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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1889.

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THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

1

atter of His Holiness Leo XIII., by Divine Providence Pope.

To the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops Bishops and all the Faithful in Peace and Communion with the Apostolic Sec.

VENEBABLE BRETHREN, BELOVED SONS, LEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION :---Having now arrived at the close of the year in which, by the singular favor and blessing of God, we have spent the fiftleth anniversary of Our priesthood in the enjoyment of good health, Oar mind naturally looks back over the past twelve months and derives immense pleasure from the recellection of all that interval. Not, indeed, without cause, for an event which concerned Us in Our private character, and which was neither great in itself or wonderful because of novelty, yet aroused the enthusiasm of men in an unsual manuer, being celebrated by so many conspicatous signs of joy and so many congrat-ulations that nothing further could have been desired. This was certainly most acceptable and most gratifying to Us; but what We consider its most important feature is the manifestation of good will and the freely attested standfastness of religion associated with It.

For, the common accord with which We were greeted from all quarters openly pro-cisimed that in all parts of the world minds and hearts were directed towards the Vicar of Jesus Christ, that, amidst so many evils pressing around them on all sides, men were confidently looking to the ApostoliciSee as to a perennial and untainted fountain of salvation and that wherever Catholicity prevails, the Roman Caurob, the mother and mistress of all the churches, was estremed and honored as it should be-with carnest disposition and a thorough feeling of harmony. For these reasone, during these latter months, not once merely have we turned our thoughts towards heaven

THANKING THE GREAT AND IMMORTAL FATHER of all for having most graciously granted us this period of joy in the course of Our life and those consolations of Our anxieties which have been mentioned ; and at the same time as occasion arose, We have expressed Our gratitude towards those to whom it was due. Now, however, the end of the year, and of the celebration, reminds Us of the duty of renew. ing the memory of the favor received ; and it happens must acceptably that the entire Oburch agrees with Us in again returning thanks to God. At the same time We desire to publicity testify, as We do by this letter. that, inasmuch as so many proofs of devotion kindness and love have afforded no small measure of consolation for the all visition of Oar cares and troubles, We shall always remember them and be grateful for them. But a greater and holier duty remains to be discharged. For in this disposition of minds longing. with unaconstomed esgerness, to respect and honor the Roman Pentiff, We appear His will, Who is often wont to draw, and alone can draw, the elements of good from the smallest cause ; that is to say, that the all-foreseeing God appears to have wished, amidet euch a multitude of erroneous beliefs, to stimulate faith and to offer an opportunity of reviving the desire of a better life amongst the Christian people. Wherefore it remains for Us to take care that, after a good beginning has been made, the rest should follow satisfactorily and We must strive to have the designs of God understood and accomplished. Then, finally, the devotion towards the Apostolic See will be full and abundantly perfect if, united with a right estimation of the Christian virtues, it leads to the salvation of souls-which is the only fruit to be sought after, and the only fruit that will last eternally. From the highest position in the Apostolia Ministry in which the goodness of God has placed Us, We have often-as We were bound to do-undertaken the defence of truth, and have endeavored especially to explain these points of dostrine which appeared particularly opportune and of advantage to the interests the public, so that, the truth being ascertained, everyone might by watchfulness and attention avoid the pestilent breath of error. But now we wish to address all Christians as a most loving father apeaks to his children, and in familliar discourse to exhort each to rosolve on LEADING & HOLY LIFE. For, to a Obristian, are certaiply necessary togethur with the profession of the Christian Faith, the acquisition and exercise of the Caristian virtues, on which depend not only the eternal salvation of souls, but also true prosperity and the constant peace of human intercourse and society. Now, if an inquiry public and private morals are much at variance with the evangelical counsels. Too well the sentence of St. John the Apostle appears to apply to this age, "For all this in the world is the concupiecence of the flesh, and fragile and flasting goods ; against the promptings of naturo and disturbing the due man should be the ruler. The desire for com-forts and pleasures is ordinarily accompanied by a passion for scouring such things as are culculated to bring those comforts and plesaures within reach. Hence the unrestrained thirst for wealth, which deprives of sight those whom it has seized, and is carried away furiously towards its object, often without distinguishing between what is just and what is wicked, and not infrequently with insolent contempt for the poverty of others. Thus many, who are saliounded by riches, pretend to cultivate frateinity with the multitude whom, in their joy set before Him, ondured the Cross.

a similar manner, their mind, elated by of all, how contrary it is to the profession of pride, endeavors to be subject to no law, and ous temptations to sin ; we mean the stage plays brought out impiously and licentiously; the volumes and journals written to make sport of virtue, and to honor what is disgraceful; the arts themselves, which were in-vented for the enjoyment of lite and the innocent recreation of the mind, urged into the service of passion. Nor can we look to the future without fear, because.

FRESH SEEDS OF EVIL

are, as it were, continually sown in the minds of the rising generation. You know what the custom is in public schools. These are deprived of every vestige of ecclesiastical authority, and at the time when it would be most necessary, cerefully and zealously to instruct the tender minds of the youth in Christian duties, the precepts of religion are for the most part not heard. Those who are older in life undergo even a greater danger, namely that of and science, which is often of that kind that it serves not to imbue the minds of youth with knewledge of the truth, but rather to render them foolish by filling them with mieleading views. For, in giving instruction, many are anxious to base their teaching on reason alone, rejecting divine faith altogethor; on which ground, the greatest a m st effulgent light being re-

moved, they often fall and do not distinguish the truth. Of this class are those who say that everything in the world is corporeal, and that men and beasts have the same origin and similar natures ; nor are there wanting those who, with respect to God, the great Ruler of all things, the Maker of the world, doubt whether He exists or not or fall into the mas. frightful errors as to His nature, after the manner of the pagans. Hence it is necessary that the very appearance and form of virtue law and duty should be altered so that while they bosstfully preach the supremacy of rea. son and hold forth elequently on the penetrating power of talent, they suffer, as it is right they should suffer, the penalty due to their pride by being ignorant of the noblest things. The mind being corrupted by the opinions

entertained, the corruption of morals enters as it were into the veins and marrow of the bones; and in men of the present day it cannot be cured without the gravest difficulty because, on the one hand, vicious opinions affect their judgment as to what is right. and on the other, the light of Christian faith, which is the brginning and foundation of

justice, le absent. For these reasons, we daily perceive, in some measure, how many calamities human society has drawn upon itself. The poison of opinion has proceeded in a downward course throughout the arterics of life and public affairs ; rationalism, materialism, and otten *80~i* aincism and nivilism-bideous and deadly plagues which srose from those principles, not only naturally but almost necessarily. Indeed, if the Cutholic religion, the divine origin of which is clearly shown by so many spect and honor the Koman Pentin, we appear notable proofs, he rejected, why to recognize the Deity and the expression of should not all the other forms of religion from which these proofs are absent he also rejected ? If the soul is not by its nature distinct from the body, and if, therefore, there is no hope of a blessed and eternal life the body perishes, why should labors and trisls be undergone for the purpose of subjacting the appetites to the government reason ? Man's greatcat good would consist in enjoying the comforts of life and securing pelasures. And as there is no one who is not impelled by the instinct and impulse of nature to entertain the desire of living happily. each person will rightly grasp as much as he gan, so that he procure the means of living happily at the expense of others. Nor is there any power to exercise such a restributing influence as to ourb sufficiently the passions which have been aroused. For, if the supreme and eternal law of God, commanding and forbidding, be repudisted, the con sequence is that the power of every law is broken and all authority is weakened. Hence it is necessary that the civil society of men be entirely upset, an insatiable cupidity induc ing individuals to keep up an incessant worfare, some striving to guard what they have obtained, and others to obtain what they desire-

Christian faith to follow, as is the custom, to respect no authority; they call mere self- pleasures of all kinds, to dread the trials as-love liberty. "He thinketh himself born sociated with virtue, and not to refuse one's free like a wild ass's colt." (Job x1. 12) self anything that preasantly and delicately Then there are allurements to vice and ruin-soothes the senses. "They that are Christ's ons temptations to sin ; we mean the stage have orucified their flesh with the vices and concapiscences" (Galatians, v. 24); so that, as a consequence, they are not Christ's who have not trained themselves in the exercise and practice of suffering, despising effeminate and luxurious pleasures. For through the infinite goodness of God, man has been born again unto the hope of sternal happiness from which he had fallen, but this happiness he cannot attain unless he endeavors to tread in the footsteps of Christ Rimself, and mould his manners by meditating on the example He has given.

Therefore, it is not merely a matter of counsel, but a duty by which are bound not solely those who desire to lead a more perfect life, but all purcous, that we should each "bear about in our body the mortification of Jeaus" (II Corinthians, iv., 10.) How else could the law of nature itself, which commands men to live virtuously, be preserved? for orgnial sin is blotted out by Holy Baptism, but the irregular and evils games implanted by sin are by no means removed. Although the part of man which is destitute of reason -the lower appetite-cannot endure those who, with the grace of God, resists and manfully oppose it, yet it strug-gles with reason for supremacy, disturbs every peaceful condition of the soul, and draws the will away from virtue, tyrannically, and with such force that we cannot escape vice or discharge our duties without a daily conflict. "The holy synod confesses and believes that baptized persons retain concupiscence, or the natural incentive, which as it has been allowed to remain for purposes of conflict, cannot injure those who do not consent to it, but through the grace of Christ combat it vallantiy ; nay, he who shall have fought properly shall be crowned." (Council of Trent. Session V., o. 5.)

IN THIS COMBAT.

there is a degree of fortitude which is realized only by excellent virtue-the virtue of those who in fighting against impulses contrary to reason have almost succeeded in leading on this earth lives of heavenly sanctity. It may be that few attain such a height of perfection but as the very philosophy of the ancients taught, everybedy is bound to keep the passions under restraint, and that with all the more carnestness inaemuch as the events of dally life supply very great temptations ; unless indeed, there be those who foolishly think that there is less need for watchfulness where the danger is more imminent, or that those who are more seriously ill require less medicine. Bat the weighty trials which are undertaken in this conflict are compensated by other good things besides heavenly and overlasting favore, a principal advantage being

THREE BLOWS FOR IRELAND

A NEW CAMPAIGN OF DESOLATION T. P. O'Connor Describes the Beign of Terror Under Which Poor Tenants Must Submit to Injustice-Prison the Penalty of

Protests-the situation Illustrated by the Olpherts Evictions. LONDON, Jan, 11.-Things in Ireland are

ven worse than I suggested in my last letter. Mr. Bullour has entered upon a more severe campaign than any he has yet undertaken, for si-multaneously three things have been increased -the rent, the evictions and the sentences of imprisonment. This is how the increase of rent came about ; Under a measure passed in 1887 the Land Commissioners had the power to regulate rents by the state of the markets. The Irish members pointed out that, as these powers were defined, they were grossly unfair to the tenants. One example will suffice. If the price of an agricultural commodity increas the Commission had the power on that, consideration along to raise the rent. But in estimating the profit from a farm there is another con sideration to be taken into account besides the price of the producte—that is, the amount the farm has yielded the products. For several years hand has yield, not only in Ireland but in Eng-land, from farms has been enormously less than it used to be. Indeed, so far has this gone that an increase of price might be in some instances, not a promise of greater profit to the tarmer, but the sure symptom of greater loss. Thus, last year the crop of bay was extremely small ; the result was that the price of hay went greatly up but the enhancement in the price of hay was not of the smallest use to the many small farmers who had been able to save no hay owing to the smallness of the yield and the se verity of the weather. And in this way, at the moment when the price of hay showed agricul-tural depression, the Commissioners were auth-orized, to treat it as a sign of agricultural prosperity and to add to the difficulties of the farmer by increasing his rent.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

This is what has happened in Ireland within the last two weeks: The price of cathle has gone up, but the number of cathle is small and the commissioners, who take account only of prices and not of yie'd, have raised the rents on the tenants. You would expect that this would raise an out cry, but 1'r. Balfour has provided against that. He has resolved to suppress every neeting which attempts to discuss the action of the Commission, and by an increase of sentences he attempts to establish a reign of terror under which the tenants will be compelled to submit to the increase of rent or to eviction.

As to the evictions in active preparation, al-ready a big harvest has been reaped. Lord Clavicarde has been quiet for some time past, it is believed, because the Uhief Secretary dread-

at the last moment and after repeated entreat-ies from the priest that this gallant fellow gave up the fight and surrendered. Poor man, like many of his fellow tennants who came out of Rents, Evictions and Sentences All Increased by Mr. Balfour. Balfour.

described.

CECIL ROCHE'S CAREER.

Now, as to the increase in the sentences of imprisonment. The cable told you long ago of the sentence of Mr. Edward Harrington to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. Even Unionist organs fight shy of this case, for the beinous offence for which Harrington has got this savage sentence is that of having punished his own speech in his own paper. The magie-trate before whom he was tried is the infamous Occil Roche. This ruffian-for this epithet is really not too strong-is an excellent specimen ot the kind of magistrates who now administer the law in Ireland. He was a few years ago a barrister without a brief and without a penny. He has a reputation of having been at this per-iod a disreputable fellow, very fond of whiskey and other amusements. But he married a lady with some money, and then he got employment the Irish Loyal and Patriotic a a lecturer for Union-a body that hires lecturers for the politcal platforms in England. The function which the repule press performs in Germany the locturers of the Loyal and Patriotic Union perform in Eng and. They are paid calumniators who paint the most lurid and the most lying pictures of the state of Ireland. Occil Roohe was equal to the b at of them, and to'd bushels of lies about his own country and his own coun-trymen whenever he was required to help a Tory win a seat from a Gladetonian Home Ruler. This was the kind of man chosen by Mr. Balfour to sit in judgment upon Dillon, O'Brien and the other men whom he had been denounce ing only a few days before as traitors and ass-assins. Roche has gone to his work with a will Amid all the scandals in Irish administration his conduct stards out in bold relief. There were a series of evictions on the Vandeleur estate some months ago. Roche attended, along with the bailing and the Emergency men. He wore what is called here a "billycock" hat, and seated on a stone wall, with his billycock hat on his head and a blackthorn stick in his hand, he administered justice ; that is, he sent to jail the tenants who had been dragged by the police out of their battered and lovelled homes. This was the man who gave Harrington six month's imprisonment.

IMPRISONED FOR ANOTHER'S SPEECH.

The imprisonment of Finucane, one of the members for Limerick, was even more scanda lous He was charged for a speech he made in October last. When the speech was produced it was found to be too moderate to justify im-prisonment. But the proceduters were not at the end of their resources. They produced a speech made by another man at a meeting in the previous May ; and because Finucane happened to be present at the same meeting-it was not proved that be ever beard the speech-the resident magistrates held that he was as guily of the speech as the man who made it, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

Such, then, are the things that are going on n Ireland. The outburst of violence in Dublin Castle is partly due to some small electorial advantages gained in the petty and corrupt con-stituencies that have recently been fought. But we shall have an opportunity of reversing this verdict, I hop?, next week, when the election takes place for Govan, a suburb of Glascow. We expect to win, though the seat has been twice held by a Tory. And it we do it will give a great shake to the Ministry. It will prove that in Scotland, at least, the Tory cause is lost. This will probably produce a change in the temper of Mr. Balfour. There are two things he watches most closely—the result of the elections in Great Britain and the amount of the sub:criptions from America

farmers are hard up and that the spirit of change is abroad in the land ? And if there is a sang man in the country who thinks this can last I would like to hear him say how it can be done. It would have ended long sgo only that the Government have been borrowing at the rate of \$11,000,000 a year; but that cannot last, and

will make the crash worse when it comes. Then, another cause of the exclusion the preition of the farmer with this load piled upon him. He has to grow wheat in competition with the Hindoo, who can live on five cents a day, and has the markets of the world in which to buy supplies. He has to raise horses, cattle, sheep, barley, and puy a charge of twenty per cent. on them for the privilege of selling them in competition with the American farmer; and if he dare buy his supplies in the market he sells in on the same terms as the American farmer he is at once fined thirty five per cent. on all be buys. The manufacturer can buy all the wool. dye stuffs, soap grease, etc., to run his factory any-where in the world he likes and bring them in duty free. Millions and millions of pounds of wool grown by the Zulu and the Hottentot. who pay no taxes and are robbed by no combines, are brought in annually, and the tax ridden Canadian farmer has to compete with it at his own door. That is how he is protected. But let him bring in a horse blanket and he is at once fined forty per cent. for not buying it from this same manufacturer. Is it any wonder that the farmer runs away from such a country as fast as ever he can? Here he is simply a serf, manacled and handed over to be pillaged seri, manacrea and inclusion by the privileged classes. Yours etc., HENRY BROWN,

Elderslie, Jan. 17.

List of parsons who have left for the States n a radius of 11 miles around lots 1 and 2, Con. , Elderslie :

James Brownlee, wife and 9 children, farmer,

Wm. Green, wife and mother, Dakota,..... John McBride, wife and five children, Dakota Wm. McBride, wife and 1 child, Michigan, Henry and James Brown, Michigan...... George Stapley, wife and 3 children..... Seorge, John, and James Brown, Michigan. T. Moore, wife and four children.....

THE HOLY WATER FONT.

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS ORIGIN AND THE WATER IT HOLDS.

Just within the entrance of every Catholic Church is a font and this font contains holy water, into which Catholics dip the finger, says an exchange, and then sign themselves with the

eacred sign of the cross. Now, what is this water ? who places it there ? and for what purpose ? The Catholic Church regards religion as the

Such, for the most part, in the tendency of our age. Still, even in the sight of present evils, we have reason for consolation and for lifting up our hearts in the hope of better things; for God "created all things that might be, and he made the nations of the

earth for health" (Wisdom i., 14). But as all

THE WORLD CAN ONLY BE PRESERVED by the will and Providence of Him Who orested it by the expressing is His will, so, in like manner, men's montal discases can only be healed by His power, through Whose be instituted as to the manner in which life grace they are restored from grace to life. Is everywhere passed, it is readily seen that Jesus Christ, by the shedding of His Blood, redeemed the human race once indeed, but the efficacy of the great work and singular favor is constant and prepetual ; (Acts iv. 12) Wherefore they who, by the force of law endeavor to extinguish the increasing flame world is one concupiedence of the need, and believer to extraginat the increasing hands the concupiedence of the over, and the pride of popular passions, are really striving for of life"-(1 Ep., H., 16.) That is to say that justice; but lot them understand that their many, forgetial of whence they come or what efforts will bear no fruit, or certainly very is the end for which they are destined, have little, as long as they are determined to re-all their anxieties and thoughts fixed on these ject the power of the Gospel and to refuse to receive the co-operation of the Church. The remedy for existing evils consist inthis, that, order of things, their will becomes the slave | changing their minds, people should privatly of those things in which rosson orics out that | and publicly return to the service of Carlet and to a Christian mode of life.

Now, the substance and the pivot of the whole Christian life is not to yield to the our rupt manners of the age, but to fulfil the duty of opposing and resisting them constantly. This is proclaimed by all the words and deeds, the laws and teachings, the life and death of Jeans, the Author and Finisher of fatih. Therefore, however much we may be tempted to pursue a different path, we must basten to the fight proposed to us, armed and prepared, in the same disposition and with the same weapons as our Lord, who, "having secret souls, they haughtily despise, and, in Astoralingly, lot me see and understand, first

the restoration of much of its former dignity to humen nature by the subjection of the passions. For man has been orcated with such a design and in such an order that the mind should command the body and the spimal appetites be governed by thought and underatanding ; and thus it is that not to yield to those dreadful masters, the passions constitutes liberty in its most sublime and desirable form.

Besides, one cannot see what good can be expected from man in human society without this disposition of scul. How can he be inolined to perform good actions who has neen accustomed to measure by his own solf love what is to be done and what is to be avoided ? No one can be magnanimous, beneficient, merciful, or abstinent, who has not luarnt to conquer himself, and to despise all human things for the sake of virtue. Nor shall we be ellent as to the fact that it appears to have been arranged by Divine counsel that salvation cannot be secured except through suruggles and affliction. If indeed.

GOD HAS LIBERATED MAN

from sin and granted him pardon for error, it is on the condition that His Coly Begotten Son should pay the just penalties due to him. Though Jesus Carist have satisfied the D vine Justice in various ways, He preferred to do so oy the terrible torments smidst which He laid down His life. And for his disciples and followers He laid down the rule, ratified by His Blood, that their lives should be a continual warfare against the vices and customs of the age. What is it that made the Apostles invincible in their efforts to impart the truth to the world, what fortified innuerable martyrs in shedding their blood for the Christian faith ppless a disposition of soul fearlessly obedient to this rule ?

Nor have all those who have been anxionto lead Christian lives and cultivate virtue pursued any other path ; nor must we follow a different path if we wish to ensure our own selvation or that of the people at large. It is therefore necessary, vice having obtained such a mustory, that each person manfully guard against the allarements of luxary, and since there is a all sides such an insolent ostentation in the sujoyment of position and wealth, the mind raust be fortified against the sumptuous attractions of riches, lest coveting those things which are called goods, but which cannot satisfy it, and which soon pass away, it loss an unfailing treasurer in heaven. Finally, it is likewise to be deplored that vile opinions and examples have been as success. ful in enervating mon's minde, that many are now almost as as used of belog called Christians and of leading a Christian life--- feeling which either springs from abandoned or the most inert sloth-both detestable, both such that no greater svil could happen to man. For, what means of safety could remain or in

what would men place their hope if they besaed to glory in the name of Christ and refueed to live openly and constantly in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel ? It is a common complaint that the age is sterils of brave men. Lat Obrightan customs again flourish, and firmness and constancy will be restored to men's minds.

[Continued on sixth page.

A candid man-The confectioner.

Well watched-A jewellor's window.

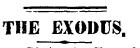
ed a renewal of evictions on his estate so much that he refused him the assistance of constabulary and soldiery. But Lord Clanricarde has refused to wais any longer, and the campaign of desolation will once more begin. Meantime there have been fierce fights, desperate resistance, and, considering the circumstances, as gallant and courageous a defense of threatened homes as history presents. These scenes have lustrative of the Irish land system.

THE OLPHERTS EVICTIONS.

O'pherts is the name of the laudlord. When his conduct was discussed in the House of Commons some weeks ago, Mr. Balfour described him as an excellent landlord, who had never had any trouble with his tenants until the plan of campaign. This was amusingly inaccurate. The plan of campaign, as you know, was not started until two years aco-in the Winter of 1886-while as far back = 1858 a committee of the House of Commons was inquiring into the management of this sameestate under this same landlord. What had brought about this invertigation was the fact that some of the tenants hud died of starvation, and that many of them were represented to habitually sat sea-weed in absence of any other form of food. I have seen in your columns lately a description of the clay-eaters, but your contient has yet, I believe, to produce people who are sea weed esters. That unique distinction belongs to Ireland under the present land system Witnesses were heard before this committee who proved this and many other charges spainst the management up to the hilt. It was proved that the rents ercessive and were never earned by the land. How, then, were the reute paid ? The answer will supply a key to the history of Ireland and also to a phenomenon familiar to every head of an American household that has Irish help. I suppose there are few of your well-to-do readere who have not observed how at Coristmas time and other sessons of the year their Irish help have scraped money to send to the old people at home. Well, it was to help pay the reut on such properties as that I am describing. This was one source of Mr. Olphert's rents. The money sent by sons and daughters in England, Scotland, Australia and other parts was anoth er. And there was a third, which is also illus-trative of the history of Ireland. Every season for half a century or more there is an exodus from Ireland of what are called harvest men. They gover to England to reap the harvest. Poor creatures, their lives are sufficiently hard. Their all is carried in the red hankershiel at the end of a stick, which is so well known an adjunct of the Irishman, both on and off the stage, and while they were reaping the barvest in England they were content to live on oatmeal, to sleep in barns and to undergo any and every privation to save even pence out of the money carned. This rigid economy is practised not in their own interest but in the interest of the landlord, for their earnings, like the earning, of their children or brothers and sisters in America, went to swell the rent.

HOMES GALLANTLY DEFENDED.

Such then is the history of the estate from which, amid an imposi g array of military and police and omergency men, evictions are going forward in Ireland at the present moment. I have spoken of the gallant resistance. For hours, in spite of a most imposing array of force, the tenants who had loopholed their houses kept the bailiffs and the police at bay, and if it had not been for the presence and entreaties of the priests, there is little coubt that some of them would have resisted with firearms. There was one man in particular who made a gallant defence. He had lived some years in Montan. Territory, and had brought back from there some of that fierce love of liberty which a Republican climate is apt to impart. It was only



T. P. O, CONNOB.

Alarming State of Affairs in the Country.

Its Extent and Causes - Authentic Statement by a Faimer-Necessity for a Commission of Enquiry- The Duty of the On-Inrio Government.

The following letter opeared in the Toronto Mail of Jan. 24th - SIR,-Whilst discussing with some conservative friends your articles on desirability of the Ontario Government appointing a commission to inquire into the exodus. its extent and causes, we made a list of the families and single men and women who had gone from the States from within a radius of one and a quarter miles, taking my place as a centre, and were very much astonished to find it tog up to 76. I enclose the list. It gives the names and destination. They are all farmers and their families, or sons of farmers and their wives and families, and were well known to those present. and none of us have any reason to believe that that small circle is exceptional in any respect. Then we discussed the causes which are thus pouring out the best blood of our young Dominon in such streams. There is no mystery about them, and it needs no commission to disclose them. They are lying around everywhere, thick as leaves in Autumn. To give my brother farmers a clear idea of what they are and what they amount to I will go back to the period of the last depression, when the new policy was inaugurated, a policy that was to make depressions and deficts unknown forever ; that would not only prevent an exodus, but would restore every expatriated Canadian to his native soil; that would always leave a surplus in the treasury and a trade balance in our favour.

The trade returns for 1879 show that in that year of depression our total exports were in round numbers \$79,0000,000, and our total exporty \$11 000 060 ; on these imports the ther Government levied a Onstomes tax of \$12,000,. 0r0. In 1:87 the date of the last Parliamentar rsturn, our total exports were \$80,000 000 and Government levied \$22,000,000, taxes, or \$10,-000,000, more taxys than in 1878; and, as of trade, the important who paid the nsther \$10,000.000 added it to the cost of the goods and added his percentage of profits, say 20 per cent. This would make the amount \$12,000,009. Then the retailer adds his profit of say 30 per cent, or say in all \$15,000,000 extra taken out of the pockets of the consumers. Then the press tells us that for every dullar the Government gets the manufactures and the combinas side two and three, but say two or \$20,600,000 added to the \$15,000,000 -- in all \$35,000,000 and \$14,000,000 of additional imports, all to be paid for out of our products, and only \$1,000,000 of exports to pay it. Is it any wonder that we

greatest of sciences-the one above all others to be studied and understood. She therefore coneiders hereelf bound to neglect no means whatever which are calculated to keep religion always in the thoughts of her people, and no means which are capable of reflecting light upon its mysteries and dogmas.

We all know by observation and experience that man is prone to sin. This distresseing tendency is but the result or manifestation of that corrupted nature which is inherited from Adam. Even when the spain of original sin, committed by Adam our first father, is effac-d by baptism, we fall readily sgain into actual sin. Men need to be reminded that they must cleanse, and with persistent exertions keep clean, their souls, if they would dwell during sternity in the presence of the pute God.

But water, in the external order, is the ele-ment afforded to men which enables them to maintain that exterior cleanliness so necessary to physical comfort, and which typefies the interior cleanliness enjoyed by God. "I will pour out upon you," says the Almighty God Himself; " clean water, and you shall be clean.' (Ezeckiel, 26, 25). Therefore the Church, when she makes use

of water in baptism or otherwise, suggests to us he weakness and defilements of our nature, and reminds us also of the necessity of spirit-

ual pavification. The priest by baptizing shows outwardly by the means of the flowing water, and symboli cally, the spiritual cleansing which is being done winhin. The blessed water which stands in its font, at the church's threshold, reminds the Christian as he enters, how pure should his heart when coming into the temple of the Lord, and into the very presence of God.

All water should serve to remind us of this pecessity for hears to he constantly pure ; but the holy apostle (Paul 1 Tun, 4:4) tells, us, "Every creature is go. d that is received with banksgiving, for it is sanctified by the word of

God and by prayer." Moreover, when mankind fell, and passed subsequently under the influence of the powers of hell, lifeless things which had been created for man and placed at his disposal, passed with him under certain infernal control. The water, therefore [and the salt that is in it, are exercised by prayer and ceremonies, and thus withdrawn entirely trom the control of Satan. Thus blessed and exorcised, and devoted particularly to the service of God, holy water is efficacious to promote strength of soul and health of body. These solutary effects flow, not from the water itself, but from the prayers of the Church, and also from the religious motives and pious centiments which in each particular case may accompany its use.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Canadian i.aborer. - "Sir John, what do you propose to do about these hard facts, discovered after careful investigation by the Legislative Committee of the Trades and Labor Council ? Oversupply of men under turmigration, reduction of wages as a consequence, and hard times generally-and all under the N.P. that was to protect Labor, mind you.

Sir John. — "My dear horny-handed friend, what are facts to me ? You can't have read my late banquet speech or you would have known that everything is lovely in Oanada under our beneficent protection polloy." Monopolist.-"'Oonree it is! Just ex-

amine by bank account if you don't believe it!"-Grip.

Boned for money-Oodfish.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE ROSARY OF MY YEARS.

BY FATHER BYAN.

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2

Some reckon their ages by years,

Some measure their life by art, But some tell their days by the flow of their

And their life by the moans of their hears. The dials of earbh may show The length, not the depth, of years ;

Few or n'any may come, few or many may go; But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah 1 not by the silver gray That creeps blrough the sunny hair, And not by the scenes we pass on our way-And not by the furrows the finger of care On forehead and face have made; Not so do we count our years ;

Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are of times old, Though their brow be bright and fair, While their blood beats warm their bearts lie cold-

O er them the springtime-but winter is there-And the old are of the syoung, When their hair is thin and white; And they sing in age as in youth they sung. And they laugh, for their cross was light.

But bead by bead I tell The rosary of my years, From a cross to a crown they lead—'tis well ! And they are blessed with a blessing of tears. Better a day of strife Than century of aleep ; Give me instead of a long stream of life

The tempest and tears of the deep. A thousand oys may foam On the billows of all the years But never the foam brings the brave bark

home-It reaches the heaven through tears.

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XVI.-Continued.

"La Marque Bays," began the attenuated lacky, and Ormiston's heart nearly jumped out of his mouth, "that she can': have anybody hauging about her house like its shadow; and she wants you to go away, and keep away, till the time comes she has mentioned."

So saying the skeleton shut the door, and Ormiston's heart went down to zero. There be-ing nothing for it but obscience, however, he slowly and reluctantly turned away, feeling in his bones that if ever he came to the bliss and ecsbasy of calling La Masque Mrs. Ormiston, the grey mare in his stable would be by long odds the better horse. Unintentionally his step turned to the water side, and he descended the flight of stairs, determined to get into a boat and watch the illumination from the river

Late as was the hour, the Thames seemed a live with wherries and barges, and their numer ous lights danced along the surface like fire flie. over a Marsh A gay barge, gilded and cur-bioned, was going slowly past; and as he stood directly under the lamp, he was recognized by a gentleman within it, who leaned over and hailed him

"Ormiston ! I say, Ormiston !" "Well, my Lord," said Ormiston, recognizing the handsome face and animated voice of the Earl of Rochester.

"Have you may engagement for the next half hour? If not, do me the favor to take a seat here, and watch London in flames from the

"iver." "With all my beart," said Ormiston, running down to the water's edge, and leaping into the boat. "With all this bustle of life around here, one would think it were noonday intead of midnight."

"The whole city is astir about these fires Have you say idea they will be successful ?" "Not the least. You know, my lord, the "Not the least. You know, my hold, the prediction rans, that the plague will rage till the living are no longer able to bury the dead." "It will soon come to that," said the earl, shuddering slightly, "if it continues increasing much longer as it does now daily. How do the

"Probably I should, my lord, only Sir Nor-man, unfortunately, does not know himself." The earl's conntenance looked so utberly blank at this announcement, that Ormiston wa forced to throw in a word of explanation. "I mean to say, my lord, that he has fallen in love with her; and, judging from appear-ances, I should say his flame is not altogether

the first time." "A rapid passion. Where have you left her,

"In her own house, my lord," Ormiston re-plied, smiling quietly to himself. "Where is that?"

"About a dozen yards from where I stood when you called me.'

"Who are her family ?" continued the earl who seemed possessed of a devoning curiosity. "She has none that I know of. I imagine Mistress Leoline is an orphan. I know there was not a living soul but ourselves in the house

"And you left her there alone ?" exclaimed the earl, half starting up, at it about to order the boatman to row back to the landing.

Ormiston locking at his excited face with a glance full of quiet malice, "No, my lord, not quite ; Sir Norman King-

sley was with her?', "Oh!" said the earl, smiling back with a look

of chargin. "Then he will probably find out her name before he comes away. I wonder you could give her up so easily to him, after all your

troubl 'Smitten, my lord ?" inquired Ormiston, ma-

liciou-ly, "Hopelessly !" replied the earl, with a deep sigh. "She was a perfect little beauty; and if I can find her, I warn Sir Norman Kingeley to take care! I have already sent Hubert out in search of her; and by the way," said the earl, with a sudden increase of animation, "what a wonderful resemblance she bears to Hubert-I could almost swear they were one and the same!

"The likeness is marvelous; but I should hate to take such an oath. I confess I am some what curious myself, but I stand no chance of having it gratified before to morrow, I suppose How those fires blaze ! It is much brighter than at noon-day. Show me the house in which

Leoline livea? Ormiston easily pointed it out, and showed the east the light still burning in her window, "It was in that room we found her first, dead of the plague !

" Dead of the what?" cried the earl aghast. "Dead of the plague ! I'll tell your lordship how it was," said Ormieton, who forthwith com-menced and related the story of their finding Leoline; of the resuccitation at the plague pit, of the flight from Sir Norman's house, and of

the delirious plunge into the river, and miraculous cure. "A marvellous story," commented the earl, much interested. "And Lochne seems to have as many lives as a c.t ! Who can she be-

"She looks fit to be a princess, or anything else; but your lordship knows as much about

her now as I do.' 'You say she was dressed as a bride-how came that ?

Simply enough. She was to be married to night, had she not taken the plague instead." "Married ? Why, I thought you told me a

fow minutes ago she way in love with Kingsley. a trifle inconsistent." said the earl, in a tone of attonished displeasure.

"Nevertheless, they are all perfectly true, Mistress Leoline was to be married, as I told you; but she was to marry to ployee her friends, and not herself. She had been in the habit of watching Kingsley go pass her window; and the way she blushed, and went through the other little motions, convinces me that his course of true love will run as smooth as this glassy

river runs at present." "Kingsley is a lucky fellow. Will the dis-carded support have no voice in the matter ; or is he such a simpleton as to give her up at a

word? Ormiston laughed.

Ab ! to be sure ; what will the count say And judging from some things I've heard, I should say he is violently in love with her."

"Count who ?" asked Rochester. "Or has he, like his lady-love no other name?" "Oh, no ! The name of the gentleman who

was so nearly blessed for life, and missed it, is

Connt L'Estrange !" The sari had been lying listlessly back, only to remove the mask, and he saw that it shook half intent upon his answer, as he watched the fire; but now he sprang sharply up, and stared like an aspen. She made one motion as though about to life it, and then recoiled, as if from herself, in a sort of borrer. "My God ! What is this man urging me to do ? How can I ever fulfill that fat-il promiee ?" "Madame, you torture me ! said Ormiston, whose face showed what he felt. "You must keep your promise ; so do not drive me wild waiting. Let me-" He took a step toward her. as if to lift the mask himself, but she beld out both arms to keep him off. "No, no, no ! Come not near me. Malcolm

"She may be now. Sir Norman Kingsley was with her when I left her," said Ormiston, administering the fact with infinite reliab.

There was a moment's silence. Ormiston would not see the count's face ; but judging from is own feelings, he fancied his expression must be sweet. The wild rush of the storm alone proke the silence, until the spirit again moved the count to speak.

By what right does Sir Norman Kingaley visit ber "" he inquired, in a voice betokening not the least particle of emotion. " By the best of rights-that of her preserver

hoping soon to be her lover." There was another brief silence, broken again

by the count, in the same composed tone. "Since the lady holds her levee so late, I too, must have a word with her, when this deluge permits one to go abroad without danger of

drowning. "It shows symptoms of clearing off already, said Ormiston, who, in his secret heart, thought it would be an excellent joke to bring the rivals face to face in the lady's presence; "so you will not have long to wait." To which observation the count replied pot;

and the three stood in silence, watching the fury of the storm.

Gradually it cleared away ; and as the moon began to struggle out between the rifts in the clouds, the count saw something by her pale light that Urmiston saw not That latter light that Ormiston saw not That latter gentleman, standing wi h his back to the house of Leoline, and his face to that of La Masque, did not observe the return of Sir Norman fron St Paul's, ten minutes after, when the rain had entirely ceased, and the moon and stars got the better of the clouds in their struggle for supremacy, he beheld La Masque flitting like a dark shadow in the same direction, and vanishing in at Leolines door, The same instant Ormiston started to go.

"The storm has entirely ceased," he said, stepping out, and with the profound air of one making a new discovery, "and we are likely to have fine weather for the remainder of the night

-or rather morning. Good night, count." "Farewell," said the count, as he and his companion came out from the shad.w of the archway, and turned to follow La Masque. Ormiston, thinking the hour of waiting bad elapsed, and feeling much more interested in the coming meeting than in Leoline or her visitors, paid very little attention to his two acquaint ances. He saw them, it is true, enter Leoline's house, but at that same instant he took up his post at La Marque's doorway, and concentrated his whole attention on that piece of architecture. Every moment seemed like a week now ; and efore he had stood at his post five minutes, he had worked himself up into a perfect fever of impatience. Sometimes he was inclined to knock and seek La Masque is her own home ; but as often the fear of a chilling rebuke paravsed his hand when he raised it. He was so sure she was within the house that he never thought of looking for her elsewhere; and when at the expiration of what seemed a century or wo, but which in reality was shout a quarter f an hour, there was a soft rushing of drap ry behind him, and the sweetest of voices sounded in his ear, it fairiev made him bound,

"Here again, Mr. Ormiston? Is this the fifth or sight time I've found you in this place to night " "La Masque !" he cried, between joy and

surprise. "But surely it was not totally unexpected this time ?"

"Perhaps not. You are waiting here for me to redeem my promise. I suppose ?" "Can you doubt it ? Since I knew you first,

have desired this hour as the blind desire Ah ! And you will find to as sweet to look

back upon as you have to look forward to," said La Matque, derisively. "If you are wise for "Never, madame ! And surely you will not

be so pitilessly cruel as to draw back now ?" "No, I have promised, and I shall perform

and let the consequences be what they may, they will rest upon your own head. You have been warned, and you still insist. Then let us move farther over here into

the shadow of the bouses ; this moonlight is so dreadfally bright !' They moved on into the deep shadow, and

there was a pulse throbing in Ormiston' head and heart like the besting of a muffled drum.

They paused and faced each other silently. "Quick, madame !" cried Ormiston, hoarsely his whole face flashed wildly. His strange companion lifted her hand as if

periously as Miranda herself, and making use of her tongue like a true woman, the very first moment is was at her disposal. "How dare he carry me off in this atrocious way? Wheever you are, sir, if you have the spirit of a man,

you will bring me directly back to my house again." "I am very sorry, lady, but I have received erders that must be obeyed ! You must come erders that must be oneyed : you must come with me, but you need not fear nothing ; you will be as tafe and secure as in your own home." "Secure enough, no doubt !" said Leeline, bitterly. "I never did like Count L'Estrange, out I never knew he was a coward and a villain bill now !?

Her companion made no reply to this forcible address, and there was a moment's indignant silence on Leoline's part, broken only by the dip of the cars, and the rippling of the water. L'hen :

"Will you not tell me, at least where you are taking me to !" haughtily demanded Leo line, "Lady I cannot ! It was to prevent you

knowing that you have been blindfolded." "Oh ! your master has a faithful servant,]

How loug am I to be kept a prisoner ?" 866 1 I do not know. "Where is Count L'Estrange ?"

" I cannot tell,"

"Where am I to see him ?"

"I cannot say.' "Ha !" said Leoline, with infinite contempt. and turning her back upon him she relapsed in to gloomy silence. It had been all so sudden and had taken her so much by surprise, that she had not had time to think of the consequence until now. But now they came upon her with a rush, and with dismal distinctness; and most distinct among all was, what would Sir Norman say? Of course, with all a lover's impati-ence, he would be at his post by sunrise, would come to look for his bride, and find himself sold. By that time she would be far enough away, perhaps a melancholy corpse (and at this dreary persage in her meditations, Leoline sighed pro-foundly), and he would never know what had become of her, or how much and how long she had loved him. And this hateful Count L'Estrange, what did he intend to do with her ? Perhaps go as far as to make her marry him, and imprison her with the rest of his wives; for Leoline was prepared to think the very worst of the count, and had not the slight est doubt that he already had a harem full of abducted wives, somewhere. But no-he never could do that, he might do what he liked with

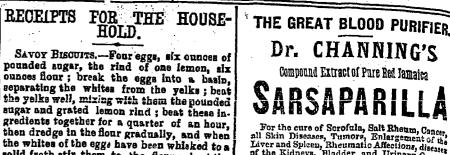
weaker minds, but she never would be a bride of his while the plague or poison was to be had in Lordon. And with this invincible deter-mination rooted fixedly, not to say obstinately. in her mind, she was nearly pitched overboard by the boat suddenly landing at some unex pected place. A little natural scream of terror was repressed on her lips by a hand being placed over them, and the determined bus perfectly responding to the back perfectly respectful tones of the person beside

her speaking, "Remember your promise, lady, and do not make a poise. We have arrived at our journey's end, and if you will take my arm, I will lead you along, instead of carrying you." Lecline was rather surprised to find the jour-

ney so short, but abe arose directly, with sil-ence and dignity-at least, with as much of the latt. r commodity as could be reasonably expected, considering that bests on water are rather unsteady things to be dignified in-and was led gently and with care out of the sweying vessel, and up another flight of stairs. Then in a few noments, she was conscious of passing from the free night air into the closer atmosphere of a house; and in going through an endless laby-rinth of corritors, and passages, and suites of rooms, and fights of stairs until she became so extremely tired that she stopped with spirit yourself, Mr. Ormiston, you will pause here, and give me back that fatal word." they had gone about far enough for all practical purposes. To which thet patient and respectal individual replied that he was glad to inform her they had but a few more steps to go, which the next moment proved to be true, for he stopped and announced that their promenade

stopped and announced that aneir promenade was over for the night. "And I suppose I may have the use of my eyes at last?" inquired Leoline, with more baughtiness than Sir Norman could have believed possible so gentle a voice could have ex

For reply, her companion rapidly untied the band ge, and withdrew it with a flourish. The dazzling brightness that burst upon her so blind running around as lively as ever. From these ed her that for a moment she could distinguish nothing ; and when at a looked round to contenn-plate her companion, she found him hurriedly experiments it would seem the stomach is not king his exit and e



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solid froth stir them to the flour ; beat the mixture well for another five minutes. LEMON WAFERS .- Mix with two tablesponfuls of powdered loaf sugar the same quantity of butter beaten to a cream, a breakfast cupful of flour and half a teaspoonfal of essent of lemon ; work all together and out it in pieces the size of a walnut; make a wafer iron hot, rub it inside with butter, put in a piece of dough, press the irons well together upon it, and bake it a delicate brown ; then take it out and alip in another piece of dongh ; this must be repeated until all are done. Four or five minutes will bake them

in a quick oven. NEW YEAR'S CARE. -Beat ten eggs to gether until very light. Cream, one pound butter, add a pound of sugar and best thoroughly ; add the eggs with one pound of sifted four, and a teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, with half a teaspoonful of mace, the juice and rind of one orange and one lemon, a pound and a half of reeded raisins and curants each, and three-quarters of a pound of citron ; stir all well together. Line a large pan with greased paper, and in a moderate over four hours. Ice, and put

Year's, POTTED CHICKEN SANDWICHES -Strip the meat from the bones of a cold roast fowl when it is freed from gristle and skin weigh it, and to every pound of meat allow one quarter pound of iresh butter, salt and cayenne to taste, one terspoonful of pounded mace, half a small nutmeg and a slice or two of ham. Cut the meat into small pieces, pound it well with the fresh butter, sprinkle in the spice gradually, and pounding until reduced to perfectly smeth pasts; cut some very thin slices of bread and butter, spread some of the potted chicken on them, cover with another slice, trim off the cruste, out the the sandwiches in half and pile them on s dish in a pyramid. Granish with paraley.

STOMACHS UNNECESSARY. According to the New York Graphic the

latest wonder accomplished by science is the extirpation of the alleged cause of all human ills, viz., the stomach, in a woman who was a patient in a New York hospital. The woman's name is Marietta Holly, and she came there from Washington and had been an inveterate gum chewer. Her disease was never diagnosed satisfactorily, but the first symptom of it was complete loss of appetite. Her weight declined to about 70 pounds, and her mind finally became effected. The seat of the disease was known to be the stomach. Dr. Jacobus determined to examine the stomach and for that purpose put the patient under chloroform, and made and incision in the abdomen six or eight inches long. The stomach when found, was dry, hard and cancorous. In fact, it was useless to the woman and the doctor cut it out with a pair of blunt ciseors. The wound was then closed up, and a now healing nicely. The patient remained ucconscious for several days, and for two weeks had to be kept alive by artificial means. Then she was able to eat food in the usual way, and got along better without her stomich man she ever did with it. In fact, her recovery seems to demonstrate the fact that the stomach is not an absolute necessity at all. B fore Dr. Jacobus performed the operation on the woman he experimented on a dog. He removed the stomsch and the dog is now

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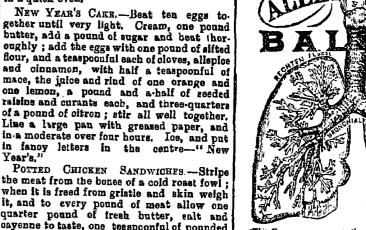
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JAN, 30 1859



bills of mertality run to day ?, "I have not heard. Hark ! There goes St. Paul's belling twelve."

"And there goes a flash of fire-the first a mong many. Look, look! How they spring up into the black darkness."

"They will not do it long. Look at the sky,

my lord. my toru." The earl glauced up at the midnight sky, of a dull and dingy red color, except where black and heavy clouds were beaving like angry bil-lows, all dingy with smoke and streaked with

bars of hery red. "I see! There is a storm coming, and a heavy one! Our worthy turghers and most

heavy one ! Our worthy burghers and most worshipful Lord Mayor will see their fires extinguished shortly, and themselves sent home with wet jackats. "And for weeks, almost months, there has

not fallen a drop of rain, ' remarked Ormiston,

gravely. "A remarkable coincidence, truly. There seems to be a fatality hanging over this devoted

city.' "I wonder your lordship remains.

The earl shrugged his shoulders significantly "It is not so casy laaving it as you think, Mr. Ormiston; but I am to turn my back to it to morrow for a brief period. You are aware, I suppose, that the court leaves before daybreak for Orford "

for Oxford.' · I believe I have heard something of it-how

long to remain?" "Till Charles takes it into his head to come back again," said the earl, familiarly, "which will probably be in a week or two. Look as that sky, all black and scarlet; and look at those people-I scarcely thought there were half the number left alive in London."

"Even the sick have come out to night," said Ormiston. "Half the pest stricken in the or, have late their beds, full of new born hops. One "Half the pest stricken in the city

would blink it where a carnival." "So it is --a carnival of cash! I hope, Or-miston," said the earl, looking at birn with a light laugh, "the presty little white fairy we rescued from the river is not one of the sick parading the streets.' Ormiston looked grave.

"No, my lord, I think she is not. I left her safe and secure.

"Who is she, Ormiston ?" coaxed the earl. Iaughingly. "Pshaw, man ! don't make a mountain out of a mole-hill ! Tell me her

DAME ? Her name is Leoline."

"What else ?"

"That is just what I would like to have some one tell me. I give you my honor, my lord, I do not know

The carl's face, half indignant, half incredul-

ous, wholly curious, made Ormiskon smile. "It is a fact, my lord. I asked her her name, and she told me Leoline-a pretby title

name, and the told me belonds a preserve the enough, but rather unsatisfactory." "How long have you known het?" "To the best of my belief," said Ormiston, musingly, "about four bours." "Nonsense !" oried the earl, energetically.

"What are you telling me. Ormiston? You said she was an old friend."

"I beg your pardon, my lord, I said Bo such thing. I told you that she had esnaped from her friends, which was strictly true." "Then how the demon had you the impud-

ence to come up and carry her off in that style? I certainly had a better right to her than you-the right of discovery ; and I shall call upon you to deliver her up!

If she belonged to me I should only be tag happy to oblige your lordship," laughed Ormiston; "but she is at present the property ' laughed of Sir Norman Kingsley, and to him you must

apply." "Ah! His inamorata, is she? Well, I must y his taste is excellent; but I should think u ought to know her name, since you and he noted for being a modren Damon and

Ormitton full in the face. "Count what did you say ?" was his eager

question, while his eyes, more eager than his voice, strove to read the reply before it was re-

peated, "Count L'Estrange. You know him, my lord " said Ormiston, quietly. Add the earl. And then such a strange

"I have not said that! So his name is Count L'Estrange ? Well, I don't wonder now at the girl's beauty." The earl sank back to his former nonchalant

position and fell for a moment or two into deep musing; and then, as if the whole thing had struck him in a new and ludicrous light, he broke out into an fit of laughter. Ormiston looked at him couriously. "It is my turn to ask questions, now my

"It is my suit L'Estrange?" "I know of no such person, Ormiston I was thinking of something else ! Was it Leo-line who told you that was her lover's name?" "No; I heard it by mere accident from another person. I am sure, if Leoline is not a

"And why do you think so ?" "And why do you think so ?" "An inward conviction, my lord. So you vill not tell me who he is ?"

"Have I not told you I know of no such person as Count L Estrange? You sught to believe me. Ob, here it comes."

This last was addressed to a great drop of rain, which eplashed heavily on his upturned face, followed by another and another in quick succession.

The storm is upon us," said the earl. sitting up and wrapping his cloak closer around him, "and I am for Whitehall. Shall we land him.

You, Ormisbon, or take you bhere, too ?" "I must land," said Ormiston. "I have a pressing engagement for the next half-bour. Here it is, in a perfect deluge ; the fires will be

out in five minutes." The barge touched the stairs, and Ormiston aprang out, with "Good-night" to the earl. The rain was rushing along, now, in torrents, and he ran upstairs and darted into an erchway of the bridge, to seek the shelter. Some one else had come there before him, in search of the same thing ; for he saw two dark figures stand-

same thing; in the saw two tark lights bound-ing within it as he en ored. "A sudden storm," was Ormiston's salutation, "and a furious one. There goes the fires—hiss and splutter. I knew how it would be.' "Then Saul and Mr. Ormiston are among the

prophets ?"

Ormiston has heard that voice before ; it was ormitton mas near tune voice before; it was associated in his mind with a slouched hat and a shadowy cloak; and by the fast fading flicker of the firelight, he saw that both were here. The speaker was Count L'Estrange; the figure beside him, slender and boyish, was unknown. "You have the advantage of me, sir, he said, affecting ignorance. "May I ask who

you are ?"

" Oertainly. A gentleman, by courtesy and the grace of God."

"And your name ?"

"Count L'Estrange, at your service.' Ormiston lifted his cap and bowed, with a feeling, somehow, that the count was a man in

suthority. "Mr. Ormiston assisted in doing a good deed, to-night, for a friend of mine," said the count. "Will he add to that obligation by telling me if he has not discovered her again, and brought her back?

"Do you refer to the fair lady in yonder house "Do you refer to the fair heap in youder notes," "So she is there? I thought so George," said the count, addressing himself to bis companion. "Yes, I refer to her, the lady you saved from the river. You brought her there?"

"I brought her there," replied Ormiston, "She is there still ?"

"I presume so. I have heard nothing to the

contrary."

Crmiston ! Fated man, since you will rush on your doom, Look ! and let the sight blast you, if it will !'

She unfastened her mask, raised it, and with it the profusion of long, sweeping black hair. Ormiston did look-in much the same way perhaps, that Zulinka locked at the Vailed The next moment there was a terrible Prophec cry, and he fell headlong with a crash, as if a bullet had whizzed through his heart.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE INTERVIEW. I am not aware whother fainting was as much the fashion among the fair sex, in the days (or rother the nights) of which I have the henor to hold forth, as at the present time; but I am in clined to think not, from tue simple fact that Leoline, though like John Bunyan, "grievously troubled and tossed about in her mind," did nothing of the kind. For the first few moments she was altogether too stunned by the suddenness of the shock to cry out or make the leas resistance, and was conscious of nothing but of being rapidly born along in somebody's arms. When this hasty viewlof things passed away, her new sensation was the intensely uncomfortable one of being on the verge of suffocation. She made one frantic but futile effort to free her self and scream for help, but the strong arms held her with most loving tightness, and her cry was drowned in the hot atmosphere within the shawl, and never passed beyond it. Most assuredly Leoline would have been smothered then and there, had their journey been longer but, fortunately for her, it was only the few yards between her house and the river, She knew she was then carried down some steps, and she heard the dip of the cars in the water. and then her bearer paused, and went through a short dialogue with somebody size-with a soor chalogue with someoody dise-with count L'Estrange, she rather felt than knew, for nothing was audible but a low nurmur. The only word she could make out was a low, emphatic "Remember !" in the count's voice, and then she knew she was in a boat, and that it was shoved off, and moving down the rapid it was shoved off, and moving down the rapid river. The feeling of heat and sufficient was dreadful, and as her abductor placed her on some cushing, she made another desperate but feeble effort to free herself from the smothering shawl, but a hand was laid lightly on hers, and a voice interposed :

a voice interposed : "Lady, it is quite useless for you to struggle, as you are irrevocably in my power, but if you will promise faithfully not to make any outury, and will submit to be blindfolded, I shall remove this oppressive muffling from your head. Tell me if you will promise."

He had partly raised the shawl, and a gush of free air came revivingly in, and enabled Leoline to gaap out a faint "I promise !" As she spoke it was lifted of altogether, and she caught one bright fleeting glimpse of the river, sparkling and silvery in the moonlight; of the bright blue sky, remmed with countless stars, and of some one by her side in the dress of a court page, one by whose face was perfectly unknown to her. The next instaut, a bandage was bound tightly, over ber eyes, excluding every ray of light, while the strange voice again spoke apologetically : "Pardon, lady, but it is my orders! I am

commanded to treat you with every respect, but not to let you see where you are borne to." "By what right does Count L'Estrange commit this outrage !" begin Leoline, almost as im. | surpasses them.

gave her a most peculiar generation, which none but those who have experienced it can properly understand. It is not the most comfortable feeing in the world to know you are a prisoner.

even if you have no key turned upon you are a present. even if you have no key turned upon you but the weather, and your jailer be a high cast wind and lashing rain. Leoline's prison and jailer were something worse; and for the trat time, a chill of fear and diamay crept icily to the area of her heart the core of her heart.

(To be Continued)

BURLINGTON ROUTE DAILY EXCUR-SIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO. WYOMING AND UTAH.

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happiness by promoting that of others.

When Raby waz side, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Cast sia, When she because king, she clong to C doris, When the bad Guildans, she gave then wastering

The power of applying attention, steady and undesipated, to a single object is the aurs sign of a superior genius,

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

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The praise of the envious is far less creditable than their censure, for they praise only that which they surpass, and censure that which

a vital organ at all, What next will scienaccomplish ? The sound of the key turning in the the lock HER LOCK OF HAIR. From Brownsburg, Ind., comes the story that a young lady sent a note to a discarded

lover requesting the return of a lock of hair which, during his court.hip, he had clipped from her dainty treases. His reply was brief and to the point. R emessing his trunk he collected a number of tresses culled from various "best girls" during his love making career, and forwarded them in a bundle to the girl, inclosing a note to that effect that he had really forgetten which was here, but sho might select it from these forworded and retarn the rest at her convenlonce. They don's speak now as they pass by.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WALKING.

Negrose all toe out ; Indiana all tos in. Wowen, if healthy, toe cut, most mon too in a little, at least with the right foot. No. tice yourselves and see.

The passionate and strong wear the inner or outer rim of the heel off, but man more frequently the outer and woman the inner. A man going placidly along, his nose little elevated, alert, with his hat tipped straight back, is generally found to be observant; if a woman, soll conscious and

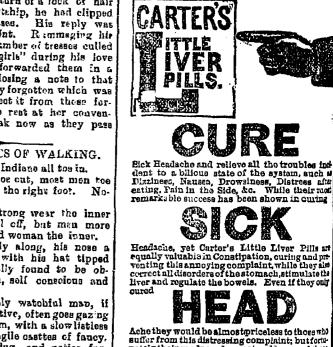
proud. Au observent, keenly watobful mao, if thoughtful and imaginative, often goes gazing at the ground before him, with a slow listless pace, seeing only the fragile casttes of faucy. If we see a man walking, and notice fur-tive side glance, if his walk is shulling or sly, we will find a deceitful wratch ; or, if better educated, a somewhat cunning man, or better still, a man secretive and observant. If in a woman, the base is vanity or love of preise.

The "bearing of a prince" means nothing more, physically, than a finely formed athletic man using all his locomotive muscles naturally but the "regal carriage of a queen" mean little more than the eloquent ourves of back neot and the beautiful poise of the head,

CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice. perfectly oured. She strongly recommends 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, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful our ative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 8-13-cow.

> It is proposed to rig up on the top of Eiffel Tower an aerial orchestra, consisting of Æolian haips, immense gongs and gigantic trumpets, on which the air being very keen at such a height, will be made to play by means of an ingenious mechanism. The instruments will perform at certain hours of the day, and even in the dead of night torrents of aerial harmony will overspread the sleeping capital,



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THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JAN, 30, 1889.

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HE MODERN ENGLISH GIRL. The Duchess" Says She is a Mass of Vanity and a Consumate Prig.

1 the Social Wairlat Twelve-Hor Apiness at Learning Dangerous Things-The Average Briton Giri Not Besuiliul -Love pot a Consideration in her Marriage-The Secret of England's Frequent Scandals.

At twelve years of age the English girl reases to be a child. She flings from her the as; lingering bonds of infancy and becomes a mais of overweening vanity, unbounded selfconfidence-in a word, a consumate little orig. So strong is her aplomb, her belief in berself, that should chance send her into the drawing room in the absence of her mother, the would be quite capable of taking on her own youthful shoulders the duties of that natron and entertaining a crowd of afternoon visitors with a calmness hardly to be rival-

To be grown up is her one ambition. Indeed, from the hour she first finds her tongue squal to her calls upon it, she pines and longe or the hour of emancipation, the hour that hall see her her own misgress, notably the hear that shall see her successfully launched upon the sea of matrimony.

At this age she bogins to go to her first parties-children's at homes. Here she speedly learns, as if by instinct, but in reality through an inherited desire for the choice mersale to be drawn frem the "fissh-pots of Egypt," what are best things to be had on Egypt, what are nest things to be had on the supper table, and who, too, are the most desirable partners for quadrills. This little fellow with his fiszen head and handsome face and merry, honest laugh, is only a second son, therefore, in spite of his mainfold oharms, a not to be encouraged. There is no prestige to be gained by a dance with him, no delicious sense of having triumphed over her little girl friends, with the hope of pointing their attention to that fact on the morrow. No ! That lumpy boy over there, with the heavy brows and "too, too solid" nose is the one for her. Repulsive though his features be and clumsy his attempts at danoing, still he is the eldest son of an earl, a little lordling in his own right, and heir to a mighty rental. So little miss smirks and smiles upen him, and plays off her pretty airs and graces, and firts her fan with a verve that would not have disgraced the reigning beauty of the season, and so far captivates the heavy boy that the covoted dance is hers and several more later

At fifteen, in spite of the strictures of the At niteen, in spice of the skilotares of the school-room (that modern ''donjon keep,' to which most well-bred Euglish girls are con-signed from their touch to their sixteenth year), she knows pretty nearly all she ought and ought not to know. The small glimpses afforded her of the outside world have been vigircusly made use of, to such an extent, inders, that she is hardly nuprepared for the fight that lies before her once she has passed the Rubicon that lies between her and the happy moment that will permit her entree into that huge market "Society." Those juve-nile "at homes" have been an education in themselves. The occasional peeps over the banisters as mamma's guests are passing from the drawing-rooms to the dining-room and back again; the surreptitions reading of novels unknown to Fraulein; the worde caught now and again about so-and-so and so-aud-so, when mamma and papa have grown incantious and forgetful of that sound old adage that " little pitchers have long ears"all these have been stored up and made much of and pondered over in secret un'll the great atory of his reads plain to her.

At eaventoon she stops into the great arena not altogether unsuspicious, as we have seen, of what lies before her. That first immuture

watched, his movements are studied, his shapes extreme low and sharp-cornered habits taken into account, the houses at which he is most frequently to be seen noted down. Invitations during the coming autumn to these houses, where he will probably go for the grouse or the partridge, are eagerly sought for, and of course obtained. The girl is given a hint-an item almost unnecessary in the programme, as this brilliant settling of her-self has been her own never flagging desire since she first began to think. She is, indeed, quite as much alivs to the advantages to be gained by a satisfactory marriage as any of her relatives.

If after much travail of spirit, and even greater travel of body from house to house in pursuit of the chosen one, he continues refractory, or so far forgets himself as to marry some one else, another eligible is picked out, and the same old game is gone through, until at length the girl is fairly at the altar and

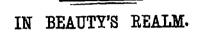
her name changed. From that hour her life is her own to do with it as she will ; and sometimes, alas, she wantonly destroys it. Old-fishioned as it may sound, I still strenuously maintain that marriage without love is no marriage at all, and of all mistakes on this earth is surely the most fatal. To elect deliberately to go through life with some one utterly uncengenial is nothing less than an act of madness. Yet now many seemingly same people commit

this folly day by day ! It is surely these loveless alliances that are in a great measure the cause of the frequent scandals-often hushed up, but more frequently made the subject of a divorce casethat darken the glory of England's wives and mothers.

"The God of Love, ah ! benedicite, How mighty and how great a lord is he !"

said one wise man ; and what saith the wisest of them all?

> " Better is a dinner of herbs where love is Than a stalled ox and hatred therawith." THE DUCHESS.



Latest Edicts of Fashion For Stylish Women.

THE AGE OF CHILDREN.

An American who has reached the mature age of eight years is delighting London.

According to the Society Times no Londen party is complete without her. She is Baby Bakely and she gives recitations. She dresses in a short waisted Empire frock, with a long skirt down to her feet, and looks a quaint little figure enough as she stands in the centre of some enormous stage. It is more inter-eaving to hear her in a room, when one is sufficiently near to watch the play of expression on her unimated little face. She stands on a chair when she recites in a room, by way of getting sufficently on a leval with her andience. She does not seem at all spolled with the petting she receives, and her short little American sayings are being repeated in all the drawing rooms. When asked what she thought of London she calmly remarked. "It's convenient," a statement which is un-deniably true, but strikes one as an original way of summing up the great city. The other day a very tall guardeman, who was much oharmed with her recitations inquired, "Is it stiquette to kies ?" "Not in N' York," replied the child, promptly. At this there was an utter collapse on the part the guardamap.

NEW TINTS AND SHADES.

Castor is beaver. Morron is chestnuts. Perie is a pearl gray. Bils is a dull brown. Noisette is aut brown. Louere is a seal brown. Nousge is a cloudy gray. Amande is almond brown. Ecorce de chene le a deep tan. Cordue is a rich lestber color. Argent is a rich pure silver tial Feuile morto is dead leaf brown. Obampignon is a warm stone color. Bereallier is another name for beige. Cachou is a bright yellowish brown. Landris is a new and very rich dark shade. Tabac and tabac d'Capagne are a tobacco ebade.

square growns are apparently imperative. Brims are short at back and very deep at front, a number of shapes being shown with the deep hood "Tosos" effect of last spring. Dress bonnets remain small, many on the capete order. Several have the high rising, pointed front, while others show a shelving. down brim from a depression at base of crown; a few shapes on the "Directoire" order are again introduced.

Walking hats and low-orowned turban effects are in all assortments, but it is doubted f they will meet the same favor they did in

felts during the reason now closing. It is probable that the vell will be much used in the spring, covering the brim or the entire hat and falling over the back and face to be gathered at the neck.

Artificial flowers, especially roses, will be the favorite millinery garniture in the spring. Natural effects will predominate.

WOMAN'S FAVORITE TOPICS.

The fair ones of Montreal are enjoying snowshos and skating parties.

Great Britain has 152 women who are Masters and Bachelors of Arts and 21 who are Doctors and Bachelors of Science.

Bedford College, London, the oldest of the ladies' colleger, is to be extended, owing to the increased demand for practical science teaching. The improvements will cost about £3.000.

Washing the face night and morning in white New England rum is said to be a recipe used by some ladies of fine complexion. Scap and water is eschewed entirely by those who use the rum.

A woman who has not bought a new bonnet for thirty years, until she fitted herself out with new head gear recently, lives in Maine. She is not confined to an asylum nor a prison, but is a respected resident of Winterport, now onjoying her eighty-second year.

A Boston writer on feminine topics asks in the Transcript :-- " What Venetian splendor, what caprice of Versailles could surpass the every day tea-gown, which is moreover not to be preserved from generation to genera-tion, but may be snipped into pin cushions to-morrow ! Too much reverence for one's clothes is undoubtedly absurd, but is the reckless use and abuse of magnificent stuffs any more commendable "

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says that for so pretty a woman the Princess of Wales has the ugliest daughters and one of the stupidest sons imaginable. Prince George the second, is the bright and particular star of the family. To him is credited the advice given to his stupid brother, when it was necessary for him to fill up the time, that he should "go into a corner and whistle God save your grandmother. '

The Czarlna's nervous system has been entirely shattered by the reported attempts on her huchand's life, and she is now hopelessly innane. She passes whole days in absolute silence; on other occasions she refuses to touch a morsel of food, while at times she even fails to racognize the men bers of her family. The famous insanity experts of Parls and Vienna, Dr. Chaacot and Professor you Liedesdorf. have been summoned to Russia.

The Empress of Germany says that she wears generally during the morning a white opren, that her husband likes to see her in it and says it is a sign she looks after the children and the cook and does not meddle in public affairs or attempt to pose as intellectual. William's principal cause of distike of his mother was that she was a woman of brains and ambition, a student and an artist and his father's chief confident and advisor. His theory that a wife has no duties and should have no desires but to bring forth and care for his children.

Mme. Ilma di Murska, whose death has been reported, was very foad of pets. She generally had a parrot, a pet dog, or an ape of trial in all diseases of the respiratory which are loved to distraction and carried organs. In common colds and influenza the with her wherever she went. Her immense newfoundland, Pluto, dined with her every day. A cover was lade for him at har tabl ad he had learned to est a fowl from a plate without dropping any of the meat or bones on the floor, or even on the table-cloth, Two parrots, a monkey and an Angora cat were its constant companions, and frequently their antice and quarrels resulted in energy us hotel bills, which the prima donna paid withonta murmur. The Pailadelphia Womsn'z Medical College w now in its thirty-ninth year, and is the argest and oldest college in the world devoted to the proparation of women for medical carreers. This past year it matriculated 160 women, among whom were women from Japan China and Australia and from every state in the Union. Its course consists of three years with an additional year's study, a sort of post-graduate course, which is not obligatory, but which is strongly reccommended by the faculty, and as a rule added by the statients to their course. The college has been success fal and efficient from the first and its graduates for the most part have done it credit. It has received several handsome endowmente and legacies from women, and just now there is talk of establishing a chair of "preventive medicine," the object of which is to encourage the scientific investigation of the conditions under which diseases originate and thrive, and the demonstration and practical application of the principles of hygiene, the influence of physical culture on development, and the correction of conditions prejudicial to health.

several minutes on the back of the stove. They will then be soft but firm all through.

When white marble slabs and mantels get discolored, take very strong soap lees and mix it in quicklime till it is about like milk, and spread the mixture on the marble; clean it off with soap and water after twenty-four hours time, and rub the marble with fine putty powder and olive oil.

Glass articles can be so annealed by being boiled in water mixed with common sait that they will not easily break from sudden changes of temperature. They should be put into cold water, and, after being well boiled, the water should be allowed to cool slowly before taking them out. Crockery, porcelain and stonewar can be made more durable by the same pro-C688.

In a severe sprain of the ankle immerse the joint as soon as possible in a pail of hot water, and keep it there for fifteen or twenty minutes. After removing it keep it bandaged with hot cloths wrung out of water. or ram and water.

To keep varnished wood looking fresh and bright rub it thoroughly with oil from to time. Only a little oil must be used, and that should be carefully rubbed in till it seems to be all rubbed off. Otherwise it will catch dust, and the last state of the wood will be worse than the first.

Malaria is due to microbes. which reach their victims either from the air, by inhalation, or from drinking water which has absorbed them. Beil the water, avoid the night air, sleep in the higher rooms of the house, and guard against all excesses.

Flannels should be put into, warm lather, that is into soapy water, only a little warm, but on no account into cold water. As much as pos-sible rubbing should be avoided with them, because to rub flannel makes it thick. Wringing also his harmful to them, and it is better to squeeze and press the water out of them than to ring them.

TWO DAYTON BOYS HELD A WINNING TICKET.

Two of the luckicat young men in the city of Dayton, O., are Edmond C. and Gaorge C. Albert, who held the one-:wentieth of ticket No. 56,621, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, made in New Orleans on the 13th of Nov. They have aiways been honest and hard-working. Thuir father, Ossper Albert, a respectable barber, died several years age, and they have had hard and uphill work, assisting their widowed mother to support the family .- Dayton (Ohio) Democrat, Dac. 6th.

Fair critic: I think that little spot ther-(poicting). Artist alamed : Pardon me bat you must not touch the picture. Fair critic: Oh, it doesn't matter, I have got my gloves on,

DIPHTHERIA.

"Last January," says J. N. Teeple, of Orwell, Out., "there appeared diphtheria in our neighberbood. Doctors ran night and day, but I kept right to Hagyard's Yellow Oil and brought my children through all right." Yel-low Oil curse all painful complaints and in-nries. uries.

An old lady was asked her opinion about Mrs. Smith her next door neighbour. "Well" she said, "I am not the one to speak ill of anybody, but I feel very sorry for Mr. Smith.

A FATAL ATTACK.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occur rence among childran. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Bal-sam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner

Little boy : I say, mister, do you know why you are like water ? Fat man : No, my little boy, I do not. Neither of you can run up hill. Fruitless chase of small boy by fat man.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.-Coughe, lafuenza. - The southing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory Pil's, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedsiz the stranger. ingly efficiencious. When influenza is opidemic, this treatement is the casiest, safest, and survey. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstables to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over gorged air tabes, and render respiration free, without raducing the etringth, icritating the nerves, or depressing the epirits ; such are the ready moans of scouping from suffaring when sill eted with oulds, coughs, bronchille, and other stranger, chees complain's, by which the boalth of so many is soriculy and permanently injured in most cour tries.

THE PHOOKA.

BY BARRY O'CUNNOR.

'In Luggelaw's deep wooded vale. The Summer eve was dying ; On lake and cliff, and rock and dale, A lulling calm was lying ; Soft gloom fell from the mountain's breast

Upon the lake declining ; And half in gentle shade was drest.

And half inke silver sining." —GEBALD GRIFFIN.

Of the mischievous class of beings composing the Irish fairy mythology, the Phooka is pre-emineut. In form he is a very Proteusgenerally a horse, but often an e.gle. The great object of the Phuoka seems to be to ubtain a rider, and then he is in his most malignant glory. Headlong he dashes through brian and brake, through flood and fell, over mountain, valley and moor, indiscriminately. Up or down precipice is alike to him, provided he

gratifies the malevolence that seems to inspire him. He bounds and flies over and beyond them, gratified by the distress and ruthless of the cries and sufficient of the luckless wight who bestrides him. In the county of Wicklow is the solemn and

dreary solitude out of which rushes the water-fall of the Poul a Phooka, terminating in a whirlpool of depth, it is said unfathomed, and where the famous spirit horse holds its nightly revels, luring unhappy wayfares into the frightful vortex formed by the waters of the cataract; its summit is crowned by an exceedingly pictures que bridge of a single arch, the span of which is enty-five feet thrown from rock to rock. Poul-a Phooka is the name given to a succession of catarac's one hundred and fifty feet in height and forty in breadth, over which the waters of the Liffey are precipitated.

This river rises in the northeast, in the Kippure Mountains, and here, at one bound, as it were, springe from the hills to the valley. One strange tradition of the Pooks, which

was related by a Wicklow peasant, I shall

endervour to pre eqt to the reader as nearly as I can in Fis own diction "Pon my word sir," said he, "I often won-dher how little Dinny Hennessy contrived to keep his sate on the Pocka's back, Dinny, you see, sir. was a tinker by trade, and a better tinker niver carried a budget than the same Dinney Hennessy; but how he managed the fairy horse sir, surpasses my knowledge intirely,' "Dues the Phooka always appear in the form

"Does the Phooks always appear in our form of a horse ?" I ventured to inquire. "A horse, is it, ? Faix, sir, there isn't an animal in the Zuological Gardens that the Phooks couldn't turn himself into. You'd not be able to find a more thricky vagabone of a fairy from this to himself. Why, man slive, when it plazes him he can take the shape of a when it plazes him he can take the shape of a crowned king or a hungry beggarman while ye'd be snappin' yer fingers. You may look on him now as a poor critple limpin' about wid a crutch, an' whoo ! before he had time to wink an eye he'll staud before ye dressed like the Juke o' Leinster or maybe the Lord Mayor o' Dublin. Yis, indeed, he can take any shape he likes, the are none a but a ben he's beat on alarity' his rapparee; but when he's bent on playin' his pranks on a poor mortal I'm tould he appear

mostly as an aigle or a horse. But as I was tellin' ye about the brave little tinker. Wan warm evenin' in June, just before the sun went to its bed in the west, Dinny Hennessy was sittin' at the back of his snug batched cobin as busy as a bie mendin' the bottom of a bright copper kettle that was to be get ready for the bot water to make the punch that night at Murty Tierney's weldin'. The same kettle was used by Murty's ancestors many a day before in the good owld times. It was a precious relic that sarved to brighten up scores o' gay weddin' perties before it kem into Murty's family. Faix sir, Murty pr.zed it so much that he promised to pay Dinuy Henn-csay a golden guines for his work if he med a clane job of it, an' tuk it home safe in time for the weddin' faist. Though, I declare to ye, wan could buy as good an article bran new for half a crown, or three shillin's at the most. But Murty had the proud blood in him, and, of More be token on his welldin' day, for that's a day that rarely comes more than wanat in a man's lifetime. Well, sir, just as little Dinny was puttin' the finishin' touch on the copper kettle, who should salute him by name but a big, tall man, dressed like a comfortable farmer. "Mr. Hennessy, I believe ?" siz the stranger.

"That's what they call me," siz Denny; 'Though I haven't the pleasure o' knowin'

ketchin' his breath. "You're the heaviest load I ever carried.

3

I ever carried." "I better the fitter to be the fitter to be the fitter of the fitter

"A mile a minute !" suorted the Phooks. I've carried your besters a hundred miles a minute, an' wasn't half as tired as I am with you. It must be the roguery that's in you that makes you feel so weighty. How much are ye to get for mendin' the coppar kettle ?"

to get for mendin' the coppor settle " "Only wan guines, your worship" "Only one guines," roared the Phooka; "why, ye little extortioner, did ye want the Witklow goold mines for mendin' an owld kettle no honess tinker would charge more than a shillin' for an' think himself well paid for into

the bargain." "Is it me, Mi ther Phooka? Sure, I didn's ax for it. Murty promised the guines on ac-count of it bein' his weddin'day, long life to

"No matter, you're a chate," sez the horse, "No matter, you're a chate," sez the horse, making a dart for the waterf. 11, and the poor litble tinker, still howldin' on bravely to the borse's mane, found himself tumblin' down like a shot throught the foamin' wather, and when the kern to himself he looked up, ar' there, wid the light o' the moon streamin' on him, stord the big, black horse pantin, and puffin, fornist him, not able to spake a single word, wid the murtherin' big roge he was in, when all of a sudden the theught struck him that he had his gallop for nothin, for the post tinker found himself without the kettle. "Och, meelia murdher, Misther Phosks." sizhe, "What did ye do with Murty Tierney's

kettle ?" "What," s'z the horse, and every puff o'wind

that blew from his nostrile was like a hurricane. that blaw from his nostrils was like a hurricane. "Why, then, ye vile patcher of pots and pans; ye fake tinker, ye cheasin' schamer o' the world-is it before my very face ye'd dare to lay the burden o' your dishonesty on the back o' the Phooks? Is this your gratitude, after all my kindness to ye? Take that to mend your mral., you thisvin' elevern," at' he gev little Dinny a kick that sent him into the noisy waters o' the lower pool. and how he was lucky enough to get out of it widout a scratch bates enough to get out of it widout a scratch bates Europe. But there's wan thing beyond doubt, sir-

Murty Tiurney had to do without the kettle at the weddin' that night. "W is it never found ?" I asked.

"W is it never found ?" I asked. "Ib war, sir-bright and early the very next morning, on the thatch, where Dinny put it for safe keepin' the right before. An' Dinny was found, too, fast askeep on his little binch, beside an empty flask, or its contents, which Dinny made party free wid the day before, wid the prospect of getting his work dene and, an bringin' home his guines that accounted las his moonlight excursion with the Phooka."



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Ecileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inchristy, Steeplossnoss, Dixziness, Grain and Spinat Woakness.

These provides the state of (a) provide the second second second second strength (http://www.second.com/second/s second/secon h sine in ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHIOAGO. Agents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundes straet, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle ; Six bottles for \$5.00.

thought is now well grown, and may be handled without fear as occasion arises, that first engrossing desire to make a good marriage.

The English girl is by no means so beautiful as one is led to believe. Now and again a real beauty appears, and is worshipped with a fervor that suggests the ides of such soleable artiales being few and far between The average girl is generally well grown, well fed to look at, and often very fair-that is, with blue eyes and flaxen locks. This hair is care to be all her own, and the eyes are large and limped, but, as a rule, tatally expressionless. There is none of the tendernoss, the gayety, the espicaleric that distinguishes the eyes of the Irish girl ; her English sister's orbs shine softly, milaly, indeed, but shine on all alike.

I suppose no girl in any lard, taking specimens from among the aristocrate, is so altogether manner-perfect as the English onc. She is an admirable example of that repose that, ascording to the Laurente, belonge alone to the "Vere de Vere." Few things rouse her, fewer things amuse her, nothing under a longthened and laborione explanation could bring her to see a joke. Yet at the most trivial, the most ordinary little quips and cranks of life, matters that would hardly raine a smile in you or me, she will laugh immoderately. But tell her a rateling good story that has sent you half an hour ago lato fits, and has grown so dear to your soul that you mut nie is pour it into the ears of somebody else, and grief, indeed, will be your portion as you watch her reception of it.

Parhaps sheer inability to grasp a jest in born of that great determination I have before this hinted st. To range herself creditably, to take a high position in Society, that mightiest of all the gods, that modera deity before whom the dwellers on Olympus reight well have bawed the knee, that occupies all her thoughts, sleeping and waking, to the exclusion of such frivolous matters as "a merry tale well told."

To-day she is to be presented to her sovereign, te-morrow night she will go to her first ball. Very few girls marry in their first season, unless, indeed, a vory big fish happens to be landed ; and this is seldom unless the debutante is one of those rarely lovely croatures before alluded to. Sweet seventeen, though very anxious to be appreciated, and by no means gauche or shy, is still a little in complete ; and as the ingénue has been rather played out by this, she has to wait a year or so spent in acquiring the subtle charm that distinguishes her more mature sisters, before bringing to her feet that ambition of her soul -a rloh parti.

Of love the English girl often talks, but it has in reality as little to do with the marriages of the aristocracy in England as with those of the peasants in Ireland. Once she is floated, some one man is singled out from among his fellows by her mother, or married sister, or aunt, or any one clos in authority, and marked down as a suitable busband for her. He may be old or he may be young, ugly or the reverse (that has nothing in the world to do with it) ; the one thing you may be sure of is, that he will be of importance in her set, and, if possible, titled. In all probability he has never yet seen the girl, or, having seen, has shown no predilection for her; that is of no consequence either. To

1.

THEY ALL MEANT BUSINESS.

A Toroato Mail reporter tasted the fairer sex in one particular recently by means of two advertisements. In one he asked for the acquaintance of a young lady not over twenty five years of age, with a view to fun and mutual improvement. This advertisement received one answer. In the other he solicited correspondence from a young lady between twonty and twonty five years, object matrimoney, and to this he received forty-seven answers. The number of the replice to the second advertisement stratled the reporter out of his matrimonial intentions, and the one answer written by him was addressed to the giddy thing anxious to be improved. She had and artless manner and was brimful of spirit early on the first and only evening. As the hour for parting drew near, however, she grew more serious, and hotere the farewells were exchanged also insinuated an ophilon that married life was much jollier than existenor in the single stage.

HOW SHE REJECTED HIM.

He proposed on the way home from church with a Buffalo girl one Sunday evening. She was too young to marry, and did not want him anyhow. But she said "yse," with the stipulation that he should get her father's concent. The young man was happy until he discovered the next day that his adored one's father had been dead several years. He has removed to another city.

GIRL VIOLINISTS.

There are a few prettier sights than a tell and graceful girl playing the violin. Some of them are a greater success with that instrument than with the plano. It must be said that a girl "divinely tall and most may make one as miserable divinely fair" with the violin as an amateur of the other sex can do. A young society girl who is a performer on the violin recently received a unique present from the man to whom she is engaged. It consists of a very handsome violin bow, as beautiful and as rich as it could be made, and with a very large and brilliant diamond sot in its lower end. The effect of this is, beyond measure, obarming. As she stands facing her audience the violin is under her ohin and the bow held high, and as the munic begins 11 darts rays of red and blue and green as the light falls upon its facets. As the time becomes faster and the music more brilliant a shower of sparks seem to flash from the great white gem, as though the stecosto notes had become visible and were thrown like spray in the air. It is a charming fancy and one which the lovers of fair violin players will be quick to initate when they are fortunate enough to be able to afford such an adornment for their hethrothed't phosen instrument.

EARLY SPRING HATS.

Low crowns are shown in all foreign dress Uring blm to lancy her, is now the object of shapes, and they have been adopted by not be broken into boiling water, as the motion pouring out tend the pouring in authority. Whe chosen man is, therefore, carefully linery Trade Review. In extreme dress as possible without boiling, and let them stand ' interiese bairn."

VERY VALUABLE.

" Having used B.B.B. for billiouaness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold. Tille White Manitowaning, Ont. _____

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

For corns and bunions nothing is so cooling as the white of an egg.

A solution of alum, ten grains to the ounce of 'Too Sickoning for Public water, is excellent for the soaking of your feet if to ran off 20,000 extras." they are tender.

Don't think it is time wasted to prepare a few indlings and lay them behind a stove with paper every night then if any one is taken ill during the night, and a fire is needed, it is only a moment's work to get it.

Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants The microbes that cause disease do not flourish in trong subshine. It also has the advantage of being cheap.

Clean oilcloth with a wet towel pinned over a stiff broom, and rub with long, sweeping strokes. To polish it use a mixture of equal quantities of linesed oil, beeswax and turpentine, and have b rubbea in well.

See that your kitchen stove has a thorough cleaning inside and out every two or three weeks. Many times, stoves are blamed for not drawing or baking well when they are clogged up with ashes.

Cold drinks, as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the month and stomach, and so create thirst. Experience shows it to be a fact that hot drinks relieve thirst and "cool off" the body when it is in an abnormally heated condition, better than ice cold drinks.

Eggs which are to be broken into water should

Mr L. Rivington, a distinguished English convert, is about to join the Josnits Order.

Mrs. A. Neison, Bran ford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Of one Dyspersets for elseen years. Alweys discreting, an intense barning sonsation in the stomach, at times very districting, caused a drooping and lan guid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Cherelet, of our city, to try Northrop & Lymen's Vegetable, Discovery and Dyspeptio Oure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with bear results.'

"Heroine" is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our longuage. The first two letters in it are mals, the first three female the first four a brave man, and the whole a brave woman.

THEIR gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Reporter-" I've just got a lovely theatrical acandal, full of the must spley details." Edi-tor-"Good ! Run it in loaded and head it, 'Too Sickoning for Publication,' and tell 'em

MOST EXCREGIATING are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dispeptio Cure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels certain acid elements in the circulation which produce rheamstism and gout. The medicine is also a fine isxative antibilious medicine and general corrective. -

"And so you enjoyed your trip to Italy ?" "Oh, considerably." "Did you see the aquednote in Rome ?" "Yes, and they swam beautifully." "Swam? What swam?" "The aquaduces of course."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon ? Is there any thing more delightful than getting rid of it ? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced. Said a Scotchwoman to physician who was

Said a Scotchwoman to physician who was pouring out ten drops of medicine for a child; 'Dinna be so mean wills; its for a puir

"You'll know it before your'e a day owlder.

"Here's to our better acquaintence." Dinny, taking up a firsk o' spirits he had beside him on his bench. "Will ye take a gurlogue ? "That's something I never use, ' siz the stranger. There's mischief in the very sight of

"If that's the case, I'll just put it out o sight." siz Dinny, takiu' a mighty long pull at is flask till he left it as empty as a drum. 'You are busy this evenin', I see," siz the

"I always am, sir, when there's au honest shillin' to be aimed," sir, Dinny, givin' the kottle a rub to put the shine on it.

"If I'm not misbaken," siz the stranger "You're to have that kettle ready for Murty Tierney s weddin' to-night 1" "Faix that's the truth anyhow, an' there it is now as sound an' solid, as the first day it was

made

"Isn'e it nearly ye wor takin' it home," BÍZ

the other. "That's far aiser said than done" siz Dinny. "Louk at the hour it is, and the distance Mucha, sir, but isn't it a mutherip' shame they wouldn't build a bridge across the Poula Phooka; look at the round it would save me if there was only a bridge there this night '

"I can take vo over a short cut as asev as kiss

"I can take yo over a short cut as asey as kiss yer hand," siz the stranger. "If ye do bhat," siz Dinny, "although you're a black stranger to me now, I'll look upon ye as the best friend I have in the world," "Full your pipe, sn' we'll have a chat before star:in'," siz the stranger. "I will," siz Dinny, as he stood up on his here here in the leavile on the thatch for safe

bench an' put the kettle on the thatch for rafe-keeping'. "This dhudeen," siz he takin' a pipe keeping'. "This dhudeen," siz he takin' a pipe from his pocket and clearin' it wid a straw, "it.s mighty cross grained sometimes. When it's contheary I might as well attempt to lift the round to ver o' Glendslough an' carry it off under my arm as to get out o' this same pipe.

Ine roud is clear at last. It's as clane Hurro ! as a whistle." "Fill it from this," siz the stranger, givin'

him a box of beautiful tibakky.

"Anything to oblige a stranger," stuffin' his dhudeen.

"Strike a light an' puff away till your'e tired." siz the other. "Ye may lave it to me for settin' the mach-

inery in motion," siz Dinny. But. sir, no soon-er did he turn his back to strike the light than -murther alive ! he felt the collar of his frieze coat catch from behind by the claws of a great aigle, au, before he had time to enjoy a whiff he bones, over the rouf o' the cabin, and never stopped till be landed on the other side of it you the back of a coal black horse. An' may-be he didn't let a roar out of him that ye'd hear a mile off when he got sight o' the blood red eyes o' the baste flashin' fire and the dazzlin'

light shinin from his nostrils. "Och ! be this an' be that," roared the little tinker, my bread's baked this time anyhow. It's the Phooks !"

It's the Phooks !" "It is to Murty Tierney's weddin' I'm to carry ye?" siz the horse, with a lear of his ugly mouth by the way of a smile. "Yis, that's the spot, good master horse," siz poor Diany, thryin' to soother the brute. "I'm obligated to take the kettle home in time for the weddin'"

time for the weddin'."

time for the weddin." "Is that all ye want ?" siz the Phooka. "To take the kettle to the bridegroom is all I have to do, your Noble Horseship," siz the

his main and tail, and gev wan big spring that brangh him and Dinny within an inch o' the brink o, the tall cliffs.

ink o, the sail cliffe. "For a little spidogue like ye," siz the horse,



BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST "By a therough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a carciul application of the fine properties of well-selected Geoca, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which inay save us many heavy doctors' bill: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resize every tendency to disease. Hundreds of suble mala-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal bind by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure bload and a propurly neurished frame." - Civit Service Grattle."

Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water o milk. of unly in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists LONDON ENGLAND. 22-G

"Best care for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutlor

Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevail.



10-10 eow

SALESMEN Wo wish s few men ta sellour goods by a shapping to the wholesait and re-tail trade. Larges and the sellour of the out like. Kickies Scotter samp. Wages as Por Day. Permanent postellon. No postals answered. Mongo advanced for wages, devertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio-

22 - 1860 w

VERSEERS WANTED LIVERY where, at which is each Gounty to take the active provided and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on trees, feteral and the bow cards of Electric Goods on the bow cards the bow cards of Electric Goods on the bow cards of the trees of the bow cards of the bow cards with State I. Constant and the board of the bow with State I. Constant and the board of the bow the state I. Constant and the board of the bow cards of the trees of the bow cards of the board of the board of the trees of the board of the trees of the board of the board of the board of the board of the trees of the board of the board of the board of the board of the trees of the board of the board of the board of the board of the trees of the board of the board of the board of the board of the trees of the board of the board of the board of the board of the trees of the board of the trees of the board of the board

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For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notra Brook, Manutical.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Zealand, Victoria, Tasmania and the Fijl

Islands, with a population of not more than

5,000,000 people; by England's 1.750,000

subjects in Africa, and by her 175 000 anb-

jects in Malts, Heligoland, and Gibraltar,

and, in India and Asia, by her subjects num-

"When the vastness of this Empire and

the varied and distinctly opposite interests of

is parcels are considered, one is forced to

look upon Confederation of the Empire as a

dream scarcely to be realized. India and

Asia with their representatives could control

the destinies of all British subjects, a most

haps rightly so, the influence of 60,000,000 of

American citizens under a policy of Commer-

cial Union. How much more would Canada

have to fear from the disturbing disposition

of 200,000,000 of an Atlatic und Indian popu-

pathies are out of touch with those of the

properly characterised as treason to Canada.

would involve discrimination by the colonies

in favor of Eogland. In that case what

would become of our vaunted National

Policy ? The more the scheme is studied, the

more retrogressive and impossible of practical

Dominion government, the epeeches of its

new Conservativo organ at Toronto indicate

the existence of a conspiracy to curtail colo-

nial libertion and make our people amenable

But there are other not less potent con-

siderations. The genius of our people is op-

Canadian people.'

bering now nearly 200,000 000.

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JAN. 30, 1889.

TRUE AND OATHOLIC JHRONICL

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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4. The courts have decided that refusing t The course have declude link relating to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-oflice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prima facic of intentional fraud.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30, 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, St. Francis de Sales THURSDAY, Jan. 31, St. Martine. FRIDAY, Feb. 1, Sr. Peter Nolasque, SATURDAY, Feb. 2, Purification B.V. SUNDAY, Feb. 3, 4th after Ephiphany. MONDAY, Feb. 4, St. Andrew Corsini. TUESDAY, Feb. 5, St. Agatha.

The Evangelical Mistake.

It is high time that those newspapers and associations of sectaries, who seem to believe themselves charged with a mission to subvert Catholic Institutions in the Province of Quebec, should be told in clear, temperate, but unmistakable, language how their condust is regarded, and how their inguiting aggressions are likely to eventuate.

Experience and observation have convinced us that the Protestant people, as a class, do not look with favor on the programme of irritation pursued by certain denominational clergymen and self-appointed leaders in the press. As a general thing, they are content to live on neighborly terms with their Ostholic fellow-citizens, and avoid all causes of contention. As sensible men with business habits and connections, they recognize the logic of the situation, and deprecate all agitations which can only embitter social relations without improving their position.

It is different, however, with many of their "spiritual guides "-Evangelical missioners whose militant Protestantism is never satisfied unless engaged in attacks on the Catholic Church, sneering at Catholics, or devising schemes for the destruction of "Romanism." Too often, we are sorry to confess, they succeed in creating a disturbance, as a result of the friction they wantonly promote, but the

cessful persuasion when operations are begun unsufferable presumption on the part of the preachers of a tolerated sect to insult and deride the faith of the people among whom they are permitted to dwell.

Although the continual indulgence in these evangelical eccentricities are mostly allowed to pass in silence, let it not be supposed they evoke no feeling of resentment. Indeed, we are pretty sure that, were it not for these exhibitions of bigotry so frequently displayed at Protestant gatherings and from Protestant palpits, there would be no friction between Catholics and Protestants in this province, no cause for complaint on either side. Mr. Mercier, as head of the government, has given frequent proofs of his friendship for the Protestant minority and his desire to do Africa. away with their possible grievances, yet we have seen with what surly ingratitude he has been treated. Perhaps these evangelical gentlemen would not be satisfied unless they had s grisvance, and experience may have confirmed them in the idea that it pays to have

one. It is certain, however, that abuse of Catholicity and threatenings against Catholics can serve no good purpose. Such a course does not and cannet improve the position of the minority nor lessen the strain of religious relations. A change in the direction of Christian charity expressed in word and deed would be a vast improvement; it might lead to a reformation in manners, and is, at all events, worth a trial.

How to Utilize the Nihilists.

Whether the Ford Bill, now before the United States Congress to restrict immigration and put a stop altogether to the influx of undesirable persons from Europe, becomes been pouring into this continent in huge ever-increasing volume for the last fifteen

When we consider the character of that Immigration, its present effects and possible results, we are forced to admit that the proposed legislation is fully just fied as a politiest, social and industrial act of self-preservation.

The vice, ignorance, misery, degradation, with their physical and moral concomitants of deformity, insanity and crime, produced by the despotisms and aristocracles of the Old World, in turn produced the Red Terror for which those powers were only too glad to find an outlet on the shores of America. But even the vast eress and almost unlimited assimilative capacity of the United States have a limit, and the despotic governments of Europe have suddenly been apprised of the disagreeable fact that they can no longer make an annual general jail delivery at the expense of the people of this continent.

Once upon a time the boast of America was that she offered a free welcome to all persons fiseing from tyrant ridden nations of Europe, but since the tyrants entered into the busi, ness of making her shores a vast Botany Baywhither they deported the vilest, most wretched, worthless and dangerous of their people, the sentimental boast has had to give way to practical considerations. It was seen that the whole movement had assumed a new character. In former times men seeking peace and freedom were gladly welcomed. But the revolutionary era of 1848-60 having resulted in the establishment on a firmer basis than over of the old system on quasi-constitutional lines, the genius of Matternich provided crowned heads with a policy which Americans, with all their boasted acuteness, are only now beginning to dimly comprehend. Indeed we may safely assert that the United States, by freely admitting the exodus from Europe, have not only preserved the crowns of Europe, but also strengthened and prolonged the system of which they are the heads. We may, therefore, scoopt as unexaggerated the accounts by cable of the consternation which the Ford Bill has created among those cliques whose business it is to devise measures for the maintenance of the cruel, debasing, barbarous despotisms of Europe. With America shut against their mauvais sujets, they must keep them at home to concoct conspiracies and magnfacture bombs or go to war to give them employment-happily. perhaps, to get rid of them Unfortunately, however, war would be almost certain to entail revolution-a point in the forecast of events where the science of government on the European plan reaches its final perplexity. Under these oircumstances, when America puts up the barr, we would respectfully suggest Africa as a new damping ground for the the deliberations of Her Majesty's Governoffscourings of the congested empires and ment, upon this important subject and upon kingdoms. There is a fine field in the Dark Continent for the dissipation of the exuberant energies of Communists, Socialists and Nihilists, who now plague the lives of the king. lings, Keisers and Czars. 1t offers

futile and dangerous, but also laoking in com-) certain severe sense of gratification being enmon sanse. What hope can there be of suc- jeyed at Berlin and St. Petersburg on reading reports from the scene of operations. Biswith expressions of contumely ? Toleration | march himself could afford to smile at them, being granted to all religions, it is a place of and, perhaps, felicitate the pugnacious William after the manner of the woman, who, when she saw her husband engaged in a fight with a bear, declared she didn't care a cent which got the best of it.

Everybody will ogree that Africa would be well rid of the hideous monstrosities who "govern" its soveral territories. Let the Nihillsts begin with them. And when they have dynamited them off the face of the earth and demonstrated to an admiring world the wisdom, truth, beauty and success of their theory and methods, the peoples of Europe will not be slow to follow their example and got rid of their tyrants, who, after all, differ only in degree, not in kind, from the enslaving, buman sacrificing, cannibalistic kings of

As an alternative policy to that of Metternich now exploded and played out the valua of our African scheme is not to be disputed.

The I. F. Conspiracy.

A dangerous conspiracy against the liber-Guiana, Hondurss, Jamaica. and Turk's Islands, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, ties of the people of Canada appears to have been concected with the convivence of the Federal Government. Mr. Sanford Fleming, at the antipodes, by Queensland, South Aus-tralia, West Australia, N. S. Wales, New addressing the Imperial Federation League st Ottawn a few days ago, said :---

"We rejoice to learn that the Canadian Government has taken a wise and practical step by which the objects which the League has in view will be advanced. It is not possible to presage the good results which may be the outcome of the Intercolonial Conference, which there is every prospect will soon be held in this city.'

This goes to confirm the suspicion we expressed when the conference was first mooted. Che Imperialist tendencies of the government have long been known, and some ministers dangerous contingency, you must admit. Canada's 6,000,000 view with alarm, and perhave taken occasion to repudiate the charge law in its present shape or not, it is clear that of sympathy with the views entertained by the gates of the new world are about to their colleagues. Mr. Morcler's vigorous debe closed against the human flood which has claration against Imperial Federation, at the banquet given in his honor at this city, was followed, it will be remembered, by similar declarations by French Conservative leadere, who may thus be said to have given warning of the opposition that would arise should the project be pashed

Notwithstanding this, there is pretty good evidence extant that a deep-laid scheme has been concocted with a view to bringing about such changes in the relations of the colonies to the empire as would make all outlying dependencies contributors to the war budget of England. That Sir John Macdonald is a party to this scheme is proved by his taking application it appears. Yet the action of the the initiatory step of inviting a conference of colonial delegates to meet at Ottawa for the ostensible purpose of discussing matters pertaining to intercolonial commerce. We can well conceive how a gathering of this kind, under skillful manipulation, could be deto taxation for Imperial purposes. flacted from its alleged purpose and made to assume a political aspect. The way Onterio of their paupers, criminals and revolutionists and Nova Scotia were dragooned into conposed to institutions which Englishmen do federation without consulting the people, not seem loclined to alter or remove. We

should warn us of the danger lucking in | have no use for an heroditary legislature, a the projected conference.

state church, nor do we desire to be saddled Reduced to the simplest terms, the scheme with that vast system of cut-door relief for states that His Holiness the Popp was that main endure it. of Imperial Federation, as advocated in this the aristocracy connected with the diplomatic

the throne. In 1839 there was the Afghan Irish could accomplish against the Tory frankly accepted for what it is, namely, the the throne. In 1839 there was the Argunn throu could strained by the con- the Republican doctrine of political equality the the Oabul insurrection; in '43, the Soinde

And all these hideous atrocities, accounts war; in '45, the Sikh war; in '47, the second of which fill all letters from Ireland in the Sikh war; in '50, the K fir war; in '51, the daily press, are perpetrated, as Frederick Burmese war; in '54, the Crimean war; in Barrison shows in his noble article in the '56, the China war; in '57, the Persian war; Contemporary Review, to uphold the cause of in '57, the Indian mutiny; in '60, the China the worst landlords that ever robbed and ruined a nation. "Now, as of old," writes war; in '60, the New Zealand war; in '63, Mr. Harrison. " the mass of the wretched the Ashantee war: in '65, the New Zealand war; in '67, the Abyssinian war; in '73, the " peasants have wrung from them their hard Ashantee war; in '79, the Afghan war; in gains in distant labor, and even the wages earned by their children in Americs, to be '81, the Transvaal war; in '82, the Egyptian war; in '84, the Soudan war, and in '88 a paid to absentee creditors under a system second Soudan war. Even at the present " of legalized extortion and statutory plunder. moment England has no less than three wars 'As of old, the labor of their hands, the "homesteads they have created, and the on hand, the result of which, one way or the " houses they have built, are still confiscated other, can be of no consequence to Canadians. Yet these expeditions in Burmah, Siam and "as before, though by an indirect process which is called by mookery law. As of Thibet are hugely expensive. As Mr. Barron " old, resistance to extortion is a crime to be ' punished with savage cruelty. The men "Taxation for such purposes would have to be borne by Canada as part of the Empire. who counsel them are thrust into felons' There could not be texation without reprecells, and brutally outraged. The men santation. It was the violation of this prinwho defend their cause are assailed with ciple that produced the American revolt. malignant passion and organized calumny." Such representation would be possessed not alone by Canads, but, on this hemisphere, by Such is the testimony borne by one of the the Bahamas, Bermudas, Falkland Islands, most eminent of living Englishmen to the

character of English rule in Ireland ! Surely such outrages against God and Trinidad, and the Windward Islands, with a population of not more than 8,000,000 people; humanity cannot go on much longer without nunishment and redress.

Again, as Mr. Harrison scathingly says, the perpetrators of these outrages are filling the air with their orles about the orimes and follies of Irish tenants. "One smiles at their crocodile tears over the wrongs of poor boycotted peasants; peasants whom they and their forefathers into the third and fourth generation-nay to the tenth and twentieth generation -- have persecuted, starved and plundered. It is a bitter mockery to hear them dilate upon the strocity of this and that outrage, when the history of the English in Ireland is one weary story of organized outrage." In words of burning indignation Mr. Harrison denounces "the life-long misery" inflicted on millions of Irish people, and "the Russian terrorism permanently substituted for the common law of a kingdom." Then lation, whose religion is repugnant to that of Christianity, and whose interests and symwith biting sarcason he observes that "all tais raving about Empire, and the San of England and the Union Jack, means merely Persistence in advocating federation in face tast an order of rich men are trembling to of these unanswerable arguments can only be think the days of extortion are all but ended. Law and Order are very fine words," he con-It must also be observed that federation tinnes, "but they sound strangely in the mouths of men who have organized a system of martial law in order to maintain a system

When to these crimes of government are added such abuses of power as the arrest of Mr. Sheehy at Glasgow, the violence of the police at Carrick-on-Suir, the travesty of prominent supporters, the very name of the justice daily exhibited by Balfour's Removables, and the cup of Irish exasperation is indeed full to overflowing.

of extortion."

The only consolation is that the end is near. England with her own hand must wipe out the shame and disgrace of Tory misgovernment in Ireland.

The Pope's Illness.

A cable despatch, dated Monday, 28th inst., day taken zeriously ill and remained up service, the army, navy, and ecclesiastical conscious for an hour. This distressing nows has created profound sorrow throughout all This agitation, however, emphasises the Christendom. There is reason, however, to charge that confederation has not been a see | regard the report as an exaggeration, inasmuch as the despatch has not been confirmed down to the time of our going to press.

TRUE WITNESS,]

THE Ontario Legislature was opened last Thursday by Lt. Governor Campbell with a pleasing absence of fuss and feathers. The "Speech from the Throne" was a practical exposition of the provincial policy. It began with congratulations on the recent decision of the Judicial committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, confirming the right of the province to the Crown lands, including tim. ber and minerals, situate within the provin. cial boundaries, as declared in 1884. The announcement was also made that there is a prospect of the northern and westerly boun. daries of the province being fixed by Imperial statute. Allusion was made to the fairly prosperous condition of agriculture, the development of mineral resources, scientific education and university endowment, Among the measures to be submitted are :--A new voters' list act, embodying with the present law, so far as it is applicable, the provisions needed for carrying into full effect the legislation of last session in reference to manhood suffrage, and bills for increasing the efficiency of the factory act and the work. men's compensation for injuries act, and for further improving the laws respecting land titles and the registration of deeds. The speech concludes with the announcement of a surplus as usual.

RELATIONS between Germany and the United States are more than strained over Samean affairs. The treuble has arisen on account of alleged German encroachments on the islands to the detriment of American interests and in defiance of treaty stipulations. The Washington government has despatched a naval force of several ships to Apia, the scene of the trouble, and England is said to support the American attitude. The German press, said to be inspired by Bismarck has adopted a defiant tone towards the United States, and war between the two nations is spoken of as a not remote possibility unless the Germans give satisfaction and abrogate their offensive claims. Meanwhile Congress has empowered the President to take what steps he may deem necessary to protect American rights, which practically gives him power to employ force and go to war for the preservation of Samoan independence. We think, however, that a settlement will be reached without resorting to that dire cont'ngenov.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a letter by Mr. James Brown, a farmer of Elderslie, Ont., dealing with the exodus irom Canada to the United States. The facts and arguments he presents are unfortunately dismaily true, and could be repeated by others in all parts of the country with slight variation. His letter supplies a good background to the banquet in this city, whereat the representative men of the class to whom the formers and producers of the country are handed over, as he says, "to be pillaged," glorified the policy which has caused the exodus. The wonder is that those who re

fact that their recent combined and most strenuous efforts to assert Protestant supremacy in this province have not obtained any marked success, shows how intangible their alleged grievances really are. This is not asonishing. Protestant clergymen, as a rule, in Canada having imbibed their sentiments from the fountains of English heresy, are awayed by prejudices of education, pitiable to those who do not share those prejudices. while profoundly unconscious themselves of the mental eclipse under which they are struggling. To them, perhaps, more than to any other class of men the aspiration of Burns should occur-

"O, that some power the gift wad gi' us, To see oursels as others see us !"

A famous writer long ago observed under somewhat similar conditions that elergymen. without pausing to consider the possible results of their conduct, act on the principle that "everything is lawful to the saints, and that they alone have property in their goods." But they must learn, however disagreeable the lesson may be, that this province of Quebeo is a Catholic country, where the rights and privileges of the Catholic Church, in addition to having been confirmed by treaty and Act of Parliament, are fixed by the will of the vast majority of the people.

There is no necessity, as will be readily admitted, for emphasising the truth that this majority has no desire to curtail in any way the rights of their Protestant nighbors, but they are clearly entitled to demand respect for their religion and obedience to the laws. English soldiers at Cairo the other day turned out and presented arms to "the sacred carpet" borne through the streets in a Mohammedan religions procession; English clergy. men in Canada will not have the decency to Jet Catholics worship God in peace after the manner of their fathers, but seek all possible occasions to remind them that they are " ignorant. superstitious and priest-ridden." This, too, when they must know, if they know anything, that the Catholic population of Quebec compares favorably, mentally and morally, with any people on the earth.

Here it would not be out of place to ask these zealots to ponder on the significant fact that, while they are striving to obtain converts from Ustholicity to Protestantism among these whom they regard as ignorant and superstiticus, the converts from Protestantism to Catholicity are among the most classes in Europe and America.

But what we particularly desire to impress upon these olergymen is the wisdom and desirability, for the cake of themselves and

"Ample room and verge enough The characters of Hell to trace."

There, if anywhere, the dectrines of those who would pull down society and abolish all government should find opportunity for practical experiment. Let philosophers of the Herr Most stamp try their hands on the king of Ashantee, argue out the question of human regeneration with such gentlemen as Tippohighly educated and intelligent of the bast Tib and the neighboring black potentates in the region of the great equatorial lakes.

Established monarchies and republics in Europe and America would regard their called upon to hear our proportionate expense efforts with complacency, if not approval, of the empire. What this expense possibly their people, of changing their plan of cum. and, perhaps, might lead them some dyn mite might be in the future, in the item alone of of the Times to criminate them to the most servitude. The idea of equality expressed by paign. What we have already designated as | and other similar congenial accessories to help

country, is that Great Britain shall discriminate in favor of her colonies and against foreign importations. This is established by the notice of motion given by Mr. Dalton Mo-Cirthy during the last session of the Dominion Parliament. This notice of motion reads as follows :---

"That it would be in the best interests of the Dominion that such changes should be brought about in the trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada, as would give Canada advantages in the markets of the mother country not allowed to foreign states, Canada being willing, for such pri vileges, to discriminate in ber markets in favour of Great Britain and Ireland : due ragard being had to the policy adopted in 1879, for the purpose of fostering the various in dustries of the Dominion, and to the financial necessities of the Dominion."

Although the impracticability of this idea has been demonstrated, it has not been abandoned, for Mr. McNeil, M.P., speaking at Paieley, Oat., ou the 22pd last., reitersted it. Bair for the Imperialist hook should be less transparent. Mr. Barron, M.P., has ably and, we think, conclusively dealt with this pretension in a letter he wrote last month in reply to an invitation to address the Imperial Faderation League at Peterboro. He pointed out that discrimination would increase the

price of food to the masses of England's prople, and this Great Britain would never tolerate. Her answer to such a proposition now can be surmised from the reply of the Imperial Government in 1848, to the em phatic protest of Canadians, against the removal by Great Britain of the then discrimination in favor of Canadian wheat and flour. This reply was in these words :--

"The interests of Canada have eccupied the place to which they are justly entitled in others which are akin to it. At the same time I need hardly point out to your Lordships that there are matters in which considerations immediately connected with the supply of food for the people of this country, and with the employment of its population, must be paramount.

No government in England which should propose a reversal of this policy could possibly survive to carry it out. And, without discrimination in the way suggested by Canadian Imperialists, Canada has nothing to gain and everything to lease by changing her these conditions, as Mr. Barron shows, federation would obtain for us no advantages we do not now possess, while we would be

establishment of England. cess, and that further change in our political

constitution is necessary, or, at all events, desirable. It indicates a feeling of unrest and dissutisfaction with things as they are, But the essence of the whole matter lice in

the scare felt at Tory headquarters by the growth of pupular sentiment in the direction of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Visionary, illgoical, impracticable though it be, it serves a party purpose as a

political counter-irritant. Nevertheless, it containe a kernal with a dangerous spront which must be crushed before it germinates.

The Shame and Disgrace of British Toryism.

Irish patience, sorely tried, is beginning to show signs of exhaustion. The jalls and prisons all over the island are crowded with men whose only offences have been the defence of their homes and the exercise of free speech. In some of these prisons are confined venerable priests for having dared to counsel their flocks not to submit to a system of extortion openly discussed, your readers are very that would leave them and their families destitute.

It would seem as if the Saliabury government, convinced of the failure of their policy, bafiled and enraged, have determined to wreak all the vengeance they can on the Irish people and their leaders before they are driven ignomeniously from places they have disgraced by their stupidity and bratality. They have brought the laws they made into the same

regarded. ly ministry and its ferocions instruments.

Equality.

CRAFBOURNE, P.Q., Jan., 1889. To Editor TRUE WITNESS :

DEAR SIR,-We read in the Declaration of Independence of the United States the following :---

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the purevit of happiness."

Mr. Editor, in the Province of Quebec, a at least among a certain class, it does not appear to be self-evident "that all men ar created equal," for it is openly taught (even

from the pulpit) that all men are not created equal; the teachers even po so for as to draw examples from nature, in pointing out the height of one tree above another in the forest; the height of one mountain above another, to prove the doctrine false "that all men are created cqual."

At this nour, Mr. Editor, when the question of annexation to the United States is auxious to be enlightened on this subject of human equality, for it is very possible that in the near future they may become citizens of the Great Republic of human equality.

On the surface of society as it exists now, and has always existed, we perceive certain inequalities which appear incompatible with the dootrine of all men being created equal. Be pleased to explain in what sense "all men are created equal."

P. CASSIDY. [We are told that all men are equal in the

of the Declaration of American Independence, There can be no doubt whatever that Bal. | they are equal, inasmuch as the author of four and his abettors would massacre the that document only referred to political Irish people wholesale if they dared. There equality in citizenship. In any other sense can be no question as to their desire to deluge; than equality in the sight of God and in can be no question as to their desire to deluge, than equality in the sight of God and in Ireland with the blood of her people. All citizenship the proposition laid down is not a they want is an excuse. But lat us hope that self-evident truth. The unfortunate off pring Burnstt," view of Residences and Scenery," the magnificent self-restraint which has won of vice, born to idiocy or a predisposition to the admiration of the world wis still enable | lunacy and orime is stamped by nature with them to present the impassible front of pas the brand of inferiority. From this extreme sive resistence to the savage fury of a coward. Instance the scale of physical, mental and moral inequality extends throughout the Talk about orime and retaliation ! Does whole human race. Yet the most unfortupresent condition of freedom from English any one imagine that, if the Iresh were so nate and debased have an inalianable right to control to one of greater dependence. Under disposed, they could not fill all England with life, liberty and the pursuit of bappiness, terror. Reflection on what they could do in provided always that they do not infringe the way of reprisal, were they not guided and | upon the rights of others in the same pursuit. controlled by the wise counsel of their leaders | It must, however, be borne in mind that all and by friendship for the great Liberal party men, no matter how exalted their position of England, reduces the missrable attempts | may be, must learn obedience and submit to "War expense," may be estimated by Eng- contemptible of farces. The seven plagues the Dicleration of Independence does not Gossip," is taken up in this way. "the programme of irritation," is not only along the experiment. We can imagine a land's wars since Queen Victoria avcended of Egypt would be a mere pic-nie to what the irritation," is not only along the experiment. We can imagine a land's wars since Queen Victoria avcended of Egypt would be a mere pic-nie to what the irritation," is not only along the experiment.

Two elections took place last Thursday. In Provencher, Manitoba, Mr. Lariviero, Conservative, was returned for the Commons. defeating Mr. Richard, Independent Liberal. and Mr. Clarke, Conservative. In Laprairie, Que., Mr. Goyette, Liberal Nationalist was elected to the Provincial Legislature, defeating Mr. Latourneau, Conservative, after a very exciting contest. The result in this county is accepted as another strong proof of the popularity of the Mercier government.

By dismissing Hon, Mr. Ross, Collector of Customs at Halifex, for a technical cause, the Ottawa government has been guilty of a piece of odious harshmers. It was an act of revenge, because Mr. Ross was one of those who assisted in overthrowing the Pacific Scandal government of Sir John Macdonald, besides the place was wanted for a hungry and clamorons supporter.

THE Board of Trade dinner at this city was simply a Tory glorification of Macdonaldism, although Lord Stanley somewhat dampened the ardor of the partizans present by depreosting the introduction of politics. The speeches were of the usual order, but the food was excellent.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son. Montreal.

Portraits of Canadian celebrities, legal basiness, civic, and ecclesiastical, crowd the number. Localities also, and a grouped photograph of the Ontario Legislature appear. Reproductions from well known artists are "Italian Girl," a study by Livorati, and "Parting" by Andreotti.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Publisbers, Grimsby, Ont.

The above is the name of a neatly printed magazine, printed, as its name denotes, in the interests of "Fruits, Flowers, and Forestry." also an "Entomological Paper," " Fioral and Pomological Papers," affording much very useful and interesting reading to those interested in these subjects.

PARIS ILLUSTRE. International News Company, New York. Paris Illusiré for January 12th, contains

what, for a foregin periodical, may be regarded as an accurate sketch of the organization and capacity of the British army, Three colored pictures, one of "Life Guards, 1842;" another of "A Royal Scotch Gray and Dragoon Guard ;" and one of "A Highlander," 42nd Regt., all by Vallet, serve to illustrate the sketch, which is from the pen of Louis Sergeant. The space of the whole number, with the exception of that devoted to "Paris

contempt with which they themselves are sight of God, and, in the sense of the words

JAN. 30, 1889.

en sele c

contains for frontispiece a picture by Cortazzo, subject-" The Elaments, Fire," which is onrious in its treatment, Toe new serial by Edmond Planchut appears in its first inby Eamond framout appears in the first his salment; "In Oiden Time," after a painting by E. Brisset; and "The Living," by M. de Garay; "An Antique," a sketch by Moreau-Vanthier; and a portrait, by Aimeé Morat, of "Baroness G. C. de B.," complete the number.

The February Magazine of American Ristory. The February Magazine of American History. again anticipates the popular desire and comes in honor of Washington's birthday as a "Washington Number." Those who are searching for data concerning Washington's presidential career in New York City will presidential career in New York City will warmly welcome Mrs Lamb's leading article. "Washington as president, 1789-1790," a com-vision of the par famous "Insuguration of Washington as president, 1105-1150," a com-panion piece to her famous "Inauguration of Washington in 1789," published in December. These two able articles represent authoritatively from all sides the position in which Washington stood at the beginning of our Government, and stood at the best mink of our croverument, and give in popular and pleasing style the exact information the public wishes to obtain. The illustrations of the current number act as side lights of immerse value. The frontispiece relights of miniscree value. The from spiece re-presents in a groop, Washington, his wife, and her two grandchildren, at the age and as they appeared in 1789. The copy of Huntington's great painting of "Lady Washington's Reception great painuing of Lasty that key another page ; fills two full pages, and the key another page ; this is invested with marveloue interest, parti-this is invested with marveloue interest. The this is invested with marveloue interest, parti-cularly for such as never saw the original. The house New York was building for President Washington also occupies a full page. The sen-sational feature of the issue, however, is the D. Vries portrait of washington, discovered in Holland the past summer by the Holland Soc-iety of New York, while or its remarkable pil-grimage shere. Rev. Dr. J. Howard Suydam describes the find, and gives also a picture of grimage merc. Lev. Dr. c. Howard Suydam describes the find, and gives also a picture of De Vries, the owner of the portrait. The third article, by General John Cochrane, presents an unpublished letter of Washington in facsimile, written to Hon. James Dnane in 1780. The hour excellent articles that follow relate to other A Canacian-American Liaison," a themes-"A Canaeian-American Liaison," a paper which at this crisis of affairs will com-mand wide attention, by Watson Griffin, of Montreal: "An Oriental Account of the Dis-covery of America," by Alfred J. Hill, of St. Paul; "The Mound Builders and North Amer-ican Indians, whence came they?" an elaborate ican Indians, whence they?" an elaborate study by Jacob Harris Patton, Ph. D., and "Slavery in New York and Massachusetts," by John Carrick, of Chatham, Ont. These are followed by several shorter papers on Washing. followed by several anorser papers on waaring-ton, and curious and interesting Washingtonia in the various Departments. It is a unique, charming and valuable number. Subscription price, \$5.00 a year. 743 Broadway, New York.

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

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Tot aonual meeting of St. Ann's Parish Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held in S:. Ann's Hall Sunday afternoon, and was well attended. Rev. Father Godts occupied the chair.

The report of last year's proceedings was read. This document was a lengthy one and fully reviewed the work accomplished by the the society during the last twelve months, and showed that the society was in a flourishing condition both as regards strength and funces. The members were requested to exert themselves to further endeavours to place St. Ann's parish second to none on the continent. Thanks were tendered to the spiritual directors for their zealous afforts in the ospen of temperance.

The different financial statements were submitted as follows : - Assets \$4,474 26, with no liabilities, as against the sum of \$85 owing last year.

The regaints in she contingent fund amounted to \$549 93. Of this sum \$517 87 was paid out for various purposes. The benefit fund, with a balance from last year, reached the sum of \$4,229 95. The sum of \$588.50 was realized from monthly dues. The amount expended for death claims was \$800, leaving a balance on band of \$4 142.16.

On motion of Chief Detective Cullen, the reports were received and adopted. The election of officers for the enaning

as proceeded with and resulted as fol-])#8:---President-Rev Fither Strubbe. First Vice-President-Ald. Patrick Kan-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

January 24.

Tho

lish in Africa. (Cheers.) The only uppleasant-

ness that has arisen has been with the subor-

AMERICAN.

It is said that five petty officers of the United States steamer Atlanta, which sailed on Sunday for Hayti, deserted and one resigned because of dread of the yellow fever.

A despatch from Zanzibar says : An Amer

Senator Allison is at Indianapolis on a specia

The United States troops drove 600 families

sisted and had to be tied to wagons and pulled

Wolves are creating great havoc among the

wolves no longer confine their depredations to

The house committee on foreign affairs, with

port to be made upon the Senate resolution re-lative to European participation in the con-

licit that it will be impossible to be misunder-stood It is not unlikely that Secretary Whit-

ney will charter two large Pacific Mail steamers

Representative Morrow, of California, chair-

man of the sub-committee of the House com-

committee together and get to work on the

says the status quo at the time the represent-

atives of the United States, Germany and England met must be restored and this would

necessitate the replacement of King Maletons in the positian from which he was so up istly re-

moved by the German agents and sent to the

Maraball island. The step Mr. Morrow maists

must be a preliminary to any further negot-

A Washington special says :- The first real

authentic Cabinet news leaked out here vester-

day, when a gootlemen very near to Mr. Blaine abnounced to a few of his friends that Mr.

Blaine has actually been offered the secretary.

ship of state and has signified to Mr. Harrison

will be found. Nothing else is settled.

CANADIAN.

ation on the subject.

4 : h

Wm. Ross.

ceremonies.

stock in the northern part of Montana.

and one of her masts broken.

out

of being attacked.

not treasurer, as generally reported.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN. January 22nd.

100 ag

dinate officials for whom the Government Lord Ripon presided at a banquet given neither cares nor will be responsible. last night by the National Liberal club to the oannot discuss the question whether English Hon. Dadabhai Naoroj', Lord Sallsbury's men do exactly the same in their division of "black man." Two hundred persons were Africa as we do in ours. It has never oc-curred to us that we should ask England for present, including Lord Compton, Frederick Harrison, Mr. Bradlaugh, Counsel-General amistance in our own sphere of power. Such Weller Mr. Dancan McIntyre, of Montreal, a thing is beyond the range of possibility. and many members of the House of Com mons.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre of Ottawa, is present ing the National Liberal club at London with a portrat of Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the young Liberal party of Canada. Mr. Gladstone is being asked to sit for the portrait to enable the same to be presented to the club ican sailing vessel, bound from Zanzibar to Madagascar, was fired on by a German vessel as an expression of the high opinion held by Canada of Mr. Gladstone's patriotism and devotion to the Empire.

Mr. Greenwood, formerly editor of the St. invitation from Gen. Harrison. It is believed he will enter the Cabinet as Secretary of State, James' Gazette, is about to bring suit for damages against Mr. Gibbs, the formai proprietor of that journal, for wrongful dismissal. The action grows out of the allegations, strengthout of Oklehama. They are now encamped around Purceil, I. T. Some of the people reened by a subsequent letter from Mr. Greenwood, that the German Government was endeavouring to obtain control of the paper for political purposes.

January 23. The Italian Government has decided to augment the Italian naval force on the Red

Sea on account of the Aschinoff mission. The Czarina is affected with the palsy, which is growing worse. She has been subject to trembling fits since the Borki disaster.

The membership of the St. Petersburg Slav Society is increasing rapidly. One hundred Moscow merchants and manufacturers have just joined.

The Snapleh Government has granted amnesty to all press and political offenders and to the soldiers who took part in the rising in Madrid in 1886.

Premier Floquet has informed Senator Renault in confidence of the Government's intention to resolud the decree of exile sgainst the Due d'Aumale,

The remains of Mme. Di Murska and her daughter were cremated at Gatha. Mme. Di for use in this connection. Captain Thomas believes our navy is capable already of coping Murska's husband and a duzan members of the Gotha Opera Company were the only with the German warships at Somoa. monruors.

The abdication of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is considered in St. Peteroburg to be a mittee on foreign affairs, intends to call the subquestion of days only. The orthodox bishops Samoan matter at the earliest opportunity. He are preparing to denounce him as an oppres sor of the faith.

M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to M. Waddington, the French Ambaszador to England, instructing him to sek Lord Salisbury to explain the seizure by Great Britain of three of the Tonguay Islands.

The Board of the Queensland Investment Company has ordered the arrest of four Australian directors, MacIlwraith, Palmer, Hart and Drury, for alleged swindling. Mac-liwraith and Palmer are ex-premiers of the colony.

January 24th.

January 25th

that he will accept. Mr. Waunamsker, who is a close friend of Mr. Blaine, will be his post-The antiversary of the Polish emute of 1863 was observed in Poland with numerous banmaster-general. The treasury will go West, and Mr. Harrison has urged Senator Allison to accept it; but if he declines some other western quets. Enthusiastic hopes were expressed for ine freedom of Poland, man

A sensation has been created throughout Holland by a pamphlet by Hindall coudemning the country's defensive organization on land and see and declaring that the \$7,500.-000 spent yearly is wasted.

A duel was fought to-day between Comudert, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Creuse, and Canbrouillaud, on editor. The latter was wounded. The men bad quarrelled about the candidacy of Boulanger.

The uticle in the North German Gazette as to the treaties regarding Samoa has caused comewhat of a commotion in official circles at

United States.

Athos.

sensation,

eagerly discussed.

devolves upon Col. Holles Smith.

Aschiroffs expedition of Cossack's num-

A report from the German consul at Zun-

distress of the population througe the stop-

pages of trade by the blockade. The consul reports an increase of sickness in the German

squadron, due to heat and excessive work.

Gen. Boulanger was elected to the Chamber

of Deputies in Paris last Sunday by an Im-

mense majority. Conservatives, Radicals

and Socialists voted for him, Louise Michel,

the Communias woman leader being one of

his most active helpers. The result is a most

European missions, the natives welcoming the

missionaries and assisting all of them, especi-

emphatic condemnation of the Government.

The hospital at Zanzibar is overcrowded.

bering 300, which intends to found a colony

soui-annual dividend of 3 per cent, and the Union Bauk of Halifax of 24 per cent. The board of examiners for Dominion land surveyors meet at Othewa on the 12th of Feouernment. Commonting on the Samoa affair the News says :-- " It is extremely important ary for the examination of candidates,

one with the English Government and te up-hold the unity we have shared with the Engdate, will expire during the early summer,

The following notices of application to Parlia ment are given : For the Union railway to run from Pembroke, via Portage du Fort, to Ren. frew and to connect with the Pontiac Pacific Canadian Pacific and other roads ; by the Quebec Board of Trade for an amendment to its charter so as to increase the number of officers and the powers of the Council.

A crisis has arisen in Caraquet railway a fairs, and the bonds have failen 103 during the week, owing to difficulty in learning the true position of the concern, which is believed to be most unsatisfactory. The Canadian Gazette advises the bondholders to from an independent committee in order to enforce the conditions of mortgage upon default occurring.

The gold mines discovered on Lake Wahma pitabing last fall are being developed by a wealthy syndicate. Tweive tons of ore have just been shipped over the C.P.R. to be crushed and smelted. If the results are satisfactory a railway will be constructed from the O.P.R. out to the mines, 16 miles, and the machinery for reducing the ore will be operated at the mines

Ottawa lumbermen are rejoicing over a mea sure introduced into the United States House of Represeduatives by Mr Farquhar of Buffalo. They hope to ase it become law. Mr. Farqu has's bill, they claim, will simply protect Cana dian forests from the American invader. It provides that no raft of logs or timber shall be brought into or taken out of any harbor, port of the United States, nor brought into or upon any of the great lakes from any river, stream, part, or place in the Dominion of Canada or any

other foreign port. calves, colts and yearlings, but now attack and kill full grown steers. They go about in packs and ranchmen are afraid to truvel alone for fear Cn Saturday last Michael Culleton, a farme of contortable circumstances, residing on the Allumette Island, Quebec, about ten miles from Pembroke, dropped dead in his barnyard, and before his body was discovered the hogs had eaten the head off close to the shoulders.

only one distenting vote, ordered a favorable re-His wife, who was the first to discover the body being unable to remove it, had to remain or guard over it while a small child ran for help, struction of the panama caual. The Secretary of State has received a cable meesage from the United States consul at Colon saying affairs on the isthmus of Panama are quiet. which was only obtained after a mile or so had been travelled. It was with great difficulty the poor woman kept the hogs from devouring WASHINGTON, January 25.-The wisdom of the remainder of her unfortunate husband' preparing by decided action for whatever em-The decased leaves a large family to body. ergencies may arise in the Samoan matter seems to be the general feeling of all Government offi-cials, and it is likely that before the week is out our position will be stated in language so exp mourn his loss.

Silas E. Shaver, the man of many names neny wives and many misdemeanours, who was held at Whitey by the police there on the in-formation of Chief of Police Hoy, of Prescots, and who was brought back to Cornwall last Thursday night by Constable Crites, to ans wer to the charge of bigamy preferred by the friends of big last victim Miss Nellis First of friends of his last victim. Miss Nellie Fish. of Cornwall, and another of horse stealing by his brother, Mr. J. W. Seymour, of West Winches-ter, pleaded guilty before His Honour Judge Poinge, in Chambers, on Moniay, to both char-ges, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary, four years for bigamy and two years for horse stealing.

The meeting held in L'Orignal in promotion of the Vandreuil and Prescott railway was an inmense success. People turned out by hun-dreds from Ruse.1 and Prescott. It was presid-

dreds from Kusel and Freecott. It was presid-ed over by the warden, Mr. Petrie, and address-ad by Messra. Labosse, M P., Edwards, M.P., Evanturel, M P.P., S. W. Foster, Charleboie and others. The following resolution was pass-ed amid great applause :--Moved by Wm. Rod-den, seconded by Mr. Routhier, ex-M.P.P., What is the amign of this machine in is increa-That in the opinion of this meeting it is important to take immediate action to secure the con struction of the railway from Vaudreuil to Obtawa, and the citizens and representative mer here present pledge themselves to interest them selves in every possible way in their respective localities to obtain substantial assistance and fur ther the project.

The Grand Trunk directors are sending to proprietors for signature a long petition to th Dominion Government processing against the Covernment supporting or assisting by D'Cu Montreal Carnival opens on Monday, Feb. niary grants lines of railway which duplicate and compete with existing lines. The petition says the Grand Trunk welcomed the initial Government promotion of the Canadian Pacific An order-in-Council has been passed constitating Walkerton a port of entry for raw tobacco, hut resents the u-e of government money to in fluence and aid the Canadian Pacific to compet. W. D. Harrington, has been appointed Col secor of Customs at Halifax, in place of Hon. with existing lines in older Canada, and urgan the Government to act impartially between the two railways. The issue of this petition is taken Sir Alexander Campbell opened the Ontario Legislature Thursday afternoon with the usual o show that the attempts at reconciliation have failed, except for the sgreement which his un The Halifex Banking company give notice of derstood to have been closed for the exchange of business at North Bay and the submission of disputes arising therefrom to Albert Fink, The announcement of the domand for Hon William Ross' resignation of the coll crosship created a big sensation at Hal fax and this, connection with the fact bat instructions have been given nut to issue any more modus virendi icenses, is indicative of a vigorous enforcement of Canadian treaty rights during the coming tahery season. Ever since the commencement of the fishery embroglio Yankee fisher en visit ting Halifax have been leniently treated and have often abused the courtesy extended to them by surreptitiously purchaving supplies. This was done by the Baton. Hereafter Yankees coming to this port under the pretence of being in distress, but really to get new supplies will be carefully watched. While it is generally admitted that the exigencies of the situation compelled the government to demand Collecto Ross' resignation grat sympathy is expressed for that genuleman, who has hitherto conducted himselt with signal ability, marked importially and to the perfect satisfaction of the merc Eff. community. Leading Conservative merch.m are memorializing the Government to grant Mr. Ross a superannuation allowance.

(Cheers.) We are absolutely resolved to be mainder, which were issued for one year from to my efforts to free the Irish from oppressive laws such as are absolutely certain to produce objectionable acts on the part of some Irishmer the fewness of which I only wonder at and fee thankful for.'

Father McCarthy. charged with inciding boy cotting, was arranged for trial at Clonakilty to day. The hearing was adjourned. A large prowd about the court house was charged by 200 policemen, and many persons were injured by bakens and bayoness. The crowd used spones and bottles against the police, thirteen of whom were injured. One of the wounded policemen will probably die and three others are in a dangerous condition.

The Gaelic congress met at Thurles, for the purpose of electing an executive. A tumult arose and President Davin, unable to obtain a bearing for the financial statement, left the meeting followed by a number of priests and delegates. The remaining delegates elected a central council but repudiated responsibility for debts amounting to £500. Davin and the other secoders will start acother association. There were forty detectives on duty in the vicinity of the meeting.

The Tory organs are still sore over the election of Mr. Wilson, the Gladstonian caudidate in the Govan Division, and are disposed to throw the blame for that reverse upon the Conservative managers of the canvass. It is perhaps needless to say that these gentlemen did their best to se-care the election of Sir John Pender, and it is certain that money was not spared in their en-deavours. The fact is that the steady persis-tence of the friends of Mr. Parnell is gradually telling upon the ranks of those opposed to them. Plenty of fair minded Englishmen, who, from association or prejudice, have hitherto voted with the Conservatives, are becoming dispusted with the malignant recklessness displayed by the extremists of the Government party. Such articles as those which have appeared in the Sheffield *Telegraph* are received with a great deal of complacency, if notwith positive pleasure by the Parcellites. Their effect is only to detract belief from statement which may be better founded and to displease readers who have au aversion to blackguardism. It will be interesting to note the result of the next election in that vicinity, for it is not likely that the Conservative cause has been helped by the latter of the many furious distribus of the Telegraph. There is no doubt that the Times is getting very tired of its suit. There is a limit to the patience, and above all to the cash of its shareholders, who must ruefully regard the diminishing prospect of ceiving any dividends for years to come. The advertising patronage of the Times is by no means as large as it once was, and other papers employing younger blood and presenting matter in a more acceptable form, have long surpassed it in circulation. Its course in raking the jails and slums of all countries for evidence against Mr. Parnell, which is not believed when it is given, has injured its cause throughout England and the augemented Parnell subscriptions are loubly welcome to that gentleman and his friends as a significant rebuke to the Times and a substantial assurance of the awakening sense of the nation.

RIOT AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

DUBLIN, January 24 .- The trial of William)'Brien, on the charge of conspiracy, began to ay at Carrick-on-Sur, County Tiplerary. The tovernment had issued a proclmation forbidding any demonstration welcoming Mr. O'Brien, but 20,000 persons gathered around the Court Six hundred policemen charged the house. crowd, using their batons freely, but were un-able to disperse the gathering. The excitement in the town was feverish. As Mr. O'Brien entered the Court house be was greeted with "ociferous cheers. His defence will be conduc-ted by Timothy Healy. While Mr. O'Brien was striving to pass through the crowd to enter the Court house he was seized by a police inpector and drarged for thirty yards. The people were maddened by this treatement of The Mr. O'Brien, and pressed forward to rescue him from the hands of inspect r. The police, however repulse t the crowd. Timothy Healy, who had stepped forward to aid Mr. O Brien. was met by a bayonet levelled at his breast, but he was nov injured. A number of reporters were mal-treared. Mr. O Brien complained to the magistrates that the police were attempting to incite a bloody riot. A dozen persons were injured by the charge of the police. When the case for the Crown had b en presented, Mr. Healy for the had made HD+ eches vinilar to those of Mr. O' Brien T: e court refused t : i**u + the subprens. hin de he door. O'Brien. After a sharp struggle, Mr. O'Brien, with stones and sticks. During the melee. Mr a rills stock. Scores of persons were injured The court issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr the police. January 25.

BATTLES OF THE FUTURE. DISAPPEARANCE OF NOISE AND SMOKE FROM THE FIELD OF CONFLICT.

5

A London exchange says :-- Lord Welseley's picture of the Battle of the future in his review of Colonel Manrico's article on Wat is remarkable chiefly because of the confidence with which he relies upon the elimination of noise :--- "One remarkable change will be the absence of nearly all terrific noise which the discharge of 500 or 600 field guns and the roar of musketry caused in all great battles. We shall have practically no smoke

to mark the position of the enemy's batteries and troops in action. The sound of cannon will be slight, and will no longer indicate to d stant troops where their comrades are engaged or the point upon which they should consequently march." What with smokeless powder and noiseless artillery all our old ideas of battle will be revolutionized. Bat is it not possible that now and then, at the proper psychological moment a commander who suddenly served out some of the genuine old roaring kind of powder might do more by

the sudden outbreak of the battle thunder to demoralize the enemy than by the unmasking of a whole park of artillery ?

CENTENARY OF ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS : IBISH COLLEGE, PARIS, Jan. 13th, 1859.

DEAB SIR,-I shall feel obliged to you, if you will kindly allow me to correct in you: excellent paper the following announcement in a late number of the Dublin Freeman's Journal:

"New York is preparing to celebrate on the 16th of March next the centenary of the birth of the late illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Roverend Dr. MacHale.

The late Archbishop of Tuam was born on March 6th, 1791, no9 in March, 1789. Consequently, the centenary of his birth only occurs While expressing my thanks to the Irishmen

of New York and to Irishmen everywhere, who cherish the meane: yof the great Patriot Prelate, I hope may will see me necessary of deferring till March, 1831, the intended celebration.

Meanwhile, as it was to me, his nephew, and his companion during the last twenty-five years of his life, that the Archbishop left all his unpublished maauscripte, with his vast and varied corres, ordence, I am taking pains to have a Centennial Memorial of him prepared here, under my awn eyes, in the shape of a Lafe, written from the abundart authentic materials in my DO*REBPION.

This work will, I trust, be worthy of him, of Ireland, of the Irish race and of all lovers of civil and religions liberty throughout the world. I have the nonor to be, Mr. Elitor, with sincere esteem. Your very fait-fuil servant, Thomas MacHAI

THOMAS MACHALE, D.D.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

A tribute to fireman Arthur Brier, of the Salvig Corps, to whose heroism five persons, two women and three children, owe their rescue from a terrible death by fire on the morning of December 30th, 1888, their residence No. 2002 Notre Dame street, being a mass of fismes before they were aware of it.

Our city lay in silence, past midnight just an

hour, When rese the awful cry of fire with its dread terrific power.

The surging crowd soon gathered, the sky was lit with flame, And through this human babel the Salvage

thundering came.

'On on, brave firemen, to your work," a voice in the dense crewd suid. "A household band in slumber wrapped, will perish without aid "

One moment, and they vaulted, each fire nan to

his place, But tongues of flame repelled them, and drove

them back apace. One man alone of all the band, pressed upwards

onwards still, Fighting she fire fiend round him, with a courage born of will.

Oh! brave and daring, generous heart, that anawere i duty's c

defend. nt, applied for Subpanas for Lord Salisbory and Mr. Balfour, both of whom, he assorted urs, and the megistrates ordered the golleries to be cleared. While this was being done Mr O'Brien exclaimed "I'll clear out also," and started for "Stop him," and a constable grabbed with the aid of some of spectators, reached the with the aid of some damage than a torn cost. An immense crowd escorted Mr. O'Brien through the town The police used their batons without mercy upon the people who responded O'Brien was struck violently in the breast with O'Brien and then adjourned. Twenty persons received bayonet thrusts and some of them were dangerously wounded. At least 40 others were more or less seriously injured by the batons of

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nedv. Second Vice-President-Mr. W. P. Ken-

n•dy. Scoretory-Mr. James McGairo.

Treasurer-Mr. M. J. Ryan. Collecting Treasurer-Mr. Thomas Ward, Assisting Collecting Treasurer-Mr. John

Ryan. Grand Marshal-Mr. W. Divion. Assistant Grand Marshal-Mr. Thomas

Quinn. Executive Committee - Messre. M. P. Burke, James Relly, James Doclan, Michael Jones, D Gahan, James Kilfeather, P. Burns and H McCanty.

After discussing some further matters relating to the welfare of the society, the mosting a jurned.

PERSONAL.

The latest reports about Mr. John Bright are not encouraging. He is having bad nights and does not improve.

Hon. Edward Blake will not attend the night sittings of the approaching Parliamentary sess-ion. It is stated that he has paired with Hon, J. H. Pope, Minisetr of Railways and Canals,

Mr. G. W. Childs recommends the appoint-ment of Colonel Fred Grant for minister to China. on the ground that the son would be warmly welcomed in China, where the father was a great favorite.

Miss Braddon whose novels have made her in Abyssinis; has landed at Tadeghurah familiar to every American, is a tall, active-mindel woman of 52 with gray hair and a ruddy in French territory. The expendition is strongly suspected of an intention to found a complexion. She is the daughter of a solicitor strategic sottlement, similar to that at Mount and has a country house in the heart of the New Forast. She is an expert horecwoman, writes three novels a year, and is married to her publisher.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmond is about to make another visit to this country. This time he comes not to plead Ireland's cause but his own. He lost his heart during his recent visit to the beautiful daughter of a prominent New York merchant, and he expects to carry bis fair possessor back to the Green Isle.

The silver jubilee of Cardinal Manning's episcopate will be made the occasion of a testi-monial, which takes the form of freeing his pro Cathedral at Kensington from a debt of £11,000. Cardinal Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster in succussion to Cardinal Wiseman in 1865. The twenty fifth anniversary will not actually occur, therefore. until

President and Mrs. Cleveland have vetoed the project for a subscription to pay for a porwhen Mrs. Lincola wrate to Mrs Oleveland, asking her to sit for the proposed portrait, the President wrote : "Both of us are so opposed to the project that you could not show us greater consideration in this matter than by an entire baudonment of the scheme."

Hon. Edward Stanley, the eldest son of the Governor-General of Canada-(who is to take up his residence at Obtawa as A. D. C. to his was married on the 5th inst. to Lady Alice Montague, daughter of the Duke of Man-heater, at London. The Prince of Wales and mily, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Juches of Teck, and an aristocratic company were present. The Rector of Hatfield, who is a son of the Marquis of Salishury, officiated. Beautiful presents were received from Queen Victoria, Emprass Frederick of Germany, and ther royal personages.

A ton of silver is worth \$37,704,84,

that England should not cordially with America. It is, therefore, more to be re-A despatch from the Colonial office is publ.shed giving the terms of an agreement between gretted that we have no Minister at Wash-Great Britain and Brazil relative to merchant ington. If Lord Salisbury would be a little seaman deserters.

ises humble to Germany and a little more civil to America, it would be better for all parties concerned." Notice is given for application for letters pat ant incorporating the Dominion Safety Botier company with a capital of \$100,000 and headquarters at Muntreal. The North German Gazette (Prince Bis-

The decision of the Pone in the Jesuits onermark's organ) denies the existence of any troaty tion regarding the distribusion of the amount precluding any European power from acquiring granged between the Jesuits and Laval univeror seeking to acquire ascendancy in Samoa. Bity is expected shortly.

The Gazette also denies that England and the The Lanark County petition for the repeal of United States are agreed that the proceedthe Scott Act has been received at the Scoret-ary of State's department. The Ontario County petition has been deposited with the Registrar ings of the German agent in S moa are contraiy to the stipulations of the tresties concerning Samoa and are opposed to diplomatic iu Whitby.

ctiquette, and that those powers have unitary notified out Sorman Governmest accordingly. The treaties between Sama, A large sum has been subscribed by Halifax Iriskmen for the Parcell Defence fund. Arch-bishop O'Brien, Bishop Cameron, T. E. Kenny, M. P., Mayor O'Mullin and Senator Power Germany, England and the United States, head the list.

the Gazette further says, provide that Samoa shall concede to each treaty power equal Nova Scotla fruit growers unanimously adopt ed a resolution strongly urging the Dominion Government to consolidate and operate the Windsor and Annapolis and Western counties rights with any other power, but no treaty r garding the neutrality or independence of Samoa exists between Germany and the railways as a pure of the Intercolonial system.

A copy of an Imperial order in Council of 17th November is published suspending the op-The last of the British troops have left Suaerations in Canada of the Imperial extradition acts of 1870 and 1873, during the continuance in kim. The command of the Egyptian garrison force of the Canadian extradition act of 1886.

The Department of Ariculture has received a letter from Mr Ohlan, who was sent home by the Scandmavian Society of Manitoba, last fall, in which he says that he will return in the spring accompanied by a large party of superior settlers.

Inspector Hill, of Halifax, has been appoint ed Collector of Oustoms as Halifax. The ap-pointment will be temporary. The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Rose has been received and is zibar attributos the rising at Dar-Es-Salem to accepted. Mr. Ross may be given a retiring allowance,

An order in Council has been passed amend-irg the order of the thirteenth of November increasing the export duty on pine logs so that it shall not apply to logs shown to have been as the date of that order actually cut and ready for exportation.

The silver jubiles of Father Doyle's consecration to the priestbood was calebrated at Summerside, P.E.I. He was made D. D. by Laval university, and received congratulatory depatches from S.r John Macdonald, archbishop O'Brien and many others.

An English missionary named Brooks and A petition is being signed by all the leading ixteen of his followers were murdered on Conservative business men asking a superannua-bug allowance for ex collector. Hon W. Russ of Halifax. The Liberals refuse to sign it, Saturday near Saadani by members of the Coast tribes and natives of Z inzibar. These alleging that they want to be free to reinstate Mr. Ross when they attain power. murders indicate the extent of the batred to whites the Germans have aroused. Saadani,

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, is still in Paris and his health is very favorable. He goes out every day and attends to business and pleasure freely. for many years, has been the starting point of ally the English. The murders have caused a e date of sailing is unc-rtain but he will probably leave Havre on the Bretague on Feb ruary 16 with Mgr. Fabre, archbishop of Mon-The question as to the measures England will take to punish the murderers is treal.

About six weeks ago some enterprising men Bismarck, speaking in the German Parliaconceived the idea of boring for gas in Kings-ville. Cat They formed a company and secur-ed the services of experts from Obio and comment, Saturday, on the Imperial Colonial policy, said :--- We have proceeded and shall menced drilling, and on Wednesday morning they struck gas in paying quantity at about twelve hundred feet in depth. ever proceed solely in agreement with England, the greatest colonial power of the world. I deny, therefore, emphatically the suggestion

Instructions have been sent to the Collectors that we have any intention to proceed against the Sultan of Zanzibar is opposition to the of Oustoms not to issue any more ligences to A. Insuration of the frish National wishes of England in Zanzibar. Also in marican fishing vessels under the model viewed in have no connection of any sort with the Tesus Same of the licenses expired on the Sist of last is nor have I any knowledge whatsoever upon the land and advance hand in hand with her, month and have not been renewed. The re. subject. I suppose my name was chosen owing year.

IRISH.

The Queen's Bauch division of the the High Court of Justice in Dublin has quashed the verdict found by a coroner's jury against so licitors Dudgeon and Emerson.

An Irish peer is shortly to be appointed C. n servative whip in the House of Lords and the announcement has caused considerable surprise both in and out of the Tory ranks.

It is understood that James Mullet, who kept the saloon in Dorset street Dublin, where the whole invincible plot was hatched, will be put on the stand in the Parnell case. The Dublin Express (Conservative) asserts that the London Times has secured fresh and

important documents from the United States which will be produced before the Parnell com mission in support of its charge sgainat Parnel lite members of the House of Commons.

Mr Gladstone's decision not to go to Rom causes general regret among Home Rulers. Cardinal Mauning and other eminent men p eaded that an audience with the Pope would result beneficially for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone was obdurate.

When the cases of James Lawrence Carew, M. P., for North Kildere, and Denis Kilbride, member for South Kerry, who are charged with offences under the Crimes act, were called in the court at Kildare to day the accused failed to answer and warrante for their arrest were issued.

The London Daily News calls the arrest of Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Balfour's revenge for the Con-servative defeat at Govan, where Mr. Sheehy spoke in support of Mr. Wilson, the successful oundidate. The Earl of Aberdeen, in a speech oundidate. The Earl of Aberdeen, in a speech at Patrick, Scotland, condemned the arrest as an anomaly, the monatrosity of which would make Scotland realize the meaning of coercion.

DUBLIN, January 23 .- Wm. O'Brien whose trial begins to morrow, arrived at Clonmel tonight. An enormous crowd gathered and accorded him an ovation. One thousand torchnight. bearers, accompanied by six bands, paraded in bis bonor. Mr. O'Brien addressed the crowd. He said that the results of the Govan contest and the county council elections in London showed that at the next general election the evil brood of coercionists would vanish like unclean

a correspondent who had called his attention to the fact that a branch of the Irish National

Several of the persons who were arrested at Carrick on Suir, during the disturbance at the the time of the arraignment of William O'Brien were conveyed to Clonmel. A large crowd had gathered about the railway station at Clonmel, and upon the arrival of the police and their prisoners the mob prevented the police from paying and demanded the release of the prisoners. The crowd stoned the police, and the latter threatened to fire upon them. A priest inter-ceded and prevented bloodshed. After two hours had passed the police received reinforcements and succeeded in lodging their prisoners in gaol.

The collision at Clonmell was between the police and a crowd consisting largely of women and children. The crowd resented the imprisoning of Secretary Meany, of the Waterford branch of the National league. Many were in jured, some having limbs broken. It is estimated that eighty persons were wounded in the disturbance as Carrisk-on Sair.

Father McCartby, who was charged with in-citing boycotting, was found guilty at Clona-kilty, and sentence d to four monts imprisonment Notice of appeal was given. Mr. Powell editor of the Midland Tribune, of Birr was sentenced to three monshs' imprisonment with hard labor for publishing an illegal article. He appealed, but on his remarking that the sentence was out and dried, he was given seven days extra imprisonment.

When the trial of War. O'Brien was reanned as Garrick-on-Suir, Mr. O'Brien was absent. The trial, however, proceeded in his absence, and he was convicted and sentenced to four monthal imprisonment without hard labor. The pulice have as yet discovered no clew to Mr. O'Brien's whereabouts. It is learned that O'Brien re-freshed himself at a house near the police bar racks and then drove into the country before the police cordon was formed, and that he afterward dined with a party of triends a few miles from the town.

DUBLIN, January 26 .- Timothy Healy counsel for William O'Brien, who was convicted at Carrick-on-Suir, yesterday to four months im-prisonment, though he was not present in court when sentence was pronounced, says it is probable Mr. O'Brien will surrender himself. He will appeal from the sentence, and Mr. O' Brien will thus secure a few weeks of undisturbed freedom. William O'Brien's solicitor has served the magistrates who tried his client with a notice requiring them to state the facts of the case for the opinion of the court of exchequer Mr. O'Brien eluded the police and aldressed a meeting of six thousand tenants of Baron de Freyne near Castleres, but his present where abouts are unknown.

Archbishop Oroke has promised to endeavor to bring about a reunion of the Gaelic society.

The salary of Lord Sackville was \$39,000 a

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Though death and danger round him lie, his swift step passed them all.

No thought of wife and child at home relards his fiving feet.

While naught buy blinding smoke and flame his searching glances meet. At last the epot he reaches, where helpless

children lie:

No sob, no moan escaped their lips, smoke has stifled each faint ory.

Three little forms more precious than all earth's wealth and gold; Three little ones through five and fame his

strong young arm cafeld.

For them the dangers over, two women still remain-Thank God his heart it failed him not through

sheets of deadly flame.

One moment had he wavered, that moment

sealed their fat, And all the power of pen combined would have come for them "too late," When twice again he faced the flend before his

work was done.

Five human lives are added to the list of saved that day, And saved by one man's daring from being the

fire fiend's prey. Then henor worth where 'ere it shines, worth in

a heart so true, Pay to our here fireman hener where hener is

due. AGNES BURT.

Montreal, Jan 26th, 1889.

THE BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Concerving this enterprising house, one of their home religious papers, the Presbyterian Banner, of Picceburgh, says editorially in its isme of December 12 :

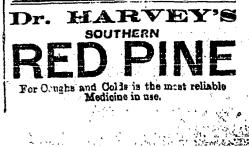
"We are sale in saying that of all the many inprovements made in the lighting of churches the Bailey system far surpasses all other sys-tems for intensity of light and economy. If your church is not sufficiently lighted, write the company for a descriptive catalogue and you will find that by their system of lighting you con have a perfect light and at a much less cost than the present imperfect system. The manufacturers of the Baily reflector belong to the throng of Pittsburgh's trust-worthy and enterprising business men; and we do not hesitate to say that our readers can rely on any statements made by them."

These are strong words, but fully deserved. Our readers will find their advertisment else-where in our paper and should contract no lighting arrangements for church, school, office or home without correspondence with the Bailey folks.

THE WESTPORT BAZAAR.

The drawing of prizes in connection with the Westport bazaar will be held on Friday evening, February S.h. All duplicates should he returned helore that date. The bazaar is for a worthy cause and we wish it success.

Drawers of water-Marine artists.



spirits at the dawn of day. Mr. Gladstone who is at Naples, in a reply to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OPRONICLE.

million Catholics.

me.

they

SELF-DEPENDENCE,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Weary of myself and sick of asking What I am, and what I eught to be, At this vessel's prow I stand, which bears me Forward, forward, o'er the starlit sea.

Calm me, ah compose me to the end !"

Oh my heart you might sharm renew. Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,

heaven. Over the lit sea's unquiet way,

Feel my soul becoming vast like you !"

n the rustling night air came the answer

'Ah, once more," I cried, ''ye stars, ye water

And a look of passionate desire

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

6

(Continued from first page.)

But human strength itself could not be equal to the meguitude and variety of such duties. Hence, it is necessary that, as for the nourishment of the body we require our daily food, we must ask for nesven food and strength for the soul to quicken it in the ways of vir-

itue. Hence, this common condition of our being, and the law of our life, which as We bave said, consists in a continued state of conflict, have attached to them the necessary adjunct of prayer to God the Father. Truly, too, is this set forth in that venerable Truly, too, is this set forth in that veneraties maying of St. Augustine's, "that holy prayer mounts above the distance of earth and calls down from heaven Divine mercy." Further, we are even commanded by the devine voice of God to seek the aid and assistance of heaven against the disordered impulses of " Pray that you enter not into temptation." (Matthew xxvi., 4).)

HOW MUCH MORE NECESSARY,

toe, will this be if we wish to devote our lives to the salvation of the souls of others ? Ohrist, our Lord, only begotten Son of God, the sourse of all grace and virtue, Who never taught by word what He had not already confirmed by His example, "Continued all night in prayer to God." (Luke vi., 12); and St. Luke also states that when preparing for the sacrifice of the Cross, "Bsing in agony He prayed the longer" (c. xxii., 42). Truly it would be much necessary to fear the weakness of our nature, and our morals would become less enervated by languor and idleuess if this divine precept were less frequently set side with neglect and almost spurned with disdain. Ged is easily moved by prayer. Hewishes to be glorified by men, and He has openly promised that He will give His gifts freely and aboundantly to those who ask for them. Nay, more, He Himself invites, and in the most tender words has almost inportuned us to ask for them. "I say to you, ask and it shall be given you, seek and you shall find knock and it shall be opened unte you." 'That we might not be afraid to do this with freedom and with confidence, He restrains as it were, the majesty of His Divinity after the example of a most loving parent, who desires before all things the love of his children. "If you then, being evil, know how ito give good things to much more will your Father, Who is in heaven, give good things to those who ask The person who reflects on it will him ?" not, therefore, be much surprised if the efficacy of human prayer seemed to St. Carysostom to be so great that he could venture to compare it to the power of God Himself.

Hence, as God by His word created the world, so man by prayer obtains what he Nothing is more efficacious than wishes. prayers rightly employed, because there is in them, as it were, a certain moving power by which God suffers Himself to be implored and placated. For in prayer we separate the soul from the things of earth, and being one God, we realize with clear consciousness our human infirmity. On this account we would wish your sick soul, enfeebled strength and poverty should be regarded by Him. Fall of hope, let as implore His protection, and the power of Him who alone can supp'y medicine for the sick. strength for the weak and consolution for the miserable. When the mind is in a dispesition that thinks, as it ought to think, modestly and humbly of itself, God is then wonderfully inclined to pity it, because as He opposes and resists the proud, so "He gives grace to the humble." Let all, therefore, have the habit of praying; let us pray with the mind, with the soul, and with the lips ; although let our theory of life warrant this opinion, namely, that by the observ-

rigid command over themselves, and to force And with these feelings in our heart, and into the service of Christ all the powers of their coul, and especially their intelligence hopes we lovingly in God, as a witness of the and will, which are the highest for liter in quires priests to accustom themselves to a | when he conquers. and will, which are the highest faculties in man. You who arrange to leave the world, says St. Bernard, remember to reckon your self

AMONOST THE THINGS YOU MUST FORSAKEnay, first of all, to dony yoursell principally. When the mind and heart are free from every irregular desire, then only will they conceive an ardent and generous zeal for the salvation of othors. Indeed, without this they will not consult for their own: "Their occupation in reference to those under their charge should be one, their pride should be one, their pleasure one, namely. how they can make their people perfect. Lat them satisfy all of this, even at the cost of much contrition of cupidity and the sneers of the evil spirit ; heart and of body, with much labor and hardship, in hunger and thirst, in cold and in nakedness." (St. Barnard, lib. iv., de ENGLISH SOLDIERS SINGING "GOD Uonsid., c. 2) The frequent contemplation of the joys of Heaven, wonderfully cherishes and strongthens virtue of this kind, and renders it alert and fearless of the greatest difficulties it may have to encounter for the sake

of one's neighbor. The more pains they take with this contemplation, the more clearly will they perceive the maguitude, excellence and sanctity of the priestly dutice. They will judge how sad it is that so many men whom

This is the most certain course to the salvation of all men. It must, however, be carefully guarded against that no one should be terrified by the magnitude of the difficultics, or because of the long continuance of evil dispair of safety. The impartial and immu-table justice of God gives reward for good worke, and meets out panishment to sins. It is necessary that nations, however, and people, since they cannot be prolonged beyoud the period of their mortal age, receive reward for their good deeds on earth. Accordingly.

IT IS NOTHING NEW THAT ERRING AND SINFUL NATIONS

meet with prosperity and success. This, too can happen by the just designs of God who, seeing that there is no nation which his altogether void of every kind of merit, sometimes rewards good actions with prosperity of this sort. This took place, as St. Augustine points out, in the case of the Roman people. It is an established law that it conduces to good fortune to cultivate public virtues, and prosperity will be often in proportion to the measure in which these virtues are cultivated and especially that which is the parent of them all, namely, Justice. "Justice elevates a nation; but sin makes people miserable." It is not to our purpose to enter into the consideration of how far ovil deeds are allowed wrapt, as it were, in the contemplation of the to succeed and provail, nor to examine whether there are any states which, though their affairs are in eafely and seem to flow rest, as it were, in the embrace of the good- along in accordance with the wishes of their ness of our parents and seek refuge in the people, neverthless carry about with them strength of our Maker. We insist that you as if buried in their very entrails the seed of approach the Author of all good as you ruin and misery. There is one thing we wish to be well understood, and it is a thing of which history is full of example, that EVIL DEEDS WILL ONE DAY OF OTHER HAVE

TO BE ATONED FOR,

and that the more grievously in proportion to the length of time they are allowed to last. We may derive great consolation from that saying of the Apostle Paul. "All things are yours; but you are Christ's, and Christ is God's." That is to say, the course of earthly things is so directed and governed by the hidden will of Divine Providence that what. jever happens to man, all things minister to the glory of God Himself, and are conducible corder. ance of the divine laws, our whol existence to the glory of those who truly and from their heart follow Jesus Christ. The Church

sufficient that they be not the slaves of the battle, You help him to conquer, You raise passions, but the holiness of their diguity re- him up when he falls, and You crown him

favors of heaven, and as evidence of our good will, impart the Apostolic blessing to you venerable brethren, to the clorgy and to the entire Catholic world.

Given at St. Poter's, Rome, on the feast of the Nativity of our Lord Jesue Christ, 1888, in the 11th year of Our Pontificate. LEO XIII, POPE.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.

T. Milburn & Oo. Sirs,-Please ship at once three dozen B B.

Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to day. The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B.B.B.

SAVE IRELAND,"

THE POLICE AFBAID OF THE MILITARY.

On Sanday night Dec 29th, the singular occurranence of the military singing "God Save Ireland " through the streets took place at Kilrush. About half-past nine o'clock about twenty five of the soldiers of the 2nd Royal Barks Regiment of the detachment quartered at the Cappa Barracks, met in Francis Street and commenced singlog "God their eternal ruin, and from the knowledge of the Divine nature they will both ardently de-bridge. f slowed by a crowd of oivilians, who vete themselves and more effectively excite chorucaed the military. Some police went to the police barracks and gave word when about thirteen of the Royal Irish Constabulary, in charge of District-Inspector Otter, came on the sence. This seemed to be an incentive to the soldiers, who formed into a circle at the bridge, dared the police to interfere with them, and again commenced singing "God Save Ireland," and a song in praise of Mr. Gladatone, with increased enthusiasm. The police made no further attempt to stop the soldiers, but commenced to disperse the cheering crowds of civiliane, who were gathering in large numbers. The Berkshire men soon after proceeded to their barracks, singing the National air along the entire way, the police keeping the people at the bridge. The affair oreated a great deal of sensation in the town.

GREATLY EXCITED.

People are apt to get greatly excited in case of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared for such emergencies. Hsgyard's Yellow Oil is handlest remedy known for burns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally.

SECRETS OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SUCCESS.

These, then, are the six secrets of Sir John Macdonald's success as a politician :-(1) his championship of the spoils system; (2) his subordination of country to party ; (3) his personal magnetism and power over men; (4) his thorough unscrupuloueness; (5) his practice of corrupting the people ; (6) his mastery of politicial logerdomain and Machiavellianism.

Will a man with a record like this live in history ? Cartainly not. When the impartial historian comes to write the history of Canada fifty or a hundred years hence, Sir John Macdonald will be placed on the same plans on which English historians have placed Horace Walpols-a name odious for all ages to come. H's successes in the pastand present may captivate by their brilliancy and chal-lenge admiration by reason of their dazzling frequency. But whatever glamor has been thrown over the Premier's life in the past, the future will not fail to hold up the mirror and show what a black stain Macdonaldism has on our otherwise fair escutcheon. Machiavellianism and Macdonaldism will then be interchangeable terms.-Acadian Re

B. B. E STOOD THE TEST.

nearly to the level of the great Cavour, and against the attacks of his Italian presecutors. there still remains this wide difference be The tactics of the Government reveal a settled plan for establishing the power unjustly tween them, that the work of Cavour was seized by the Piedmontese aggressors. By work in the Cabinet and Parliament alone. passing the Penal Code, Signor Orispi placed while O'Conneli not only devised and regulated all interior counsels, but had also the actual handing all along of his own raw material in his own bands an instrument for suppressing free speeches in Italy, and particularly that is to say, of the people-and so handled for silencing Catholics who might object to the existing regime. He now hopes, by them by direct perconalagency thathe brought means of the circular which he has add essed them to a state of discipline unequalled in the to the European Powers, to prevent the pro-test of Catholics oat side the Peninsulate. history of the world."

The writer then goes into the most remark-able incidents of O Connell's eventful life, as The circular declares that the Italian Government cannot allow a question of this nature recorded in Mr. Fitzpatrick's history, and to be raised. Signor Crispi overestimates next alluding to his domestic relations, says, the coercive authority of his Government. It will not succeed in forcing Leo XIII, to rein relation to letters to his wife-"They ex-hibit a side of human nature that, besides being genuine and being of its substance nounce his claims, nor will it debar the Catholics of Europe from expressing their beautiful, was also necessary for the compleindignation at the treatment to which His tion of the rich polychrome exhibited by a Holiness is subject. Rome is the capital of man in whom exacting busniess and over the Christian world and the interest of the whelming cars never arrested, never could restrict the lively and even redundant play of Pupe are the interests of over two hundred the affections." Reverting to the political life of O'Connell, Mr. Gladtsone says : "Ho was all along the missionary of and idea. His idea was the restoration of the public life of his country, which he believed, and too truly, believed to have been not only onfeebled, but exhausted and paralysed by the Act of Union. It lay in his heart's core from the dawn ot his opening manhood. In his eye Dablin Cartle, commonly considered as embodying the government of Ireland, had O'er the sea and to the stars I send ; "Ye who from my childhood up have claimed no substantive existence except of a machinery for repressing the national life through the careful fostering of alien powers in an omnipotent landlordism, in an exotic establishment of religion, miscalled nationel, in proselytising schemes of popular education, and in an anti-popular administration of the law from its highest agencies downwards to its lowest. For the true work of a Govern-From the intense, clear star-sown vault of ment, Dublin Castle, with all its costly and complicated ravages, was a mere negation, and the main matter was how to make the nation, which had formerly been alive and had been smothered by external force, enter "Would'st thou be as these are! Live as into life once more. He therefore had to do the work that in the ordinary course of human affairs is served by an organized system, and occupies a countless multitude of agents. He lacked all the advantages which result from effective divisions of labour. There was hard-ly a man in Ireland available in the highest matters for lightening his solicitudes by shar ing them.

Dealing with O'Connell's theological views, Mr. Gladstone says that while " for the freedom of his Church he watched with the eye of a lynx," he had heard him reply warmly in Parliament that in regard to the politic 1 Council was his guide. After a reference to the circumstances leading to O'Connell's duel with D'Esterre, Mr. Gladstone says: "It would not be easy to name a man who has attained to equal aggregate excellence with O'Connell in the therefold oratory of the bar, the platform, and the Senate. As a Parliamentary speaker, no one in matching him with his contemporaries of the House of Commons would have relegated him to the second class, but it might be difficult to find his exact place in the first. He was groatest when answoring to the call of the moment in extemperary bursts, and least great when charging himself with extended and complex exposition. As an advocate, it may, I ap prehend, he asked without oreating surprise whether the entire century has produced any one more eminent, though (not to speak of the living) Follett, had he been spared to run his whole career, would have been a formidable rival, while Scarlett probably never once missed the mark in dealing with a jury. It is here that Brougham, greatly his superior in Parliamentary eloquence and in general attainments, falls so far behind him. An orator of the platform, he may challenge all the world, for whoever, in the same degree as O'Connell trained and disciplined, stirred and soothed, a people? Bat 1 sm convinced that we ought to accord to him also the charactor of an excelient statesman. The world knows him chiefly in connection with the proosal to repeal the Act of Union with Ire land. Now, I will venture to propound as the criteria of statesmanship properly so-cailed-first, the capacity to embrace bread 8,1 principles, and to hold them fast ; secondiv. the factuly which can distinguish between means and ends, and can treat the first in entire subordination to the last. To both these criteriy the life of O'Connell fully answers. He never for a moment changed his end ; he never besitated to charge his means. His end was the restoration of the public life of Ireland, and he pursued it from his youth were established in me not by conviction but to his old age with unfaltering fidelty and courage. In this cardinal respect he drew no distinction between Roman Catholic Ireland and Protestant Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, referring to O'Connell's Parliamentary following, esserts that they were mostly of an inferior stamp, standing in disadvantageous contrast to the body of about the same numerical strength who supported Mr. Parnell in 1880. The ingratitude of the English Catholics towards O'Connell is dwelt upon, and the faults of the man are not lightly overlooked. In the latter connection Mr. Gladstone writes :- "O'Connell owns himself to have been in valo, but it is with an inocnous and sportive vanity that played upon the surface of his character. But how readlly he would have abdicated his leadership appears sufficiently from his own declarations. His ample faculty of wit and his intense love of fun may have sometimes too easily inclined him to a jest, even upon men whom he most respected. He was sanguine in a degree almost ludicrous, and he was given to exaggeration.' The gravest fault of O'Connell, Mr. Gladstone thinks to be his "too ready and rash indulgence in violent language, and this even against men whose character ought to have shielded them from it." Compared with his splendid virtues, however, and the services he rendered to the people of his own blood, Mr. Gladetone describes the Liberator s list of faults as short and light. The article concludes as follows :- "Next to his religion and, indeed, under the direct inspiration of his religion, his country was for him all in all. He had room for other genuine interests in his large and sympathetic nature, but these revolved around his patrictism like the satellites about a mighty planet. Few indeed, as I think, of those who give a careful perusal to these pages, fwill with-hold their assent from the double assertion that he was a great man and that he was a good man, Besides being a great and unad he was also a a disappointed man. The sight of his promised land was not given to his longing eyes. But as a prophet of a coming time he fulfilled his mission. It seems safe to say that few indeed have gone to their account with a shorter catalogue of mistaken aims or of wasted opportunities, and not only that he did much, but that he could not have done more."

JAN. 30, 1859.

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

LA BELLE Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Booleties of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 201h, 1889. AT TWO O'CLOCE P.H.

Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month.

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







Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (Jone and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DBAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and

Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hareby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fourness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authouse the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

JA Early

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres, Louisiana Nat'l Br PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.



O air-born voice ! long since, severely clear,

Who finds himself loss his misery !"

O'CONNELL'S CHARACTER

Greatness as a Popular Leader,

An article on Daniel O'Connell from the pen of Mr. Gladstone appears in the January

capacity as a leader, Mr. Gladatone points out that O'Connell was a champion of whom it might be said "alone he did it," True, he admits, the people were behind him, but a people in the narrower rather than in the wider sense-the masses only, not the masses with classes. Many of the Irish aristocracy supported Catholic emancipation, but none of them comprehended that in the long reckoning of international affairs that support would have to be carried onwards and outwards to all its consequences. "His," says Mr. Gladstone, "were the genius and the tact, the energy and the fire, that won the bloodless battle. By the force of Lis own personality he lad Ireland to St. Stephen's almost as much as Moses led the children of Israel to Mount Sinal, and he accomplished the promise of Pist, which Patt himself had laboured, and labeured not in vain, to frustrate." Taking the work of Mr. Fitzpatrick as the most comprehensive and reliable of the many that have dealt with the life and times of O'Connell, Mr. Gladstone essays to do what he terms " historical justice" to the Irish Libertor. In treating with this phase of his subject Mr. Gladstone says-" In early life I chared the predjadices against him which by tradition and education. Those who know only the hearty good will of millions upon millions of the English people towards Ireland at this moment can have but a faint conception of the fearfully wide range of merce prijudice against O'Connell half a century ago. Evan Liberal candidates were some times compalled by popular opinion publicly to renonnce him and all his works. A very small part of this aversion may have been due to faults of his own, but in the main I fear, that taking him as the symbol of his country, it exhibited the haired which nations, or the governing and representative parts of the nations, are apt to feel towards those whom they have injured. Having stated that almost from the open ing of his Parliamentary career he felt that O'Connell was the greatest popular leader whom the world had ever seen, Mr. Gladstone proceeds : "There cannot be but many in whose eyes O'Connell stands as clearly the greatest Irishman who ever lived. Neither Swift nor Grattan (each how great in their several capacities) can be placed in the scale against him. If there were to be a competition among the dead heroes of Irish history I suppose that he and the Dake of Wellington would be the two most formidable competitors. But the great duke is truly, in mathematical pharse, incommensurable with O'Connell. There are no known terms which will enable us fairly to pit the military facutly against the genius of civil affairs. It can hardly be doubted that, if we take that genius alone into view, O'Connell is the greater man, and I will not so much as broach the question, in itself insoluble, whether and up to what point of superiority the exploits of the great Dake in the field establish an excess in his favour. With respect to Burke as against O'Connell, it scems safe to say that he was far greater in the world of thought, but also far inferior in the world of action. There is another kind of comparsion which this powerful figure obviously challenges, a comparison with the great demagogues or popular leaders of his tory. It is, however, a misnomer to call him a demagogue. It I may coin a word for the occasion he was an ethnagogue. He was not the leader of either plebs or populus against optimates; he was the leader of a nation. and despised he led, not slways unsuccessful ly, in its controversy with another nation, the strongest, perhaps and the proudest in Europe. If we pass down the line of history (but upwards on the moral scale,) from Cleon to Gracchus, to Rienzi, and even to Savenarola, none of these, I beliave, displayed equal powers; but they all differed in this vital point, that they led one part of the community against another, while he led a nation, through a nation minus its dissontients, scainst conquerors who were never expelled but never domesticated. For a paralled we

"Unaffrighted by the silence round them, Undistracted by the sight at sea, These demand not that the things without them Yield them love, amusement, sympathy, "And with joy the stars perform their shin ing. And the sea in long, moon-silvered roll; For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting All the fever of some different soul.

'Bounded by themselves, and 'unregardfull in what state God's other worlds may be, In their own tasks all their powers pouring; These attain the mighty life you see.

A cry like thine in mine own hears I hear. "Resolve to be thyself ; and know that he

Sketch By Mr. Gladstone-The Liberator's

might appear an eternal ascent to God.

author of all that is true, and all that should alone be sought for by men. From the same source too have We learned the goodness of God and the merits of our Redeemer, Jesus Christ. On the other hand, nothing is better fitted to nourish and increase Our faith than

THE PIOUS HABIT OF PRAYER :

and at present there is great necessity for the practice of this virtue, which has become weak is most, and onits extinct in many souls. Assuredly that virtue is of the highest importance from which is derived nat only the standard for the regulation and correction of the lives of private individuals, but from which also should be expected the formation of the judgment and decision of those questions and interests, the couff of and decision of which do not permit nations to be in peace and security. If the angry multitude is inflamed with a desire for inordinate Liberty ; if the threatening shouts of the mob are rising on all sides of Us, if that inhuman desire for the good things of life thinks it has never been sufficiently satisfied, and if any other inconveniences of this class arise, surely, as We have in other places set forth more fully, nothing can avail Us more in such emogencies than Christian Faith. This place now admonishes 'Us to turn Our thoughts to you in this address-to you all whom God, adopted as helpers in dispensing His mysteries. Whenever causes which affect the personal character of individuals, or questions of public weal have to be investigated, there can be no doubt that the life and character of the clergy have the greatest influence in determining either one or the other. Let them, therefore, remember that they are called by Jesus Christ "The light of the world," and that it is necessary that the soul of the priest should shine forth just as a lamp that illumines the entire world. The light of intelligence that is required in the prisethood should be of no ordinary kind, seeing that its pluck out errors and to be leader of the people through the narrow and slippery ways of life. place, innocence of life as its companion. This, too, is especially desirable, since example is much more effective than eloquence in instructing mankind. " Let your light shine before men that they may see your good works," says St. Paul.

The meaning of this Divine utterance as suredly is that there ought to be such perfection and consummation of virtue in our priests that they might be able to exhibit themselves as a mirror for the people to look to piety and to the worsh p of God than the themselves to the Divino ministry. For, being elevated into a much higher plain above earthly matters, they attract more notice; the world casts its eyes on them as in a look ing glass, and takes from them the example aviality, how much more necessary will it he anonly us with the expansionly rendered ready

is the mother and nurse, the leader and sustained by divine faith, so too, is this one guardian of all these things. As she is, of which we are speaking. For God is the love with her spouse so she is joined with Him by the companionship of battle and the common enjoyment of victory. We have no Out ... cause, therefore, for auxiety for the Onurch. Nor, indeed, could we have any. We, how-ever, greatly fear for the salvation of these IN NEW ENGLAND. who haughtly set the Church askdo, and are

> are compelled to see torn away from God, of the next century that the French and, whilst the huzard to all things is ex- Canadians in the New England States will trame, aleep in stolid security. As S: Barnard has said: "Nathing is equal to the Church. Every one that has attached the Church has htmself perished.

THE CHURCH TRANSCENDS THE HEAVENS,

Such is the greatness of the Church. She conquere when attacked; when beset with ensree and machinery she triumphs; she wrestles but is not overthrown; she con- in the fast that against the Yankee family of tends in the fighting areas and is not con- one or two children, and often none, the quered." Not may is she not conquered, but French Canadian will count his flock of from she preserves entire the virtue which, by a half a dozen to z dozen and a half. And the perennial draught, she imbibes from God Auglo-Saxon will deubtisss continue to "go Himself of correcting our nature and of pro- west" to a large extent, while the French cering our salvation-s virtue, too, which Canadians will probably maintain and inwill remain unchangeable through everchang- orease the movement to the southeast. So we ing agec.

Now if this virtue in a divine manner freed a world which had grown old in vice, and was buriod in suberstition, why will it not lead and beneficient arts of peace, and the judicious by the concession of His Divine power, has back one that is merely going astray? Let employment of manners and powers which adopted as helpers in dispensing His mys- anapicions and jealousies become once more have enabled this people, from insignificant still, remove the obstacles and let the Church beginnings, under most unfavorable and dis whose duty it is to guard and disseminate the couraging circumstances, to build one blessing required through Jesus Christ, be vigorous state in North America within a everywhere in possession of her own rights, then, indeed, it will be allowable to leara by experience how far the light of the Gospel may extend and what the power of Christ can accomplish.

THIS YEAR, WHICH IS NOW DEPARTED

has, as we have said, at the beginning, given not a few indications of the revival of faith. Would that, like a spark, this revilal may function is to imbue others with wisdom, to grow into a strong configration, which have ing consumed the very roots of vice, might quickly clear the way for the renewal of sal-Learning, moreover, requires, in the first vation. We, however, who have been given command of the mystic ship of the Church during a period of severe storm, have fixed our mind and soul on that Divine Filet, who sits invisible in the storn and holds the helm. You see, O, Lord, that the winds have burst forth on all sider, and that the sea is agitated and its billows roll with a mighty fury. Command, we beseech Thee. who alone have the power, the winds and the sca. Restore to the human race that tranquil order and peace, which can be rightly so called, that peace in. "There is nothing," says the Oouncil of which the world caunot give. By Thy aid Trent, "that more assiduously leads others and impulse may men bring themselves back to the proper order, in which will be restored life and example of those who have dedicated as it should, piety towards God, justice and harity towards our neighbor, temperance in regard to ourselves, and passions will be controlled by reason.

May thy kingdom come; and may those who now seek with vain labor, truth and salwhich they imitate. Wherefore, if it be vation without Thee, un erstand that they hooves all men to be on their guard lest they get fastened on the rocks of vice, or pursue the decaying things of earth with too great and te keep them You, spontaneously, will exercise this caution ! Nay, more, it is not i warfare ; but You Yourself look down on the protested once more with pathetic eloquence amall beside him. We must ascend more lungs,

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Butters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all af-flicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milvelton, ••

Who, then, used wonder at the prediction led by various errors to their ruiz. We are of an able New Eugland statistician, that grieved on account of those States which We before the and of the first quarter outnumber the Augio-Saxon [sic] population Why, we have in them really considerably more than Eagland sonquered in Canada, with thousands coming yearly from Quebec to join them. With such extraordinary progress achieval under so many dicadvantages, the above prediction is far from improbable.

The social philosopher and American patriot can find abundant food for speculation shall have history repeating itself. We shall nee the Normans overruning and taking century, and then undertake the rapid for. mation of another. Ex.

Worms cause feverishness, meaning and cestlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effictual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

THE STORY OF "ANNIE LAURIE." The famous song that is sung by all singers of the present day, I am informed, says a writer of the Chicago Herald, is a mystery to the author. I was raised on the next farm to James Laurie, Annie Laurie's father, and was personally acquainted with her and her father, and also with the author of the song. Know and also with the author of the song. In how-ing these facts I have been requested by my friends to give the public the benefit of my, knowledge, which I have consented to do. Annie Laurie was born in 1829, and was about eventeen years old when the incident occurred which gave rise to the song bearing her name. which gave rise to the song obstring her hand, James Laurie, Annie Laurie's father, was a farmer, who lived and owned a very large farm called Traglestown, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland. He hired a great deal of help, and among those that be employed was a man by the name a Wallace to act as foreman, and while in his em-ploy Mr Wallace fell in love with Annie ploy Mr Laurie, which fact her father soon learned, and fortwith discharged him. He went to his nome, which was in Maxwelton, and was taken sick the very night he reached there, and the next morning, when Annie Laurie heard of it, she

came to his bed-side and waited on him until he died, and on his death bed he composed the song entitled "Aunie Laurie."

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

In a late public usiesande the Hely Father cannot take Kosmuth or Mazzini, who are

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Blokle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for ouring coughe, colds and all affections of the threat and

TOU PRIZES OF 200 Bre	20,000
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FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD. THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Lesding Necessa-ries of Life,

These Faracus Fills Furity the BLOOD, and act mot powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWKLE, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINCE OF LIFE. They are con-fidently recommended as a Deverfailing remedy is cases where the constitution, from whatever esues, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully elifections in all alignets incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsur-passed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENY.

Its searching and Healing Properties one Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.

SORES AND ULCERS. It is an infallible remoty. If effectually rubbed on the Nock and Oceat, as sait into mesh, if Curus Sore Throat, Brunchuts, Coughs, Colds, and even Athens-For Glandmin Swellings, Abscosson, Piles, Fistass, Gout, Ehenmatican, and overy kind of Skin Disease. It hes never beob kn whith full. Both Pills and Chairment are sold as Professor Hollo-way's Establishment, 513 Oxford street, London, he boxes and pots, at is. 13cd, 2z. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11r., 22r. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N.B -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily pe-tween the hours of 1 and 4, or by leiter.

JAN. 30. 1889.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

TO THAT DEAR FRIEND OF MINE. As I sit and ponder idly in silence all alone,

As 1 sit and ponger kill in shence all alone, And muse upon the faces of the friends I have known. I turn the leaves of fancy till in shadowy design, I find a manly form I would call a friend of

mine.

The lamplight seems to glimmer with a flicker of surprise, As I turn it low to rest me the dazzle in my

eyes. And our thoughts will span the prairie, thoughts that daily, hourly come, Of life's friendship oft remembered in the sacred

ties of home.

Tis a fragrant retrospection, for the loving thoughts that start bhoughts that start Into being are like perfumes from the blossoms

of the heart : And to dream the old dreams over is a luxury

When my truant fancy wanders to that one dear

friend of mine.

But if in fancy's pensive hour by grateful feelings stirred, On this imprisoned spirit here a fault may be

I feel no twinge of conscience to deny me any

When care has cast her anchor in the harbor of

a dream.

In fact, to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a charm To spur the good a trifle with a little dust of

For 1 find an extra flavor in memory's mellow That makes me drink the deeper to that one

dear friend of mine.

A face of manly beauty and a form of noble grace Floats out in airy vision as the genius from the

And I thrill beneath the glances of a pair of dark

brown eyes, As glowing as the summer and as tender as the

ski88. virtue rare I duly prize though seldom

found I ween, for this thou'rt dearer to my eyes then gold or

for this should be dearer to my eyes then gont of jewels' sheen. May Heaven send without alloy where truth and virtue shine A happy and a peaceful life to that dear friend of mine.

INCREASE OF NOXIOUS INSECTS.-NOXIOUS in-INCREASE OF NOXIOUS INSECTS.—Noxious in-sects are more numerous and destructive now than they were fifty years ago. Where nature has a chance to work out her laws, all ani-mals from the highest to the lowest, do not in-crease beyond proper limits. Even man him-self is no exception to this great law; but let a break occurs in this great natural chan and it is self is no exception to this great law; but let a break occur in this great natural chain and it is felt all along the line. Some species will in-crease enormously, while others almost entircly disappear. Now, as meets are far more nu-merous than all the higher animals, it follows that if some university event takes place that that if some unforessen event takes place that favora a great increase of some noxious species, ravors a great increase of some noxious species, man is sure to be a great sufferer. And this state of things is exactly what is taking place to day. The reader will naturally inquire why the beneficial ones do not increase as fast as the the outcountings haved favored its rapid in crease while the other, living upon animal (imago food), is entirely outstriped by the vege-

table enting species. SHORT DISTANCE TELEPHONE - A telephone is in use in the Adjutant General's office at the is in use in one Aujurant General source at the capitol, says the Harriord Times, which may become instrumental in breaking up the present monoply, on that useful invention. The wire employed, and which rises to the third floor of the building, is composed of six strands of stael wound around a cord covered with a preparation of parafin^{*}, which prevents induction. No bat-tery is required, and the voice of a porsen tery is required, and the volce of a possed standing in the room at a distance of twenty feet from the instrument can be distinctly heard at the other and of the lines. By means of this remarkable invention the Adjusant General and his assoicates con carry on a conversapion with those convected with the other de partments without leaving their desks. The new telephone has been used with great success in other cities. The limit is five miles, but the invensor hopes to exceed this in the near future. A BLESSING FOR BACHRLORS .- The latest invention that has been put on the market for public approval is a small sewing-machine that sells for \$3 50. It is a nest little arrangement, and is warranted to work. The whole machine only weight two pounds and three quarters and is not more than nine inches long by five high. It is worked by a side weel, which is turn d hy the hand. The machine sews with a single thread, and will do almost any kind of plain sewing. It is designed for general use, and is specially recommended to ladies who are about to travel. It can easily be attached to the back of a car seat or a shelf in a steamboat, and worked without the least trouble. It has filled the long felt want of the bachelors. Now shere can be no excuse for growling on account of a small rip or tear, as the unmerried man can purchase a sewing machine and mend the torn garmenta himselî. LIGHTNING AND NERVES. - There is a lady now LIGHTNING AND CRIVES. - I here is alary how living in Cieveland. O., upon whom an electric shock has left the most remarkable traces. Some fourteen years ago, during a thunder-storm, she was so shocked as to be partly peralyzed for some days, and since then, whenever there is a storm, though the suffers no pain and retains speech and consciousness, she losses all muscular power, and only rezains is when the weather grows calm. She feels sharply the differences in a storm confined to the upper cur-ents, and one that stirs all the arial deeps. In a monutainous, breezy region, she anys, the electric influence is not so strong as in one where the land is level and the air measurably calm. The only preventive she has is to go indoora gas. Even there, it the storm lasts a few hours, she is overcome by it, though the fall or absence of rain makes but little difference in her conditioa.

anges, which will be ten for every person in the United States. But these 450,000,000 Floridas will not be one-half the oranges in our markets. There is no fruit grown more valuable to both consumer and grower than the orange. Think of the good times if every person in the land really had his twenty oranges. By the end of the century the average to each person will be not less than 100, for most of the best groves are just coming into bearing. This is true of California as well as Florids. The enormous consumption of oranges is tallied by the equally increased concurption of graphs and berties. increased consumption of grapes and berries.

and when the provide present of the second state providence of the second second second second second second se

BRIDGES TO BE BUILT OF STONE .- The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have resolved to rebuild all its bridges of short span in brick or stone instead of iron. It is argued that the weight of locomotives has increased so much of late years that iron bridges, which were built with a large margin of saftey, are now dangerously tried by the trains passing ever dangerously when by the inspection and repair them, and the expense of inspection and repair of iron bridges represents a large interest on their cost. For these reasons the engineers on the road have decided that brick or stone arches, although much more expensive in the first in-instance than iron trusses, will be cheaper, as well as safer, in the end.

A FREAK OF NATURE.-At Tunnell Hill, Ill., there is a wonderful freak of nature. D. F. nere is a wondertul freek of nature. D. F. Beauman, proprieter of the Maple Grove stock farm, and one of the largest stock breeders in Southern Illinois, has a full-blooded short horn cow that gave birth to a two-headed bull calf recently. The heads are perfectly developed, and are on two separate necks. The lusus naturæ has four ears, four eyes, two mouths and two bongues. The heads are well developed in all respects, and it is curious to see them move as if by separate impulses. This double beaded freak of nature is sound in body and perfectly formed, and, seemly, is hearty and strong.

UTILIZING SOLAB HEAT.-Professor Morse, of salem, Mass., has devised a simple stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat. It con-sists of a shallow box, having a bottem of corsists of a shallow box, having a bostem of cor-ruprized iron and a glass top. This device is placed outside the building, so that the sun can ahine directly into it. The rays pass through the glass, and are absorbed by the metal. heating it to a high temperature, and warming the air of the box. The air, which on sunny days rises to a temperature of ninety degrees, F., is conveyed into the room which is to be heated.

FORCE WASTED BY NATURE.—It has been es-timated that an average of five feet of water falls annually over the whole earth. Suppose tails annually over the whole earth. Supplies that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet in every minute, or about 300,000,000 horse-power constantly exerted. Of this great energy a very areal water that runs DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE amall part is transferred to the waters that runs back through rivers to the sea, and a sull smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space.

> ELECTRIC FIRE INDICATORS -- Electric heat indicators, consisting of thermometers incased and protected by iron tubes, provided with platinum wires, and connected with a system of electric bells and indicators on deck, are the electric bells and indicators on deck, are the latest invention for proventing spontaneous combustion among ship cargoes. Should any undue heat arise in any part of the cargo, the mercary in the thermometers will rise, make contact with the platinum wire, and give an insuantaneous alarm on deck, indicating at the same time the exact epot where the heat exists.

No one knows better than those who have used Carters Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspensia, dizziasse, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Oar able contemporary, the Catholic Mirror depiores the lack of pulpit elequene- and asks :- "Why is there such a want of eloquence? This is a question that is frequently heard but seldom acrowired. The priesthood in this country is resculted largely from the rank in whose veins flows the blood of a race noted for its natural oratorical gifts. And yet a preacher of more than ordinary power is the exception. What is the reason? This lack of evidence is one of the most iruitfal sources of anfavorable comment among all classes in the Oburer. In much of the preaching heard in our churches there is a very perceptible absence of shat warman that we have a right to expect from these who have been commissioned to spread the trath. Instead of the fire of zual that should give such significance to the language of she divinely authorized preachers of the Word, it too frequently happens that the discourse is a cold, unaffecting, unimpressive collection of pictitudes and generalisies, indifferently dr-livered. The text is all right and the matter instructive enough, but the manuar is so tiladapted to the cause that it is productive of



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-I recommend it as superior to any prescription Known to me." H. A. ARGHER. M. D., gestion, Without injurious medication. 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENERAL PURPOSE ANIMALS AND FOWLS.

Our agricultural exchanges have a great deal

to say about general purpose stock. The following list is a good one, and can hardly be improved upon:

Aroyed upon: Horses—The Cleveland Bay. Cattle—The Devon. Sheep—The Merino. Hogs—The Jersey Red, Dogs—The English Fox Terrier. Chickens—The Plymouth Rock. Turkeys—The Bronze. Ducks—The Pekin. Gases—The Pekin.

Geese-The Toulouse.

VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES. The committee on vegetables of the New Jer-

lowing as being best for general cultivation : Crown Jewel potato : Triumph; Minnesota and Evergreen sweet corn : Rosy Gem and White Strassburg radishes : California Cream lettuce : Eclipse beet : American Wonder and Bliss' Abundance Peas : Rochester tomato : Emerald Gem, Princess and Early Improved Hackensack muskmelon, and true white-seeded Ice Cream watermelon.

LIQUID SMOKE,

Amos Miller writes to the Country Gentleman regarding an article advertised as liquid smoke, used in lieu of the smoking process in curing meat :

If the inquirer will ask any reliable druggies for pyroligneous acid he will probably receive the desired information. Simply paint or wash the acid, with a common paint brush, once or twice: hang up to dry, and the work is done. A good substitute for the smoking pruces, with much less labor. It is not expensive, I peak from experience.

THE POULTRY YARD.

In view of the fact that I am so often asked what I feed my fowls to make them loy, I will say, that it is more in the breed than in the food, which often should take more time than I can spare to give them. This many will doubt. I will give my way of raising breeding strains. First purchase from reliable breeders either eggs or birds We prefer eggs, and it is not necessary that you pay from \$3 to \$5 per sitting. If you deal with a reliable boredar, you will get as good eggs for \$2 as you will for \$5 You should have your chicks hatched by the 1st of May and by no means in an incubator.

As soon as your pullets begin to lay, which should be as early as December. take a purch and punch a hole in the web of the right foot of bhose that lay in December, and in the left web of those that do not lay until January ; the balance discard. Select a cockerell that is lively and pays most attention to hang. He will crow often and his general make up is rather reund and full, and he will very likely bu a little usdersize, showing that he has beed back after his mother rather than sire.

You should not raise any chickens from them

well fed, will show more gain for their feed than they will when older. We do not believe in feeding straw mainly for any stock. If it must be fed, however, let something that has its full growth be put on such fare as subjects its owner

to least loss. In the country the hens usually have a spell of laying after the fall butchering. There is considerable offal about the pig that is worth more for the heus to peck at than anything else. Such offal can generally be procured of a slaughtering establishment at a little more than its manurial value after it has been passed through the poultry. Blood especially makes very rich manure, on account of the nitrogen that it contains.

Horse manure heats rapidly, and even in the very coldest weather the heap outside the stable door will be found warm enough to melt the door will be found warm enough to melt the snow that falls on it. It is rich in ammonia, especially if the horse has been grain fed. If the manure is left in the stable, and the latter is unventilated, there is not only waste of amm-onia, but the horse's health is injured. Many horses are made blind from wastage of ammonia in their stables. in their stables.

Calves are good milkers for themselves, but they do not milk for the good of the cow. A skilful milker after the call has done its best will got a little. This is the "stripping" and the richest milk the cow secrets. Leave this in the bag, and the cow begins to dry off. The first milk of a milch cow is good for nothing ex cept to feed the calf. Yet few calves need what a good, well fed cow will secrets. Yet all this should be milked out clean.

Ferret breeding is a new and highly profit-ble branch of farming in Australia and New Zealand. One firm that has commenced the business on a large scale has contracted to supply 14,000 ferrets per annum for three years to the Government at 7s 6d, per head, the creatures being delivered when they are three months old. This stud consists of 200 ferrets, and thirty rabbits and the milk of three cow are required every day for their food.

A considerable number of the matrimonial prizes of England have fallen to American women, and the same thing has happened in other European countries. Forty five of the most distinguished Frenchmen have chosen American brides. In Icaly there are eigh American princesses, two duchesses, seven marchionesses, twelve countesses and one baronees. American women may also be found sharing titles in Russia, Germany, Austria and

Portugal. It is natural to build the house on an elevated position, as being more sightly. Except for the drainage however, elevation is less advantageous than it may seem. It bec mes a positive disadvantage on the farms where the barns and abter buildings are necessarily placed near the house. To draw all the products of a farm up a hill to store them is an unnecessary increase of

it is certain that it draws on the body for much nervous strongh, and is inconsistent with active exercise. Work is good to insure health, but bard working of any kind immediately after eating is had for the digestive organs. Most Saventh errondlesment ; 1800 a year to the

A BARREL OF WHISKEY.

A drayman rolled forth, from his cart to the street, A red-beaded barrel. well bound and complete ;

And on it red letters, like forked tongues of

flame, Emblazoned the grade, number, quality, fame, Of this world-renowned whiskey from some-body's saill

Who arrested the grain on the way to the mill.

So there shood the barrel delivered, but I o Could see that a shadow was hovering nigh-A sulphurous shadow, that grew as I gazed, To the form of Mephisto. Though corely amazad,

I ventured to question this imp of the realm Where Vice is the pilot, with Crime at the

helm, And asked him politely his mission to name, And if he was licensed to retail the same Identical barrel of whiskey which he Was fondly surveying with demon-like glee.

" Oh I never handle the stuff." he replied.

My partner's good morals are trusted and tried ; Mayhap, peradventure, you might wish to lock At the invoice complete—I will read from this book.

You will find that the barrel contains something more

Than forty-two gallons of whiskey galore.' A barrel of curses, a barrel of blows !

A barrel of curses, a barrel of clows : A barrel of tears from a world weary wife; A barrel of sorrow, and barrel of strife; A barrel of trouble by evil beset, A barrel of all unavailing regret; A barrel of crime and a barrel of pain ; A barrel of hopes ever blasted and vain ; A barrel of falsehood, a barrel of cries That fall from the maniac s lips ere he dies ; A barrel of poison of this nearly full-That shatters the nerves-makes the intellect dull;

A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight; A barrel of terrors that grow with the night ; A barrel of hunger, a barrel of groans, A barrel of orphans' most nitiful moans : barrel of sorpents that hiss as they pass From the head on the liquor that glows in the

glass; My barrel 1 my treasnro 1 I bid thee farewell-Thou'lt sow the toul seed that is reaped down in hell !"

MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS.

To avoid indulging in the wretched habit of snoring, keep awake.

A blacksnake whip, properly applied, never falls to act as a strong stimulant.

To bring out a free perepiration wear an overcoat during the month of July.

Persons sulleted with aching teeth should visit a dentist and obtain a now set.

Sufferers from cold fast have been known to obtain relief by putting them near the stove,

 ISSS-Winter Arrangements-ISS9.
 This Company's Lines are composed of Doubled-on-gined, Ciyne-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in wat-rtight compartments, are unsurpressed for strenkth, speed and contorly a c fitted up with all the redern the provements that procleed experience can suggest, and heve made the fasters time on necord. Following ore the names of the Steam ers, the r tennage and Commanders:-Acadiry, 931, Cup. E. McGrath Assyrian, 3970, Capt. John Bentley; Austrian, 2408 uenos Ayrean, Capt. J. Scott; Canadian, 2006, Capt. John Kerr; Carthaginian, 4214, Capt. A. McGrath ar22, 1000, Capt. John Bentley; Austrian, 2408 uenos Ayrean, Capt. J. Scott; Canadian, 2006, Capt. John Kerr; Carthaginian, 4214, Capt. A. McGrath ar23, Leux & Barret, ILN.R.; Oroan, 3458, Capt. C. J. Menzles; Greetan, 8614, Capt. C. E. Leffelinis; Hiberian, 2997, Capt. John Boart, L. Weenian, 2008, Capt. John Prance; Newfoundland, 916, Capt. C. Mylins; 2005, Capt. R. H. Hughes; Paristan, 5359, Capt. 3005, Capt. R. H. Hughes; Paristan, 5354, Clent. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.; Peruvian, 3034, Copt. J. G. tephen, 2005, Capt. R. H. Hughes; Paristan, 5354, Capt. W. Daizli, Prussia, SG30, Capt. J. Janes; Polynesian, 2008; Capt. Hugh Wyle, Fore-ranian, 4:04, Capt. W. Daizli, Prussian, SG30, Capt. J. Janes; Polynesian, 2008; Capt. John Park; Siberian, 36:44, Capt. M. Stattan, 4:376, Capt. Jaseph Ritchie; Farenatian, 3047, Cyst. Wm. Richardson; Secudinavian, 3008; Capt. John Park; Siberian, 36:44, Capt. M. P. Moore; W. Mersian 22:30, Capt. M. Still Scattan, 3007; Capt. John Park; Siberian, 36:44, Capt. M. P. Moore; W. Mastana 2007, Capt. Jaseph Ritchie; Farenatian, 3047, Cyst. Wm. Richardson; Scandinavian, 3008; Capt. John Park; Siberian, 36:44, Capt. M. P. Moore; W. Mersian 22:30, Capt. Moyle, The Steamers of the LivEErCOL MAIL LINE, sail-ing from Everpool on THURDAVS, from Portiand on THURDAVS, and from Hallfax un Saruday, Jan. 26 Capturday, Jan. 26 To bring a healthy color to the face draw on a hoot a couple of sizes to small for your foot. Ladics desiring the removal of superfluous hairs from their faces should go to a barber and get shaved.

Billousness, especially when caused by high living, may to remedied by living at a cheap bearding house.

Scarlet fever patients should go to the gulf cast for a change if they desire to change their fever to the general brand,

THE BENEFACTIONS OF A WEALTHY CATHOLIC LADY.

Thero died lately in Paria, the Duchers of Galiforn at the age of 73 years. Her liberal-tres in Frinces are estimated at 50,000,000 france, besides 40,000,000 france in Italy. Her father, the Marquis of Brignele Sale, was a Sardenian statesman. She morried the Duko Sardenian statesman. She morried the Dako a hill to store thein is also leas windswept, and as forests are cleared away this becomes an important advantege in locating buildings. The duchess devoted the interest and a con-Though digestion apparently requires nor ffort elderable portion of the principal to public objects. The Paris Univers, the Catholic organ, gives the following list of her deeds of

IMPURE WATER.

The growing popular knowledge of invisible impurities and the deepening impression upon the minds of people of the necessity of a pure water supply have caused a demand for a simple and convenient test. As yet there is no certain and reliable test by chemical analysie. The following tests are recommended

by the Engineering and Building Record :-Fill a perfectly clean quart bottle half full of water, cork and shake it ; remove the cork and see if any cdor can be detected at the mouth of the bottle. Oork the bottle again and put into a warm place for a few hours, or set into a pan of hot water for an hour. Shake, uncork and again test by smell. If an unpleasant or a faint or musty odor is perceptible, the water requires more minute investigation. The second simple test is to evaporate a quart of water to drynese in a new tin pan or cup, and note the character of the residue and what happens when it is strongly heated in a metal spoon. If the sediment left after evaporation is small, and on being burnt in a mental spoon gives rise only to such an oder as comes from burning vegetable matter, the water is not greatly contaminated with sewage. But if the sediment is in considerable quanity, dark in color, aud burns, giving off the peculiar odor of burning hair or other animal matter, then the water is foul."

ALD CHARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged, Free Catalogue, R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va

ALLANLINE



Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Neufoundland for the Contryance of the UANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888-Winter Arrangements-1889.

ILLITERCY IN EUROPE.-A writer in the Londun Figaro has by mathematical calculation dis-covered that only 13 per cant of the population covered unas only 13 per cant of the population of Great Britian are now illierate, but in Russia, Roumania and Servia 80 people out of every 100 can neither read nor write. In Spain the proportion of illiterates is 63 per cent, in Italy 48. Buc Great Britian is beaten by little Web proportion of interases is of per cent, in Italy 48. Buc Great Britian is beaten by little Hol-land, for of every 100 Dutchmen only 10 are un-able to read or write. A still more wonderful result is arrived at in Switzerland, where 25 result is arrived as in Switzenand, where 25 per cent is the highest illiverate proportion ; while in Germany the rate is only 1 per cent, and in Sweden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Denmark there is practically no one who cannot read and write.

SAWDUST AS A FUEL -- According to the Canadaian Manufactuer a new roheme of utiliz-ing the sawdust of the Ottawa River for the purpose of fuel is proposed. It is claimed that by a system of grinding the refuse into a uniform finences, mixing it with tar from the gas house and compressing the substance into cakes, nouse and compressing the substance into cakes, a fuel can be made in every way superior to soft coal for open fites. Sawdustrolls were common forty years ago in England and Scotland and were considered far abead of peat and grate fires. The cost of manufacturing this kind of fuel is merely nominal and it is expected that it who are rude to you. For remember that can be sold at a very much lower price than soft you abow courtesy to others, not because they The formation of a company to give the scheme practical effect is mooted.

FLOBIDA'S OBANGE CROP .-- The Florida or ange crop 1s estimated at 3,000,000 boxes, which a more than double the product of any previous

. Econ box holds, on an average, 100 or-

A PRIVATE WORD OF ADVICE.

little or no good effect whatever."

Why are some good people never able to get on with other good poople ? Evidently one or both parties have an obsourd corner or two to clean. Along with sterling virtues. and many good qualities, they may be too self-villed, opinionated, or have some unpleasant ord cranks and twists, or maybe they are what the Scotch cell "pernickety," too particular, having one or more small disagreeable ways and bothersome little formai rules of life, which are as unalterable at the laws of the Medes and Persians-things which are no groat harm in themselves, but which are a great bore to those who have to pat up with them, and especially to those who have to serve them. I believe f they had to stand the same thing from others they would find it about as irk: one as wraring a straight jacket. "Ob, woll," you say, "of course it isn't nice among our acquaintancer; but aren't servants hired to do our work ?" Certainly, but they are not hired to put up with your irri-The only preventive and has 18 to go indoors and shuthers, if the storm lasts a few hours, self in their place, and how would it feel to meekly bear it all? Remember, 'as ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Toat is the rule, and In its application the Bible draws no line where to atop; it includes all. By walking in an atmosphere of Christian politeness, in-

stead of kooping ourselves and others in hot water, we shall find that with fow exceptions we can get on smoothly with others; or, "with what measure ye metr, it shall be measured to you again "--not a doubt of

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Never be discouraged by trifles If spider breaks his thread twenty times he will mend it as often. Perseverance and patience will accomplish wonders.

Ingratitude is a deadly weed, not only posioning in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fortid vapours.

Politeness is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while opposite quality exercises as quick a prejudice againas him.

" My boy," said a father to his young son, 'ireat everybody with politeness, oven those are gentlemen, but becuse you are one."

Strive to impress on your children that the only disgrace attaching honoat work is the disgrace of doing it hadly.

the first year, wait until they are grown. You chould not allow your breeding hens to set at all. The second fall punch the right web of left foot of December layers, and left web on left foot of January layers. The balance discard, as well as all the cocks, except the one you selected for a breader. Now the next spring you should begin early to raise chicks, and raise as many as you can, the more the better, pro-vided that they are liberally cared for and

you do not overslock. You should now select your best laying hen from which to raise your cockerels. Sile should be rather equire built, broad back, and cather masculino in appearance. Raits cocker-ris from no other hen, and do not raise pullets from her; but from your other best laying hens, and thus proceed year by year. selecting your cockerel every year, and from your best laying hens, being sure that he has bred back after his mother, which you soon learn to decide.

You will need to introduce new blood about every three years, which do through your heas and never through the cocks, as your laying force is largely concentrated in him, and you must not let it out by changing etock in him. Procure a setting or two of ergs, as above, and proceed as before; except the cock, save none from them until the blood comes through your own cockeral as above.

By pursning this plan your stock will gradually improve year by year. It matters not what breed you may use, this system will improve their laying abilities, and you need not bother the various egg nostrums that are being so exbensively advertused throughout the country, which if they possess the qualities ascribed to them no square man would want to give to his breeding atock. Breeding stock must be treated as near natural as may be, and no breeder should be patronized who feeds chemicals to make his hens lay.-Dr. Corya in E. change.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES.

Among the rarest fowls now seen, bred pure. and one of the best all-round fowls for the farm, are the Dominiques. They are hardy, of good constitution, excellent forsgers, prolific in eggs, and of fine flesh. They are, more-over, hardsome fowls when bred true. The plumage is a soft shading of slate-blue upon a light-colored under-surface, banding the body in narrow lines, with fine pencilings of the smallest feathers. The feet, legs and bill should be bright yellow or buff. The combs of the males are single or rose, but the rose comb is preferred .- Prairie Farmer.

GENERAL NOTES.

A well kept gate is a great convenience and saves many times its cost if the farmer counts his own time as valuable, and has to use the gate often. But gates do not keep themselves in order. One that has been neglected and off its hinges may be less easy to go through than the pair of bars that it has superseded.

Heaps of coarse manure may be reduced quickly to good condition for use by liberal applications of quicklime. It will naturally be accompanied by great losses of armonis if the neaps are not covered with dry earth. If this is done no harm will result, provided the lime and manure heaps are where their decomposition will not set fire to farm buildings.

Though milk is a liquid, it contains not only more in quantity, but more valuable in quality of nutrition than grass, roots or green fodder of almost any kind. When the milk sours, its ourd becomes visible, and thus its solidity is made apparent to the eye. Curd is not easily digest ible, and there are many delicate stomscha with which milk in any state does not agree.

The old-fashioned practice of wintering calfs at the straw stack, with only an occasional feed of corastalks or hey, is westeful, 'Young stock.

rural travellers with something akin to amazehard or soft, but it actually improves it, rolling is and making is hard, smooth and firm. And, moreover, the load is drawn with greater ease. The field work the advantage is equally great. The wheels do not sink through an ordinary sed. and very little in a stubble, while two horses will draw 3,000 pounds of manure upon freshly plowed land with four-inch tires to the wheel, when they would be stalled with 1,5000 pounds npon 11 inch wheels,

The phenomenon of "freezing dry" is familiar to every bousewife, as it is to every farmer. In the coldest weather some evaporation is all the time going on. Coarse woollen garment will often freeze dry more quickly than they will organ increase ury more quickly than they will dry in a moderalely warm room. Freez ing expands the woollen texture. Every part-icle of moisture becomes a finke of nee or snow in the cloth. If then this is exposed to wind, the change of dry air constantly growing dam per by contract with the frazes cloth dries it out very rapidly. Sometimes in long continued cold weather soil exposed to fibre winds dries out so as to kill winter wheat, the leaves of

die. Livery men racely get rich. They seem to hard to keep it busy enough to earn its keep hot bith and they all recovered. and loss of interest on its cost and depreciation. For a national suffering from Ib costs a good deal to keep buggies, and other appurtenances of a livery stable in good order for use. There are other risks also. Horses let out to strangers, as many must be, are overdriven, and often made practically worthless. Only the wealthy in cities can keep their own horses and carriages, and they usually find that norses and carriages, and they usually find that it more for show than for real practical service. The free use of horses for a ride is therefore a luxury which farmers may enjoy more frequently than men with far greater capital in cities.

First Russian Subject--- "In a recent railway accident the Czar's dog was killed, but look glad the people will say it is because the Czar's favorite dog was killed ; if we look sorry they will say it is because it was the dog and not the Czir that was killed. Either way we are lost. See you later in

A writer on Domestic connomy, in giving instructions for keeping eggs fresh, says: "Lay with the small end down." He does

The Worst Always Happens .-- "I'm so sorry you spilt the ink," said the poet's wife, "Has it gone over your poem?" "No" returned the poet, sadly, "It went over my postage stamps."

Mr. Clarence Knowles and a friend were walking along when they passed a shoe-maker s shop, over which was the name. "A, Sherry." "Good name that," said Mr. Knowler, "for a cobbler,"

eating is bad for the digestive organs. Most Seventh errordiesment ; £800 a year to the GLASGOW LINE. animals when they got a full meal lie down and sleep until it is digested. Man does not do this, her own parish; for the Brignole-Galliera muscum, near the Trocadere, £350 060; for the rown basis in dy-p-ptic and nervous. The more perves in animal has the the constant of the the the steep until it is digested. Man does not do this, her own parish; 1230 a year to the poor of bence overheating makes him dy-p-ptic and muscum, near the Trocadere, 1350 000; for nervous. The more perves an animal has the the creation of the orthogonal table. .2560,000 ; for the support of that institution, A three or four-inch tire is looked at by many | £400.000 ; for the building of three working class lodging houses in Paris, £80 000. To ment, remarks the Times. And yet such a tire not only does not damage a read, whether it is to the present Pape, £100,000; to build two Glaggious, and at all outlength of the present Pape, £100,000; to build two Glaggious, and at all outlength of the present Pape, £100,000; to build two

ncopitale, £380,000. The duchess had an iden that it was insulting the poer to ask them to live in meanly constructed almohousee. She therefore, crosted palaces for them, The different sylume as Moudon command the fineet views the environs of Foris, and are on the verge of a forest. The inmates or jay spacious lodginco, that are at once comfortable and handomo. When the suchess was in the woman's ward of her asylum for uged people, on the the opening flay she said: "At the rate at which my fortune is going, I shall soon he qualified to come and live here. If I do come I shall make humility my rule and choose the plaintst lodging."

MEDICAL NOTES,

Recent experiments have changed the old theory an to the best methods of treating frost bites. A physician freze sixty dogs which are all the time giving off some moisture into a condition of completely suspended and mation. Twenty of these were treated by the which the roots must replace or the plant must usual method of gradual resuscitation in a cold room, but fourteen periahed. Twenty charge high prices for brief use of horse and more were treated in a warm room, and eight buggy; but the horse is often idle, and it is died. The romaining twenty were put into a more were treated in a warm room, and eight

For a patient suffering from rheumatism, free vantilation without draughts should be secured, and the temperature kept between sixty sight and soveaty. The palient should be clothed in flannel, and lie between wollen blankets. His covering should be light, as unneccessory weight will add to the pain in the inflamed joints. Milk with selizer water or lime water pre-eminently meets the requirements as the principal articles of dist during the active period of the disease. Those who are habituated to the use of stimulants should not be entirely deprived of them.

A popular belief exists to the effect that the Czar escaped. Shall we look glad or the liver, being a heavy organ, tends to press sorry in public ?" Second Subject-"If you upon the other abdominal viscera when a person lies on the left side. At any rate more persons probably sleep on the right side than' on the left, as experience and Noso-vith's statistics show. The author in guestion believes also that the posture in sleep in fluences the extension of a bronchitis. He found, for example, that in 235 cases referred to, all of whom had this disorder, in 97 it was left-sided, in 72 right-sided, and in 66 on both sides. He thinks that the prepon derance of the bronchitis on the left side was due to the fact that there was a greater erpansion of this side during sleep, and conse-quently, a greater ingress of cold air or of the morbific particles causing the disease.

The woman who screams when it thunders, and is straid of a mouse, will unfinchingly tackle a crying baby while its father is haste ning to get under cover.

Ethelberta in the carriage : O Tom, let us jump-quick. Tom leisurely : "Twould only be the trouble for nothing. We shall be thrown out in a minute.

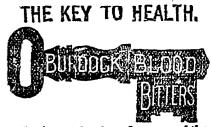
At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Kallway train from the west.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL 17.4 HALIFAX

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via et John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched from Halifax :

Cabin, \$20.00. Intermediate, \$15.00. Steerage, \$6.00

•	HiternianAbout Feb. 4
. 1	hiberianAbout Feb. 4
;	The steamers of the Glargow, Londonderry and Fhil- adelphia revice are intanded to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glaggow. From Philadelphia
2	Manitoban



Unlocks bil the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry ingoft gradually without weakening the ystem, all the impurities and foul system, all the impurities and four humors of the scretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Storach, curing Billousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constination, Dryness of the Skin, I ropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jauntice, Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-cral Debility; all these and many other airollar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BUTTERS.

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In all the world OPIUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Slephens there is but one OPIUM Emergy nover fails, and no ure oute for the OPIUM Emergy nover fails, and no We have eared more than 14,000 each. No other treatment were eared more than 14,000 each. No other treatment were eared more than 14,000 each. No other treatment this, and write to the W. Senth Party Co. Lechanon, Ohlo.

N OTICE.—The testamentary executors and adminis trators of the estate left by the late Hen. Jean Louis Beaudry, to the children issue of his marriage with Dame Thereas Valles, his wife, by his solemn will of Dec. 29, 1861, and by his codicil of Sept. 14, 1875, Ant. O. Broussean, notary, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session; for a bill to enlarge their powers and attributes in order to bave the emire execution of the said will, and to see to the replacing of one another in case of death-on payment of the actual debts by arrangement with the parties in-terested. Thusly, in order to authorize them to sell or transfer all or any part of the immoveables of the said estate upon notice being given the family duly called together.

together. ROUER ROY, J. O. AUGER: HERCULE BEAUDRY, Testamentary executors and adminiat rators of the estate of the lato Hon. J. L. Beaudry. 20.6

not specify whether this direction is for the hon or the housewife.

Siberia.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



8

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low teet, short weight, slum or phosphase powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N X.



Denis Tobin, the Kilconaly Moonlighter Takes the Stand.

INFORMER FARRAGHER'S EVIDENCE

Pretty Testimony by Vagabonds into a deep magnitic sleep. He became per-and Scoundrals. and Scoundrals.

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- When the Parnell commission assembled to-day Sir Charles Russel said that owing to the publication of a later paragraph in the Sheffield Telegraph, and to save time he would not press his application for a writ against that paper. Justice Hannen expressed gestification at this action from the connecl and exid he hoped no fresh application of a similar nature would be made as he had thoroughly defined the principles which govern newspapers in commenting on the caso.

A man named Farragher deposed that Arcabishop Walsh in Mr. Davitt's presence had advised him not to pay his rent and that he (Farraghes) was evicted. He was alter-wards smployed in the offices of the Dublin brauch of the Lengue. Witness also testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained cheques from Mr. Patrick Egan to Mullett, the Invincible.

Farragher testified that Arthur O'Connor. member of Parliament for East Donogal, helo an important post in the Lasgue. Mezers. Davitt, Sexton and Harrington were mem bers of the executive. Witness lodged with Weldon who had been tried for the murde of young Castlereagh. Weldon afterward went to Manchester, having a cheque for his expenses drawn on the Hibernian back. Nally used to visis the League rooms.

A PARNELLITE PROTEST. Sir Charles Russell protested against this evidence. He stated that Naily was under going a sentence, and he objected to any enquiry being made into the circumstances of order to damage members o

Times, said he and Attorney-General Webster had concluded that the speeches produced in court were an important point in the evidence and should be read. The reading of the speeches occupied the time of the court until it adjourned.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

THE MISSION OF RICHMOND. . (TRUE WITNESS Correspondence.)

This mission, which was formerly united with Napanee, has recently been annexed to the mission of Kead, Northern Tyendinaga, by His Lordship Bishop Cleary. Formerly there was Mass only once a month, but now Mass will be celebrated every second Sunday and probably in summer when the roads are good, every Sanday. The new partor of Richmond, the Rev. Father McCarthy, is young and vigorous and a very active and zealous priest and great things are hoped for under the new order of things. At a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's the follow-ing resolution of thanks to the Bishop was

seconded by James Blute, jr., and Revolved,-That the marked thanks of the

congregation are due and hereby tendered to on Right Reverend Fasher in God the Lord Bishop of K ugston, for having so graciously received the deputation sent from this mission, and for his kindnes in granting the petitions we humbly laid before him. And we beg to assure his Lordship that his spiritual children in this mission will always exhibit trial. due tilial chedience and reverence to his I to Lordship, and the pastors whom in the Providence of God he has placed in charge of this mission. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Lordship.

HYPNOTISM IN BERLIN.

AMUSING EXPERIMENTS WITH A SUBMISSIVE SUBJECT OF THE MAGNETIC FOWER.

At a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society Professor Virchow introduced a French physician, Dr. Feldmann, who made some ex-periments in hypnotism. A young man named Garrick offered himself as a medium, says the London News. After a few seconds of the usual manipulations the medium f.ll

In his state of "enggestion" Dr. Feldmann showed the influence of various medicaments on the medium, who took quinine for sugar, smacking his lips with enjoyment, and he believed ammonia to be perfume and smelt at it for some time. Immediately afterward, following the will of the doctor, he showed the usual abhorrence of these bitter and caustic substances. With the same success he ats a iemon for an appla. A piece of cucumbar held on his forehead had a singular eff-ct The medium bent his body far backward and had to be held on his chair.

A magnet caused a dreamy state, during which the medium related his impressions as | Health Intellectual paraults, like studies of to events in the street, in which he believed the scholary profession, when coupled with himself to be. Then the medium obeyed the temperate and moral habits of life, brighten

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

will of the doctor in various ways, shovelling snow, skating, falling and rising again with one jump at the doctor's suggestion, and finally took a pocketbook by force out of Pro-fresor Virchow's pockets. He was then ordered by Dr. Feldmann to reseat himself and soon woke out of the hypnotic sleep, remembering nothing of what had happened. Two young physiolans than spoke, declaring that such experiments were without scientific basis. They believed the "suggestions" to be probably genuine, but as to the other experiments, especially the effect of medicines and the magnet, they thought they needed careful examination.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Poets and orators have exhausted the lan-

HEALTH HINTS.

Sec. Same

Pleasant conversation is a unfailing help to digestion. Don't unload your griefs and cares at the dinner table.

If you are bandling money, do not put a piece in your mouth; most loathsome diseases can be conveyed in this manner, and some times have been.

Though milk is a liquid, it is not always a good article to relieve thirst. It will satisfy hunger, but even with infants an occasional drink of water will relieve the thirst that milk cannot relievo.

The hands touch many things, and are exposed to more; and can easily convey the germs of infectious disease. Clean hands are the safest always, even though it is a little trouble to keep them clean.

Don't run when you can get there in time by walking. A man can walk farther and longer than he can run, and get there quicker -if he has any distance to go-and with less injury to health and strength.

Daring the seventeenth century the average man only lived 24 years, in the eighteenth century the average was increased to 29 years, in the present it is 49. So much doubtless for the good effect of sanitation.

Dr. Beveridge, of the British navy, suggests an easy method for the removal of foreign hodies-as pieces of mest-in the throat. It is simply to blow forcibly in the ear. It is an easy plan to try, and whether it will succeed or not can only be decided by

It is not always the prosy preacher that makes the sleepy hearer; it is lack of proper ventilation, rendering the air impure and obusing drowsiness and stopor. How many churches are so arranged as to allow 3,000 cubic feet of pure air per hour to everyone in the audience ?

Excessive sweating in the armpite-a great annoyance to some ladies-may be rendered less offensive by a salicylic or boracic acid ointment (half drachm of powder to an ounce of vaseline). Starch powder may be used, and a pad of absorbent cotton can be worn with great benefit.

In guarding the bealth of the eye in school the fellowing points should be observed : Light soundant, but not dezzling, coming from the left and rear of the scholar; the book to be held nearly at right angles to the line of sight ; distance of book from sys about fifteen inches; frequent rest of eyes by looking up ; posture erect ; clothing loose around the neck; good ventilation and comfortable temperature.

SECRETS IN THE FACE.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTENANCE REVEAL A MAN'S BUSINESS PURSUITS.

A man's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expression, at least so says a writer in the Herald of

the face and give a person a superior look Magnaimity of nature, or love of studies and broke up.

subject is to see a third class lawyer stalking around a police court looking wise as an owl. she died in March, 1869. The business makes the face, I say. There's the butcher's face. The seloon keeper's face the beggar's face, the ministerial face, the iswyer's face, the doctor's face, the boodlum's face all so distinct each from the other and singly, that I seldom fail to recognize those callings showing through the faces. And what city boy cannot recognize a gunuine farmer on the street as a farmer the moment he sees him.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Pellegrini, the famous caricaturist, is dead. Alexander Cabanel, the French painter, is dead.

Charles a here

Chas. A. B. Shepard, of the firm of Lee & Shepard, Boston book publishers, died Friday, aged 60. The death is announced of Wilhelm Schott, the German philologist and ethnolo-

gist, and of Prof. Karle Etzs. Mr. A. P. Macdonald, the well known Dominion contractor, and formerly member of West Middlesex in the Dominion house, died last night at his home on Rushelme road,

He was 76 years old. Rubert Steward Menzles, M.P. for East Perthabire, is dead. He was a Literia and and quality. Home Ruler. Mr. Menzies was only 32 and quality. Ruler. Several samples have been forwarded RYE.—Several samples have been forwarded to be the West. one choice lot Perthabire, is dead. He was a Liberal and a jority.

Madame Selina Delaro, a singer and the anthor of a number of plays, died suddenly of consumption at New York on Thursday, aged 37. Madame Delaro was born in Lon-October, 1879, as Carmen. In 1865 she married Isaac Belasco, but was divorced in 1879. Samuel M. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and ex-president of the Philadelphis, Williamton and Baltimore standard having transpired at \$2.20 and \$2.40 Railrond Company, died Thursday, aged 80. per bag. Granulated in barrels have been sold Mr. Feltov, in 1841, built a railway from at \$4.60 up to \$5.25.

Boston to Cambridge. He became superin-tendent of the Fitchburg in 1845 and held that office until he was elected president of the Philadelphia, Williamton and Baltimore in 1851. To Mr. Felton the oredit is given of enabling President Lincoln to pass through Baltimore on his way to his inauguration unrecognized. It was due to his foresight and

zeal also that the route to Washington by way of Annapolis was opened when Baltimore Commission. Sir William Buell Richards, ex-chief

justice of the Supreme court, died at his resiinnce at Ottawa last Saturday. He had been failing for a year past and was confined to his bed for the last few weeks. The remains will be taken to Brockville, his birthplace, for interment. The deceased justice was des-cended from an old Massachusetts family, a march of which took part into the United Empire Loyalist migration to Canada. The iuture chief justice was born at Brockville on May 2nd, 1815, and consequently was in May 2nd, 1815, and bor for Leeds in the Upper Canada Assembly from 1801 to 1804. Mr. Richards was edu-cated at Johnstown district grammar school, studied law with Mr. Andrew Norton Buell, Michaelmus term, 1837, being created a Queen's Counsel in 1850. He wes a member or Leeds in the Assembly from 1848 to 1853, member of the Execusive Connell of Canada

and Attorney General for Upper Canada, succeeding the late Hon. Robert Baldwin from Octobor, 1851, to June, 1853, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of ommon Pleas, being in 1873 promoted to be Chief Justice of that Court. In November, 1868, he was named Chief Justice of Ontario, and in 1875 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which post he resigned several years since owing to ill health. He was arbitrator on behalf of Ontario for the settlement of the Northwestern Houndary of the Dominion from 1874 to 1876, and was Deputy-Governor of Canada during the absence of the Earl of Dufferin in British Columbia from July 29 to October 23, 1876. He married in 1846, Miss Muirpead, of Niagara;

OUR FOREIGN COUSINS.

week. This market continues quist, with prices nominalas follow: Manitoba No. 1 \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2 do., \$1.18 to \$1.20; Oavada red winter \$1,15 to \$1,17; do. spring, \$1.14 to \$1.-15; White winter \$1,18 to \$1.20. Since our last report May wheat in Chicago broke away to 973c cash and 953c May, being a drop of 4c. OoRN. -Quiet and steady at 55c to 57c duty paid for No. 2 as to quantity, No. 4.52c 55c duty vaid.

PEAS .- The market is the absence of busin is purely nominal at 72° to 76° per 66 lbs. Sales in the Stratford district have been made at 59° to 60c per 66 lbs.

OsTS .- The market is easy. Sales in this market were reported at 35c to 36c in car lots on track. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,-There is no change in

this article and prices are quoted steady at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs, MALT.—\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity

to this market from the West, one choice lot being held at 70c, but buyers' views are lower, and in absence of business we quote nominally 65c to 70c.

BABLEY .- There has again been some enquiry for American account, and we learn of sales in Untario for Montreal account of No. 1 Toronto don, England, and first appeared on the stage in Jacuary, 1870, at the Lyceum theatre in "Chilperic." She made her American debut at the Academy of Music, New York, in Outwird at disc being quoted at 65c to 70c for good to choice lots, feed qualities being reported at 45c to 50c. lots, feed qualities being reported at 45c to 50c. OATMEAL, & O.-As an instance of the wide difference existing in the quality of catmeal offered for sale on this market we may mention that car lots of granulated have been sold lately at \$2.30 to \$2.60 per bag, sales of ordinary

at \$4 60 up to \$5.25. BUCKWHEAT.-Good dry buckwheat fit for milling has been sold at 57c to 60c per bushel, whilst inferior to fair has been placed at 52c ta 55c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- Dealers have reported a few more sales during the week at \$17 for job-bing lots of Montreal short cut mess pork, round lots being quoted of \$16.50 to \$16.75. Chicago short cut clear is in fair demand, and sales are was closed by the riot of April. 1861. Mr. reported at \$16.25 to \$16.50 as to lot. Western Felton was a member of the Hoosac Tunnel and Canadian laid in pails is quoted at \$30 to 10c. Chicago mees pork is justed at \$16.00 the sale of a lot of old mess being reported at \$15. 50. Several sales of green flanks and hams have been made at 9c, whilst shoulders have been sold at 6c to 6gc as to quantity and

difficult to effect, even though car lots are offered at fully 25c per 100 lbs below our last quota-sions. Quite a few are being offered from the sions. Quite a few are being offered from the West at the induce business. The return to mild weather has again affected the market and the late Judge Mallock, of Brockville and, adversely, buyers being afraid to operate. We was called to the bar of Uoper Canada in grote car lots \$6 75 to \$6 85, with smaller lots selling slowly at about \$7 to \$7.10. A car load was reported at \$6.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts for the past weel 417 packages, against 499 do. for the week previous. The few lots of butter that have recently goue forward to the English market consisted of Eastern Townships and Morrisburg costing 20c to 22c. This has been the result of quite a Additional states of the years have been shipped from Datada during the past faw weeks Thera is nevertheless plenty still left home requirements, and so there would be if we shipped a few more thousand packages. A lot of fine Western is class of goods is is rather south the south of the sou class of roofs is rather scarce and quoted at 1710 to 18c :-- Creamery, finesr, 25c to 26c ; do.

Washington Territory and New York State hops, as brewers claim that the quality of Caradian hops offering are not good enough for their requirements. Still we learn of the sale of two lots of 5 and 7 bales at 190 and 21c re-spectively. Some holders, however, are asking higher figures. A small lot of Canadian was also sold at 18c, but the quality was below find. A lot of Washington Territory hops of very choice quality was placed at 28% laid down here, two paid. Old Canadian are quoted at 6c to 10c. HAY —The market during the last few days has ruled very quiet, and S14 is said to he the outside orice for No. 1 in the market to day although \$15 was obtained for a car a few days ago. A telegram from Toronto reports No. 1 hay offering there at \$14 per ton in car lots, so that prices in the West are at low as they are here. Advices from Boston alsoreport a decline of \$1 per ton. Here we quote No. No.

1018. So that prices in the west are at low at they are here. Advices from Boston altoreport a decline of \$1 per ton. Here we quote No. 1 \$13,50 to \$14, No. 2 \$12,50 to \$13, inferior grudes \$11 to \$12.

ASHERS. — First pots, \$4 to \$4.05 per 100 lbs, and seconds, at \$3.55. Sales to day of firits at \$4.. 023

FRUITS &c.

APPLES.-The local trade has not yetfelt the APPLES.—The local trade has not yet felt the effects of the improvement in England, and this market will have to be relieved of large quantities of apples before it sympathizes with the market on the other side. It appears that more frozen apples were put into shore here than was generally supposed, and on that so-count Western consigners may be prepared to meet some pretty severe losses. Sales of frozen stock are reported at S5 to S1 per bbl. one lot of very poor stock going at 25c per bbl. Sound stock are reported at 50 to 51 per obl. one for of very poor stock going at 25c per bbl. Sound stock are celling at \$1 to \$1.50 for ordinary quantities, and in a small way at \$1 50 to \$2 quantities. duantities, and in a clush way at 01 to 52, single barrels of extra choice Kings or Spice being quoted at \$2.25 to \$2 50.

EVAPOBATED APPLES,-The market is dull at 71c to 8c ALMERIA GRAPES.-Quieb, \$3.50 to \$3 per keg

as to quality. CRANBERRIES.—The market is dull at \$1 to \$6 per bbl for frozen and \$9 to \$12 for fancy No. 1 unfrozen.

COCOANOTS -- Market steady at \$5 to \$5 50 per bag of 100. PINE APPLES .- Sales are reported at 30c

each. ORANGES .- Meesina are now coming forward

ORANGES. — Meesina are now coming forward and selling at \$2 to to \$2.50 per box; Floridas are selling at \$2 50 to \$3.50 as to quality; Pal-ermo in cases[\$4; Valencia, \$5 to \$5.50, LEMONS. — Palermo, \$2.25 to \$3. DOTATORS. - Tubers are arriving from points east as well as west, and prices are easier, sales of car lots being reported at 50c to 55 per bag of 60 lbs, smaller lots selling at 60c to 75c per bag as to quality.

bar as to quality. ONIONA — Spanish onions are easier and lower at 50c to 75c per crate. Canadian reda and yellows are reported all the way from 90c to \$1.50 per bbl wingle fancy bbls of yellow be-ing reported up to \$2.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET BEPOST.

The receipts of horses for week ending January 26th 1888, were as follows : 249 horses ; left ary 20ph 1005, were as follows: 249 norses ; left over from providus week, 25; total for week, 274; shipped during week, 117; sales for week, 28; left the city, 97; on hand for sale and shippent 32. Trade during the week was fair prices ranging from \$80 to \$150 each. Pro-pects for the coming week look well, as there are a number of American buyers in town. We have been advised of three loads of choice horses coming from the west.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST.

There was a tair demand for export stock but the supply was limited. We quote the following as being fair values: Export good average, 4c to 44c. Butchers', good average, 32c to 4c; do., medium, & to 32c; do., culls, 2 to 3c; hogs, 5c to 51c; sheep, 3c to 32c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

arts, will make a bright, giad face ; but contrary to this, a man may have a face that does not please anybody, because of a love of self to the exclusion of all others, notwithstanding his learning and worldly shrewdness. Soldiers get a hard, severe look, uverworked leborer constantly look tired, reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians look studious, judges become grave, even when off the Bench ; the man who as had domestic trouble looks all

An example of the ludicrous side of this

o crime Parliament, who, it was alleged, associated with him. The court decided that the evidence con-

cerning Nally was admissible. Sir Charles said that the Nally under dis-onssion was not "Ssrao" Nally, but another Nally whom Mr. Parnell had thunked for his services to the League.

Farragher further stated he had seen Messre Parnell and Sexton attend meetings of the League as mounders of the executive.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times produced a report of a speech made by Mr. Parnell at the League convention of Cartlebar, in which Mr. Parneli strongly commended Nally for rendering important service to the League.

LONDON, January, 23 -Before the Parnel commission to-day, Denis Tobin deposed that he was a member of the Kilconsty band of moonlighters. He said that when the members of the band were sworn the leader told them that by order of the League tenants who division receiving orders from a captain, who also furnished the men with arms. The arms were hidden when not in use. The Moon-lighters were paid for committing outrages. raid on the cattle of an obnoxious farmer, and at another time they got 7s 61 each for slaughtering cattle on Miss Thompson's farm.

Tobin recounted a succession of similar misdeeds in which he took part, detailing them without exhibiting the smallest sign of regret. His evidence regarding Moonlighters differed from that of other informers, who have gene. rally described the raiders as fortuitous narelated groups. Totin alleges that the Karry moonlighters were an organized body working under recognized rules and with a specific constitution.

Cross-examined by Michael Davitt, the witness said that the raids were not made for the purpose of getting cheap beef. The were moonlight affairs, under order. He had been in prison for assault, but had never been convioted for theft. He was under police protection, but he denied that his evidence was the result of pelice suggestion.

LONDON, January 25.-Yesterday Inspector Rogers deposed that he searched the house of Mary O'Connor, secretary of the Ladies Land League, at Athlone, and found letters from Anna Parnell regarding the formation of a ladies branch for the relief of evicted tenants. Miss O'Connor's accounts disclosed expenditures for the defence of prisoners charged with outrages.

Sir Henry James announced that he intended to read extracts from the speeches. Sir Charles Russell wanted all of Mr. Parnell's speeches read, not extracts.

Justice Hannen, seeing that Sir Henry had a pile of speeches a foot high, entreated counsel to consider how to shorten the read-

ing. Sir Henry read extracts from a speech by

Mr. Biggar in October, 1880. Mr. Biggar said he would not have extracts. He was anxious to hear the whole speech, which was well worth hearing (langhter.)

Sir Charles emphasized Mr. Biggar's desire, and Sir Hunry acceded. After reading a while his voice failed, and he was relieved by Mr. Lockwood, of the Pernellite counsel.

The Parnell commission resumed work this morning. Sir Henry James, counsel for the

mage of eulogy in des conferred upon society by the Sisters of Charity. They are "heaven's messengers" to suffering humanity. They are the servants of the poor and suffering, and are equally at home in the schue!, the hospital and on the battle field. These wonderful women fear no danger. It is a fact well worth knowing that of the thirty-four women who have received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in France, twenty have been Sisters of Charity. All nonor to the daughters of St Vincent de Paul.

They are true heroines.

ENGLISH IMMORALITY.

The social condition of what are called the better classes" in England is in a wretched way from a moral standpoint. The records of the Divarce Court show that since the severance of marriage the was made lawful in 1859, there have been no less then 13 022 suits brought under it; and in 7,295-more than half-the court has put maid their rants were to be raided. The asunder those whom the Church alleged God Moonlighters were ranged in divisions, each had joined together. This is not a good showhad joined together. This is not a good show-ing for England. Worse still does it appear when the three decades of divorce are compared with each other. In the first, 1858 to lighters were paid for committing outrages. 1867, there were 2,187 applications for Witness said he received \$5 for making a divorce. In the second, 1868 to 1877, there were 3,273, an increase of about 50 per cent. In the third, 1878 to 1887, there were 4,761, an increase of about 75 per cent. In the next decade the increase will be, say the lawyers, fully 100 per cent. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in his efforts to abolish the courts of divorce.

A FEW CONUNDRUMS.

When is coffee like the earth ?--- When it is ground.

Why are the Highland regiments the great-est smokers in the world ?-Because every regiment has its pipes and each soldier has one claymore.

Why is a schoolmaster like a man who was formerly a carpenter ?-Because he is an explainer.

What is it you must keep after giving it to another ?-Your word.

When is new-mown hay like the moon ?-When it is on the wane.

Why is anything that is unsuitable like a dumb person ?--Because it won't answer. What belongs to yourself, and yet is used by everybody more than yourself ?- Your name

If I lend you five water-pitchers, why would it be right for you to claim them as your own ?-Because they are all ewers (yours).

GBAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS -Return of traffic for the week ending 19th January 1889. 1888. 1889. Passenger train earnings. \$96,539 92,788 93,90

Freight	6)	••	••	220,424	199,90
Total				\$316,963	\$286,689
100000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Тосгавае	for 188	39	••	\$30,274	

Servian authorities have decided to tax women's bustles, on the ground that they are luxaries.

NUT EASILY CRUSHED.

THE SUBLIME FAITH OF A MAN WHO HAS MET WITH EVERYTHING BUT DEATH.

"I have been shipwrecked, been baked in a railroad sociacest, and fired out of a foundry window by a boiler explosion. I was shot in the neck at Gottyeburg, suffered starvation in Libby Prison, fell overboard from a transport off Coalleston, and left four of my fingers in the mouth of a shark. I had my arns broken in two places in a New York riot, and stood on a barrel with a holter round my neck, in a Southern town at the outbrake of the great reballion from sunrise to sunset. I was buried under the ruins at San Francisco during an earthquake, and dug out after fity hours of imprisonment.

"I have been shot at three times, twice by lunatics and once by a highwayman. I was buried two days by a gas explosion in a mine, and narrowly escaped lynching last year in Arizona through mistaken identity. And though I am over fifty, and nearly lost the use of my right leg, have just had, as I understand, all my property, on which there was no insurance, destroyed by fire in a Western town; and the doctor in New York to whom I went last week for examination assures me that I will soon be bedridden from rheumatism, nevertheless," he added, cheerfully, "while I undoubtly have met some obstacles in the past, I still refuse to believe that luck is against me,"-Daylight Land.

USE,

As the use of electricity becomes more general there is increased curiosity to learn what it is, says the Electric Power. It is considered a mysterious force, because in its normal condition it cannot be seen. The wire which conveys the carrent gives no manifentrtion of the energy which is passing through it. Just us the post said :- "We take no note of time save from its loss ;" so with slee" tricity-t must be measured as it flies. It is true, however, that its laws are perfectly understood.

Is it necessary that we should know what it is? Nothing is more familiar to us than the action of gravitation. We know that it is the attraction of the earth. It holds the atoms of the earth together and enables us to perform all of the operations which make up cur daily life. It is, however, a mystery, but its in W8 are all well known, and if we violate them by jumping off a precipice, should we consider

the force of gravity necessarily daugerous? Steam is also something of a mystery. It has been familiar to mankind since the dawn of civilization, yet how many people know that it is transparent and therefore invisible until it comes in contact with the air ? The natural laws governing the generation and use of steam are not as well understood to-day 148 are those which have been formulated by the scientific investigation of electricity.

It is estimated the 32,000 families are homeless in London through intemperance.

The chief of an Australian tribe delivered the following temperance lecture in one line:-"One drink is to much ; two are not half enough." In Liverpool the rate of infant mortality is

18 8 per cent. Every fourth funeral is that of a child under a year old, and every second funer-al that of a child under five years old.

An English women voted in the Holborn elec-tion. Her Christian name is Francis, and the registrar was under the impression she was a man. Her vote could not be refused.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, has never signed a death warrant, and, although the statute has never been repealed, capital punishment is practically abolished in Belgium.

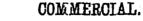
It appears from a report just compiled, that there are in the Department of the Seine (which is really Greater Paris) no fewer than 180,253 foreiguers, outof a totalof 2,260,945 inhabitants. The Duchess of Hamilton is about to place

acilities in the way of young London women who desire instruction in dairy work, and she has arranged with an experienced dairymaid to give lessons at Glenham Farm.

The number of people immigrating into England yearly varies considerably. The figures for the five years ending 1887 show a yearly a-verage during that period of 113,082. Of the immigrants in 1887 85,475 were of Brittish ori gin.

The agricultural returns of 1888 show that, while the total cultivated area of the United Kingdom has increased since 1878 by about balf a million acres, and the area under grass by two million acres, yet there has been no increase in the number of live stock.

It is stated that five of the English bishops are upward of eighty years of age, namely, the Bishops of Chichester. St. Alban's, Worcester, Bath and Wells and St. Asaph. Three others are seventy-seven, and three others, though much younger, are chronic invalids, namely, the Bishops of Durham, Truro and Oxford.



MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-Receipts for the week, 5,774 bbls Although buyers continue to operate in a hand-to-mouth way, sales during the past few days

to-mouth way, sales during the past few days have shown a somewhat larger aggregate, which have ruled in favor of buyers. Quite a number of sales of strong bakers' have transpired at at prices ranging from \$5.70 to \$5.90, with sales down as low as \$5.50, and under for ordinary grades. Owing to the wide range in qualities this year, prices vary in sympathy. Straight rollers have sold at \$5.25, to \$5 50 as to quality. The demand from the Lower Ports and New

Books are genuer low in the interior. There is no speculative demand :
Patent winter, \$6 00 to \$6.15 patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight roller, \$5.25 to \$5.65; extra, \$5.10 to \$5.30; superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.80; cut down superfine, \$4.15 to \$4.40; strong bakers', \$5.50 to \$5.90; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.40 to \$2.55.

\$2 40 to \$2 55. BRAN, &C.-The market is quiet and prices are 50c to \$1 per ton lower, sales on track hav-ing been effected at \$17. Moullie, is also lower with sales at \$24 per ton. Shorts are quoted at \$18 to \$19.

Children Cry for Pitcher's

earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eastern Town-hips, 19c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Renirew, 17c to 19c Morrisburg, 19c to 21c ; Brockville, 18c to 20c ; Western, 16c to 18c ; Kamouraska, 17c to 19c. ROLL BUTTER. - A very good demand has

been experienced for roll buster, and sales have transpired during the week at 18c to 20c as to quality and package. Sales of 14 tubs of nice rolls in barrels were disposed of at 18c to 184c, and 30 baskets of "Morrisburg, rolls at 19 to 20c.

A lot of 7 small cases of choice rolls was also sold at 19c. and two boxes of less desirable goods at 17c. UHRESE -Although the local market during

the past week has been devoid of activity, its former firm tone has been well maintained. former firm tone has been well maintained. Last week the representative of Mr. George Bowles, of London Eng., was hunting up all the "creeks" he could secure on the New York market, and it is reported that he scooped in a good large line at 12Åc to 12Åc. It was also mentioned that the London Co-operative Society bought 4,000 boxes last week in New Yorket 1910 her whether on the the section York at 121c, but whether or not this was the sale credited to Mr. George Bowles' buyer we cannot say. Here prices are very firm, it being now definitely known that stock on this side are not more than half what they were at this time last year. A lot of about 300 boxes of finest September was reported sold at 12c. The Liverpool cable is steady at 60s. Underpriced goods are in good demand at firm prices, but very little in this stock can be "collared." The bipment of Canadian cheeses last week were 5,455 boxus against 6,393 boxes for the corre-sponding week last year. Of these, 867 boxes went via Porbland to Liverpool, 3,310 boxes via the Central Vermont for Liverpool, and 1,258 vis the same rout for London. We quote :--Finest September 12a to 12½c; Finest late August, 11%c to 12c; Fine, 11½c to 11½c; Medium, 10½c to 11c; Inerior, 9½c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-The market is somewhat easier, owing to free a rivals from the west, several lots of strictly new laid eggs having been received, sales of which are reported at 20c to 22c. A lot of new laid eggs has also been received by a fruit house, sales of which were made at 20c. Montreal limed eggs bove sold at 17c to 172c, and Western limed have been placed at 16c. The receipts during the past week were 570 pack-

BEANS.—Car lots of white medium beans have been sold at \$1.65, and smaller lots at \$1.75 to \$1.85, a good sized lot having been placed for shipment to Three Rivers at \$1.80. HONET.—Extracted white clover honey 11c to 12. and lot for the size of t

13c per lb in 6 lb tine, and 10% to 12c in 30 lb tine. BEBSWAX — Prices quoted at 23c to 25c.

MAPLE STRUP - It appears that considerable syrup was held over in the Eastern Townships from last spring, which is beginning to be shipped to this market, sales of which are reported at 800 to 850 per gallos ito, and half gal-lon tins are quoted at 45s to 50.

MAPLE SUGAR .- A few sales are begioning to better country trade but orders are small, al. pired at 6c to 8c as to q antity and quality for though more numerous, which indicates that fresh receipts from the Eastern Townships, stocks are getting low in the interior. There is which of course are old._____

DRESSED POULTRY .- Fresh stock has been in little better request, and sales of cases of fine turkeys have taken place at 9c and ordinary qualities at 8c to 81, a lot of two large package of dark colored stuck selling at 71c. Chickens have been placed at 5c to 61, and cheese at about the same figures. Ducks have sold at 9c for

choice, and we quote 8c to 9c. FROZEN MEAT. Fore and hind quarters of beef, 3c to 5c per 1b as to quality. Mutton carcasses, bo to 6c per lb.

Castoria.

S18 to \$19. WHEAT.—R. ceipts 15.512 bushels during the during the week, the chief demand being for



STAFF

Now at the Albion Hotel,

MONTREAL.

ASSOCN

18....SPECIALTIES....18

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONCERNING ELECTRICITY. A KNOWLEDGE OF IT NOT NECESSARY TO ITS