on this receipt is genuine, and is that of Zelie Mercier, from which I con-clude that I have but one duty to perform—

> supported and must be dismissed and Peter Lynch discharged. (Signed), M. C. DESNOYERS, J.S.P.

that is, to declare that the complaint is not

THE LUCK OF A PORTUGUESE FROM

FAYAL.

NEW BRDFORD, Nov. 15.—(Special).—A

Portuguese from Fayal bought a ticket of The Louisiana State Lottery, and after carrying it in his pocket for fourteen months, gave it to a fellow countryman who has been in America only a few weeks. The latter investigated, and found that the ticket had drawn \$15,000. The money arrived in this city today, and the Portuguese will sail in a few days for Fayal,—New York Tribune's Special,

"Cantain," said a cheeky youth, "is there any danger of disturbing the magnetic currents if I examine that compass too closely? And the stern mariner, loving his little joke, promptly responded: "No, sir; brass has no effect on them.

Nov. 16th.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN INDIGESTION, AND AS A NERVE FOOD.

Dr. H. O. HITCHCOOK, Kalamazoo, Mich., says : " I have used it in many cases of indigestion depending upon nervous exhaus-tion, with marked benefit. It appears to be a good nerve food,"

A lady entered a drug store and asked for

HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT.

It seems like a hundred years ago,
That we travelled once through the drifted snow
To meet round the Christmas tree.
You were a child, with a fair, round face,
And you hung on the tree, with a shy, sweet grace,
Your Christmas present for me.

Twas a scarlet, beaded pincushion heart, Brilliant and shiney—a triumph of art— With a bead bird on it—a dove. Twas bought of a "squaw" [who spoke with a brogue].

And you said in your note-dear little rogue-That you gave it me with your love.

Well, that little red heart has been with me Through distant countries for over the sea, Crossed river, mountain and lake; Though nover a pin have its touch sides known, For the heart was as hard as Pharoh's own But Hoved it for your sake.

We're very much older and wiscensw, We meet with a formal word and bow, We meet with a formal word and bow, And many more things we know; We don't hang our hearts on trees, I believe, Nor wear them either upon our sleeve; Is it better, I wonder, so?

The tree is laden with gifts to night, And the colored tapers are gleaning bright, And the Christ-Child floats above; But my hoped-for gift isn't on the tree, I want a heart,—will you give it me. As you did before, "with your love "?

-Bessie Chandler, in Brooklyn Magazine

ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY LABY M. MAJENDIE.

The little village of Sin Martino lay far tered for a time at San Martino, rom any large town, out of the way of rail. The superior bowed gravely to the officer from any large town, out of the way of rail-roads, unvisited by strangers, and in its simple poverty untroubled generally by the barning political questions which have dur-

Now and then there was a grievous tribulation, when the young men were drawn by the conscription and carried off for many years, or perhaps for ever, but the unknown woll, that try beyond the chestnut elid hills of Sen Martino; now and then one of them would come back for awhile, having altered so much that his very purents looked . "Quite inevitable," said the Prefect, going on him with a noiseune of a initiation and dismay, and should red and crossed themselves when he spoke of a state of things, which Colonel Montanelli, has to return to Florence secured to them evil and blasphemous beyond to morrow to make arrangements for the measure, in the great world. The pouple kept their quiet helits and their old took tions, and they went on feeding their children on the chestnut bread, though they knew well the consequence-that out of every baby family, at least half were sent to join the lit tie band of the holy ion cents in heaven. It is the will of heaven, they said, and sought

no remedy. The crowning giory of San Martino was the convent. It stood half-way up the hill, with the chestnut trees all round it, a large gray building with its church adjoining, and a christer which was exquisitely lovely enough to have attracted eight-scera from for and wide, had its existence been butter known. In old days the Convent of the Santis-ima Annunziata had been founded and held by a very rich community, and the buildings were very large, and the revenues were great; and the convent charel nossessed a rich treasure of golden and eilver reliquaries, epleudid venture, to rel altar vessels, adorned with precious and and rare enumels. The village here a to the convent, and the mother superior morself issued orders to all her contading, who cultivated the lind in the valleya

round. But of late the riches of the convent had vanished—only about twenty sisters lived there, and the mother superior had not even appointed a chaplain, but had accepted the services of the village priore; the consequence being that the little village church was temporarily closed, and the large convent chapel was thrown open to the village public, and the nuns occupied the gallery at the west end, seated behind an ancient grating of old

and wonder from which of the still, veiled figures, all apparently exactly alike, came the glorious molody. Had they seen within. they might have wondered still more. Sister Assunta could sing—she had the face and voice of a St. Cecilia: but she could do nothing else. She was not wise, she was not clever-for years they had tried to teach her slow fingers to play the organ, she could not learn; delicate embroidery in her hands was hopelessly tangled and spoiled; she could not even teach the little orphans in the sisters' school to do anything. her eyes were always

far away and dreamy. The mother superior used to tell how she the book into Assunta's hand and looked at had been brought to the convent years ago her; her face was the same as usual, the story when a child of ten years old, and that then she seemed so dazed and bewildered that they said it would be omel to arouse her alumbering mind; the shadew of some terrible horror, something that she had heard or seen, had fullen on the brightness of her intellect and quenched its light. But she could tellect and quenched its light. But she could and his young licutenant, conspicuous by sing; it was long before she could learn the their uniforms and glancing epaulettes. The glorious old Latin hymns that sounded so service began, presently the hymn began from nobly from her lips; but when she had once the gallery behind. The three strangers mastered the words she never forgot them, started. It was the "Pange lingua, gloriosi" but would sit with her hands in her lap, her face raised, and her eyes gazing outwards softly rolled on in a glorious volume of unsecingly, and the sound of her voice grandly ringing through the building or thrilling through the building or thrilling chorus by all the sisters. It died away, higher and higher, ending with a sound so and there was a pause, while every one higher and higher, ending with a sound so full and sweet and heavenly that long after it had ceased the air seemed to vibrate with its music. And for that wonderful gift of song all the sisters loved Assunts, and treated her with a peculiar, gentle tenderness almost

reverence. The mother said to the priors one day, "It seems to us indeed sometimes that when the spirit of the real, lonely, miserable child was quenched, that St. Cecilia took her under her own special protection and gave her that look in her eyes and that tone in her voice."

But as the years passed by, and the tide of the ninetcenth century washed over Italy, the waters of the new era rushed even into the far-distant sleeping valleys, and one day a terrible thunderbolt fell on the Santissima Annunziata.

The mother superior was summoned to anpear before the Prefect of the district, and found him in presence of the mayor, of a strange officer whom she had never seen before, and of the priore himself. The mother superior was a woman of keen sense and shrewd eleverness; by intuition she knew more of the ways of the world than would really seem possible. She had long expected the crisis that came on her that day, but the blow was none the less terrible when it fell.

The Prefect announced to her that by order of the government the convent would be closed within one week; that by order of the government the sisters were to disband, were to resume a secular dress, and to disperse to their homes; and he further began to declare them freed from their vows, absolved from all obligations to continue in their order,

which he had been reading.
"Mademe doubtless fully understands jects thus thrown homeless upon the world. undertakes to give a pension of one franc her natural life, and until she marries,

"Hold!" said the mother. "You have said quite enough-one france day; and our revenues—the revenues of the convent that we have held for past generations as God's stewards for His poor?"

"They become the affair of the government," said the Prefect with a bow.

The mother superior stood still for one

moment; no one dared to interrupt her. She stood before the three men, her hands meekly hidden in the broad sleeves of her white habit: her face full of a concentrated nower and dignity which awed them involuntarily. The old priore could not face the blow she had received as she did herself; his hands trembied and the tears rolled down his cheeks

When she spoke again it was with infinite quietness. "How long do these gentlemen say that the government give us?

"One week before the place is completely given up; but, madame, 'said the Prefect, clearing his throat, "much as I regret it, I must make one request. My friend here is a colonel of the regiment that is to be quar-

thus introduced to her notice.

The Prefect again coughed—it was diffi-

cult to heap blow after blow upon this help ing the long national struggle convulsed poor less, disnified woman. "The convent, Italy. enough or suitable for a barracks, and con-

The Mother-Superior gave one little gasn. She stretched out her hand and caught hold of the table.

"I suppose this desecration is inevitable?

she said. on hestily. "And so also is the request I am obliged to make to you. This gentleman, transfer of his troops to San Martino by the end of the week, consequently he requests permission to see the whole convent now, this evening, with a view to ascertaining what the a reommodation is."

Mentanelli, a staid, soldierly looking man, with an immense moustrehe, unfolled his official orders, and laid them before her. was; "but I must chey. Listen," fidelity to the ir Clod. The glory of Ireland to the said suddenly. "If I had not heard talls upon her hent and reverent head from others of the utter fullity of opposition, you should only downward. vent by walking over my dead body. I would resist to the last."

"You are wise to make no opposition, madame," said the Prefect shorily, and the Priors made a deprecatory movement of his

"I have one request to make, 'said the Saperior. They all bowed.

"This evening will you attend our Bene diction service, and when it is over, I will myself conduct this gentleman all over the convent, provided that my sisters remain in their places in the gallery until once more their privacy is insured?"

The Prefect and Montanelli spoke apart for a moment with the Mayor; they were all anxious to cause as little scandal as possible the villagers adored the Sisters. Colonel Montenelli came forward.

"Everything shall be done exactly as it suits you best, madaine," he said. "I and my lieutenant will be present at the Benediction, and when it is over we will place our-

selves at your disposal," The mother Superior withdrew, and not looked round her with a kind of passion through the church-and the worshippers of mingled fear and despair. It required great courage to break the nows to the sisterhood, and to bear their terror and despair. What was to become of them? Where should they go? some of them have homes; some are old and knew not where to turn ; each individual case would have to be

> With a trembling hand the Mother Superior chose the hymns for the Benediction: a vague idea was in her mind that she would like the hearts of the soldiers touched, as they must be if they were human. She told the sisters so, and with a kind of absolute trust in her, they determined to sing their very best. The Mother-Superior gave had conveyed no idea to her mind whatever

> she did not understand it.
> The hour came. The little church was crowded, as it always was for Benediction, and in the foremost places of honor, beside the Prefect and the Mayor, sat Colonel Montanelli that Assunta sang, and her voice beginning knalt; then the same voice began to sing again-a very St. Cecilia-and this time she began the evening hymn very softly, "Te lucis ante terminum." And hardly had she finished than all together they sung the "Nunc Dimittis." Every one rose from their knees thinking that all was over, when suddenly once more Assunta's voice burst upon them; she sang powerfully, the grand notes ringing on the ear :

" Gioria Patei, gloria Filio, gloria Spiritui Sanoto, Sicut ecat in Trincipio et nune et semper."

Her voice gathered strength, and her last words rolled on a tide of sound none there had ever heard equalled. The whole congregation with a strange excitement and strong emotion joined in the last Amen.

The Mother Superior rose from her knees, wiped away the hot tears that had rushed into her eyes, and went down from the gallery into the convent, shutting the door of the private staircase into the hall as she did She found the officers waiting for her, in an enthusiasm of admiration for what they had heard.

stage in Europe!"
"She would not interest you," said the Mother, alarmed at the notice her poor innocent child had excited. She led the way resolutely, but her heart ached and bled-she could hardly bear to take these men into their little cells, and to think of what was coming. But they were very quiet, very respectful to her, and when they had seen all, they thankand——
But the mother stopped him with a gesture so dignified that he felt as if to proceed would be to offer an insult to a dethroned queen.

But was sudden resolution came into the head the most of these leisure hours which he

He bowed and folded up the paper from of the Mother Superior. She begged them to wait and went up with quick but dignified step, and summoned the sisterhood to come without my forcing on her the pain of being more explicit," he said. 'The government, in consideration of the helplessness of its subway. As they passed, the Mother touched way. As they passed, the Mother touched Montauelli's arm. "Behold our songstress," she said, and with a little movement of her daily to each nun for the rest of the term of head she indicated Sister Caterina-a very stout and homely woman who had been long afilicted with the goat.

"Per Bacco!" ejaculated the two officers, and they took their leave with many bows and thanks.

The Mother Superior sighed and shook her head, " For this little lie heaven will forgive me, 's she said.

(Continued on eighth page.)

"IS IT LOST FOREVER,

the youthful bloom, the freshness of health, the buoyancy of spirits, and all that goes to give pleasure and contentment to a heart made happy by health? No; not lost for-ever. There is hope for all. For those whose lives have been a burden, and for those who are now grovelling in the very sloughs of despondency. Dr. Pierce's "Favorita Pre-scription" will cure all chronic discuses peculiar to females. It will build up the system, and restore health, strength, and beauty. Try it and be convinced. cents in ctamps for large illustrated Treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women. Address, Buffalo, N.Y.

IRISH HAGIOLOGY.

IN RIV. WILLIAM P. TRUACY. "Through storm, and fire, and gloom, I see it stand, blrm, browt and tall, The Cell of trees that marks our Fatherland."

"The chief glory of Iroland is Christian." Mays Father Victor Do Buck, the am-

tingaished Balgion writer. No higher encomium than this can be given to any land. The glery of ancient Greece grose chiefly from her perfection in litera-ture, in sculpture, and in architecture : the pride of old it me by in her cede of laws, in the might of her armies, the majesty of her conperers, and the will ness of her dominion : but Irshand's glory springs from a purer, laftier, diviner source her Christianity. Irohand's glory lies in the holiness of her sens and the chartity of her daughters. It lies in her likeness to the Divine Medal; in the firmness of her hope; in the warmth of her sharity; in the brightness of her Faith. It the white tapers burning on her alters. It shines above and around her convents and monasteries, her chapels and her cells, her crailes and her tombs. Oh, Ircland-

> Thou art the chosen isle of God, The home of buly Faithent love, With sainted dust in every sod, And saids in every tim above.

It was the full consistion that Ireland's gierg sgrang from it r Chiatranity that in bured the hage tagions of the period times... Ward, Fleming, Colorn, O'Clery, Walding and White-treaten in ferrion Ulawricand rained monasteries for the records of her saints. It was this conviction that encouraged them to travel along the Rhine, the search of the footprints of Irish apostles, It was this conviction that made them ex mine crumbling walls and fallen pillars, mouldering chapels and oratorics, and broken tomb-stones, for the names of Irish Bishops, priests and virgins. They beheld Ireland's Switzerland, and St. Brendan shone upon the banner lying in the dust, her harp strings Fortunate Isles, is covered with mists and mute, and the sceptio and crown of her ancient kings in the hands of strangers, and they resolved—oh, glorious resolve!—to resone for her the glory of her saints and murtyre, the glory of her Christianity. England having robbed her of her power and rights as a nation, Scotland tried to deprive her of the fame and honor of her holiest and most glorious tons and daughters, those fuithful servants of the Lord who are venerated on the alters of the Church. This fired the energy of Ireland s student sons, and made them hasten from library to library in scarch of documents to refute and destroy Scotland's claims. They had learned in childhood that Ireland was the "Island of Saints;" they had been inspired by the thought to lead pure and holy lives; they had gloried in the knowledge that their native land was the mother of saintly men and women, and now they were cruelly undoceived! Was Ireland's claim to Rumold, and Dympana, and Fridolin based on no solid foundation?

Was it a mere dream of their fathers ?

Dusty volumes and obscure manuscripts were heaped up at St. Anthony's Convent of Louvain, and Hugh Ward, a Franciscan priest, the son of the Lord of Letter and Bally-Ward undertook to publish the "Acts of the Saints of Ireland," in which he conclusively proved that Ireland, and not Scotland, was anciently known as Scotia, and consequently, that those called in old books Scots, were Irishmen and not Scotchmen. Michael O'Clery made reverential pilgrimages to all the old ruins in Ireland; he visited the deserted monasteries of Ireland's monks; he lingered around silent churches and holy wells ; he dug into the dark mines of Gaelic lore; he gathered old sougs and old traditions that still flourished among the people, and after having sent much of the fruit of his excursions and labors to his brethren in Lonvain. he, together with Ferfessius O'Conry, Pelerin O'Clery and Pelerin O'Dubgenman, composed the "Annals of Donegal." Patrick Fleming, a soion of the noble family of Slane, visited France, Italy and Germany, and rifled their libraries of all the knowledge relating to Ireland. His zeal was unflagging. Now we find him in the cell in which St. Malachy died at Clairvaux; now we find him in the monastery of Ratisbonne; and again, we find him at Larfleur, or at St. Peter's Convent at Regensburg. Resides the valuable information, backs and manuscripts which he sent to Father Ward, he wrote the lives, from original sources, of several Irish lives, from original sources, of several Irish saints. From his fertile pen we have the "Life of St. Comgall, founder of the great monastery of Bangor; the "Life of St. Columbanus;" the "Life of St. Molna," patron of Killaloe, and founder of Clonfort-Mulloe, in the Queen's County. "The Works of St. Columban," by Fleming, had the honor to be reprinted in the "Ribblothers maxima Patrum" and in "What is she like madame, this sister with the wonderful voice?" asked Montanelli. the "Batrologie de Migne." His "Life of "I never heard its like, not on the finest stage in Europe!"

by Flemmig, that the houte to the finest the "Bibliotheca maxima Patrum," and in the "Fatrologie de Migne." His "Life of St. Mochvenog" was inserted in the great work of the Bolandists. The indefatigable John Colgan arose with the might of a giant to defend Ireland's claim to her sainta his care in transcribing from original docu-ments, and his zeal in visiting libraries, several distinguished Jesuit professors of Louvain bear honorable testimony. In his time Belgium was rich in grand libraries. At Tournay and Brussels were found

could spare from his professional chair of St. Anthony's Convent. To him we are indebted for the lives of St. l'atrick, St. Columba and St. Brigid.

All the Irish talent on the Continent was engaged in building up and glorifying the lives of the ancient monks of Erin. Some of the most distinguished scholars in Europe spent their leisure hours, or spare moments, in casting new light upon the Christian beroes of Irish history, in snatching from oblivion the fading records of the sainted children of the Apostle Patrick. Father Stephen White wrote of Iroland's saints in glowing lan-guage on the backs of the Moselle. Thomas Messingham put forth in Paris his "Garland of Irieh Saints." Henry Fitz-simmone, with a power and clearness which were all his own, vindicated Ircland's right to the apostles of marly every country in Europe. David Roth, Bishop of Kilkenny, in the shadow of the church of St. Canice, collected the proud details of many a holy life which were fast sinking into oblivion. The memory of Ireland a saints aroused all the enthusiasm, awoke and stimulated all the talent and energy of every Celtic scholar in the balls of Europe and in the glens of Eric.

Oh, beautiful and hely, as fair as the dawn, was the Iroland of the Celtic hagiologist: of the seventeenth century. Their studies led them into the cells, and caves, and woods, in which the mortified and zealous lrish monks spent their peaceful and World's Dispensary Medical Association, sublime liver. They brought before them the virgin daughters of Erin writt in divine contemplation, or singing sweet canticles of love and praise before the chaste eltar of the lumaculate Lamb.

Our not lo hagiologiste wetched with stream ing eyes the hely missionaries marching out from Ireland in glerious succession to bring light, and peace, and joy, and life to the peoples who sat in the darkness of error and in the shadow of death. They saw St. Arder preaching to the Northundwines in Eagl n 1; they row St. Colman among tie Northern Saxons; they beind i St. Arbagart rested and raling in the Episcopal Chair of Strasbang, Sts Mathiulping, Cath bort, Killian, Virgilium, Finder and Columba rose up before their currenced vision, and they blessed and glerifel the limit that here such flowers. They deeply felt the truth of the words of St. Abelia- to Ebride, "the tricland is no tesa stered with bearned men than are the however with glittering stars. With Egiwood, they egreed that Ireland, though truitful in hell, is much more celebrated for saint . With Henry of Huntingdon they knew "that the Ahaighty enriched Ireland with several blessings. "This is very sudden, gentlemen," said lies in the innocence of her people; in their enviseed retains a multitude of raints the Superior, with an effort to conceal what lave of prayer and mortification, and in their and appointed a multitude of raints the Superior, with an effort to conceal what lave of prayer and mortification, and in their and appointed a multitude of raints.

They delighted in old, holy Ireland. Treland of the Coll, and the Convent, and the Well, and the Celtie Cross, claimed the deep devotion of their hearts. No wonder that the names of our highergirts are leved and cherished by tvery tre child of helmd. Would that we could in. heritsone of their love for our foreisthers in the Paith! I can think of few blood-ings preder than the grace of devotion to the dear nervents of God. To love the saints who proved, and watched, and fasted, and blid, and died to transmit the Paith pure and bright to us ought to be our great aim. Sons of ireland, do you always remem her that the chief and lasting glay of your country is Christian? Do you always r., member that the brightest halos that white upon your country are those that auround the heads of your saints? Aiss! I fear saints. It was this conviction that encouraged them to travel along the Rhine, the lambs beauty during the days when St. Tagus, the Dyle, the Rhene, and the Tiber in Columb presched in Scotiand; when Columb presched in Scotiand; han taught in France; when St. Clement speke in Germany; when St. Buan tore the light into leeland; when St. Killian prayed in Franconia, and St. Suiwan in the Oreades : when St. Gallus stood amid the snows of clouds. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, save: "I was badle bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more dolightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

"You sit on your horse like a butcher," said a pert young officer, who happened to be of royal blood, to a veteran General who was somewhat bent from age. " It is highly probable," responded the old warrior, with a grim smile. It is because all my life I have been leading calves to the slaughter.

There are many cough modicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to hay; but if we had a cough, a cold or any alliction of the threat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, Those who have used it say it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as

pleasant as syrap. Dumb people are fond of each other, though

they may not be on speaking terms, There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening ; 1 ister, such as Carter's Smart Weed and

Belladonna Backache Plasters. Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

Proud parent: "How's that for a baby?" Old bachelor (who is a great dog fancier): "Well, my experience with habies is limited, but I think this one might possibly be worth bringing up." Then, struck suddenly with an idea, he put the question: "Why not

try 💯 Much distress un't sickness in child on is caused by worms. Mother Greves' V. in Exterminator gives relief by many cause. Give it a trial and be convi-

FURRED TORQUE AND IMPURE BREVER AND two concomitants of bilioneness tennere by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Decembery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartium, wast harasses the dyspeptic after mode, and all the perplexing and changeful symptons of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated cloud purifier.

The King of the Sandwich Islands still wants to borrow a trifle of 2,000,000 dole. The collateral is said to consist of two or three sugar plantations, a collection of extinct volcanoes and a leprosy hospital, and the brokers "like not the security."

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

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WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 29, 1886

1887.

When this number of the TRUE WITNESS reaches the hands of our readers the old year will be approrching its last hours.

It has been a year of public discord, social strife and general depression. Were we to attempt to review the events which fill the pages of the journals of the last twelve months, the story that the summary would tell would not be a pleasing retrospect. The sun of 1886 sets on vast armies waiting the word to loose the dogs of war and cry, "havoc." It sets on atories of wickedness in places high and low, on sorrow and suffering in labor circles, and strife between the rich and poor. From Ireland there comes a great cry of sorrow, and the indications are that her chains will be rather riveted anew tian loosened as, a few months ago, there seemed good reason to hope.

The sun of 1886 sets in an horizon of murky clouds, Have they within a bright lining, and can we see a bordering of color like the fringe on a funeral pall, telling us to be of good cheer, of strong heart, and to hope for better things? Are we in the midst of munlans honors, such as are described by the Laureate in his last stirring poem, touching which he bids us-

Hope the best, but hold the present, fatal daughter of the past:
Shape your heart to front the hour, but dream not that the hour will last?

Who shall say with confidence? Through the shades of darkness comes the white-robed in ant year, but its lips can lisp no mesa writer in the Mail, into the controversy sage nor whisper aught as to the future. We can but "hope the best" and each do his best individually to make the year 1887 better than that which has preceded it. We very uncalled for remarks concerning Mr. wish our readers a Bright New Year and a Farrar. The latter occupies exactly the same | the true lesson of the crime; does not dimin-Happy One throughout.

It is pointed out that the English Government has no longer a friend in Ireland. All hope of any measure of justice at its hands has been abandoned, and what is more anusing, the "loyalists" themselves good argument in the one case is surely good have turned against their former friends, and have passed resolutions blazing with anger. They have been smartly rebuked by Lord Hartington, for what he considers a too great degree of sloth on their parts. The landlords are furious, because they think, and probably with reason, that the governmental action is driving them into bankruptcy. The Attorney-General himself has been compelled to give an opinion against the administrabive interests. General Buller was sent out to curse the League, and he has blessed it instead. It is said that no one now wishes the Government good progress but the League itself. The situation is, if it were not for the grave and sad features it possesses, intensely comical, and is certainly one without parallel in the history of the world.

Ir is doubtful whether the tactics in election matters which have generally obtained a name from old Gerry, the American Governor, having not been invented by him, should be called "Gerrymandering." The Germans have a better name, " wahlkreisgeometrie," or electoral geometry. But the effect is just as bad as Gerry's arrangement and the imitations in this country, so far as obliterates the principle estensibly at the suppression of the will of the people is concerned. For many years in Bayaria an ingenious scheme of electoral geometry has kept the Catholic majority in subjection to an anti Catholic Government. The Augsburger Portzeitung, referring to this, says :-

Even with the limited suffrage we have in Bavaria the Catholic party must command a wast majority in the House of Representatives,

verted and misrepresented altogether. The suspected of "truckling-to olericalism," that thick and thin. Prince Luitpold is neither sfraid nor ashamed of being taken for a true Oatholic; surely, then, it is impossible that under his regency the divisions can be mapped out again in such a way as to yield a and now this must disappear together Parliament like the one that is just coming

But as "constitutional government" pre vails, and the ministers are of the anti-Catholic stripe, it is not expected any material reform will be witnessed.

THE resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill is significant in a double sense. It proves that the Imperial Cabinet is going to move on purely Conservative lines and in accordance with the traditions of that great party. The frothy pretensions of the somewhat conceited and priggish young nobleman will not be permitted to bear away in the Council Chamber. It also seems to indicate that coercion in Ireland will be pushed to extremes. There is no doubt that Lord Randolph was more inclined to stretch points in the direction of granting the demands of the Irish people than his colleagues, and it may be safely inferred that the Irish question was not without much influence in bringing about his withdrawal from the Cabinet. It remains to be seen what course he will tollow now that he is freed from the restraints office has imposed upon him. He is not a man any especial principle, and has always been governed by an overweening ambition and love of notoriety. Having failed to pull with the Conservative party, he may endeavor to form a combination of his own. In such a combination Mr. Chamberlain will probably be found, as in very many respects Lord Randolph is in sympathy with the mathetic and experimental radicalism of that gentleman. In a cabinet purely and Churchill was out of place, and especially in so high and important position as that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His resignation may cause relief to the Cabinet, but his resignation is a proof that the road which the Government is travelling is a rough one.

FROM an American source we learn, on the authority of a "distinguished military officer," that some of the regular army will in future be stationed in Canada. We are inclined to think that the statement is not wholly correct, and it is certainly to be honed that it is very incorrect. When the internal cities and towns of Canada were garrisoned. it is sufficiently notorious that the presence of the soldiers had a very demoralizing effect on the highest and the lowest circles. Further, the presence of the regular army in the interior of Canada is needless. and affords unpleasant facilities for desertion. No doubt some troops may be stationed at Esquimalt, and if the Pacific Railway is utilized as a means of transit for the Indian relicfs, a halt in the genial climates of British Columbia, and even on the plaius of the been the details, the comments have been ab-North-West, will certainly be valuable from surd. The idle prattle about aristocracy in sanitary point of view. Military settle connition.

now raging in political circles. We note nations throughout all time. A pharasaical that the Hon. Mr. McDougall was, as we upturning of the eye or pointing at the peorthink, inconsiderate enough to make some the Globe a few years ago, who was described in a libel trial as an "amanuensis." Mr. McDougall, in the electoral contest in New York, made much of this fact, and what was in the other. Mr. Farrar, no doubt, could write professionally as vigorously for a Mahomedan paper as for an anti-Catholic paper. But he acts simply under instructions and writes to the order of his employer. It is therefore extremely unfair to drag Mr. Farrar's name into a controversy for which he has no more responsibility than the lawyer who helds a brief. We shall probably next hear that some one has discovered that Sergeant Buzfuz had relations with Mrs. Bardell of which the world has thus far not known

THE death of General Logan is an undoubted loss to the Republican party in the United States. It was confidently thought by a large proportion of that political division that he would have received the nomina. tion for the presidency in 1884, and there is no doubt that his selection would have been acceptable to the Republican portion of the country. There are many who have asserted that if he had been chosen in the place of Blaine the victory of Cleveland would have been more uncertain and his victory certainly less than it was. But all this. of course, is merely the speculation of party in a country where party spirit too frequently stake. General Logan was certainly a pillar of the Republican party, and his death is a decided blow to it. But, while a leading politician, it is more as a soldier that Logan made his mark. In the Mexican The Moniteur proceeds in the following imwar he saw his first service, and passed through the civil war from Bull's Run to the close of that fratricidal strife. His military ability scon raised him from the command of groundless. We cannot bring curacives were it not for this exectable system, by a regiment to the rank of Major General, and to believe that Lord Sallsbury, out of

late King Ludwig had such a horror of being has been prominently before the public, and supported his anti Catholic advisers through in 1871, '79 and '85 was in Congress & Senator from Illinois. The "salon" of Mrs. Logan has always been regarded as an important feature in Republican politics, with the potent influence of her husband.

THE iniquitous attacks against the Church

in Italy are continued in a peculiarly vindic. tive manner. The Minister of Justice and " Worship"-save the mark-Signor Tajani, is at work on a very elaborate and compre-"reorganization of ecclesiastical affairs." This project proposes to "convert," so the term runs, all the property now belonging to the Church. This scheme of organized theft and robbery-for such it is purely and simply-kindly purposes to exempt ing to the poet, sometimes gives, when he Episcopal residences and some other buildings of a minor nature. Everything else is to be athlesely swept into the coffers of the State. The work of persecution in the interim goes bravely on. Expulsion follows expulsion, and the religious are being hunted down with a degree of cruelty that could bardly be called in England, will in effect be protection excelled in China. It is announced that a and nothing clas. The policy may be called number of them were sheltered by the Canons of San Cataldo. This being discovered, quick as possible came the mandate for their is this principle gaining that the Shefejection, and others were warned against field Telegraph alleges that "it is receiving them. The Minore Conventual, the Carmelites and the Oratorians at Verona have been ordered to evacuate their homes, which are declared confiscated. The nuns of San Magliore at Faenza have been driven into the streets, and the government seems determined that none shall find a rest for the soles of their feet. How long is this the position. They speak of protection as a to last? Surely it cannot be long before the devastating work inaugurated by Cavour and his friends will be visited with befitting punishment. The picture is one sad to contemplate.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

A very large proportion of the press, nota bly in the United States, has by its line of conduct in relation to the Campbell case proved the fact often alleged that Englishspeaking people "dearly love a lord." The spirit exhibited by Thackeray in his Jeames" and other publications, was of the most flunkeyish character. While endeavering to deride that "high life above stairs" satirized so much better in the play of the envy that was his real motive. Disraeli in his "Endymion" has drawn Mr. Thackeray as St. Barbe, and evidently, from a personal acquaintance, has shown him to have poshe affected to despise. So far as the American press is concerned in connection with the ing" throughout, and has not exhibited itself, by any means, in a creditable light. Two London papers, it seems, have been the subjects of injunctions. But disgusting as have connection with the subject seen in many quarname of Mr. Farrar, who is an editorial is the subject of one of the ten commandments and has vexed all the ages and the age is about as ludicrous as it is con- ning to realize this-hence the diemay of temptible and childish. Such comment misses position as that of a gentleman connected with | ish the evil or tend to check the increase of cate that they are, save for registration purposes, waseful and ridiculous excesses, for in in form. This is probably the result of | rolicy, should do so under reformed terms. creating facilities for divorce, and we commend the fact to those who advocate the establishment of a divorce court in Canada. Cumbrous and costly as is the present procedure, it is better than the erection of such a moral sewer as exists across the border and to a lesser, but still too great, an extent

in England.

A VOICE FROM ROME. reasons, that no misconceptions concerning tion Moniteur de Rome recently contained some comments on the new famous "plan of campaign," and having summarized the arrives at the conclusion that "The 'principle of the plan is almost identi-" its application to agricultural tenancies." Here is a very important opinion from a very important source. Nothing could be more repugnant to the Vatican than revolutionary or illegal tactics, but it regards the "plan" in the light indicated. This will greatly strengthen the hands of those struggling in the face of such overwhelming difficulties, portant and significant words :--

We are still willing to hope that the rumors which are thus in circulation may prove

and the second second

The war and the companies of the state of th

which the true feelings of the nation are per. | when the war ended he was in command of the | mere lightness of heart, is about to throw army of the Tennessee. Since the var he things into confusion just when they had begun to show such indications of improvement. Regard for his own interests, even if he were influenced by no other consideration, should lead him to realize the L'uty of acting towards Ireland with the greatest moderation. A policy of repression has never yet had in that country any other result than one to widen the chasm that still separates it from England, and to give strength to the hope of those who look forward indeed to the legisia tive independence of their country, but who looked forward to it only as the minimum of the concessions which they seek. Notwithstanding the check which the policy of Mr. Gladstone met with at the polls, the current of events is rapidly leading on to the day, which is now not far distant, in which the granting of legislative freedom to the noheme to effect what he styles the latter same muse or recognized by England as inevitable.

> PROTECTION IN ENGLAND. Mr. Bright hardly spoke with the pro phetic lere which the winter of age, accordsaid Protection in England was 'as 'remote a contingency as the restoration of slavery in the United States. On the contrary the signs of the times all point to very speedy establishment of some species of a trade policy which, whatever it may be Fair Trade, but it amounts to protection purely and simply. So great strongth with alarm Free Traders see the rapidly increasing power of their opponents, and it is with dread they look forward to the day of battle." The Telegraph says the Free Traders have to give way before the advancing tide, but they are making a hard fight, and are generally misrepresenting policy which is productive of evil, and assert that commercial progress was impossible be. ore 1846, rather that any progress was retrograde. With reference to this contention the Telegraph says in contravention :-

Now, in 1819 the export of cotton manufactures amounted in value to £16,631,709, in 1839 to £58,471,806; of silk ditto in 1819 to to £122,809, in 1839 to £774,410; of woolen ditto in 1819 to £4,602 270, in 1839 to nearly £7,000,000; of linen ditto in 1819 to £1,547,352, in 1839 to £4,777, 711. The same progress is seen in yarns. In the former year cotton yarns exported were valued at £1,585.753, in the latter year at £9 400,904; and linen varus in 1833 at £50,-126, and in 1839 at £846 036. These figures dispose of the assertion that no advance was made commercially during the period when raw materials were taxed. Equally striking are the figures which mark the further great Irish writer, he showed that it was mainly advance made up to the year 1846, when most raw materials were liberated by the Conservative Government of which Sir Robert Peel was the head. Much of the success which attended the course of British commerce subsequent to 1846 is admittedly sessed an intense love for the very tr fles due to the great development of machinery in which we were immensely ahead of Centinental competitors, for while the lattr depended upon long hours, Campbell trial, it has simply been "disgust-wages, and unflagging industry, maof steam. But with the advent of machinery on the Continent foreign competition began to be felt more keenly. Here, in England, however, our monufacturers were, in many branches, easily able to hold their Import duties still prevailed upon own. manufactured articles from abroad, and it is ince the abulition of those duties in 1865 ments might also be profitably encouraged, tors seems very purrile. The aristocracy is, that foreigners have obtained such a strong But to re-establish garrison towns in C. nada | we presume, mortal, and neither worse nor of British labour from British workshops. 1t is not at all to be desired, however pleasing better than others. Vice, unfortunately, is is an arrangement based upon the lines existthe prospect may be to the "purveyors." It not the peculiarity of a class, and it would ing previous to the French Treaty of 1860, would be not undesirable for the Government be well if it were. If it could be cribbed, which Fair Traders desire. Continental to request that some of the Royal Engineers cabined, and confined to so small a body as the competitors can then only trade in England be sent to Quebec. That noble fortress is House of Peers, it would be well for society. borne by Englishmen, and Ministers ac being allowed to fall into a very discreditable But unluckily such offences as have been quire a lever for negotiating treaties in charged in the recent repulsive case which advantages given would command are neither national, local, or peculiar orresponding advantages. As things now An attempt is being mode to drag the to any rank in society. The principle crime | abroad is not the natural value. Fair Traders aim at rectoring as far as possible the natural English workmen will then gain the benefit which attaches to superior physique and greater skill, which advantages are now absorbed by the foreigner. They are begin-Fr. e Traders.

There is perhaps more force in the term Fuir Trade than in Protection. In his recent the gravest domestic offence that can be com- report, Mr. Monning, the United States by Mr. Gordon Brown in his evidence given mitted. How best to do this is a problem which | Secretary of the Treasury, points out that may appal the social moralist. The records "Protection" is a misnomer. It im of divorce courts in general show a sad sight. plies superiority elsewhers. It implies In countries where divorce is chear, as in infants here and adults elsewhere. It imsome States of the Union, they seem to indi. plies that amid competition universal where the fittest survive we shall perish." This is a correct view, and it is not amiss that Engreality marriage hardly seems to exist except land, in returning to a reasonable trade

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Hamilton Times of a recent date, editorially, said :-

The Globe has information that "Sir George "Stephen expresses himself very anxious to "carry Ontario against Mr. Mowat." No doubt. But the people have been robbed of enough already to enrich Sir George Stephen, and the alliance of the Canadian Pacific influence with Ontario's enemies is a warning to It is particularly desirable, for obvious the people of Ontario to fight for self-preserva-The employes of the Grand Trunk know the Irish question should exist at Rome. It why their wages have been kept down. The traffic which their company used to enjoy is gratifying to know that the position is has been divided with the Canadian Pacific, thoroughly understood in that city. The and the very rolling stock on the Canaof the people's taxes. The Grand Trunk Company is the 1-reest contributor of taxes in the Dominion. Its money has been used to estabcampaign," and having summarized the lish and sustain a rival road. The Grand position for the benefit of its readers Trunk has to pay more than half a million dollars a year in taxes on coal and other sup-plies in order to satisfy the Government which "principle of the plan is almost identi-cal with that of a trade strike, modified in company willingly pay a portion of that large company willingly pay a portion of that large aum in extra wages to the workingmen in the service of the company, if the money was not taken from the company to advance Sir George Stephen's schemes? Depend upon it, the fact that Sir George Stephen wants the Mowat Government defeated is an excellent reason why every employe of the Grand Trunk, and every believer in fair play, should vote for the condidates pladged to support Mr. Mowat andidates pledged to support Mr. Mowat,

As to the truth or incorrectness of the statement concerning Sir George Stephen, we have no opinian to give, though we are bound to say that we do not see the connection. But the treatment that has been extended to the Grand Trunk by the Government, it connection with the Canada Pacific,

The state of the s

and so far the remarks of the Times commend themselves to Canadian readers. While the ultimate importance to Canada of the Pacific Railway cannot be doubted, the favoritism it has re ceived at the hands of the administration of the day is, in view of the position of the Grand Trunk Railway, not justifiable on any ground. It will be a long while before the country can expect a tithe of the benefits the old line has conferred on it from its pretentions and lavishly aided competitor. It is almost impossible for the imagination to picture what would have been the condition of Canada to-day had it not been for the Grand Trunk. It has in fact made the country, and tua, in the face of the most tremendous difficulties. Competing lines to the sea board in the United States have had to be contended with. Combina. tions of the most powerful description abroad bave had to be fought, and domestic opposition of a political and most unaccountable character met. Yet, in spite of all this, the line has attained a degree of commercial success and a position in the railway world not be excelled by any railway on this continent. Canadians, then, owe a debt of gratifude to the Grand Trunk, and had it not been for the extraordinary hostility exhibited to the line in local political circles some years ago, even the original stockholders might have to-day less cause for complaint. The earliest wounds which the Grand Trunk received came from the hands of those who ought to have been its friends, just as the last blow has come from the same source. While we do not say that the Capadian Pacific is not quite entitled to governmental assistance, there can be no doubt that the manner it has been showered upon it, in view of the posi tion of the Grand Trunk, has been very unjust, and the legislature that has permitted itself to be so derelict in its duty deserves the strongest censure from the people.

THE LATE JUDGE RAMSAY.

The death of Mr. Justice Ramsav, so sudden and unexpected, makes a blank on the judicial beach not easily filled. The country has lost a judge of sterling integrity, great legal ability and personal worth and purity. He dies a Bayard in the judicial ermine which has gained lustre from his presence on the bench. His present death makes the loss seem the greater as we live in times when it is the evil fashion to treat the judicial office with what may be termed a species of social and public levity. The names of judges are bandled about in connection with political appointments. Men who, with all respect to them, we think ought to know better, accept judgeships and then treat the high and important office with as little respect as the most insignificant political "berth." "Descents from the Bench" to wallow in the quagmire and cesspool of political strife, acts the suggestion of which, in former days, would have brought the flush of anger to the cheek of any judge so approached, are now actual facts. Political expediency has no hesitation or compunction in degrading the effice which should be as unsultied as the priesthood. This being the tendency of the under his frown. times, a fatal tendency, and one which will bring in its train most disastrous results. the death of a judge like the late Mr. Ramsay, who magnified his office, and felt and respected the grave responsibilities strached to it, is a special and not easily repaired loss. He represented a type of judicial officer which is unhappily necoming rare, to the great detriment of that great and important pillar of the State, Justice.

_____ A SCHOOLBOY'S ANSWER.

It has eften fallen to the lot of the schoolboy to teach an important lesson to those who are in need of one. This seems particularly to be the case with Mr. J. L. Hughes, the Orange Tory itinerant lecturer of Toronto. Before we examine his dase, let lis refer to that of other great sectaries who have preceded him, and let us take Mohammed as the representative. As a modern writer pointedly remarks, since the religion of Mohammediam is very hard to believe, all it requires from its subjects is to believe; furthermore, Mohammed was undoubtedly a clever man, but he made one mistake-HE WROTE A BOOK. Lit us return to our parallel, for here is the similarity." Mr. J. L. Hughes also wrote a book, and in reference to that book we quote a schoolboy writer in the Vox Lucei, the organ of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute Lyceum. He says :-"The Toronto Public School Board has

licensed an individual named J. L. Hughes to stump the Province and pose as the aposile of School Reform. .. As com ponents of the great Public School system of Oatario we claim the right to protest against any one School Board having the power to set loose upon unoffending people crank of the calibre of J. V. Hughes.
This J. L. H. would like to believe that he is a historian. We have before us 'The 'Topical History of England,' in Gage's Series of Examination Primers (which might be more appropriately designated 'Cram Handbocks'). Its author is Mr. J. L. Hughes. A person without know-ledge of the dates and names of English history might reasonably take the little quarto of 128 pages for the advance sheets of some new railroad guide or post office directory from the conglomeration of dates, names and abaurd contractions of which it is composed. Just turn to page 109, section 5, where J. L. Hughes, with that majestic force of creative power that loses respect " for well known and freely accepted truthe, calls the sarepatio, shrewd, fancinating Voltairean and king of letter writers, Horace Walpole, -what? What indeed but 'the " first of England's great peace-ministers!" "We will go no further, draw your own con-"clusions. No doubt Mr. J. L. H. will strike Ottawa, and if he is not better in-"formed upon educational matters than he " is upon the subject of teaching, he might " be donated a free course at the Collegiate

There are Mr. Hughes and his book dis-

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is certainly one that must be styled unjust, | posed of by a schoolboy, and a public school boy at that. The religious cry raised by such bigoted partisans as Hughes and Co. does not seem to be taking a strong hold among sensible.Ottawa people.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

All Shuffing New at an End—The Position of the Premier-Larochelle-A Letter from him in "La Justice" to-day—It Tells its Own Tale - The English-Protestants-Some of the Men who Must "Go."-Bumors about Abandoning the Contestation — Despondency vs. Buoyancy—How the Two Parties Feel.

From Our Own Correspondent 1

QUEBEC, Dec. 22.-Ross must either meet the House flow or the Government must resign before January 27th. There can be no more shuffling. He cannot now resign himself and recommend an outsider to take his place, He has called the Legislature together, and the law says that he must meet the Chamber in person or he and the members of his Government must resign en bloc. So we shall have no more talk about Angers or Mathieu or Tail on. It is now Ross or Mercier, the leader of the Government or the leader of the Opposition. And the general opinion among independent Conservatives is that Ross was quite right in determining as he did. They know that when he failed no one clar of the same political stripe could succeed. He is as good as the best of them, and he will meet the House and take his punishment like a man.

LAROCHELLE.

Larochelle, the M.P.P. for Dorchester, arrived in Quebec to-day. He is, as you know, the genthem whom the government organs have all along been claiming as a supporter of the present administration. Although he signed the Round Robin and attached his name to the document published the other day, which expressed no confidence in Dr. Ross, yet the government organs claimed him as their own. They did this on the strength of a letter Lalochello wrote to a friend on July 2nd. That letter was publish d in the Government organs. yesterday and to day, and now Larochelle con es out in La Justice and gives good and solid reasons for his change of base. He says that since July 2nd the political situation has changed that Dr. Ross has proved himself the enemy of He says that since the Nationalists by the opposition he gave to Garneau, Trudel, Pelletier, Duhamel, LeGros and others. He charges DA Ross with having divided the Conservative party into two camps, and with proving himself the subservint tool of the conspirators at Ottawa. Whatever lingering doubts the friends of the Government had as to Larochelle's position must now vanish. Indeed they admit as much, and with Larochelle this last hope of retaining power vanishes into thin air.

THE ENGLISH PROTESTANTS.

I wonder who is to represent the English Protestants in the Cabinet of Mr. Mercier, if he attains office? There is a chance for some good man row. It is a tide in the affairs that may lead to fortune. That is, I mean, fortune in honors and good repute, if the coming man is equal to the occasion. If Cameron had stood his ground he would undoubtedly be Mr. Mc cier's choice. But Cameron did not stand his ground, and now no one appears to know a actly where Cameron is. It will be somewhat difficult for Mr. Mercier to open a constituercy for an English Protestant, and if he could find one ready made it would be all the better. That the party Mr. Mercier leads got fair Protestant support I know, Indeed, I this k I told you this before. Although the Protestants failed to return one of their own to Mr. Mercier's side of the House, yet he got a scattering vote in the different counties, and he will recognize it. But at present no one appears to know who the coming man, if needed is likely to be. I know one English Protestant who, I think, would be welcome, but I dare

A CLEARING OUT.

The friends of Mr. Mercier here yow that, if they can, there will be a clearing out of it noxious officials should any charge occur. Every one of them who took part in the late elections will, they say, go. C. P. Daviden will, of course, lose the Crown proscentius, worth its \$2,000 or \$3 000 a year; J. J. Curran will lose his Fire Marshakings, worth S800 a year; Mr. Stevenson, the Secretary to the Board of Arts, will lose his position, which I suppose is worth \$1500 a year, and a number of men in Quebec will walk the plank as a matter of course. But there are two men who hold Government positions, and who did their best to def at the Nationaliste, and they will be lucky if they do not all go, too. Not because they are Conservatives, but because this thing of government officials interfering in politics is immoral, and an effort will be made to put an end to it. That is the pith and substance of the rew revolution as I under stand it.

THE CONTESTATIONS.

There is a good deal of talk to night about withdrawing several of the contestations in the district of Quebec. It is rumored that there is a desire on both sides to "pair off" and to allow many of the contestations to be abandoned. How true this may be I do not know. I give it to you as a rumor. From all I can learn it looks as if both sides were werried by the situation and that they were willing. the situation and that they were willing, Bo far as many of the contestations go, to cry "quits." I do not think there is any arrangment between the parties, but, from all I can learn, there appears to be a leaning in that direction. Of course I only speak for the district of Quebec. As for Montreal I suppose they will paddle their own cance up there.

DESPONDENCY AND BUOYANCY.

The friends of the Government are despondent to-day, while the friends of the Nationalists are buoyant. The Government side here does not admit defeat, but they look it. That letter of Larochelle's in La Justice broke the camel's back. Indeed, I heard one of their leaders admit almost as much. All they can say now is at the 27th of January is a long way off, and no one can tell what may way off, and no one can tell what may happen before then. That is their stock in trade, as far as hope goes, and it is the only silver-lining to their heavily-charged cloud of anguish. But we must not forget that the government will be over three months in power when the house meets, and that ought to le enough to satisfy them. On the other hand the Nationalists are buoyant. They are satisfied to wait the ordinary course of constitutional procedure. January the 27th will settle all questions now in doubt.

MONTGOMERY.

A LESSON IN SCRIPTURE.

MR. BLAKE ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

In the course of his speech at Orillis, Mr. Blake took occasion to expose, in a dever and humorous way, Sir John Macdonald's utter ignorance of Scripture history, from which the premier is so fond of quoting. In a previous speech Sir John had compared Mr. Islake to Haman and likened himself to Mordecai. Referring to this, Mr. Blake said :- "Now, we have all heard of somebody quoting Scripture; and I do not object, therefore, to Sir John's doing it; but I object to his following the rejected method of the earlier quoter. He said at Stratford:—

Mr. Blake was a very able man; but he was consumed with ambition, So long as Mordecai sat at the king's gate, so long would Haman envy him. He hoped Mr. Blake would never meet Haman't fate and hang on a gallows 40 feet high. He believed that the people would stand by him, and keep Mor-decai standing by the king's gate, notwith-standing all the calumnies, all the unfounded

charges made sgainst him. So I am consumed by ambition and envy? Little he knows me ! If there is one thing I personally wish above another, it is to be once more in the ranks, instead of at the head of the Liberal party. If there is one thing I personally dislike more than another It is the pessibility of acceding to office.

the people decline it, I shall be personally desire to benefit the tenants in Ireland withgrateful, and cheerfully accept their decision. But Sir John indulges in bible readings. (Laughter.) Sometimes he makes Sir Richard Oartwright Haman; and him he hangs. (Laughter.) Then he makes me Haman, and is kind enough to hope I may not hang, or at any rate not on so high a gailows. (Laughter.) I will pay Sir Richard Cartwright the compli ment of saying that if Sir John were offered his choice he would condemn him rather than me to the last penalty, not that he loves me more, but that he hates me less. (Laughter.) But whoever is his Haman, his Mordecai is modest adapter of the story. (Lughter.) The version does not always seem to be accurate; it should be a revised version. Mordeoni, as I read the story, was, when he sat in the king's gate, which was not the place Sir John fancies, only a poor honest fellow, in opposition, without power, place or patronage, but doing the best he could for king and country, and a co to actively resume work ne will convene the render conspicuous, though for long forgotten Irish Parliament party in the Council chamand unrewarded service. (Cheers.) Mordecai her of the Dublic corporation. Three farms was an independent fellow, too, and refused belonging to Mr. Pernell's brother, John, to bow the knee and pay extraordinary deference to Haman, as his camp followers did; per cent less than the sum at which they were in fact, he opposed Haman, and this roused Haman's wrath. Such was Mordecai. Haman, on the other hand, was the first minister of the crown. (Laughter. He was probably President of the Council. (laughter) -and as the kingdom stretched from India to Ethiopia, he was doubtless superintendent-general of Indian affaire. (Loud laughter.) He was the ruler of the state; he was entrusted with the power of the crown, he had the ear of the court; he went about in all the pump and trappings of a great lord. There were no railways then, else, no doubt, he would have had his own private special palaco car "Assyria"— (laughter)—with its proper attendants, and fittings for repose, and collations, and pleasures; all provided, together with gifts of "barbaric pearl and gold," as marks of the attention of the highly subsidized and Indo-Ethiopian Railway Company at a cost of many thousands of shekels, practically supplied out of the treasury. (Loud laughter) Else, no doubt, Haman would thus have made his progresses through the land he ruled, with his attendent and humble satellites, or to use a very recent metiphor of another and very differ-ent personage, like "a comet with its tail." (Laughter) No great public meetings were then in vogue, garnished with mottoes and decorations expressive of devotion and loya'ty to the king's minist r, else dou itless Haman would have had the meetings and the decorations and mottees, too, and a big drum to make the time to cheer (Laughter.) You romember that in a great progress made by a Russian ruler through the waste place of the empire, ready made villages all provided with smiling inhabitants and triumphal arches were set up to greet the monarch as she passed; and were principle, legalized in England to industry, moved on at night to be ready to welcome next day the royal train. So purhaps might Haman, too, have carried along with him the evidences of spontaneous enthusiasm, destined to be flung to the winds at each stage, and to rouse the people's zeal. (Laughter.) Not poor Hamen had not all these luxuries and marks of greatness and contrivence for stage effect; they were reserved for later ages and more modern ministers. (Laughter) Bat doubless he had a Hox. Thos. White: store of fine Arabian horses, or perhaps a special elephant, with a place howdah made by our correspondent, "Riden," and (laughter)—and a bodyguard of uncient—I published in The Post of the 9th September, dare say not differing much from modern- in which, after referring to what is known dependents, and all the wives and concubines as the Cayuga incident, our correspondthat that laxer age allowed to kings and out then proceeded to discuss your great men. (Laughter.) But Haman was motives for using the words which were not satisfied with place and power, office and artributed to you, and asked: "And why emoluments, pomp and grandeur, wives and concubines; he wanted to destroy poor Mordeoni, who was out in the cold as it was. Haman was guilty of treason to his trust; he used his official power to harass his royal master's people over whom he was set. He procured by false pre-(Cheera) tenses, authority to destroy a large number of industrious subjects in the king's name, and he had gone for towards the accomplishment of his plot, when the people at in substance said in The Post, that I regret last found it out. (Cheeks.) Just then very much the appearance of the matter con-Mordecui's long services were also remembered and recognized. (Loud cheers.) And so it happened that Haman was turned out anvinjury or annoyance that you may have of his office and stripped of his power, and, suffered as a result of the publication of the according to the atten fashion of that day, above article, and with that view I authorize (Laughter.) And, Haman thus hanged.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN. LONDON. Dec. 24.—The Morning Post says it has authority to deny that negotiations are in progress between Eugland and the Vatican.

became prime minister in his room, and

showed a delightful contrast to Haman, ear-

nestly advancing the peace and welfare of the

people which Haman hail sought to destroy.

(Cheers and laughter.) 1 am far from mak-

ing any personal application of this story. I

do not say it fits present men and current

events. (Laughter) But I think the appli-

cation lately made is hardly more consistent

with accuracy than it is with modesty and

THE WELSH CHURCH QUESTION.

justice." (Cheers and laughter.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Bright has written a letter in which he refuses to give an opinion on the Welsh Church question, which will not be settled for a long time yet, pending a settlement of the Irish question.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.-The Temps says the owner of a Frenon fishing smack at St. Brieux is suing the Britsh Government for indomnity for losses which he claims he suffered by the action of the Newfoundland people, who pre-extend him from fishing off the north coast of thing to the contrary, but that Michael Skelly that colony.

NU DIVORCE ALLOWED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.-Judge Bull this morning formally demissed the potitions for divorce presented by Lady Colin and Lord Colin Campbell, in view of the verdict rendered by the jury yesterday. The Judge granted Lady Colin El O costs inher suit spainst her husband, the full costs of her defence against her husband's full costs of her defence against her husband's full costs of her defence against her husband's anit. He also ranted full costs to the Duke of Marlborough, Chief Shaw and Dr. Bird, corespondents in Lord Colin's suit against his wile. Gen. Buler, another co-respondent, did not apply to: cots.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DILLON PERSISTS IN CARRYING OUT THE RENT CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 .- At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League to day, it was announced that since last meeting there had heen received in donations from Ireland \$2,700, and from America \$25,000. John Dillon said he would continue to carry on the plan of campaign in defiance of the Government. "Nobody," he said, "has a right to say the play of campaign is illegal until a I am bound in my country's interest to jury has decided on the facts." Mr. Dillon labor for success in this contest; but if also said the leaders in this new movement jury has decided on the facts." Mr. Dillon out assistance of the moonlighters. The court to-day refused John Dillon's application for a stay of the order against him to furnish bonds for future good behavior pending an appeal.

WHAT THE GLADSTONIANS WANT,

The Express (Tory) says an influential wire puller belonging to the Gladetonian section of the Liberals was recently asked what he expected from Mr. Parnell. He replied that he expected Mr. Parnell to repudiate the "plan of campaign" and to induce the Catholic clergymen of Ireland to withdraw and will be powerless and in a ridiculous position when Parliament meets."

MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS. DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The friends of Mr. Paraell say that his illness has been of a very serious nature and that for several weeks he was in a daugerous condition. When able to were sold at auction to day in Armagh for 50 valued three months ago.

THE CENANTS' REQUEST.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The tenants of the Dake of Leinster, in county Kildare, have met again and modified their demand for s reduction in rents, asking now for 20 instead of 25 per cent, reduction. The tenants have Renfrew South Dowling also joined in a request that the Duke's ten into at Athy be given the benefit of the purchase clauses of the Land Act.

A SURPRISING STATEMENT. LONDON, Dec. 51 .- In Ireland the collection of rents by trustees is proceeding quietly, as the police do not seem able to find the rent offices. Mr. Parnell will probably approve the "plan of campaign," although the relations between the Irish leader and his followers have never been less harmonious. Dillon and Parnell are not on speaking terms.

A BISHOP'S OPINION. to an address from the Limerick corporation. said he thought it was his duty to restrain the arder of the refermers, not to stimulate them.

STABLED AT HIS FATHER'S DOOR.

Dublin, Dec. 21. -At Armagh to-day a party of men called at the house of John roctor and asked to see Proctor's son, aged 22 years. When the son appeared the man stabbed him to death on the door-tep. Two f the assassing were accested. The motive for the crime is unknown.

LABOUCHERE APPROVES THE PLAN.

LONDON, Drc. 31 .-- Mr. Labouchere, in a speech at Northampton this evening, said he regarded the Nationalist plan of campaign as simply the application of the trades union in Ireland in order to enforce the right of workers to sufficient produce of their toil to enable them to live and thrive.

WHITE VS. WHELAN

This case has been settled, Mr. Whelen having written to Mr. White the following letter :--

DEAR SIR, -In reference to the statement should Thomas White make this brutal ex inibition to rouse the passions of the mab He fears to lose his printing contracts, his eight thousand dollars a year as Minister of Crown, his free rides all over creation, his sheres in ranches, mines, timber limits, and all the pickings and steelings which fall to the lot of a man warout scruple or conscience in a place where he can help himself," I have only to repeat here what I have already plained of, that I believe it to be untrue and unwarranted. I am most auxious to undo you to publish this letter as my full retrucdisposed of, Mordecai was promoted to his tion of any statement that may have apvacant place and office. (Cheers.) He peared in The Post of True Witness reflecting in any way on your personal honor and honesty as a public man.

Yours truly, J. P. WHELAN, Managing Director Post Printing and Publishing Company.

THE MONTCALM ELECTION.

To the Editor of lue Post:

Dran Sin, -I am glad to notice as a subscriber to THE POST that you published the address presented to J. J. Curran, M.P., in the columns of your highly esteemed paper, with names of nearly all the influential Irich. men of Rawdon attached: whether they were trish Protestants or Irish Catholic Orangemen, or not, I cannot tell, because I am not in connection with party men, unless men who are on the part of truth and justice.

Mr. J. J. Curran has all our sympathics, Mr. Taillon is the representative of the County of Montcalm and a gentleman; he is not now the ex-atterney, but the Attorney. General of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Dugas, M.P., is above reproach, and the party that throws at him slander or impunity any kind is simply throwing explosive she ils to his own detriment. Michael Skelly, Mayer of Rawdon, has held that honor for over 20 years, and I am proud to say that neither a Kirwan, a Cloran nor a Stephens, is a true man and a man loval and devoted to his parish and to the interests of the country at large. "Montgomery" says, "take Skelly and his store, and his mayoralty and his colonization money out of his way, and there would not be an Irish-Catholic-Orangeman around the locality." Decidedly incon-sistent for "Montgomery," Is there such thing as a Catholic-Orangemen in existerice Take Skelly away and you remove all in this parish, so far as weight is concerned. Finally, J. J. Curran's address was genuine, and the

public must accept it as such. HOME RULE AGAIN. Rawdon, Dec. 16, 1886.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

A Liberal Sweep in the Sister Province.

The result of the Ontario elections, as re ceived up to the time of going to press, are given in the table which tollows. Though the general result is correct, the majorities, when full information is received, may be somewhat changed.

LIBERALS ELECTED. MAJORITIES. CONSTITUENCY. Brant North Wood 400 Brant South, Pardee Bruce SouthO'Connor Bruce Centre Dack Brockville ... Frascr
Dundas ... Chamberlain ...
Durham West ... McLaughlin ... Essex North Pacaud E-sex South Balfour 200 100 Elgin East Nairn Glengarry Rayside Haldimand Baxter Hamilton Gibson 449 Huron East...... Gibson 429 Huron South....Bishop Kent East....Ferguson 365 Lambton East Graham 100 Lambton West.... Parden Lanark North Hilliard Middlenex WestRoss 200 Middlesex North Waters Ontario South bryden 322 Oxford North Mowat Oxford South, McKay 400 Ottawa City......Br nson Parry Sound Armstreng (Inc) Peel Chisholm Peterboro West ... Stratton Perth South..... Ballantyne 405 Renfrew North Murray Russell Robillard Simcoe East Drury Simone Centre Phelps Stormont Mack 286Toronto Centre Leys Waterloo North Snider Waterloo South Masters 445 Welland, Morin Wellington West Allan Well ngton Coutre Clarke* Wellington South ... Guthrie Nentworth North ... MazMahon 400 Wentworth South Aurey. S00 York WestGilmour Liber Is elected., *Acclamation. tAlready elected.

CONSERVATIVE. Constituency. Majorite. Addington Miller 300 Carleton Monk Good Durham East......Craig........ 378 Frontenac Wilmot Frey South Bly the +293 Grey North Creighton Grenville French Hastings East. Hulson.... Hastings North Wood Hastings West Ostrom Hatton......Kearns Kingston Metcalfe 248 Kent West Clascy Lenerk South Lees Leeds Preston..... London Meredith 200 109 Middlesex East Tooley 116 worke Assunts was not by her side. She Started up and a sed in side sing anxi-ty Northumberland E ... Willoughby Victoria West Cruess Conservatives elected

Acclumation. THE VOTE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—The following are the full returns :-H. E. Cl rk...... 6 887 Roney 3,439 IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Dec. 28 -The electoral division of Kingston corrected returns are :-Metcalfe...... 1,863 Whiting 1 615 Majority for Metcalle...... 248

SUMMARY. Liberal gains..... 10 Former Liberal majority, 16

chief of the Bangola States in the Congo Free State, who is here on a visit, confirms the report that Lieutenant Duhois was drowned in the River Congo while returning from Stanley falls station. The evacuation of the place by the whites Capt in Coquilhot attributes to a short supply of ammunition. The captain reports that after the unsuccessful attempt of himself and party to retake Stanley falls, from the ascent to which he was driven by ambush firing by the Arabs along the river banks, he punished the Arabs severely at

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.-Captain Coquilhot,

that the capture of Stanley falls station is the prelude to an Arab descent on the Lower Congo, and says there is plenty of time to bar the passage of the Arabs should they attempt such a move, and to retake the falls GOOD FOR THE FRENCH. PARIS, Dec. 21 .- The Hoves have paid 400,000 francs of war indemnity due France

under the terres of the treaty of peace, and evacuation of Tamatave by the French is im-

TROOPS CALLED OUT. LONDON, Dec 27 .- Prince Nicholas of Mon tenegro has called out 35,000 troops. They will be armed with repeating rifles. WHAT CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION

WILL DO. LONDON, Dec. 25 .- The Times says Lord. Randolph Churchill's resignation will do more for economic reform in one year than his administration would have been able to do in a deze .

(Continued from Third Page.)

It was a terrible evening that passed in the convent; the sisters took their misfortune in so many ways. Sister Caterina moaned and beat her breast; Sister Monica looked ficroe and said harsh and bitter words; Sister Giovanna knelt and sobbed, and thought that God had withdrawn all help and protection from them. But Sister Elizabetta asked strange childish questions about the world, and her eyes lighted with a furtive pleasure, and the Mother Superior felt that perhaps she most of all needed her prayers. And the days that followed were full of strange and heart-breaking novelties. Perhaps the donning of secular clathing was the worst to bear-what they were seemed sudden'y to assume such a vast, out of-propertion importance to them all; and as each eister crep: out of her cell, they dreaded to meet cach other's eyes, they felt so strange, so unuatural. The elders were in passionate tears, some of the younger ones unable to abstain

from tearful giggling.
The Mother belonged to a rich family; they 300 had willingly sent the necessary clother, and some money to help each sister to go back But alse how odd, how fortorn, how terr bly wide looked the outer world on the last morning they were to spend together. They and the sound was so lovely that the were all assembled for the last time to hear shildren thought it must be an angel single Mass together, and as they came out of the church the people crowded round them, ki-sing their hards, sobbing, weeping, crying that the blessing of God was leaving San, 250 Martino.

The Mother-Superior was taking Assanta with her; she could not send her out alone Assenta knew nothing, save that when they took off her white habit, she mouned and looked seared and frightened, and she would not part with it-she clung to it, and carried it with her in a little parcel. She and the Mother entered the diligence together, they looked back to give one parting look to the weeping crowd, to the scrrowful face of the old Priore, and they saw the convent gates wide, wide open, even the cloister door oper to any who chose to enter, and the Mether threw herself back in her seat and hid her face-it seemed more than she could bear. "Mother," said Assurts presently.

"Mother, what are soldiers?" The Mother Superior looked at Assu ta. It could not be only finey-had the shock of the last few days increased yet more the most which surrounded her? Oh, if she could but defend and save her from harm in the world?

"Soldiers are men whom you must always tly and svoid, my child," said the mether. They are trained and exist to figit each other. You must never speak to them. "Nould they huit me, Metaer?"

"God will defens Hizewn, my ch.11," " I am so cold, '

It was very cold; the bitter wind blow in through the diligence and fe ze their blood. Some driving showers of hair fal; they were worm out with sorrow and cold and exhaus- was quite ellent and empty, but a strong tion before they reached the inn where they maccounts by thing - the deep of the close

were to skep that night."
They slept together. The Mother was wakened by Assunte mouning. "What is it, child ? "I cannot find my cress, my worden co sa,

Motner." "You have taken it off with your convent habit. Go to sleep-go to sleep and forg t." But the morning woke her actin.

"I cannot find my resery, Mether, and 1 have no veil." "Potience, Assunta, it is the will of God." "But God will not know me. He will not know who it is without my dress. What

shall I do? He will not in w that it is Assurt." "God will know, child, and the Guardian Angel is with thee. Go to sheep." The Mother was worn out and slept at last neavily. And late in the morning when she 60 No one load seen or mused her. Where a co

Simcoe West ... Wiley ... 341 very cold. The Mother Superior hired a Toronto East. ... E. F. Clarke the carriage, having a sering idea in her much that Assunta must have stored on the that she would some overt de ner. She confired her story to the kind cars of the 29 padrona of the little ma, who promised to help her in every way, and then she mounted her little carriage and drove slowly back all the way that she had come. In king out right and left, asking every one that they passed whether they had -en a skn er woman in bl ck clothes, with dreamy eyes, wandering along the road. But no one had seen or heard of Assunta. The

Mother's heart died within h r. What had "But it is impossible," he soid, "You can then become of this most helplose chief of the not stay here, my sister. I will do whit I flock? It was quite dark when she reached can for you; but if the lice tere at occume of San Martino, and the tired horses pulled up at the door of the Priore's house, a great cloud of theam rising from their smick ring flanks in the bitter frosty sir. The Friere was not within, be had been summen d late to a sick-field, but his housekeeper kissed the cold hands of the careworn woman, in her long black showl, haraly recognizing the Mother-Superior to whom she had looked up with such reverence.

The streets were all alive with noise, shout ing and singing. Montanelli's regiment had taken up their quarters in the town. Half dozen of the soldiers were now in the little cabaret, drinking and singing lustily. At ten o'clock the rappel marched through, and from every side the straggling soldiers fell in, and took their way to their new barracks.

"It is the will of God that I have comback." said the poor Mother. "It is His will that I should drink the cup of humiliation to the very dregs."

But where was Assunta? In the middle of the bitterly cold December night, Againta had risen from bed soitly, gently, not to Superior. She was lost, all lost, in this wide world—the one thought was ever in her was the gate of heaven; she must be there waiting in her white robes, or God would Zoperra. Captain Coquilhot does not believe not know her, and the angel; would pass her The date of the inn was only on the tatch. With her little bundle clasped in her erms Assunta glided out. It was cold, very, very cold, but her hands and her brow were burning, and only one thought possessed her, to get back, back home again. She walked on through the day, and when any carriage er cart came along the road she hid beraclf behin ! a hedge or a tree-anywhere quite out of sight; carriages and carts were things of this world, and might intercept her on her rapid way to the gate of heaven.

Then the dusk gathered round her -she was but half-way on her road ; her feet were torn and bleeding. She could only go viry slowly, she was so unused to walking. She crept into a little dry ditch all full of the rustling brown dead leaves of the part, and she burrowed down in among them, and made the sign of the cross, and fell asleep ishing before her eyes could distinguish them. with the stars shining down on her white Assenta rose to her knees and knelt, and it upturned face. She was awakened by the itter cold of an early dawn. She could

By and by the sun came out and shed its warm rays over her, and Assunta spread out her arms and let the sun shine on her breast, and she toiled on, She passed a cottage where two little children sat on the doorstep eating their cakes of chestnut bread, She stopped and looked wistu'ly at them, One of them came forward timidly and put his cake into her frezen hand. he are it eagerly, ravenously; the child, half fright. oned, ran indoors, and cried to his mother to come cut. The kindly contadina came out, and reading the cold and hunger in Assuntal's eyes, the brought her a big bowl of warm goat's mulk.

" Drink and eat in the name of the Hely Mother of Jesus, poor coild," she said. When Assunta had finished she rose up, and but or hends together. Shall I sing for you," she said gently,

" Yes, poor thing, if your songs are g but not if they are the devil's songs, not fit

for the children's care," Assurta looked at her wigtfully. "I must hasten, hasten," she said, "God does no know me in this dress. It is evider t, for even the eyes of these who are giving me alms in this house are dinded." She begin to sing ---

" Jesu dulels memeria, bans vera cordis gaudia;"

children thought it must be an angel s'ng. ing, and the contading sank on her kneer. Before she had finished her hyun, she was going on fer way singing still, till the exquisite music duet in the for distance; and those who were le't behind to their dying day believed that their vision with the blue dreamy eyes gazing upwords was the blessed Cecilia herself

Assunta was not for from the San Mortine now, but as the eight closed in again, she lost her way, and wandered backwords and forwards. She slept again in the but r right air, and in the morning she could not rise or shake off the snow till the sun had risen. By daylight she recognized where she was, in a little line that led close up to the Saniissima Annunziate, and she started to walk home, when suddenly, to her herror, in the path before her the saw two soldiers, the sun glinting on their sword b It'. Prese were the trivile ones whe, since the Mather Superior's words, had been the heunting terror of her life. She turned and fled again. She crept in among the chestant row, and by hidden all day; n my no freeminers had come over her, southing very sence and aching nerve; but when the twittshit is creased around her she gathered up all her it. ergth. She took off one by in the new evil clothes b long ng to the world and with stiff, ashing arms share all of more her old diess. "Now the angels will I now Assimin again," she said, and she prises it is wooden cross to her lips.

She waited tid it was quite dark, on 1 th she glisted along, on, on, to the I ble : o.o. door, and into the convent. The refer to ter was wide open, a thing alter la for bliden by the Mither, With he dress the reduced the till get be, git gart, the hands jieled notetly in her long sleeves, her head haved do shaded by the enemy white of her well Schly decressed the choicer; it was conent the delic to tracey of each twice. olation with the intrieste foll gesmork of its cigital was just ofeer milde. But As u started, there was another clange -the door up-tairs to the doralitaties was also open,

Assurt vaster was on the stair, when he paused in sudden fear, for a step was com n down from a nave, a counting, ringing step, such as the had never heard before, waking the cobres of the convent of ist r. She stood at the foot of the stairs, one band on her breast, the other rived effightedry, and down straight in front of her appeared a sollier descending Sho shrerk back with a libbe cry of riguid, and would nave fled, but her limbs rised to move. She could only hold up her track ting hands with a mute appeal for mercy.

"Maria Suntissima," cried the soldier, "one of the good sisters here! Do not be fraid, my sister; it is only I."

At the sented of his voice she ventured t lack up. He was a very young million, peardless, with a round, feesh focu and boost yes-sirely he could not be so terrible a what she had imagined. He took her here very respectfully and kined it.

"I am come home to de," soid Assuate very softly. "May I go up to my own cell? I will not disturb engine; only let me go." The young soldier looked embarrased. the others caw you they might not respect

you as I do; they do not love the sisters. "Ah, then, God has sent you to meet me! Let me go in."

"I can do this for you, my sieter. It is my duty to see to the mules. The stable is very dark, but the hay is werm; if you have no other home, in God's name sleep there to night, and I will bring you food."

But Assunta now could hardly move or atand. Inflerror lest his work of mercy should be discovered, the young soldier half led, half carried her back through the clois ter and round to the convent stable. There was an empty stall—he threw down several trusses of hay under the manger, and helped her to lie down.

"There, my sister," he said, "I will bring you some food-you are worn out. Santi Aportoli, but your hond is burning, yet you

hrink with cold. Assenta was murmuring to herself, "They will find me here! They will know me when they come. It is right."

"Yes, it is all right," said the young co! dier. "And you will not leave this place? Is would be dangerous for you to go out; mind. At the S.ntissima Annunziata lafter all, the Holy Mother berself did not disdain a stable. Promise me you will not

> "I will not," said Assunta. He went out, closing the door behind him.

Assunt lay still on the hay. She could not hear the slow movement of one of the mules in the stall next to her own; it put its prown patient head over the partition that divided them and looked down upon her. The moon streamed in through the lattice window and lay brilliant and silvery on the floor; a reflection of shadowy leaves und ivy fell upon it, and it seemed as if the light and the shadow moved backwards and for-

warde. In the silvery light Assunta saw a shadowy heavenly vision. It seemed us if there lay in the midet thereof a wondrously beautiful child-the brown mule moved restlessly and bent down its head with a strangely solemn look in its eyes-and there were shadowy wing-like movements in the air, visions vanseemed as if another knelt now in the moonlight, one with a marvellously beautiful face. hardly rise, for the sharp, agonizing pains with clasped hands and golden-haired head that shot through every limb as she slowly bowed in aderation. Then Assunts heard a

threw off their torpor. But she dragged | sound of music swelling round her, and the began to sing:

"Adoste fideles,

Len triumpanies, Venite, venite in Bethlehem. Natum vid: te Regem Angelorum, Venite adoremus; venite adoremus; venite adoremus, Dominum."

It was Christmas Eve. All the seldlers were in barracks, most of them esleep in their ling dermiteries when the clock struck twelve. But some of them were awakened by a sound of distant music, and they woke each ther end sat up in bad, their hair rising on their heads in terror, so strange so marvel huely Leastiful was the sound.

the reaction was the sound.

"It is time what my mother used to tellus, there are then angels," said one, cowering under his had all then, and beginning rapidly has been found and account. his long forgotten prayers.

Colonel Montar elli alone recognized tho sound, and he resertion the Mother Superior's cell, which he occupied, and hastly dressed bines if and went in seach of his lience nant, whom he found sitting up in bed white with the ceric feeling that he was close to the

unseen world,
"Fezio," he said, "it is the run who sang so wonderfully."

"That is to say, it must be her spirit," ild Fazio. "No human velie could sing like that."

Bah men stood silent; it rose ance mare hat wonderful flood of sound :

"Vent'n adoremus; ventta aderemus; venita aderemus; venita

Then low, soft, like a sound sobbing iteeff nway on the dying wind, came the dep "Amen," and all was silent, a nilence so profound that Montanelli pushed the damp band from his brow, and shook himself to throw off the cold, numbing chill of fear. "This must be seen to," he said, "Get

up, Fazio, we must take last the and search out this mystery. I will have no ghosts in my barracks.

Pazio dressed himself quickly, even tack down his sword and put it on as a kind of precantion. The two men went out into the passages tegether; the quiet morn hight filled them with light. There was a sound of moving about and taking in the soldiers' quarters. At the far wiedow of onestone passage a young at lifer stood, fully dressed, looking

"Conti," said the Colonel quickly, "who has been singing, and where is the anger?" Continuited. "I can only conjecture, my Cdon I," he said. "If I thought you hand not blame me ---"

"I will not Hime you, or any one who vill prove to the satisfaction of all that the voice was a in man valit, and the singer a living

woman," said Mentanelli. F zio behind him gave a sharpshiver. Wen

Le 1d or auperstitieus fear? "I can explain, my Color I," said Conti. furning his young, ir ab, ingenious face towards his superior. The voice came form the stable; there is a poor, frightened, terrified refered there. It is also have been been Six in . But the is a latin w," is a lata, while the head of the hardest in district species in district in the man so stall. "The Brecot's 3d Ment well, "I w. s right! It was the own with the wonderful

vonce. But she must not stay there in the Your duty was to have it; it is a second l. to Cath, steady. The young softer burg rin brad.

" She was, I the not to er, T, my Colomb," Le coi i, un 'er his breath. "We I, well, I ring the key of the atable ;

se will at I objut so end to the condaint amen. Lyhi a fantere, Centi, and proceeds Contidared not remonstrate. He did ca ways told, and led the way to the stable.

They had to pus the ugh the christer; the wer ight made t alm at as light an day. At the dior of the Itable C mi turned round with a milt ry solute, and ventured to say, "Shous very ill, the poor richer, my Cole They be obeyed a percomptory eigh from

his officer, and threw open the door. The mountgir fladed in from wirdow and open our, and centered in a wenterful halo of ight tornel the stall. On the piled up trusses of hay hey Asturba. She hay book, her arms reserved upon her breach, her long slender form verbach, attachet und rigid, each thick I dit of her heldt compored and straight as if carved in non-bly, and on the white face was o look of posce unatterable, no smale; nothing but the awful calm, the . b clute stillness I those who have o't red upon their rest. Over the low division the frown head of he neale looked flown with soft, wendering

Young Conti knelt down, and burst into a peasion of b. yish tears. The two other men looked on with swe, the sound of the last Amen seemed to be vibrating in the air all round them. Presently Mentanelli faid his hand in the week ny young lad's shoulder.
"Conti," he said, "lose no time, let the

Priore know, Go at once. It is still night, Let him come without delay. For Heaven's sake, no scandal !" Conti rose to bis feet. He stooped, and

reverently kissed the hand of the dead As sunta, then he went out to obey his officer. And half an hour later the Priera and the weeping Mother Superier stood by the dead. Over the dark night was stealing the pale blue dawn of Christmas Day,

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Dec. 26.-The French Minister resident in Madagascar complains of overwork and ill health and asks to be relieved of his post, or at least to be granted a furlough. If and vises that the deceration of the Legion of Monor be conferred upon the Queen of M dagascar, who, he says, notwithstanding political rumors, desires unicable relations

AN ACTRESS' DEGRADATION.

Pinis, Dec. 26 .- An actress married to a provincial manufacturer, becoming tired of ner humdrum life, left hor husband and went to Paris under an assumed name to live with a former lover. At 3 o'clock in the morning the police, at the instance of the husband. al rested the woman and carried her, after a hysterical scene, to the Lazaro prison.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

BERLIN, Dec. 25 .- The official press has abated its attack on the Centre party while predicting the acceptance of the Military bill without delay when the Reichstag re-opens. The report that there is a complete entente between the Government and the leaders of the Centre finds general belief.

They do say that a girl never looks so pretty to a young man as when she has just refused to become his wife.

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, O New York I Montroal, is vo., thighly communisted for all persons of both sexes and of all agos. Depilitated persons should as for its of tase no other.

A CRISIS AT HAND.

THE BRITISH TORY PREMIER IN A BAD FIX.

Lord Churchill's Resignation Throws the House of Commons into Great Excitement-Bartington Urged to Accept the Premiership-Tory Rage Against Churchill—The Liberals' Opportunity.

London, Dec. 23 .- The Times, in commenting on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, which it exclusively announced, says: That Lord Randolph Churchill considers Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord George Hamilton prepared exorbitant estimates of the Army and Navy departments respectively, which were uncalled for by the state of foreign affairs. Lord Salisbury supported Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton. Lord Randolph further considers that the legislative measures for Great Britain proposed for the next session of Parliament are inadequate. The Times approves Lord Salisbury's decision to support the defences of the country. It reproves Lord Ran-dolph Churchill for hastiness and the desire to reform the departments and secure greater efficiency without an increase of the estimates. His resignation, says the Times, deprives the Government of its ablest member and com-pletely changes the political situation. Lord Salisbury, it centinues, will do well to renew overtures to Lord Hartington for a coalition Government. A reconstructed Conservative Cabinet cannot last long and will lead to the return of Mr. Gladstone to office.

WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY.

The St. James Gazette says if financial reasons explain Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation from the Cabinet there is nothing to be said, except that there is not much to be deplored, but if the local Government bill was the cause, then the Government has grieviously erred.

The Echo says it believes Lord Churchill's resignation was due to essential divergence of opinion with the rest of the Cabinet.

The Evening Nows says: Patriots are pained and surprised. It asks Lord Churchill to justify his course, warning him that if he does not his name will never be heard hereafter without exciting exasporation.

The Globe says it would be difficult for the warmest admirers of Lord Churchill to vin-

dicate his step. be impossible for Lord Salisbury to govern unless Lord Hartington steps into the breach. It says it is impossible to conceive of any hypothesis upon which Lord Hartington could defend morally or politically a refusal to accept the post which Lord Randolph Churchill has vacated.

quiescent. It is thought improbable that Lord Hartington will accept effice, as Mr. Chamberlain and a rejority of the Unionist leader object to his so doing. On the other hand it is learned from a reliable source that the Queen will use the utmost pressure to induce him to join the Ministry and become Conservative leader in the House of Commons, believing that he alone can neutralize the effect of Lord Randolph Churchill's course. If Lord Hartington refuses to take office the Conservatives favor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resuming the du-tion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the appointment of the Right lward Stanhone, the present colonia secretary, to the Irish chief secretaryship. Lord Salisbury had a long conference to day with the Right Hon. W. W. Smith, secretary of state for war, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby. The Prime Minister returned to Hatfield house this evening. The Queen summoned Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, to

Windsor on Tuesday.
Failing to reconcile Lord Randolph to the Cabinet's views, the Queen gave him time to consider the points at issue. Lord Salisbury was aware of Lord Randolph's decision yesterday morning, and the matter was whispered at a ball given at Hatfield House last evening. Lord Randolph's premature divul-gence of his decision to the Times is con-sidered a breach of faith. Mr. Matthews, home secretary, is the only member of the Cabinet whose resignation is considered probable, but the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, president of the Local Government board, and Mr. W. T. Jackson, financial secretary of the Treasury, who share Lord Randolph's views, may possibly retire. Lord Randolph, in an interview to-day, said his health was better than it had been for months past. His decision to retire, he said, was the result of due deliberation and arose from no ill-temper or weariness of office. Lord Randolph has abandoned his contemplated visit to Ireland.

CONSERVATIVES ENRAGED AT CHURCHILL.

London, Dec. 23.—The Cabinet will not meet until next Wednesday. All the members will pass Christmas at their country Beais. Lord Randolph authorizes the state ment that he will continue to give a general support to the Government, and on disputed questions in Parliament will hold aloof rather than oppose the Government, avoiding every thing that might tend to jeopardize the entente between Tories and Liberals on Unionist principles. It is reported that Lord Salisbury, has renewed his offer of the premiership to Lord Hartington, he himself proposing to take the foreign office and Lord Hartington to have the right to select a portion of the Cabinet. The Carlton and other Conservative clubs are almost deserted, owing to the holidays, but the few members remaining gave unlimited expression to their fury against Churchill, stigmatizing him as a traitor, who will be for ever unworthy of party confidence. The Conservative association in Lord Randolph's constituency is arranging for the ap-pointment of a committee to call upon Lord Randolph and demand of him an explanation of his conduct.

THE LIBERALS' HOPES.

An informal meeting of Gladstonians was held at the National Liberal club to night. There was much rejoicing over the prospect ive break up of the Conservative-Unionists, coalition, and the hope was expressed that the gradual rapprochement of the Churchill-Chamberlain ailiance to the Gladstonians will result in the course of the coming session of Parliament in the return of Mr. Gladstone to

The resignation of Lord Churchill was proclaimed through the streets of Dublin by a bellman. The populace showed enthusiasm

The Carlton Club (Conservative) received the announcement of Lord Churchill's resig-

nation with surprise and regret. The Berlin Bourse, closed depressed under the influence of a renewal of sales to realize dealings, together with an increasing demand | ment should propose a coercive bill, as the are hard-boiled, doesn't it?"

for money. The Churchill incident has shaken confidence in the stability of the Salisbury Government, and revived fears of

impending war. The Mayor of Limerick, presiding at a would lead to the return of the Liberals to power and Home Rule for Ireland.

It is now said Mr. Ritchic is perfectly satisfied with the Cabinet's local government policy, and does not intend to retire.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS OUT.

HE PRAISES LORD CHURCHILL AND POINTS OUT HOW THE LIBERALS MAY BE REUNITED. LONDON, Dec. 24.-Mr. Chamberlain made

speech at a private meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Council last evening. He said the political situation was an extraordinary and critical one. It had totally changed within twenty-four hours. "Although," he continued, "I have often differed with Lord Randolph Churchill, I have never failed to do justice to his great ability and quick appreciation of public sentiment. Though reared in old Toryism, he has repeatedly risen superior to it, and his position in the present Government was a ision to support the defences of country. It reproves Lord Ranph Churchill for hastiness and the desire of ceckless economy instead of trying reckless economy instead of trying eform the departments and secure greater most important questions. His resignation is a very significant announcement. It seems the old Tory influence has gained the upper hand. The keynote of Churchill's policy was to maintain the alliance with the Unionists. I thought that perhaps the Torics had grown must be prepared to face the consequences. Now, gentlemen, in view of this startling change, I ask myself, what are the Gladstonians going to do? It seems to me they have a great and perhaps a final opportunity. The Liberals agree upon ninety-nine points and disagreeupon only one point. Even upon Irish matters, when I look into the thing, I am more surprised at the number of points whereon we are agreed than at the remainder, upon which for the present we must be content to differ. My opposition to Mr. Gladstone's bill has been grossly misrepresented. I never said I was opposed to the great land scheme. I opposed the Gladstone bill mainly upon two grounds First, I believed it would involve a loss which the British taxpayer ought not to hear : second, I was not prepared to do anything precluding an arrangement to make Ireland practically independent. It is one thing to use all the resources of the state The Pall Mall Gazette declares that it will to benefit your fellow citizens; it is a different thing altogether to undertake a risk for those about to drift from you. But I never doubted that it was posnible to devise a plan for the settlement of the land question. I am convinced that any of the three Liberal leaders can soon arrange a scheme, which, without throwing an unfair risk on the British taxpayer, will in a short Ine Queen sent her private secretary to London to-day with a message for Lord Salisbury. Lord Hartington will return to London from Rome immediately, and until he arrives the Marquis of Salisbury will remain the content of the lord described by the lord same applicable to England and Scotland, and we are prepared to apply it, with the necessary of details of details. apply it, with the necessary change of details, to Ireland. Are we to remain disjointed, fighting and in internecine strike for the benefit of cur opponents, or are we to make this honest attempt? If we do not agree on every point, at least we can agree to carry these important reforms on which there is no difference of opinion between us, and leave it to time and a frank discussion of the subject to say whether, when we have accomplished these reforms. we may not go a step further in the direction of the views of these who are now, unfortunately, our opponents." [Loud cheers.] Mr. Chamberlain, writing to the leaders of the Crofter party, expressed his willingness to take charge in Parliament of needful amend-

MR. PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

ments to the Crofters' act.

HE TALKS ABOUT PERSONAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A reporter called on Mr. Parnell at the Euston Square Hotel this evening. He presented his card, and was promptly admitted to Mr. Parnell's apart-Mr. Parnell looks much paler and thinner than at the end of the last session, but he is evidently making good progress. He said that his physician believes that he will be stronger than for many years. Mr. Parnell explained that he had not yet granted personal interviews on political ambjects as the fatigue and excitement would be too much for him, but he was willing to make an exception when information was sought for the American public. He said that his make them free, and to emzneipate them illness had become acute about the end of from the rule of men who swept away from October, but for several months previously the Irish farmer nearly all the product of his be had been losing flesh, appetite and industry to another country, who reproach us strength, until in the autumn session he felt with our poverty, insult us and tell as that almost entirely unable to do any work. Continuing, he said :- "After my malady had become fully developed I was unable to read or write anything or attend to any kind of business for several weeks, and it is only within the last three weeks that I have per mitted myself even to think of political affairs, while even now the excitement and fatigue of the last few days have distinctly thrown me back and made me feel worse. Mr. Pernell then turned to the political situation. He remarked that the Government, now that Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned, would have something class to think of than coercing Iroland. It would have to struggle for existence. The Government, he continued, would have been unlikely to apply correive powers in any case, because the marked absence of crime, the general moderation with which the campaign had been conducted and the fact that the object of the Government and of the campaign promoters was the same-namely, that of obtaining a fair rent abatement from unyielding landlords—had taken away many of the unusual excuses for coercion. Regarding the legality of the campaign, Mr. Parnell said he was unwilling to take the law from either Justice O'Brien or Justice Johnston, both of whom were strong political partisans, who had received their offices in reward for political services and who were notoriously lawvers of mediocre ability. There was confusion in the judgment itself, as well as in the proclamation. "In any case," continued Mr. Parnell, "if it should be finally and clearly decided by high legal opinion of recognized authority that the campaign is illegal, you must remember it will be only technically illegal, and only so because the same right of combination which the legislature, after much agitation, legalized for British workmen under the name of trades unionism, has not been extended to Irish tenant farmers.

PARNELL'S POLICY.

DUBLIK, Dec. 22.-It can be authoritatively stated that Mr. Parnell is convinced that the position of the Irish tenants is worse that when he embodied his anti-eviction bill. That the plan of campaign has, as asserted, procured abatement in rents where everything else has failed, he regards as improbable. Be thinks it remarkable that the Govern-

entire absence of crime leaves no excuse for coercion. The suppression of the Irish National league would eventually result in the formation of secret societies that would rival one another in the commission of crime, meeting of the Irish National League to and thus necessitate the landlords asking night, said the resignation of Lord Churchill Parliament for further coercive power. The present situation, says Mr. Parnell, points strongly to the probability of the Government being obliged to introduce a bill reducing rents to the standard fixed by the recent decisions of the land commissions, also admitting lease holders. The Government's illegal method of reducing rents through Gen. Buller's action failed except where "assisted" by moonlighters or the plan of campaign. Mr. Parnell will lead a strong attack upon the whole policy and action of the Government towards Ireland at the opening of the coming session of Parliament.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Chamberlain stated last year that his scheme of national councils in Ireland had the support of the Irish leaders. This was denied, and Cardinal Manning was asked to produce correspondence bearing on this subject in order to verify Mr. Chamberlain's assertion, but he declined to do so, regarding the correspondence as confidential. Mr. Chamberlain is now said to have gotten in his possession the actual letters in which Mr. Parnell approved the proposed national council. If this be so, there will be some lively scenes in the next session of Parliament. The Parnellites say the "no rent" agitation will be suspended for a few weeks, and a full is expected until after Parliament meets. Mr. Chamberlain has written a correspondent a letter in which he still adheres to his original Iriah scheme, which has nothing in common with Mr. Gladstone's

DILLON ON THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. In a speech at Kilmare, a few days ago,

Mr. Dillib, M.P., having explained the objects of the "plan," said:—We do not want any tenantry to go into it, except with their own free will, and when they go in to go in heart and soul and without any hesitation or fear; and we warn them that once they have no turning back on any man's part. There is a power that will allow no traitor to go behind any man's back when the tenantry adopt this Plan of Campaign. You need not bother your head whether So-and-go paid his rent. If he paid his rent we will find it out, and, what is more, we will use the money lodged with us for the benefit of the men who stood to their gans. It is a Plan of Campaign that requires brave men to adopt, and I do not want any men who are cowards to have anything to do with it. But it is a plan which, when adopted by brave men, no landlord on earth can beat them down, and it is a plan which is not only legal, as we have it from the Attorney-General himself, but it is a plan which has won the approbation of Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. Croke Archhishep of Cashel; and, not only that, but in yesterday's Freeman you will see an article from the Papal organ in Rome approving of the plan of campaign. I have said already that if the Government are going to adopt any more correion than these propos terous and idiotic proceedings in the Courto-Queen's Beach, they must trample on their own laws. The people need not be daunted by any steps of the Government, for as sure as fate if the Government arrest us we will overthrow the Government within six months. I say, therefore, that now is the day and now the hour to destroy the tyrainy of land lordism, and ascert the freedom of the Irish tenants, I say that this struggle in which we are engaged is as holy a struggle as any nation in the world ever went into. But why? Because it is a struggle to emancipate labor ple have toiled for near two hundred years. It is a struggle to make the Irish fermer what he has been for near two hundred years, a serf living from day to day in fear of a mas-ter who pared little for Ireland and less for him-is a struggle to hand over at a reasonable price of redemption the soil of this land on which the tarmers of Ireland have labored, and on which they live, to their possession, have said, to hand over the possession of the soil of Ireland to the class who labor on that soil, who love their country, and whose fathers have fought for it-to our people can't live except on charity. We call on the people this winter-and I am proud to say they are responding to it-to fight for free farms and freedom, and to fight in order to destroy a system which has eaten into the manhood of our race like a corroding ulcer-a system that has been cursed by every great name from Swift to the days of Wolf Tone, of Isaac Butt, of Charles Stewart Parnell, and the great Archbishops of Dub-lin and of Cashel (cheers.) We call for you to fight for freedom, and in that fight there look back with pride. Against us is arranged has an Irish heart-in his breast can doubt for struggle against the men who hunted them down like dogs in '67, for who were foremost in hunting down the '67 men but the agents and local magistrates. I call on every Irishman in Ireland and America by every memory of his race, by the memory of all his race have suffered, by the black memories of the persecution of the landlords in past gencrations to stand by us, and if the Irish race go into it with the spirit in which they have entered into past struggles the result cannot be doubtful, and when we come out of the struggle we will remember who were the people's friends and who were the people's enemies, and deal out our reward to one and

A SEASONABLE HINT.

During the breaking up of winter, when the air is chilly and the weather damp, such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, Lumbago, sore throat, croup and other painful effects of sudden cold, are prevalent. It is then that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is found truly valuable as thousehold remedy. household remedy.

our punishment to the other.

Young Wife (who is trying hard to be practical): "I see eggs are firmer, according inquired Rufus of Adolphus, "Me deah to the market reports." Husband: "Yes, boy," replied Adolphus, hastily, "never use my love." Wife: "That means that they that dreadful word again. Call it a boycot,

SACERDOTAL JUBILEE OF HIS HOLINESS.

We are in receipt of the following letters from the secretary o "La Cercle Catholique of Quebec," which explain themselves :-

(Translation.)

to send to my address a few copies of the Catholic papers centaining the above mentioned letter. Please accept my thanks and the assurance of my highest regards in our Lord.

Your most obedient servant, J. ACQUADERNI, M. C. Vincelette,

President of the "Cercle Catholique," Quebec, Canada. (Translation.)

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST BELOVED COMMANDER,-I loarn from different quarters that a rumor has been set affoat to the effect that, in connection with the celebration of his Sacerdotal Jubilee, the alms of his children would be more pleasing to the Hoiy Father than their presents. I am not aware, neither do I wish to inquire how this rumer originated, but I desire it to be known that this rumor is in nowise conformable to the intentions and wishes of His Holiness. though the situation to which the august Head of the Church is reduced makes it unfortunately accessary for him to accept the aid of the faithful, he wishes none the less that gifts, which may be admired by all, should add, by their splendor, to the testimony of love that fills the hearts of Catholies for the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Moreover, it is but just, and, I might say, it is a duty that art, which has ever found and still finds enlightened protection in the Roman Postiffs, should, on this solemn occasion, add its tribute of homege and gratitude to one of the most glerious Popes. I therefore beg of you, Most Illustrious Commander, to give the greatest possible publicity to this, my letter, so that the Catholics of the entire world may not be led astray by placed their money in our hands, so long as these rusoors, which have no foundation in we are in the frent of the lattle there will be truth; and that our undertaking, already so well advanced, may correspond to our wishes and to the expectations of the universe. I profit by this occasion to offer you my homage, and to subscribe myself, with the

highest esteem. Most Illustrious Sir, Your very obedient servant, D. P. M. CARD. SCHIAFFINO, Honorary President.

Rome, November 23rd, 1886. To the Knight Commander, J. B. Acquaderni, President of the Head Committee on the Sacerdotal Jubilee of His Holiness, Bologua.

BROKEN DOWN.

"Being completely broken down in health, I was induced to try that valuable remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. One bottle made me feel like a new man, restoring me completely to health." Goo. V. Detlor, Napance, Ont.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL. BERLIN, Dec. 23.-The North German Gazette emphatically denies the reports of the Progressist press that Prince Bismarck de-clares against dissolving the Reichstag and that the Government hopes to reach an under standing with the Reichstag on the basis of the Centre's proposals. The Gazette adds that in Government circles there exists no doubt whatever of the necessity of maintaining the Army bill at any price. It is re-ported that Dr. Windthorst has informed and to make the men who create the wealth General Von Schellendorff, minister of war, of the country, and who are the real bone that if the Government should proceed with and sinew of nationhood of this country, free the formation of new cadres for the lat of men instead of serfs. It is a struggle to undo the Reichstag would be certain to the system set up in this country by William give a bill of indemnity, but the Centre and Cromwell, and under which the Irish peowold go no further. The commission of under the commission o staff officers continues making arrangments It is a struggle to make the Irish farmer for new troops just as if the bill was already a free man in his home, instead of being passed. The War ministry is hastening the what he has been for near two hundred years, production of repeating rifles. The Post states that the workmen in the factories at Spandon have been refused the usual Christmas holidays. It is expected that the Landtag will meet on January 14. Among the failing, to keep the rent money themselves as bills to be introduced is a new measure for an essential condition of victory, and not to and on which they live, to their possession, an organic revision of the May laws. Berlin pay rack rents, thus virtually abolishing the and to take it from the class who are the cusmies of our people. It is a struggle, as I of the eighteenth anniversary of Emperor William's entry into the army. It is rumored that the Emperor will seize the occasion to make an address to the Reichstag deploring

> A SEASONABLE HINT. For an obstinate harrassing cough there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which cures all throat, bronchial and lung dis eases. It is pleasant to take and effectual for young or old.

its attitude on the military bill.

POWDERLY DISAVOWS SYMPATHY

WITH THE ANARCHISTS. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-An important circular has been received by District assemblies Nos. 24 and 57, Knights of Labor, of this city, from Master Workman Powderly concerning the factional quarrels which have existed in the organization for some time. The cirshall be struggling on our side the memory of | cular touches upon several matters, but the every name that is noble in the history of our most important are the political questions race and the memory of every true Irishman and the action of the Knights in refer-in the history of Ireland, on which we can ence to the condemned Anarchists. When the order is promulgated it is asserted that in arms the Castle of Dublin, marshalling in their ranks every memory that is accurated to Irishmen, and that makes them hang their heads for shame. This hattle, I hang their heads for shame. This hattle, I makes the radical wing. Mr. Powderly has ordered the master workmen of District assemblies Nos. lected for the condemned Anarchists, and Ina moment which side to take. I call on structs that if any funds have been collected the Nationalists of Ireland to aid us in this such money be returned to the assemblies and persons who contributed it. The General Master Workman's action, it is contendexplains why in the joint meeting of those district assemblies on last Sunday the sympathy matter was not brought up when the meeting was for that purpose.

> A HEAVY LOAD. "When I ate, my food was like a lump of

When I are, my look was like a lady of lead in my stomach. I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The more I took, the more it helped the more it helped me, I am like a new man now," says Ezar Babcock, Cloyne P.O., Township Barrie, Ont.

A couple came to be married. The cere mony over, the wife began to weep copicusly. "What's the matter," asked the new husband. "I never told you that I don't know how to cook," sobbed the bride. "Don't fret. I'll not have anything for you to cook I'm an editor."

me deah boy—call it a boy cot."

THE POPE PROTESTS AGAINST TEM-PORAL AGGRESSION.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope, receiving Christmas congratulations from the College of Cardinals, spoke at some length of the posi-tion of the Church in Italy. He protested rgainst the anti-clerical movement which is Bologna, Nov. 20th, 1965.

Mr. President,—I beg of you to have translated into French and English, and to communicate to the whole press of the Fritish Possessions in North America, the actish in the earliest ages. The Italian Government, he declared, had assisted the laity in modulo interfering with the administration in unduly interfering with the administration of the Church, and had expelled religious hodies and had tolerated an organized hostility against the Vatican. As the head of the Church he must continue to protest against the position in which he is placed.

DISCHARGED AT LOUGHREA

Messrs. Dillon, Sheehy, Harris and O'Brien reached Loughrea to day and attended court. They formally justified their charge of assault and battery against Police Inspector Dans, who was responsible for their arrest last week. The court decided that the charges against the four gentlemen for their conduct at Loughrea was insufficient to justify their prosecution, and they were thereupon discharged. The presiding magistrate was John P. Nolan, a Nationalist member of Parliament. In consequence of their absence the Dublin case against Dillon and O'Brien was to-day postponed for a week.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT WAR Dublin, Dec. 28.—In the Lases of persons accused of assaulting be affis on the Clanricarde estate at Woo ford the jury at the Connaught assizes yesterday found that the prisoners had committed assault, but several of he jurymen considered that the assault was justifiable. The counsel for the prisoners submitted that no verdict had been found. Ine judge directed the jury to again retire. When they returned they announced a verdict of "guilty," but they expressed their belief that the priseners had a right to defend their neighbor's home and had acted in ignorance of the law. The judge entered a verdict of guilty.

THE GLADSTONIAN POLICY.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ANTI-RENT CAMPAIGN DISAVOWED.

London, Dec. 22.-An interchange of views between Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues of the last Liberal Cabinet on the attitude to be adopted by the Liberal party at the opening of Parliament, has resulted in an agreement to support the Government in all legal efforts to suppress the anti-rent campaign, but to urge the immediate enforcement of some form of Mr. Parnell's bill for the suspension of eviction. The Gladstone circle is irritated over the action of Mesers. Dillon and O'Brien, and the anti-rent leaders have been warned that there is no chance that the co-operation of Mr. Gladstone will continue unless they submit to Mr. Parnell, who is desirous of a common policy with Mr. Glad-stone. Mr. Parnell is suspected of aiming to suppress the "plan of campaign." Pal! Mall Gazette declares that both Mr. Gladytone and Mr. Parnell are no longer in accord with their followers, who, unless that they discover and amend their error, will find themselves when Parliament meets without even the rump of a party. Notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's displeasure, Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Healy continue their anti-rent tactics.

WAR PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING IN ALL DIRECTIONS:

Paris, Dec. 21.—Uneasiness is felt here over the rapidity with which the Government is working to place the armament of France in the most mplete condition poss arming and that Germany is increasing her troops in Alsace-Lorraine.

NEW ADVICE TO TENANTS. Dublin. Dec. 23 .- The Nation advises

tenants, in the event of the plan of campaign

AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS.

LONDON, Dec. 23-A despatch from Sydney N.S.W., says at a meeting recently held there £1,000 were subscribed to aid evicted tenants of Ireland. Among the subscribers were Archbishop Moran and the premier, who subscribed £100 each.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS.

Dean Byrne, presiding at a meeting of 5,000 Nationalists at Pomeroy, County Tyrone, to-day, denounced the Government, He said if the coercive policy was persisted in he would not be responsible for the peace in his district. Sir Thomas Esmonde, M P. and a number of Catholic priests spoke in a similar strain. They approved the plan of campaign, and said they were willing to take up arms to rid Ireland of landlordism. Several reporters were present at the meeting.

Music teacher: "Your daughter, Mrs. Jones, has real musical talent. She ought to have a thorough training." Mrs. Jones: "That's just what I was telling Mr. Jones to-day; and we agreed to engage a compe-tent teacher for her after she had finished her next querter with you."

"Is that a friend of yours?" asked a gentleman, pointing to a party who was sailing rapidly down the street. "Can't tell you ed, settles the question of the relations of the till next Saturday," returned the individual Knights of Labor and the Anarchists. It also addressed. "I've just lent him a sovereign.

A oynical bachelor of another city rays woman is a good deal like the accordeon. You can draw her out, but she "makes music" if you attempt to shut her up,

Enfant Terrible (patting his Uncle Jacks bald head)—Say, Uncle Jack, is that where you get spanked when you're naughty?

DIED.

DUGGAN.—In this city, on the 21st inst., of pneumonia, James Duggan, aged 39 years, a native of the town of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. McCARTHY-In this city, on the 20th inst. Charles McCarthy, aged 32 years.

DAVID-In this city, on Sunday, the 19th inst., Mary Richardson, aged 23 years, beloved wife of James David.

RICHARDS—In this city, on the 19th inst, Uatherine Quinn, aged 38 years, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, beloved wife of Alfred Richards.

SULLIVAN .- Suddenly, in this city, on the 22nd inst., Johanna Hushan, native of county Limerick, Ireland, aced 70 years, relict of the William Sullivan.



HEAD

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very cast to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle, action please a who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five? \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by facil.

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

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Has stood the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged "Acme" of Packet Enhances. The only scientific and effective inhaling apparatus in use. A positive Cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cotels and Lung Affections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, each luba eraccompanied with bottle of Occased Inhaler, to last three months. Send for Pamphles. W. R. Crumb, M. N., 6.6. St. Catharines, Ont., Canada

fo 58 n Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFFIY REIS HOLDER Co. Holly Mich., 42-Q

NOTICE. — NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at this next Session, on the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to botain a bill of divorce from her husband. William obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Nanton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Mauton having obtained a theoree from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a sgoond nearrage. Montreal, 18th September, 1886. DUHLAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

Illustrative Sample Free



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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to refist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—" Civil Service Gazette."

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ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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long period. RETAILED EVERYVHERE. None genuine without the trade mark | cn

the package.

[The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on usitors connected with this Department.

EGGS AND THEIR USES.

For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the whits of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish than collodion, and being always at hand, can be easily applied. It is more cooling than the sweet oil and cotton which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. The egg is considered to be one of the best of remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at gulp, it tends, by its emoland swallowed at gulp, it tends, by its emolient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs, so enable farmer, the value of the manure, the taxes on nature to resume her healthful sway over a deceased body. Two, or at most three, eggs deceased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more certain and rapid is the re-

PICKLED OYSTERS.

A writer in a Chicago paper says :- In the days when New Years calling was much more a custom than new, a certain house had perhaps more than a fair share of popularity; this was not alone due to the charms of the hostess, but because, too, of the well-deserved celebrity of the "table," as in the old-inshioned days we called the refreshments served to the callers. The center dish was always a great bowl of pickled oysters, and these had a far-spread fame. Never a fair nor a supper for sweet charity's sake but this lady was begged to add her pickled oysters. Here is the recipe: Put 150 fine, large oysters in a porcelain kettle; strain the liquor over them; let them heat through slowly, but not come to a boil; add salt (a tablespoonful is not too much when oysters are tresh); when scalded skim the oysters out and add to the liquor three dozon pepper corns, three dozen cloves, a little mace, one-half pint vinegar, if very sharp, it not a little more; let it come to a hard boil; when cool pour over the oysters.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.

The formula for the preparation of truttled sausages is as follows :- Take three pounds of the lean meat of young, tender pork, chop and mince it as fine as fine can be, boil two pounds of call's liver, and whon cold mash it in a mortar to a smooth paste, moietening it with a little sherry. Mince also very small a quar-ter of a pound or more of truilles. Mix these well togetner with one pound of the best butter, season to your taste with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, powdered mace, and a dessert spoonful of sweet herbs, dried and reduced to the finest powder, moisten all with a glass or two of Madeira wine, mix well together, and put the mixture into delicately clean skins; they are then ready for use. When about to serve, cut the sausage into slices about a third of an inch thick, lay them upon a dieh in circular or oval form, the edge of one piece resting upon another, fill the centre of the dish with chopped ment jelly, in the centre of which lay a spig of fresh green parsley or a spray of delicate flowers, and round the outer edge of the dish make a ring of the same chopped jelly.

CRANBERRY JELLY.

Put into a large earthen pipkin two quarts of cranberries, and add sufficient water to just cover them, place them on a moderate tire and boil them until they are reduced to a soft pulp, then strain and press them through a fine hair sieve into an earthen or stoneware year if a supply of pure, clean water is de pan, and for each pint of liquid pulp allow sired. one pound of pulverized sugar; mix the pulp and sugar together in a bright copper basin and boil, stirring constantly for ten or fifteen kept only where the surrounding air is pure from the fire and fill your moulds; let them stand in a cool place to cougeal. When wanted for use turn it out of the mould in the same manner as other jellies.

COMPOTE OF PEARS.

attention of any good christian who has a sweet tooth in his head. Pare the fruit, cut out the cores, and squeeze lemon juice over them, which will prevent their discoloration. Boil them gently in enough simple syrup to cover them, till tender. Serve cold with syrup poured over them, and accompanied with Naples biscuit, which place round the

SWALLOW'S NEST SOUP.

First obtain the swallow's nest, which can be purchased, the imported ones being the best. They are found in the rocks in China, and are of a hemispherical shape, sabout the size of a goose egg, and in substance resemble gelatine, being highly mucilaginous and deli-cately tasted, and after being cleaned quite a large number are received in San Francisco. Some of the best are as white as snow, and are worth two dollars each, while the light brown ones are worth only one dollar, and the black dirty ones, full of feathers and moss, can be obtained for a quarter. The awallow's nest, which is used for the purpose, weighs a quarter of an ounce or more. In making the soup one nest is allowed for each person. These are first soaked in celd water for twenty-four hours, then dried well with a cloth, opened parefully, and what feathers may be found removed. They are then washed in soveral changes of water and placed in boiling chicken stock, and silowed to simmer for threequarter's of an hour. 'Vhen ready to take from the fire add a little cayenne pepper, and a sufficient quantity of chicken stock to bring it to the consistency of rich cream. The latter must be made for the purpose very strong and clear, and a little salted.

SOMEWHAT SARCASTIC.

Puck, a New York comic journal, says If you wish a good, durable spring for the front gate, secure a boarding house steak, cut it in strips and fasten the ends together with wire. This will last several years, when the wire will give out. A single steak used in this way will last many years, and one has frequently been known to wear out as many as eight sets of wire."

DOUILLABAISSE.

The following is a receipt of the great Rou

dried, and a piece of dried orange peel; the various fish cut in pieces, pepper and salt according to taste; a glass of water for each person, that is to say, six. Put the stew-pan on a very brisk fire. The moment it boils add a pinch of safiron. Let it boil half an hour. Have prepared some slices of bread cut thin in a deep dish or tureen, over which pour the broth and serve it. Serve the fish apart in another dieh, cut eat the fish and broth together. Whiting, turbot, mullet, grunet, lobster (with discretion) make the best fish for bouillabaisse."

THE FARM.

THE FALLACY OF FIGURES.

It is easy to figure out that not one farm product is grown with profit; one may prove by lying statistics that it is a losing business the house and on the woodland, and everything else are all charged to the crops, the farmer ought to be bankrupt; nevertheless, he finds a little money always in his pockets. There is a story of a mathematical captain who defeated armies and gained victories by computation, and farmers are ruined nowadays by crazy arithmetic, for every crop grown is shown to be raised at a loss. And yet we live along and no honest farmer gets acquainted with the Sheriff or ends his days in the poer house. Figuring is often falla-cious. A neighbor said to me. "I can'd raise wheat at a profit; I must buy my flour." The wife said, "It doesn't pay to make our tread, we must get it from the baker." Four pounds of broad costs 10 cents. One half of it is water. The bread thus costs 5 cents a pound. At this rate a barrel of flour or five bushels of wheat equals \$10; \$50 a year is spent for broad; \$50 worth of bread could be made, and \$50 would be in pocket every year. This is a computation the other way, and is just and right, with no fallacy, and only hard facts about it. The same sort of computation proves to me that I can grow corn for 15 cents a bushel, But I doubt if doleful Dr. Loring could grow it for \$1.50. He is, therefore, not a sound adviser for New England farmers.—[Triticum in New York

DIEBLINGS.

One ton of bran fed with two tons of hay is said to be worth as much as four tons fed]

Do not send any turkova to market until they have been first penned up and fattened. It adds to both the weight and price.

Sulphur and old tobacco leaves burned in the poultry house, the house being closed perfectly tight, will clean out the red lice. Be careful in feeding new corn. The old, well-dried corn should be fed first, so as to give the new corn as much time as possible

for drying. A German cattle food, which had a large sale, was found to contain vegetable ivory turnings 88 parts and common salt 12 parts id 100 parts; value, nil.

White fowls when dressed for the market do not show pin-feather marks as do the black breeds. This is a point in their favor which is worth considering.

When the hurry of farm work ccases in autumn there are many opportunities to make improvements, for which the season is favorable and the time propitious.

Not only does the linden tree produce honey in great abundance, but its quality is regarded by many as equal, if not superior, to that yielded by white clover.

Clean out wells during dry seasons. No matter how well covered they may be, the chances are that toads will be found in them. It is important to have such work done every

minutes, or until the mixture begins to coagulate upon the spatula, then remove it odors. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or Mussel's dead body daugling from an electric

cold land or in a moist place. The damp-ness is sure to create disease which it is al-ways difficult to avoid or cure. Chickens for Half a dezen of those fine pears called the bartlett, will make a small dish worthy the coarse ground corn meal with a few boiled vegetables. But to fatten them to advantage it will be necessary to confine them in a small yard with a sunny exposure and located on warm dry land.

It is said that raw bone has been proved by analysis to contain every port of an egg-white, yolk, and, of course, shell. It should be constantly kept in a special place in the pen or apartment of laying hens, as they will consume large quantities of it, and it goes chiefly in egg production. Granulated is the best form in which to place it before adult fowls, and in this shape it keeps fresh longer than when ground into meat. Bone is one of the principal ingredients in the composition of most of the egg foods in the market.

An interesting experiment showing the in are made into soup by being dissolved in boiling broth. In the East these neets are esteemed a great luxury and command a high price.

They are now experted to other countries;

They are now experted to compare the countries in the similarly placed zinc plates about wires with similarly placed zinc plates about a similarly plates about a simi one hundred feet distant, an electric battery being thus formed, with the earth between the copper and zinc in the circuit. Both potatoes and beets planted between such plates gave an increased yield-beets 15 per cent., potatoes 25 per cent.—as compared with the other parts of the same field.

The Devon, says the Stockman, is not considered the best breed for beef, milk, or butter; yet it combines all those qualities to a cortain extent, and, considering its hardiness, activity, and ability to exist on scanty pasture, it is really one of the most desirable of our breeds. As work oxen the Devons are superior to all other cattle, being rapid walkers, strong and enduring. If we were asked to recommend some special breed for crossing on natives that are accustomed to picking up their food in the woods, or on abandoned fields, with steep hillsides to climb, we do not think any breed could compare with the Devons for that purpose.

COMSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchlis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering Shah of Peisia, the Prince of Wales, and many other notable persons. "The first necessity for making bouillabaisse is to have preferring for the first persons are of charge, to all who desire it, this relief form the existing free of charge, to all who desire it, this relief form the existing free of charge, to all who desire it, this relief free of charge, to all who desire it, this relief free of charge, to all who desire it, this relief free of charge, to all who desire it, this relief free of charge, the first report. It thinks that no public free of charge, the first report is the first report. perfectly fresh fish. In a wrought-iron stew-pan put one-half pint of the best and full directions for preparing and using. Sent Socialists are not pleased by this report,

THE FATE OF KHARTOUM. ALLEGED LETTER FROM THE MAHDI DE-

SCRIBING THE END OF GORDON. London, Dec. 20,-The New York Herald's

Knartoum. The letter, which is dated April 28, runs as follows:—
"I inform you, my dear friend, that according to the fulfilled promise of God the city of Khartoum was entered by the help of God." January 29th, 1885. "At day break, through the helpers of our religion, who were ready and jumped over the ditches, acting upon the command of the Lord, who rules the whole world. It was in a quarter of an hour or less that they It was in a quarter of an hour or less that they came upon the enemies of the Lord, there came upon the enemies of the Lord, there cutting them, off even from the beginning to the end of them. Notwithstanding they were strong with their arms of strength, they fled away before the troops of God. Thrugh, thinking to obtain safety by entering their enclosures and shutting the doors, they were met face to face and hewn with swords and tabled with means until their gries were termet face to face and hewn with swords and stabbed with spears until their cries were terrible. They were cut in pieces ab once there upon the ground. Then the troops of God fell upon the rest of the people who had shut their doors fearing a like fate. They were taken and killed properly, and none were left but little children and slaves. But, as to the enemy of God, Gordon, though we had warned him and talked kindly to him that he might return to God, we have add so he are her were deleged so he are the rest of the same him. him and talk d kinely to hum that he might return to God, yet he never did so, because his miserable state was pre-ordained by God. Because of his foolishness he was removed by God to the place of his wrath, which is a bad place to remain in. This end of this guidy people is that they were cut off, for which thacks be to God. This befalls those who are to receive fire as their reward, while the light is reserved for those who shall receive heaven as their dwelling place. There are ten persons only who were killed in There are ten persons only who were killed in this holy strife for Khartoum. The rest of our people received neither would nor hurt. All has happened by the Providence of God, and we bow our heads in thanks to God for the help received from him. May you also do so. Bow your heads to God and thank His Holy name." This letter is scaled by the Mahdi, and was the first information that Emir Pasha had of Gordon's death and the fall of Khartoum. In fect it is the first official information England has received of Gordon's death.

A MINISTER IN PERIL. A DAPTIST PASTOR AT NASHVILLE IN PERIL OF HIS LIFE FROM HIS ANGRY

CONGREGATION. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21,-For some months past the First Colored Baptist church of this city has been involved in a quarrel, which arose from the calling of R. T. Huff-man, of Louisville, to the pastorate. The intelligent part of the congregation opposed calling him on account of his had character in Louisville, but were overruled, and Huffman came. He was soon accused of improper conduct toward the women of the He had an unaccountable influence over the ignerant portion of the congregation, however, and managed to hold on. It was announced that he would preach on "Rattlesnakes" on Sanday night, and as this was considered per onal to his chemies, a large congregation gathered. He, however, post-roned the sermon until to-night. The church to-night was packed with Hoffman's armed adherents, and an augry mob surged outside the building. Heffman, on advice, did not preach his rattlesnake sermon. As he left the church the meb surged towards him. He drew two pistols and fired into the crowd but no one is known to be hurt. Shots were returned and Hoffman fied to the church He escaped through a back window, but the crowd, thinking he is inside, are still there threatening to burn the house to get at him,

HE PAID THE PENALTY. AN OHIO MURDERER MEETS JUSTICE AT THE

HANDS OF JUDGE LYNCH. Earon, Ohio, December 21 .- Wm. Mussel, murderer of Daniel Christman, was brought here to-day. Arriving at the jail a mob of 500 attempted to take him from the officers but were driven back. To-night a crowd assight the crowd indulged in cheers and handclapping. The ceremony was conducted by the best citizens of the town. The body was left hanging an hour, during which time hundreds of women and children gathered to ace it. It was then cut down and given to the undertaker. Mussel's crime was the killing of Daniel Christman, an aged and respected farmer living near Eaton, and the attempted killing of Mrs. Christman on the night of December 7. Mussel had been em-ployed that day by Christman to do some work, and after going to bed got up and went out. Christman becoming anxious went out after him. . Mrs. Christman then saw Mussel strike her husband dead with an axc. He came to the house, and, beating her to insensibility, robbad the house of a few dollars, set the bed on fire and fled. Mrs. Christman recovered and put out the fire and is still living.

A JINGO SPEECH.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES ABLE TO DEFY THE ASSOCIATED POWERS OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 23. -The Right Hon. Ed. ward Clarke, Q.C., solicitor-general, made a stirring speech in the city to-night. Referring to the mad rivalry of the continental nations in increasing their armies and armaments, he said that the standing armies of Europe were a scandal and disgrace to civili-Europe were a scandal and disgrace to civili-zation and a perpetual menace to the peace of the world. They were an intolerable bur-den to the toiling people, and at the pres-ent time, when diplomatic relations were strained, they were exciting the nations of Europe, and their constant augmentation portended an early disturbance of peace. Her Majesty's Government, he said, were endeavoring to assuage the jealousies of the powers and to avert that frightful calamity, a European war. England would not embark on rackless and adventurous experiments, but would always defend the interests and honor of the country. Not in great standing ar-mies did England find her chief strength, but as a guardian of the liberties of Europe she would have the support of Australia, Canada and her kinsmen in the United States. There was nothing to fear : if England had to embark in a war, she would find in her distant colonies and dependencies a strength that would enable her, even if unsupported by allies, to defy the associated powers of Rurope.

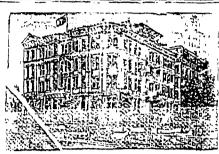
DISTRESS IN LONDON.

THE LORD MAYOR'S COMMITTEE SAYS THAT EXISTING RELIEF IS SUFFICIENT TO MEET IT.

London, Dec. 21.—The committee appointed by the Lord Mayor to find out what can lie fund nor any departure from the existing purest of clive oil, two tomatoes, an by mail by addressing with stamp, naming and they are in earnest. On New Year's day, onion and a clove of garlic, all mineed up together; three or four bay leaves Rocketer, N.Y. [11—19eow]

lies, will march to the poor houses and relief agencies, and make it plain that a change is needed, or that new wings should be added to the poor houses at least. West end correspondent writes that he has just received through Sir John Kirk, the British Consultance of Lanzibar, the following capy of a letter from the Mahdi to his General of Equatorial, Africa, giving detail of the capture of Kuartoum. The letter, which is dated April 28 runs as follows: tradesmen, who are made anxious and unmand the expense and annoyance of boarding up their windows, in addition to the personal risk and the increased insurance rates. The proposal to turn the stony, ilag-covered surface of Trafalgar square into a surface covered with grass and flowers is being trotted out, and is anxiously discussed again, the idea being to make it impossible for the Socialists to meet there without treading on the grass.

> UNITED TRELAND" SPEAKS OUT. Dumin, Dec. 23 .- United Ireland says : "The only office of the government's proclaiming the "plan of campaign," is to increase the attraction of the reheme by the spice of contraband." The same paper says four letters, addressed to its editor, and recently received, evidently have been opened at the post office. United Incland also ways every official at Indian United Ireland also tays every official at Dublin Castle who copies or inspects any document is obliged to make a return of the name of every



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Olive Landry, plaintiff, vs. Jean Emmanuel Viger, lumber me chant of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Phaintiff, in this case, has instituted an action in separation as to properties, against the Defendant, on the 18th of October last
Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1886.

J. T. R. LORANGEK,

and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluons Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Birk Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Br. John H. Woodbury, 27 N. Fearl St., ALBANY, N.Y. Est D'd 1870, Send 1881, Sond 1881, Sond 1881, Send 1881, Sen FACE, HANDS, FEET, 11--G--cow

ARRH Sample FR
30 great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. ILL R S. Lauderbach & Co., Newark, N.J.

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BARY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthilay Card sent to any huby whose mother will rend us the graves of two or more other babies, and their parents widersees. Also a handsome Diamont Dye Sample Card to the more rand much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal. 4-G.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1311.
Dame Eloise Pothier, wife of William A. J.
Whiteford, jeweller of Coteau St. Louis, District aforesaid, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 20th November, 1886.

CHS. C. DELORIMIER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby crity that we supervise the arrangsments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fae-similes of our signature attached, in its advertisements.



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Capital Prize, \$150,000. ad Notice .- Tickets are Ten Bollars only.

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	GRAND PRIZE		50,000	59,000			
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2	LARGE PRIZE		10,000	20,060			
.\$	LARGE PRIZE	S OF	5,000	20,000			
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000			
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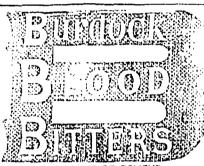
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Thave a positive remedy for the above diames; by its a thousands of cases of the worst lefty last of their stands have been strong or the worst lefty last of their stands have been strong or the worst lefty last of their stands have been strong or last with some TWO HOTTLES PREE, together that a VALUEBLE TRIATISE on this disease to an enforce. Of the expression of 12.0, whire as

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1886---Winter Arrangements---1887

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

Vessels. Tonnaye. Commanders. Budding, Numidian 6,100 Capt. James Wylie, Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR. Capt. J. Rutchie, "Hugh Wylie, Sardinian. 4.650 Polynesian4,100 Hugh Wylio. W. Richardson. Sarmatian 3,690 Circassian . 4,000 Peruvian 3,400 Nova Scottan 3,300 John France. R. H. Hughes. Caspian 3,200 Cartheginian 4,600 Lt. R. Barret, K.N.R.I Capt. A. Maonicol. R. P. Moore, J. G. Stephen.
 Carenegonia
 -5000

 Siberian
 -4,600

 Norwegian
 2,551

 Hibernian
 3,110

 Austrian
 2,700

 Nestorian
 2,700

 Possion
 3,000
 John Brown. J. Ambury. W. Dalziel. Prussian..... 3,000 Alex. McDougal, John Park. Scandinavian ... 3,600 Bucnos Ayrean . 3,800 James Scott. J. C. Menzies C. E. Lettallai. Manitoban 3,150 R. Carrothers. Canadian2,600 John Kerr, D. McKillop, D. J. James, W. S. Main, C. J. Mylins. Phonician 2,800 Waldensian 2,600 Interne 2,200

" F. McGrath. Acadian 1,350 The Steamers of the Liverpool Mall Line solting fro Liverpool on THURSDAY', from Portland on THURS-DAYS, and from Halifax on LATURDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Malls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are In-tended to be despatched

Newfoundland ... 1,500

Rales of possage from Montreat, via Pot Uniot: Cabin \$57.50, 872.50 and 82.70 recording to incommodation), Intermediate, \$.55.50, Steering, 25.50. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The Steamers of the Halifax Hall I me from Halifax to Liverpoof, verst, John S. F., are intended to be de-apateled FROM II MIFAX. Carpian, Monday, Drc. 29 Carthachian, Monday Drc. 20 Fates of pascage between Halifes and C. John's Cabin \$20.00; latermediate, \$15.00; bricings \$6,60.

Calon \$20.00, Intermediate, \$45.00, bit tringe \$6.60.

CLASCOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glassow for Easter (via Rahfax when occasion required, and regularly from Beston to Grapow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:—

Priesden about For.

Priesden about For.

Scherlan about For.

Scherlan about For.

Hilbertian about for.

This steam is of the Glassow, Londonderry and Profacted plan for the first of the first

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING,

granted in Taverpool and Glasgow, and small Continental Posts, to not yours in the United States and Councila, and from all dath is in Canada and the United State, to Divergeoff and Glasgow, via looking Postland or Halfact.

Comentions by the Instruction in the land Grand Trunk Railways, via trobbe; joined Grand Control Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways. Central Vermont and Grant Truit Rathways (National Despatel), and by the Beston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Machants' Despatch), via Tosten and by the Grand Trank Railvay Company, win Portlan I.

Through Rates and Through Ditts of Juding

for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above momest Radways. any of the Agentrof the above name? Radways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21. Que'i d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Glack, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co, or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hago, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behner, Schresetkorb No. 8. Bremen; Charley & Maicolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott's Lo., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leafenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. A lan, 70 Great Chyle street, Gensgow; Allan Erothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rac & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Tros. Cock & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 136), St. James screek, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 50 State street Boston, and

25 Common street, Montreal. New, 9th, 1886. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

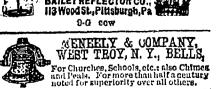
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FARM FOR SALE

SCO acres (SO of which are under cultive tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Churc Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and :

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A GREAT SNOWSTORM. GREAT BRITAIN VISITED BY THE HEAVIEST SNOWFALL FOR MANY YEARS-GREAT DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPHS.

London, Dec. 27.—The severest anowstorm ever known in Great Britain has been sweeping England during the past twenty-four hours, and still continues. Trains on all the roads have been blocked, and travel in many facton es has been entirely suspended The telegraph wires in every direction are prostrated, and for a period of several hours London was entirely cut off from communication with the outside world. Only meagre a counts from near by stations of the damage

wrought have been received. NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-The general mansger in New York of one of the cable companice has received the fell wing information from the agent of the line at Bristol, Eng., regarding the enowstorm in England yester-day: -" The snowstorm in England appears telegraph wires which is unprecedented.

The telegraph wires in London last night were snapping a thi alarming rapidity, and in Fiect street the policemen curl of the broken on its round the tamp posts. A train on the Midland like was delived over an hour last the following increases over last to have dene an amount of damage to the Midland line was delayed over an hour by year appear: Mine, \$33.875; fisheries, the falling of telegraph wires across the track \$185.022; animals and their produce, yesterday. The snow that iell in the afternoon was heavier than had been experienced for years, whilst the wind blow a hurricane, causing considerable damage to the roofs of hours. Trees were also badly damaged. In Standard on the Product of Canada the form of the formass. There was very severs weather at Reading Soming outling on the Great Western ralls Sorest, \$31,473; animale, \$33,628; agriculfrom Bo h to Brist 1: I the integraph poles in the five ments of the fiscal year are the match wood and lying in at the species and lying in at the species and lying in at the species are the fiscal year are the match wood and lying in at the species are the fiscal year are the match wood and lying in at the species are the fiscal year are the match wood and lying in at the species are the fiscal year are the match wood and lying in at the species are the fiscal year are the match wood and lying in at the species are the first species are the species a way the traine were delayed by sunw drifts, tural produces, \$716,956; miscel monus, directions. The railway block loss b ingdown, the roles ere confidently debugand the standied along the land by the h. It | \$1, 23,182 in former and \$1.496,261 in scene probably that wires between limit it it r. The in reason in goods the produce and L man will not be restored for two or turisdays. The telegraphs in other directions have suffered equally as for as and ascertailaté.

SENATOR LOGAN'S DEATH.

HE PASSES PEACE FULLY AWAY AT HIS DOMESTIN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 26 - John A. L. died at 2.57 o'clock this afternoon, aged 69. His death which came with a startling suddenues: to his family and family, had not been unexpected by his physicions for some days. The harking ten-dency to be in complications with had been present in a greater or less decree and contire illuse had prepared them to expect the bas been approved by His Excellency the word. The racking poins which he suffered Governor Control. during the early days of his illness yielded! to treatment but left him in a weak and changing the name of the American fishing exhautive condition from which he naver schooner Highland Light, configurated for exhaustive condition from which he user schooner Highland Light, confiscated for rallied, and upon which the fever prayed illegal tribing, and purchased by the Government in the condition of th rallied, and upon which the fever proped with increasing violence until the hour of his ment for the Eigheries Protection service, to death. After n on to-day n one ventured to the Vigilent.

The stat ment of the Post Office Savings during the day. Intimate friends gathered

Bank for November shows deposits during during the day. Intimate friends gathered with the grief stricken and almost frantic relatives about the bedsile, while in the spacious hall an! parlors below a sad faced throng remained in husbed expectation. The et fled sohs of the wife and children and the inarriculate atterences of the dying man, as shortly after two c'clock he regained sufficient consciousness to recognize his wife, were audible at times throughout the mansion. At 2.55 Dr. Box er came out of the sick room, and said to one who was wairing for intelligence, "Simply say he is dying." with its end ended the life of the warrior statesman. ' The scene," said Dr. Baxar. " was one of the saddest I have ever witnessed. All present were deeply till each. The grief of Mrs. Legan and her smildren was pitifed in the extreme. It is stated that the hody will no doubt be taken to I'lln is for burial, but no definite arranger in a fir the funeral will be made until Mes Leg n, who is wholly prostrate, one be can ulted. Gr. Logan's system was very sensitive to weather usy that he b lieved he could accurately for tell the coasing of a snow etorm. The sects of dis retrevers sown during the war, his first attack of rheumatism having f llowed immediately after a tweatywhich, though brief, covered the earth with a thick cornet of white.

New York, Dec. 27.-A Chicago despatch says Governor Oglesby will not appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Logan's death. Governor Oglesby will be the candidate before the Legislature, which meets next

HARTINGTON IN ROME.

Rome, Dec. 26.—Lord Hartington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, atte sted Christmas services at St. Peter's an I Santa Maria Maggiore cathedrals. Lord Hartington will go to Monte Carlo on Monday. He will not reach London until January 10.

OPIUM ESCAPADE OF AN ACTRESS

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.-An opium den was raided list night and eleven of the parties taken therefrom were in a complete state of stupefac-tion. One of the pris ners to-day, a young woman, stylishly attired in a sealskin ulster and wearing brilliant diamonds, gave her name as Miss Nellie White, and in a very indignant tone of voice informed the magistrate that she was an actress on her way to New York to fuifil an engagem nt, and she desired to go at once. The Justice, impressed with her story, told her if she would leave the city and not do any more acting here she could go. The others were fined.

TORY GREED.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Though private gossip interprets the political situation to be un-changed, it is known that the bulk of the Conservatives are opposed to Hartington being the successor of Churchill and wish to maintain a purely Conservative Cabinet, holding that the vacancy in the Ministry should be filled by one of their own number. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham has greatly impressed Home Rulers with the prospect of a reunion of the Liberal party. the Liberal party.

A VILLAINOUS DEED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- Terence Clark died in terrible ag to at an hospital last night from the effects a grand a glass of ammonia.

Clock using on Christmas night and his c e h m ammonia to drink as a have been made.

of drenken lackey)-Why, Mur you ! u they picked you up in tate? Lackey-Oh! I the street Lackey-Oh! I i my master's visiting cards always carr

It should be noted as a curious fact in atural history that a cat with nine lives enerally falls on its feet, while a cat with ine tails falls mostly on someone else's

"CANADA GAZETTE" NEWS. C INADA'S EXPORT TRADE - PARLIAMENT FUE-THER PROROGUED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 .- The following is a statement of the goods exported from the Domision of Canada during the month of November, 1886:-

Produce cour tries of Canada. Produce of the mine . . . \$ 438,475 25,244Produce of the fish ries. 794,603 Produce of the forest... 1,426,977 154,654 Apintals and their pro-3,099.899 98,120 Agricu tural products. 3,912,422 285,171 Miscellaneous articles . 15,87 65,830

Grand Total ... ,\$10,023,382 \$1,354,010 Making a total of \$11,377 392 as compared \$185.022; animals and their produce, \$617,207; agricultural products, \$657,037; manufictures, \$46,186; miscel-\$45 186 548 produce of Ganada, and \$5 912 604 produce of other countries, being macese over same period last year of of Canada are : - Patierle , \$23,844; animals and their products, \$1,794,493; agricultural products, \$477.376; manufactures, \$86 999; niveellancus, \$4,076 The decrares are :co' the produce of Cana in the increases are: Mac, \$64 804; fisheries, \$32 956; forcet, \$475 123; agricultural products, \$1 423 419,

and minufactures, \$87,550. The Cane du Gazette, which will not be pub-I shed until to-morrow, will contain a proclain tion farther prereguing Parliament proforma until the 5th of February.

and miree's needs, \$31,530. The decreases are: -Animals and their products, \$452,138,

The appliament of Judge Ritchie as Deputy Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halfox, made by Cuict-Justice McDonuld,

the month of \$710,163; withdrawals, \$558 471: balance at credit of depositors, \$17.785,-

|912|A despatch from the home Government will be published to-morrow containing notice that the Orin co river has been opened to general navigation.

-The wonderful effects of natural mineral waters has been proved over and over, and now it is again the turn of St. Leon Water to beast of having been instrumental in curing a sufferer from filling sickness, dysp ps'a and racking Then the voice of prayer at the bridshe rece above the sols of the stricken mourn rs, and perated partient accompanies the advertisement of the selection of the selection of the selection of the St. Leon Water Co.," which will be 10,23,27,30 found in another e dumn

A FORCED MARRIAGE

HOW A VIRGINIA GIRL WAS CELIGED TO MARRY AN ENGLISH TOURIST.

Lynchetra, Va., December 23 .-- The tolwin ; perticulars of a most extraordinary occurrence have just been received :- A changes of a particular kind, and he has young girl named Taylor, 15 years of age, of an been heard to remark in a half joenlar tiving near Grayson Sulphur Springs, Grayeen county, was engaged to marry an Engif he manned Rudd, stepping at the springs. The time was fixed for the marriage and all its preparations made when the girl changed her mind and refused to marry him. The Roglishman applied to Squires Alley four hour march tinough a blinding snow. The Englishman applied to Squires Alley storm. His last attack, too, resulted from and Prost for a warrant to arrest the girl. brief exposure to the snewstorm of a Tuey issued it and the girl was brought be fortnight ago, and his death preceded by but fore them to answer the charges preferred, a few minutes the beginning of a neavy flurry | whatever they were. Ruld insisted that the marriage take place then. She refused to comply, but the justices insisted that she must keep her promise or go to prison. The fright ned girl finally consented and the ciremony was quickly performed. There is no doubt whatever of the correctness of theabove statement, and intenso excitement exists in the neighborhood since the facts leaked out.

A LUCKY WOMAN.

Another part of a capital prize in The Louisiana State Lottery has been drawn by a tichet held in this city. The lucky person this time is Mrs. Eliza J. Patterson, who lives at 53 Moulton street, Charlestown. The amount received by her a few days ago from the Boston agents of the Southern Express Company was \$15.000, her ticket having been numbered 94,562, which drew onefif h of the capital prize of \$75,000. Mrs. Peterson's bushrnd, Mr. Thomas Peterson, has been for several years employed by the Government in its rope works at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and is industrious, pru dent, and much respected by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson live in a modest home, with a family of six children, and this unexpected fortune could scarcely have fallen where it would have been more welcome. The money at present is securely invested, and will be partly devoted by its owners to the education of their children .-Boston (Mass.) Courier, Nov. 28.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY. Berlin, Dec. 25.-Advices from Vienna say it is reported there that a serious differnce exists between the Cabinets of Vlenna and Berlin. It is claimed that Prince Bismarck is serving Russian designs without egard to the interests of Austria, Herr Von Lisza, the Hungarian Premier, it is stated, will soon hold a conference with Count Kalnoky, and will insist that the situation be cleared up, and that Bismarck be asked to declare whether Germany is an ally of Russia or of Austria-Hungary.

A MADMAN'S FOLLY LIKELY AT ANY MOMENT TO ENVELOPE EUROPE

IN STRIFE. LONDON, Dec. 25. -A Vienna correspondent of the Times says Austrian statesmen to 50c per bushel. declare that the maintenance of peace is entirely dependent on the action of the Czarz in the country at 40c to 42c per 50 lbs. Here dor herring have been dealt in during the and, as he drinks, delirium tremens may at prizes rule in buyers favor, and are quoted week, sales having been effected at \$5.12\frac{1}{2}\tau to 43c per 48 lbs.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole- bushel. Flax-secd, \$1 20 to \$1 35. sale Markets.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are among the holidays, there is nothing noteworthy in wholesule circles. With the exception of groceries, trade is quiet. City retail trade, however, is quite the reverse, as it is said the amount of business done is much better than last year.

Day Goods.-Nothing of a specially novel character to be noted in this line. Retail trade in both city and country seems to be fairly active, and money is coming in satisfactorily.

HIDES -Hides are easier, green butchers' sales of No. 1 cured have been made to tanners at 9 .; dry hides 15 de to 160; calfakins as before; sheepskins 80s to 90c. FURS. - Receipts are moderate. The local

demand is nearly over. Prices remain 0000; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to about as before. We quote:—Beaver, \$3 50 to \$4 00; bear, \$12.00 to \$15 00; cub do, \$5 to \$6; fisher, \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; fox, cross, \$2; lynx, \$3 to \$4; marten, 900 to \$1.00; mink, \$1 to \$1.25; muchiat, 100 to 12:; raccoon, 40 to 60c; skunk, 400 to 800, as to quality; otter, \$8 to \$11.

SALT-Beeinges is slow, but prices are steady as follows: -- Coarse, 35c to 60c; twelves 52: to 55c; factory-filled \$1.20 to

regards sales in these lines and the Refined, \$1 85; Siemens Bar, \$2 10; Canada | 14: to 14 to 14 to 190; low grades, 10: to 12c. Plates, Blaina, \$2.35 to \$2,40; Penn on l Postpoel \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bridley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Timed sheets, coke, No. 24, 610; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 lbs, \$2 00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2 25; Scaffordsbire, \$2.25 to \$2 50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet 1:on, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$125 to \$450; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; hest cast steel, 11 to 13: firm spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 34c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 00c; bar tin, 27c to 25c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zine, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; hight iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2 25 per 100 lb: ; Annealed do, 2 30.

GRECERIES -There is a fair jobbing movement in progress, much better than is usual at this scuson, and there is also considerable enquiry to be noted from western wholesalers. Payments are fair. Sagars are unchanged. 6: at factory for granulated in lots, from 42 upwards for yellows. Molasses risen in price; 3742 is now asked for Barba-does. Strups are firm at last quotations, with limited supplies. Valencia raisins are quiet

at 5½0 to 6½ as to quality. LEATHER AFD SHOES-Boot and shoe travellers out are doing fairly well, but the factories will not be running very actively till after the first week in January. In after the first week in January. The least ier, matters are rather quiet. We quantities have changed hands at 6: to 7½ and unchanged. To Dicco steady quantities have changed hands at 6: to 7½ and unchanged. Symp in fair demand but per lb.

26:; do, No. 2, B. A. 20: to 23:; No. 1 per lb.

BEANS.—Medium hears have changed hands at 81.15 to \$1.25 per lb.

BEANS.—Medium hears have changed hands are in good demand. Canned goods continue generally firm and unchanged. Payments are fair. No. 2, 191e to 21e; Hemlack Shaughter, No. 1, 255 to 27e; oak sole, 40e to 48s; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38:; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Solits, large, 22: to 28c; ditto, small, 16: to 24c; Call-splits, 28: to 32; Callskins, (35 to 46 lbe.), 70: to 80:; Imitation French Calfskins, 80: to 85e; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30s to 40e; Harness, 24c to 33s; Buffed Cow, 13s to 16e; Publied Cow, 11c to 1512; Rough, 23c to 282; Russet and Bridle, 54e to 55c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - Sales have been made during the week at about former prices. We to \$0.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to at 15; to 20e, but buyers are not wanting \$0.00; do, Ontario, do, \$0.00 to \$00.0; them. Bavarian hops have recently declined Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 10 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 05 to \$2.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 05 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$3 90 to \$4.30; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3 90; do, \$0.500 Colors.—The market is firm at \$2.75 to ohoice, \$3.90 to \$4.05; Extra Superfice, \$3.70 \$3 per libl. with business at both figures, to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, Ashes.—There has been very little characteristics. \$3 40 to \$3 50; Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2 \$0; Middlings, \$2 20 to \$2 30; Pollards, \$2 00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (apring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.65; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City strong in ancks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30 to \$0.00.

OATMEAL .- Car lots of ordinary catmeal are quoted at \$3 95 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots \$4 10 to \$4 25, Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50, in bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Moullie quiet at \$20 to \$22 per ton. Corameal, \$2 40 to

BRAN.-Rather a quiet feeling is reported in bran, which is quoted at \$13.00 to \$14 as to quality. Shorts, \$14.00 to \$15.00.
Wheat—There has been a capital enquiry

for wheat in the winter sections west of Toronto, and some large transactions have been at from 78s to 80c per bushel for red winter for shipment to England. In this market prices are purely nominal and no oritorion of real values. We, nevertheless, quote as foilows: Capada red winter wheat 81c to 831: Canada white winter and epring. Slo to 830; No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 87 to 880; No. 2 do, 85 to 86c; No. 1 Northern, 82 to 84c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80 to 87c. These prices are nominal.

CORN-Prices are purely nominal on spot at 53. t. 55c in bond, and 48. duty paid. PEAS -In this market there is very little to report, the principal business being in the country, sales having been made along the line North and West of Stratford at 52c per bushel.

OATS .- There is very little doing in oats. Here quottations range from 271c to 28c in

BARLEY.—Malting barley is quiet at from 550 to 600 per bushel. Feed barley 450 to Rys. -There is no demand for rye, and prices have purely a nominal value, at 45c

BUOKWHEAT—Several lots have been bought

in the West at from \$5 to \$6 as to quality. Here prices are quoted as follows:—Red \$1 60 to \$1.75 per bbl. Fresh cod has sold at clover, \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel; Alsike, \$6 31c to 41c per lb. as to quantity. to \$6 50, and Timothy at \$2 25 to \$2 40 per

HAY AND STRAW .- There is a good demand at \$12.00 to \$13 per 100 bundles of 15 lhs each, down to \$7.50 to \$8 for dark cow feed. Pressed hay \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each, and pressed at \$6 00 to \$7 50 per ton.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Pork Lard, &c .- During the week a good lot of Montreal short cut mess pork has been barrelled, sales of which have been made at \$14 50, and we quote \$14.\$50 to \$15. Western short cut cleur is quoted at \$14.50. We quote:-Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$14 50 to 15 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$14 50 to 15 00; Mess pork, Western, hites having been bought at 8: for No. 1; per brl, \$14 00 to 14 25; India mees beef, per tce, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lh, 12c to 12jc; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and Hanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. S4c to 9c; Bacon, per lb. 10c to 114c; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refin-

od, per ib, 41c to 43c.

Drussed Hogs—The market during the past few days has ruled a little firmer, with sales of car lots at the close of last week and beginning of this at \$5.85 and \$5.90.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER -Thore has been a very good export demand for both dairy and creamery butter. There is also a good local demand, which, combined with the foreign outlet, placed the market in a decidedly healty and from 79: to 80s for red winter and No. 2 movement is very limited. We quote:—Summers, Sales of creamery have transpired at movement is very limited. We quote:—Summers, Sales of creamery have transpired at movement is very limited. We quote:—Summers, Sales of creamery have transpired at movement is very limited. We quote:—Summers, Sales of creamery have transpired at movement is very limited. We quote:—Creamery, fine to fault to 79½2. Outs—Have been efferted to fault, 23; to 252; do, fine to good, 20; to 22; Townships, fine to finest, 18: to 21; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, the close this week at 30½c and 31½c, and at fine to \$17.50; Hematite, \$20.00; Si.mcms, No. 1, 19c; do, fair to good, 14: to 17c; Western, street prices 41: to 32½c. Burley—Has been cfired more freely and sold less readily at rather easier prices. Cars on track sold in latter part of latt week at 30½c and 31½c, and at the close this week one sale was made at 30; while really fine was probably worth 31c; street prices 41: to 32½c. Burley—Has been cfired more freely and sold less readily at rather easier prices. shaps. Sales of creamery have transpired at \$18. to \$18.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to\$1.65; Best | fine to finest, 15e to 16e; do, fair to good, ROLL BUTTER -The receipts have been

> iu consequence have ruled easier. Ordinary lots have been placeg at 13a to 14he. Cheese.—No great activity is expected in this market this week.
>
> Cheese.—No great activity is expected in this market this week.
>
> Hides and Skins.—Green hides have been unchanged with a fair supply of fairly good is for sale on this side. We quote:— qualities; cured quieter, being in increased Finest Fill colored, 121: to 123:; finest, supply and offered at 9. Caliskins—Nomin-

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

99c to 101c.

Eggs -- Although business has not been active during the week, a fair trade has been done, pickled having sold at 17s to 18s, held stock at 18s to 19s, and fresh at 23s.

GAME. - There has been a fair demand for partridge, with sales at 50:. Deer carcaees quiet at 5c to 6c, and saddles are in good demand at Sc to 9e per lb.

DRESSED MEATS. - Farmers' frozen beef have been made at 4c to 4ge per lb for hindquarters and at 3e to 4e for ferequarters. Mutten carcases, 5c to 6c per lb.

DRESSED POULTRY. -Receipts have been very large business has been done in turkeys, tons of which have been sold at 10s to 11c for good to choice birds, and at 8: to 9c for ordinary stock. A large quantity was sold in one lot at 101c. The principal demand has been for turkeys. Chickens are not in very active request. Still there has been some business at 6. to 7c. An active enquiry

bushel for fine to choice, and hand-picked are held for better prices. Car lots are quoted Provisions—The local trade in butter is held for better prices. Car lots are quoted at 90c to \$1.10, as to quality.

HONEY.—White clover honey in comb is

scarce, and range from 15s to 18e per lb.,

quiry with sales of good to choice at 8: to 10c at la in small lots under 121c, and one lot per lb. A lot of 300 lbs. of dark Quebec of 60 boxes changed hands at a shade under sugar sold at 710. Syrup is quiet at 900 to \$1.05 per tin.

be difficult to place a lot of Canadian at any price. Country holders have still a good many old hops which they could have sold at from 15; to 20s, and now Se is about top doing and prices rather unsettled. Hansweek at about former prices. We profit 10 to 200, and now of 15 about 15 and prices factor described and prices factor described and prices factor described and prices factor described and still very quiet. Lard—Steady; pails 92 and 50 00: do. American, do, \$0 00 to 4t 15: to 20c, but buyers are not wanting small lots 9\frac{1}{2}c to 0\frac{1}{2}c, with tinnets at 9c. cently got a relate of 14s per lb. on Baya. Onions.—The market is firm at \$2.75 to

to \$4.10 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

The market occupies a very firm position, although there is no particular activity notice able at the moment. Stocks are by no means heavy in this city. Sales have been made in jobbing lots at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 us to quality, and for real fancy fruit higher figures have been paid.

EVAUORATED APPLES.—Supplies are offered a little more freely, and sales have been re-ported at 10c for 50 lb. boxes, quotations ranging from 10c to 11. Dried apples quiet at 31c to 6c as to quality.

PEARS.—Boston fruit is quoted at \$3 per box. Western baskets, 50c to \$1. Barrels, \$5 to \$8.

GRAPES .- Almeria grapes, \$4 to \$5 per keg. CRANBERRIES .- The market is steady with good seasonable demand, sales having transpired at \$3 50 to \$9 per bri. for choice un-frozo Cape Cod berries. Frozen berries have sold at from \$5 to \$7 per bbl. DATES.—The fruit arriving by the Sarnie

were very fine, sales of which were made at 61c to 7c per lb. ORANGES.—Sales were made readily of Valencias at \$5.75 per case. Floridas sold

well at \$5 per box. Lemons. - The market is stoady, with a fair amount of husiness reported at \$3 to \$4.50 per box for Messina, according to quality. A lot of 60 boxes sold at \$3.60.

COCOANUTS.—The market remains firm as \$6 50 per 100. Stocks are limited. CHESTNUTS .-- Some very large and choice Italian chestnuts are in the market, with sales at 9c per lb.

GENERAL MARKETS FISH.—There has been further --- 8

green cod at \$3 50 to \$3.75, had some refuse to accept the outside figure. 1) y me is quiet but steady at \$2 80 to \$3 00 1.5 any moment cause him to commit an act of lat 40s to 43c per 48 lbs.

folly which would precipitate a war. Authorized Maltimontrial No. 1 90c to 95c, and must be ready for such a contingency. The other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in Newfoundland at \$5.00. Cape Breton is quoted at \$5.00. Cape Breton is quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Salmon is quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Salmon is quoted at \$2.1 in tierces for No. 1 and Nihilists in excessive. He is suspicious of Sarbs.—There is beginning to be a little verybody with whom he comes in contact; business in red clover seed at points west of including even his wife and children.

Toronto There have also been sales of alsike ish there have been considerable arrivals of

tommy cods, and sales have transpired at

Fish Olls.-Steam refined seal oil 500, and large lots 480 to 491. Cod oil is in good supply, but business is light. Genuine Newfoundland cod is quoted at 421c, and Halifax at 550 to 36c; Gaspé 39c; cod liver oil 65;

OYSTERS.—Bivalves, \$3.00 to \$4 00 per bbl for Mulpeques and narrows, common at \$2.50 to \$2 75.

HARD COAL.—The market is firm at \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestant and \$6 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered.

STEAM COAL .- The market is firm and tacks very light. We quote Cape Breton \$4 00 to \$4.25, Picton \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch at \$5 25 to \$5.50 per gross ton.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is a splendid retail business being done. but the wholesale trade is without any feature.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The week has been an uncommonly duli period in flour. Some few coarse patents have sold at equal to \$3.75; superior extra has been steady at \$3 50, and extra at \$3 40 Bran-Very scarce and in active demand; cars on the spot would probably have been taken at \$12.25 to \$12.50 had they been obtainable. Ostmeal-Still very quiet with values substantially unchanged at \$3.60 to \$3 65 for cars with small lots ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.25, the latter price being for granulated.
GRAIN. - The trade has been quiet for the

week Wheat-There was a fair export demand in the latter part of last week when a good many lots lying outside changed hands at prices equal to 78s to 79s for No. 2 fall, spring here; one lot of the latter selling at decidedly flat; sales were made at 50c for No. 2, and at 45c for extra No. 3 and at 40c for No. 3 fo.c.. Peas have been taken literal during the past few days, and prices } readily at 624c and 534c. Ryc-Nothing doing; prices purely nominal.

HARDWARE. - No special features to note

white, 12½; to 12½; fine, 11½e to 12e; ally unchanged; nothing doing. Successins medium to fair, 10½e to 11½e; lower grades, —Have been selling rather higher, the best green bringing \$1 00 to 1.10, and country lots ranging from 80: to \$1.00, with supplies

Hors.—There has been some little move-ment at 30 to 35c for the best new samples, but some inferior obtainable lower; the princip-l sales, however, have been in yearlings at 20 to 23c, with interior offered at 15: and not taken; but the sum foral of sales small. SALT.—There is scarcely any Liverpool to be had, and to lay down car lots would probably cost 752, small lots being 803. Fine held at \$1.40 to \$1.45 and Canadian unchanged.

Wool.-Still in good demand at steady prices; course fleece about 20c and good mervery heavy during the past few days, and a tor good and extra at 25c, but very little of chantable 23 c to 24c; super taken at 24; any sort coming forward.

LEATHER .- The movement is very light this week. Manufacturers are stock-taking und are buying nothing.

GROCURIES—The volume of business is

large, being made up of numerous small orders. Teas continue generally firm though

good; 18 to 19a is asked for choice. Mixed lots have been quiet at 14 to 15c, and for shipsome holders asking 20a. Strained honey in cans is quoted at 93; to 11c as to quality. Initiation honey Se.

MAPLE SUGAR.—There has been some endanced by the sugar to abside at 8 viology and 10 coesse—Hold very firmly; no fine obtainments. that figure; neither does inferior seem to be 105 per tin.

Hors.—The market is liteless, and it wenld 1612 or 170 is asked for pickled, but fresh is steady at 19: for round lots, Pork-Some small but have sold at \$14 to \$14.50, closing with holders firm. Breon-Sill very little

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kid-So per bbl. with business at both figures.

Asires.—There has been very little change in this product, first pots being quoted at S4 Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had

TEACHING THE YOUNG MIND.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—There is a noticeable movement to form battalions of schoolboys. A number of mayors of arrondissements have begun culisting youths of from 16 to 20 years of age, forming companies equivalent to the regular militia. They are armed with chassepols. One corps already has 500 members. They take their rifles home with them instead of depositing them in the arsenal after drill-

IT SELDOM FAILS.

J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treat-

ing.

"What is a masked ball!" asked a goodlooking lady. "A charitable institution for ladies of plain features," was the reply.



William Knabe & Co. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Itreet, Raltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. V.

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Tan Kid Gloves with heavily stitched back, 4 Butt., 550 pair. Fine Quality Kid Gloves 750, 65c and 85c.

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We have just received a very choice stock of wide English Prints which we are so ling from PRESENTS AT S. CAUSLET'S.

Bay your own Baby, or someone else's Baby, a pair of

Woul Jacket Wool Dress, Wool Hord, Wool Mitts,

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BROOKS BROOKS BROOKS BROOKS BEATS! BEATS! BROOKS BEATS! BROOKS BEATS!

Try the different Spool Cottons, and you will find that for hand or machine rowing, JONAS BROOKS & BROS'. BEATS other makes. The name is on every Spool.



This newder power varies. A marvel of parity, strength and wholesom-ness, More e-conomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. HOYAL BARKNO POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., K.Y.

TN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—Dame Marie E. H. Bolinda Burland, of Chamidy Basin, District of Montreal, wife of Charles Ottelly, of same place, merchant, Planintif, vs. said Charles O'Reilly, inclendant.

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

Montreal, 28th December, 1886. PREFORTAINE & LAFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintin.

BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give Away 1,000 and send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 23 Dey St., N. T.

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17-12 ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, Nov. 27th, 1886.

Messre. Callahan & Co., GENTLEMEN,-The Oilograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving as it does the habitual expres-sion of the Irish leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT. We guarantee our "PARNELL OILOGRAPH," (Copylighted,)
the only correct likelight of the
Irish Leader: early four painting)
Size of all Mailed in tubes on
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MONTHMAL, 20th Dec., 1888.

144—eod tf

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