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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

IRELAND.

The Government to Fight the League to the End-Serious Sunday Riot in Cork-Rent-Holding Trustees to be Prosecuted-The Police at Evictions-John Dillon Warns Them of the Future.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. - The Post's Landen despatch cays the Irish question was discussed for two hours at the Cabinet Council yesterday. The Government is apparently so satisfied with the present vigorous policy and with the Irish outlook generally that they have decided not to meet again until after Christmas, unless unforesten events compel them to. Several of them have already left town for the holidays. Foreign allairs were to have already left town for the holidays. Foreign allairs were scarcely discussed at all.

Lospon, Dec. 4 .-- Sir Michael Highs Dublin ; d w to response to a histy summons to extend a conference of the land justices and law efficiers of the Crown. It is reported that it was decided at the conference to presecute trustees holding tenants' rents, and to proclaim all meetings announced to be held for the purpose of enforcing the anti-rent programme. The coercive policy of the Government is approved by Lord Hartington. The Liber d-Union conference, which meets on Tuesday, will be asked to affirm the necessity of vindicating the law and the rights of proper y in Ireland.

ork, Dec. 5.—At a meeting addressed by William O'Brien in one of the public streets of this city to-day a number of policemen present were stoned. The latter retaliated by drawing their swords and charging upon e crowd. The officers finding their numbers unequal to the task of subduing the assailants then ran to the barracks for assistance. The mayor appeared upon the scene and said he was responsible for the peace of the city, and would not allow the police to charge upon the people. Police Inspector Cotter, who had also arrived, placed his men in line and the stone throwing was renewed in the presence of the mayor, some of the officers being atruck by the missiles. Inspector Shannon arrived with further assistance and told the mayor he would not see his men made targets of, nor would be obey his orders. The mayor then retired. Divisional Magistrate Capt. Plunkett then commanded the police to be

present at the meeting.

CORK, Dec. 5, midnight.—There was serious rioting this evening; a number of policemen and citizens were injured, the latter by bayonet thrusts. The city is now quiet. Twenty-three persons have been treated at the hospital for scalp wounds. One policeman had his skull fractured.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The League meeting which was announced to be held to-day on the Hill of Keash, at Ballymote, and which was proclaimed by the Government, did not ting was summoned by take place. ment was hoaxed. wags. The

Messre, Ti. Mayne, Mathew Kenny, Patrick Power, andon and Pyne, M.P.'s, addressed a meeting at Dinhalls, Tipperary, to-day. Some soldiers and police and a Government reporter were present. Stones were thrown at the police until a priest succeeded in pacifying the crowd. The rent campaign was approved.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .- The Irish Executive will address a private circular to the poli e forbidding them to indicate houses or farms to builiffs or otherwise assist in evictions of tenants. The police are only to protect bailiffs in case the latter are assaulted.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Inspector Milig has summoned Mesers. O'Connor and Tanner, M.P's, to answer a charge of assaulting him at the Hurley meeting on the 1st inst.

LONDON, Dec 6 - Mr. Dillon, speaking at Castlereagh, Rosscommon, yesterday, warned those now supporting the interests of the landlords that the time was at hand when the police would be in the pay of Parnell as Premier of Ireland. "In the time of our he said, " we will remember them. Further I tell the officers of the law now distinguishing themselves by harshness and cruelty towards the people that they need expect no promotion from the Irish Govern-

THE LEAGUE'S RENT WAR.

THE MOVEMENT SAID TO BE THE MOST EFFEC. TIVE YET.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- Reports from Ireland state that the rent movement instead of being checked, as anticipated by the Dublin Castle officials, as the result of the proceedings against John Dillon, continues to spread, if possible, with increasing rapidity. The difficulty of the leaders, as stated in private telegrams from them to night, is to restrain rather than stimulate the tenants. The latter in many places are for forcing a rupture, while the league prefers to exhaust every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement with the landlords. The opinion is rapidly spreading among the tenants that their leaders will in a short time be imprisoned; the Government prosecutions will be so strained as to prevent justice being done, and that the National League will be suppressed. This has contributed largely to making the movement of 1886 the most effective ever known in Ireland, and is daily bringing hundreds of fresh recruits into the Nationalist camp. If the Government is so misguarded as to prove by its action that these dark anticipations are well founded, the end of it will be the irretrievable ruin of the landlords. It will be too late to draw back when coercive measures have once been adopted as the deliberate policy of the Government. Nor will the Cabinet even be allowed a chance to pass the proposed Land Purchase bill as an escape from the dilemma into which they have been suffering the landlords to drive them, if repression is to prevail. The Liberals are comes up. The Parnellites will be fully justified at that t me in joining the Liberals in opposition the measure, because the shud never be let by the acre, bit by the regard for him but devotion to the cause settlement o the land question by the ten-

ants themselves, without help furnished by the Government other than that offered by a coercive policy, is certain. In any case the next session of Parliament will be the stormiest known for many years. All parties agree on that point. The Government is in for a raw, no matter what course they adopt. Whether they give precedence to the cloture or coercion the result will be the same; the session will be entirely occupied with the Irish question, and all other public business must submit to further postponement. Nothing can prevent this short of the wholesole suspension of Irish members. The Unionists are in a bad frame of mind, and the resolutions to be submitted at next Taesday's meeting will undoubtedly be of a violent abaracter. Their agents ve-

LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

Loxbox, Dec. 6 -- The Government has Beach, o'r i's cretury for Ireland, returned to altimed from the law efficies of the crown t Dob mophisens to the effect that both ten an's' trustees and others conspiring to defraud the landlords of due rents are hable to indictment under the common law.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

THE PEARPUL SUFFERINGS OF A SCHOONER'S CREW. CHICAGO, Dec. 3. - Last Tuesday the schooner Rayes Farr left Muskegen for Chiesgo with a load of slabs. On Wednesday afternoon she went ashore on a beach near Michigan city, Ind., and her crew received this port this morning. The wind was blowing stiff from the northwest when the vessel left Muskegon, and there was a m derate set running, but it was thought Chicago could be easily made with the wind as it then was. All went well till Wednes-day morning. Just as Chicago harbor was sighted the wind freshened to a gale and veered to the west. The change in the wind made it impossible for the schooner to keep on her course for Chicago. The wind grew more and more fierce and the cold more and more intense, till every drop of spray that struck the vessel froze as it fell, gradually loading her down on her lee side until she was nearly on her beam ends, and her canvas being solid sheets of ice, two or three inches in thickness and totally unmanageable. The sea began to rise and run from north and every wave broke over the vessel so loaded with ice that she was almost hull down in the water. South Chicago was sighted, but the crew was unable to do anything towards gaining it, and she drifted helplessly by. A determined effort was made by the crew to get the stiff frozen canvas in, and it was brought down, though the sails were broken in pieces as they

were folded on the deck. By this time the crew were almost dead from exhaustion. They had been on deck all night and were covered with frozen spray. Soveral of the men were badly frostbitten, and Capt. Granso, who had stuck to his post in the iced rigging keeping a lookout for shore giving order to his men on deck, was in a pitiable condition. His nose, face, fingers and toes were trozen, and he was completely encesed in ice. As his vessel drifted past South Chicago the captain saw that all hope of making the harbor was gone and he determined to put his vessel before the wind and beach her in the sand near Michigan city. This was done about 230 o'clock. The vessel struck the bar seven miles this side of that town. She grounded on the bar, and the next moment a tremendous wave swent her over the bar and drenched her with water from stem to stern. Another har lay beyond, and the schooner struck again and was once more carried over by another wave, which froze as it struck and left the vessel little more than a manmoth iceberg. The schooner struck on the beach, but it is very sloping, and the crew were still a long distance from shore. A yawl was lowered, from shore. A yawl was but it was immediately struck by a cake of ice and swamped. The tackle still held and the boat was regained and the crew managed to crawl into her and make their way through a field of floating ice to the shore where, almost dead from exposure, they were cared for by the villagers. The men were in a terrible condition, and the medical force of the vicinity was kept busy attending to the numerous frost bites. Capt. Granso's injuries were most severe, his fingers being perfecty black. They were lanced, and it is hoped his hands will be saved. The crew

left for Chicago. The Farr is completely surrounded by ice. A FATAL WRECK.

were cared for until last evening, when they

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—A private despatch was received here to-day from Belleville, N.1., that the schooner Ariadne was wrecked and Hugh and Sutherland McKay and Chas. Dean were lost. The rest of the crew were saved. The vessel belonged to Mrs. McKay, of this city, and was commanded by her son. Bugh McKay, her husband, Sutherland Mc Kay, acting as mate. She loaded barley at Shannonville, Ont., for Oswego, and was on her last trip this season, it being the owner's intention to lay her up here for the winter on her return from Oswego with a cargo of coal. Dean also belonged to Toronto.

AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 .- Advices from New Seal and state that a company has been formed to construct a cable from New South Wales to British Columbia, at a cost of \$10,000,000. An annual subsidy of \$50,000 is expected to be obtained from the Colonial and Imperial Governments in other. ments jointly.

A farmer, whose land had never been drained, made up his mind to look out for another farm. Meeting his landlord, he says, pledged to oppose the proposed Tory settle "I'm gaun to gie up this farm; naebody cud ment of the purchase question whenever it grow anything on't." Landlord—I am sorry comes up. The Parnellites will be fully to hear it. If I take 55 off the acre, will you grow anything on't." Landlord—I am sorry Music was greeted, and the had these the raw material upon which it feeds, saps to hear it. If I take 5% off the acre, will you stration at his departure, all these the raw material upon which it feeds, saps to hear it. If I take 5% off the acre, will you stration at his departure, all these musicle and life from him as long as he can stop on? Farmer—Deed, no: land like that were significant proofs, not alone of supply them, and then tosses him aside regard for him but devotion to the cause supply them, and then tosses him aside

NOTEWORTHY SPEECH

Ireland's Cause Ably Advocated by a Frenchman in the United States-France's Sympathy With Down-Trodden Ireland.

After Mr. Divitt left Montreal, one of the irst places he visited was Fall River, Mass., after his lecture, there were present the promiof a hopeful and congratulatory nature, but the feature of the pleasant gathering, according to the Fall River Daily Globe, was the misterly effort of Heari Boland, editor of the Rerue Internationale of Paris. Mr. Boland spoke in the French language, but his impassioned oratory had almost as much effect on the guatlemen who were unable to understand him as upon the more fortunate guests who were familiar with the French tengue.

Mr. B land said in substance: That be was happy to have the honor of being present on this occasion. There existed endearing bonds of sympathy between France and suffering Ireland. We were all acquainted with the value of the Irish soldier in the French army. Since the exile of James or kissed the stone. I saw no reason to doubt II. to St. Germain, there has always been a number of the most in a sort of aimless way wherever there aptroops, and one of those, McMahon, after distinguishing himself upon the battlefield, became one of the first marshals of France and President of the French Republic. France has always been a second fatherland for all oppressed nations. We have always been accused with some degree of reason, of carrying sentiment in our foreign relatious and thereby neglecting our own interests. We do not deny the charge. On the contrary, we think it is a sufficient honor to have been considered at all times and in all cases as the true champions of human liberty.

us, that wherever a people has teen crushed rods, which were worn bright by much under the yoke of oppression, wherever the grasping, lower your held about eighteen hideous caffold has been erected, wherever the knife or the guillotine has been stained with the blood of heroes or martyrs, whether in Lombardy, Hungary, in Poland, in Greece or in be answerable for the consequences. She is Ireland, the eloquent protest of an outraged a woman, so you know the result. There conscience has always been heard from the

cause her oppressor is the secular enemy of France; and we can never forgive her for watched it sail down to the ground. The having burnt our great naroine, Joan temperature was materially raised by my reof Arc, and for having, regardless of marks and my wife's thoughts, as we gazed other by winding circles in the same direction all the laws of hospitality, sent at the wreck growing smaller and smaller in and by using a carbon diappram with three carbon contacts the use of a large amount of the distance. But I kissed the stone. Total laland of St. Helena. Right cannot be determined by prescription. The triumph of force is only transient. For above the thoughts is only transient. For above the thoughts and the oppressions of mankind there is a God, and His Providence and good will assure the triumph of Ireland's cause, because she is pure, because she is noble, in her past, in her history and in her belief.

I repeat it, gentlemen, I am very happy to be here to night and have the opportunity to express the feelings of the French peo-ple, and I assure you that if you should need further assistance it would be willingly given you by the people in France. I am happy to have met here one of Ireland's greatest patriots, who has sacrificed so much of his health and almost his life for the cause that is so dear to him.

The address of Mr. Boland was greeted with hearty applause, and by no one present more heartily than Mr. Davitt, who is there oughly conversant with the French language, who arose to thank and compliment Mr. Boand for his able speech. Mr. Davitt said the speech had a particular significance for him, coming as he did from Canada, where his reception had been a complete ovation, exceeding in warmth and good feeling any similar demonstration he had encountered.

After the health of Messrs. Davitt and Boland had been drank standing, farewells were in order and the party dispersed after wishing Mr. Davitt God speed in his labors. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and Mr. Davitt expressed himself before his departure for Boston as having passed one of the most pleasant evenings since his arrival in America.

CANADA'S WELCOME TO DAVITT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- The Irish World has the following :- The hearty welcome accorded to the "Father of the Lind League everywhere throughout Canada reflects highest credit on our kindred in that Province. The Nationalists of Ioronto proved their fidelity to old traditions by their splendid demonstration in honor of the ex-prisoner of Dartmoor. Gallant little Kingston, the "Derry" of the Dominion, gave him an enthusiastic and most creditable welcome, and the people of Montreal, French as well as Irish, have shown by their magnificent display on the occasion of his visit that the men of the two nationalities are united in the cause of Ireland to-day as closely as were their kindred when the flag of her oppressor went down before their charge at Fontency. The monster torohlight procession composed of Irish and French societies which met Mr. Davitt at the depot and escorted him to his hotel; the illuminations and transparencies displayed along the line of march; the sing ing of the Irish National anthem by Brother Arnold and his gallant band of Nationalist scholars; the addresses from the united Irish societies, the French Club Nationale, Club Lettellier, and St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Knights of Labor, and other organizations; the vast audience which crowded the hall in which he delivered his address; the banquet given in his honor; the applause with which his presence at the Academy of Music was greeted, and the final demon-

of the ancess which has attended their effects to honor fittingly one of Ireland's most devoted sons, and to show their nefaltering loyalty to their strugging but still unconquered motherhad."

HE KISSED THE BLARNEY STONE.

O' Blarney Castle all that remains is the due in keep and part of the well. The where he was extended an enthusiastic wel- | tumous litaracy Stone is set in the bottom of come. At an imprompty lunch tendered him, the overhanging battlement on the top of the dunjon tower. Owing to the bad repair in sent men of the town, and several speeches | which the rains are, it has now to be held were made. They were all short and in place by two iron rods. I will not write here the legend which tells how this it me became possessed of its wonderful power. Any one who kisses it, we are told, becomes at once possessed of those soft, sweet tones and persuasive manners for which the natives are noted. As far as one can judge now, the same seductive manners are as much a matter of legendary lore of past ages as the virtue of the stones. On arriving at the foot of the lower one, we found a pale faced girl of about twelve years, who had a most with dithy, fat look, who for a pecuniary compensation lowered the drawbridge and raised the portablis to permit us to enter. In other words, unlocked the small iron gate. She had nover been to the top of the tower worthy Irishmen in the ranks of the French peared any stairs, always up, and at troops, and me of those, McMahon, after distinguishing himself upon the battlefield, be was not magnificent, but of immense quiet heauty - a winding river, green meadows, fields, trees and hedges. But all that was a detail compared with the actual presence of the Blarney Stone. As I said, I had nerved myself up to denying myself the pleasure of pressing a fervent kiss on it. But my wife insisted that I should, so as to have some sweetness in the family at any price. The stone is in an inconvenient position for women to kiss, and then they never need it. You have to lie flat and stretch over a hole two feet wide, which looks down And in this age, it is a matter of pride with 250 feet; then, grasping the two iron inches, and almost dislocate your neck in your endeavor to kiss the stone. My wife insisted. I resisted. I told her I would not were so ands of approaching footsteps -more And we have a twofold motive in sympathizing with Ireland; first, because she is an oppressed nation; and second, besequently smashed in the top, and then

New hat in Cork 4 00 Repairing watch...... 3 00 2 00ones gave out)..... 9 00

Total ... 18 25

But then I kissed the Blarney Stone, and the items of expense furnished food for unlimited conversation for us on the way back to Cork. I do not mean that there was any thing said that would indicate warmth of feeling, but merely that the effect of the stone is not instantaneous, and that there were same points upon which we differed.—Roston Courier.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

AS COMMUNICATED BY A REVEREND CLERGY MAN OF OGDENSBURG.

There lives not a truer and wiser friend of the working people than the Rev. John Talbot Smith, rector of a modest little mis sion in the diocese of Ogdensburg, N.Y., but known throughout the country for his ardent championship of the rights of labor. By the earnest sympathy and practical interest which he has always manifested in his pastoral work among the laborers, and by the wider influence which his powerful pen exerts in their behalf, he is doing much more than one man's share to effect a just settlement of the momentous labor question.

He follows up his "Children at Work," which attracted so general attention on its appearance in the Catholic World a few months ago, by an article in the current issue of the same publication on "The Eight Hour Law"-a law which, though duly passed and recorded on the statute-books, is practically non-existent.

Father Smith agrees with Mr. Powderly that the one diffiulty with the eight-hour system is that no one understands it. Moneyed men fear it, Conservatives suspect it, and the working people laugh at it."
The last named feel that "a system which would include a place for better things than the mere labor, sleep, eating and drinking of which their poor lives are made up, has too close a resemblance to Heaven to be at all practical." Not so the reverend writer. He maintains the necessity of an eight hour system, because the majority of working people cannot work longer hours and keep in good healta, I'his will seem no great matter to those prosperous good people who are keenly alive to the duties, but oblivious of the rights of the workers, and ever ready with some pious sophism about the Divine order, etc. But, says Father Smith, "Work which exhausts nature so completely that all spare time must be used in daily recuperation is no part of God's scheme in creatien."

And anticipating the objections of those who remember the limits of a day's labor a few decades ago: "All things are changed since then. Machinery has nearly destroyed the individual laborer. It seizes him like which he represented. The Nationalists of like the refuse of a pulp-mill. The mechaniz likewise."

Montreal have right good reasen to feel proud of half a century back run no raik of having his life jarred out of nim. He passes in review the lives of the miner,

"buried in the earth twelve hours out of the twenty-four, in cramped attitudes, in poisonous atmospheres, in hourly dangers;" of the woodman, "distinguished for his magnificent physique and also for his rheumatism," werk ing three-fourths of the year from twelve to lifteen hours a day for trilling wages; of the factory-people -an army on continuous battletields, decimated yearly, and with no veterans; of the freight train and section hands on our railways, victims of an economy "the meanest because the most perfect known to civilized man," and whose hours of labor and meagre wages are a standing disgrace to humanity; of the workers in rolling mills, paper factories, etc. The priest is agonized at the sight of men dying to no purpose; wearing themselves out over work of which

the world has no need. The questions-can the workingman support himself under an eight hour system and can employers earn a reasonable profit over expenses? are answered affirmatively by reduce them without risking their own destruction. If laborers refuse to give to their employers more time, a deadlock wholly to the former's advantage must come. This, if it will not settle the labor question, will, at least, leave the contestants more leisure to think over the position. Father Smith arges the application of the eight-hour system to all the heavier trades, and to the occupations of women and child pretation dren. "The duties which devolve upon men as citizma, fathers, friends, superiors, and children of the Almighty require absolutely that time should be given to them outside the hours of labor for support and sleep. He sees in the eight-hour system a key to hundreds of the difficulties which beset the labor-problem; and declares that once it goes into effect, the working classes can dispense with the strike and the boycott, -Boston

A NEW TELEPHONE.

GALVEST IN, Tex., Dec. 6 .- What is regarded ere as an important test in the newly invented here as an important test in the newly invented, telephone was made yesterday, and proved a great success. The instrument is known as the Barritt-Nelons-Telephone, being the invention of S. L. Barritt and W. W. Nelons, both young men, residents of Houston. The test consisted of talking over a wire 530 miles long, it being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over the ordinary short circuits. Addozen leading citizens talked over the circuit and all agreed they had never held more satisfactory conversations. The new invention differs from other telephones, inasmuch as its combinations act simultaneously and in concert with each

MR. GLADSTONE AS HE LOOKS. I was much interested in the appearance

of Mr. Gladetone as he rose to speak. A rather small, worn man he seemed from the visitors' gallery, whose thin gray hair be-tokened age, but whose active movement as he rose to his feet indicated abundant vigor. With a perfectly quiet manner, but with now and then a graceful gesture, his words came out in smoothly flowing sentences directly to the point. At times with a touch of irony, and often with a quiet humor which never failed of its mark, he showed himself the master of parliamentary fence which all men know him to be. When he sat down it was evident there was nothing left of the motion. Later on in the spring, as the fight waxed harder and heavier against him, he displayed with all the fire of youth those wonderful qualities which have made him, even to his contemporaries, marvel. Men say he nover fights better than when the battle is desperate, With a courage born of the most complete convention that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an eloquence which dazzled even his enemies, like very Cour de Lion he fought almost singlehanded the unequal fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand his face is marked, indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you ace before you still an old man, but you see also what at distance you miss, that the lines are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age .- Hon. Seth Low, in Brooklyn Magazine.

"After food, clothing and lodging are the two great wants of mankind. The The desire of food is limited in every man by the capacity of the human stomach; but the desire of the conveniences and ornaments of building, dress, equipage, and household furniture seems to have no limit or certain boundary." - Adam Smith, Wealth

"Be grave, decent, and modest in thy clothing and ornament; never let it be above thy condition, not always equal to it, never light or amorous, never discovering nakednees through a thin veil, which thou profeeseat to hide, never to lay a spare for a soul."-Jeremy Taylor, Holy Living, 1650.

If boys' boots were made of cast iron, covered with tar and gravel, and then painted four coats and varnished, mothers would still have cause to wonder how on earth "that boy" got his feet sopping wet.

An inscription on a menument winds up with the following touching obituary:-'She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, responsibility in the citizen, and lead to in in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the extricable confusion, destructive of that cerearly age of twenty-one years, seven months tainty in the law which is an essential of and sixteen days! Reader-Gothou and do liberty.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Position of Negotiations on the Fishe Question-A Settlement Strongly Urged-Congress Asked to Reduce the Taxes on the People-Reforms in the Navy Advocated-The British Columbia Roundary,

Washington, Dec 6 .- The second session of the forty-ninth Congress opened at noon The annual message of President Steveland was read in both houses. The President eays: Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of Iriendship toward all the other Powers, and of neighborly interest toward there whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questious have arisen during the just year with other governments, and none of them are beyond the reach of settlement in Father Smith. Wages are already down to friendly counsel. The recommendation conthe riot mark. Employers cannot further bained in my last annual message in relation to the mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference be-tween the United States and Great Britain, was met by the adverse vote of the Senate on April 13 last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannie Majesty's Government for the promulection of such a joint neter n of the article of tre convention ing to t critorial waters and in. cs of the British provinces as shet.

> SECURE CANADIAS. 10M ENCROACH

by United States fisher 1 at the same time ensure enjoyment atter of the privileges guaranteed to vention. The questions in v such con re of long standing, of grave conseq. and from time to time, for nearly thre ers of a century, have given rise to interna tional discussion, not unaccon. by irri tation. Temporary arrangeme have served to allay the fri which, however, has revived as each terminated. The last arran; ty was treaty of 1871, was abrogated after . by the United States on June 3500, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season the enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminated treaty. The joint high commission, by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary ar rangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1818, as to the first article of countries has ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and the growth of population in the British provinces, to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and

EXPANSION OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of ISIS New and vast interests have been brought into existence; modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied; the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3,500 miles. This propinquity of community, of language and occupation and similarity of political and social institutions, indicates the practicability and the obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Whilst I am unfeigncelly desirous that such relations should exist between us and the inhal itants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past season towards our fishermen have been such as to seriously threaten their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of Congress the announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. As at an early day there may be laid before Congress the correspondence of the Department of State in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishery season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended, a more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

THE ERITISH COLIMBIAN SOUNDARY. The recommendation submitted last ye ar

that provision be made for a prelimina ry reconnoissance of the conventional bounds ay line between Alaska and British Columbia, in

THE RECARROCITY TREATIES

The President objects strongly to the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, and sruggests the maintenance of the paramount interests of the United States on that island. His Excellency urges speedy legislation by Congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention with Mexico of January,

THE CUTTING CASE.

In reference to the Mexican view of the international law in the Cutting case, the President says the right is denied by the United States of any foreign, sovereign, to punish a citizen of the United States for an offence consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offence be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to in-

Continued on eighth page.

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXX .- Continued. He, meanwhile, bore the countenance of an argel, as he recited his confession of Christian faith, and begged pardon, in pre-s.mes of God and angels out men, for his having been during so many years false to the Divine Majesty. Both the priest and physician were deeply touched by the simple and manly piety of the coble stranger. Of the feelings of R see, her father, and her aunt,

we need say nothing.
When the last unction and the last blessing had ben given, Mr. D'Arey rose, and taking his daughter by the hand, led her towards Diago's bedside.

Before you go, reverend sir, he said to the elergyman, "I must beg you to sanction in the name of the Church the betrothel of these can, a betrothal which took place while they were yet colldren, and which both wish n w to relieve as a lamily as they may."

As i pacing less hand in Diego s, "I give not you with all my heart, he said, "both

for time and eternity.

Rose knelt, while the heavy tears were silently falling down her pale cheeks, and Diego pluced on her finger his mother's ring, the priest best wing his benediction on the

"For time and for eternity, my love!" Diego said, looking into the misty eyes raised "Yes," she answered, firmly; "yours for

time and ct mity!"
"On, dear father," said Diego, as he looked
up into Mr. D'Arcy's face, "you have made me so happy! And God has been so good to

"What were those sweet lines you used to sing to me, my own? he said to Rose. "I did not understand them then. But they are so t.ue now:

"So long Thy power hath blest me." "Yes," said Rose, choking down the tears, "here they are:

So l. ng Thy power hath blest me, sure it still Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till

O'er moor and ten, oer com.

The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost
[awhile."]

"Tnanks! said Diego, as his eyes closed a if on a sweet vision he could not bear to

"I think it will be prudent to let him rest r the present," said Dr. Northrup. "I hall remain with him till my reverend friend is ready to depart.

And so patient and physician were left alone. Before the latter had been many minutes by Diego's bedside, he plainly saw that the energy which had sustained the sick man so far was fast giving way to the terrible disease. Diego was delirious before the other left the room.

"I dure not bid you hope too much," Dr. Northrup said to Mr. D'Arey, as he was about to leave. "The Count's system has been thoroughly impregnated with the malarial poison during his long travels and continual exposure. His powerful constitution and the purity of his blood may save him Bat I doubt if they avail much in so violent a case on this."

"Must I tell my sister and daughter of this?" Mr. D'Arcy asked.

"Not Miss D'Arcy, certainly," the doctor replied. "I see no harm in telling Mrs. Da Blaumont. You, my dear sir," he continued, "must spare yourself. You are not yet in the hive. And then with summer and the strong. I shall be back in good time this autumn that followed, the deadly struggle

more than enough to do in Charleston and an industry during their fateful way violaity during this dreadful war, I must not and valley, impelled downward ever and on call on them."

The fover, however, assumed almost immediately so violent an aspect, and the delirium became so wild, that Eben had to callin to his assistance some three or four of the most devoted men on the plant titon. Rose and her aunt could only see the patient in his

rare moments of cor aparative culm.

Mrs. De Boan nont showed herself a true mother in her devoting to Rose during this and elevate an entire hemisphere. period of i colorable auspense. She livished on her sees every possible mark of the ten-dere to love and solicitude. Nothing, hower, seemed to soothe liose's pain so much as the short intervals she was allowed to spend by Diego's bedside. It had, indeed, been a boon to her if the maindy had been of so mild a form as to permit her to nurse him assiduously. Of its malignity she had no fear.

Her father was also a great subject of

anxious care to her. He had, indeed,

seemed to derive extraordinary vigor and

life from Diego's coming to his charming

companionship. But the shock of this sudden illness, and the imminent danger in which this almost son was placed, greatly distressed the dear invalid. So, with her father, Rose made a great effort to appear calm in I hopeful, though hope had been a thenger to her soul from the very beginning. The strange feeling of dread which had filled her so unaccountably at Malaga, on her first meeting with her betrothed, she now recalled to her mind frequently. Was it a warning not to bestow her affections on cue whose outward presence brought with it so much fascination? Or was it merely to warn her against pledging her troth or giving her heart to one who did not then share her own deep religious convictious? This latter pleased her most, and consoled her immensely. The pure love which she as Gaston naturally was. Lucy had been felt for Diego and that which she inspired, had been-so he had again and again assured her-the means of winning back his soul to God and true nobleness of life. And must she be satisfied with this? Was their earthly companionship to end thus? He had been planning with her, during their sweet rambles over the grounds at Mortlake, how they were to labor together in Andalusia for the improvement of their joint estates, and especially for the improvement of their numerous dependents. How could Rose help being carried away by the prospect of so much good to be done amid that land of enchantment. Andalusia? How could she help contemplating these visions of a whole population to be raised by the joint labors of her noble husband and herself, to the lefty standard of moral and intellectual excellence, commanded by their baptismal faith? Ab, if she, by a lifetime of devotion and self-sacrifice, could only repair the disastrous effects of political revo-

a practical scheme, as a day-dream, the faut of an over-fond fancy? On the ninth day after the events above parrated, there seemed to be a sudden pause in the violent fits of delirium which wasted

this o wap a what was so good to become

and social degeneracy! And must she

the patient's strength.

Mr. D'Arcy and the two ladies were allowed by the doctor to remain for nearly two hours in the sick-room. It was an unspeakable confirt to Rose to sit by her dear suf-ferer's s d, and hold the hard burning hand within her own, while she renewed the icaapplications on to his head, or refreshed the pharmacy, and her intelligent and loving care

of one in deep sleep, except for the bright of Charity. hectic spot on each cheek, and the spaemodic Lucy, we motion that every now and then ran like an electric commotion through the sufferer's

tion of Napoleon, or of remonstrance with the Mexicans: then came English phrases thanking invisible ir ends for kindness; and anon sweet words of enderfroent in his own native Spanish, in which his mothers nader Shoridan, in Virginia. name was men ioned. Once, as he seem d to sigh, and contend with last words he said to her in their last evening walk along the borders of the lake.

It was too much for poor Rose. Falling on her kn.es. "On, Diego, my love !" she said, " why will not God take me and leave you, who can do so much good to other. ?' she burst into an uncontrollable fit of weeping. They had to take her from the room Dr. Northrup prescriped a mild opiste for her, and she was made to retire early, with the hope-a slight one, but still fondly cherushed -that this subsidence of the delirium would be the precursor of a tavorable change.

A change there was, in leed A little after midnight they came to wake Rose. Diego had recovered consciousness, and was calling for her. Mrs. De Beaumont und her owi maid helped her to dress as soon as might be and leaning on her aunt, the poor girl, like out in a half-joyous, half-fearful dream, hastened to the sick-room.

Diego was conscious, and with straining eyes watching the door for her appearance, As she entered, the dying man's countenance was lighted up with a joy so sudden that he seemed transformed. He opened his arms, and would have risen, but strength there was none. As his eyes met hers she flew to him, and was folded in his embrace for the first and for the last time.

"Oh, Diego," she said, looking into the wondrous eyes, "are you better?"

"Yes, my own Rose," he gasped, "better oh, so much better! "You are not dying ?" she asked, frightened by the cold face and the marble brow

Il wet with the dew of death.
"Yes, dying happy," he said, brightly 'Thank God! thank God!" he added, with ex raordinary fervor, as he looked upward toward the new light that dawned upon him, -the light of the sun that knows no setting

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE CROWN OF SUFFERING During the want r which ensued, the fierce passions of war burned beneath snow and ice, ike the slumbering fires of a volcano. - breaking out here and there fitfully and feebly, as to warn the unwary that they still lived; but, in reality, only concentrating their fury for a more fearful outhurst. So the dreary autumn had passed slowly for the coun less homes made desolate all over the land by the death of the dearest, -the yorng, the brave, the manliest,-laid low by the iron storm. It passed more slowly still, -as well as the long winter months,-for the multitudes of the wounded, the maimed, the blighted in all of them.' the beight flower of their manhood, as they grouned on their hed of pain in the hospitals. Alas, this host of sufferers, in sead of diminishing as the spring brought back once more warmth to our fillds, was only to go on increasing, increasing steadily, like swarms autumn that followed, the deadly struggle raged more fiercely still, as Sherman's forces evening, and shall telegraph to Charleston raged more hercely still, as outstands and shall telegraph to Charleston pushed their way through the monantain of the monantain pushed their way through the monantain pushed their way through the monantain of the monantain pushed their way through the monantain pushed the monantain pus for two Sisters of Merey to help the ladies in the firm way through the months in the sicknown."

"I do not think we shall need any aid from outsiders," replied the other, " much as slowly but surely that success, like the ladies and emergency. But as they must have Alphon mass, and ploughing their fateful way more than enough to do in Charlester that a ladies in pushed their way through the months and their fateful way through the months and the months a

> ward by mite, Through springtide and summer and autumn these great armies of brothers faced each of her with unfaltering resolution, while the whole civilized world looked on in amaze-Cont,-purprised and saddened that a free him to you." people should employ in self-destruction the intelligence and energy destined to civilize

Mr. Hutchinson had, at the earliest possible moment after Gettysburg, oft fined leave that Gaston should he exchanged, and then the Federal authorities wil ingly granted the permission to retain him indefinitely in his own family. Communication with the Southern States became more difficult as the war progressed, and as the Union armies closed on the heroic but exhausted bands of Lee and Johnston. News from Fairview became also very scarce and very uncertain. Knexvi le, from the early stiges of the war, had been a most strategic center, for which both beligeralts contented, so that the passes through the neighboring mountains were always held by an armed force, and the valleys adjucent to these passes surject to the raids of the successive occupants. The conflict in that region became more furious with Sherman's advance to Atlanta, and with Brecken ridge's retreat southward across the Aile-

Meanwhile Gaston had recovered his strength, but he remained stal blind, no medical skill having availed to restore him the use of his right eye. To his generous benefact rs, to Mis. Hutchinson in particular, he showed the most unbounded gratitude. Nothing could exceed the ten-derness and delicacy with which this noble woman made her hospitality acceptable and delightful to one so sensitive sent to Georgetown Academy as soon as the condition of the wounded man became such as to need no special cure. The girl was ambitious to acquire the knowledge and accomplishments she lacked, and was not serry to be away from home during the last stage of Gaston's convalescence. Mr. Hutchinson, during the intervals of rest allowed him by the public business, was most devoted to his voung friend.

General De Beaumont, however, had been active with the Confederate authorities to obtain permission for Mr. D'Arcy and Rose the whole country from ocean to ocean. Lucy te go as far as the Federal outposts before petitioned hard to be taken from school and Petersburg. There Mr. Hutchinson met them and escorted them to Washington. The parents were inexorable. Rose herself was meeting with Gasten was a happy diversion to the grief which weighed so heavily on the souls of both his father and his sister. Mr. D'Arcy would not allow him to utter one word of apology, and thus the great burden which weighed so heavily on his conscience-in spite of Mr. Bingham's assurances-was lifted off altogether, and he was over more the happiest of sons.

He was also the happiest of brothers. Rose needed the opportunity of pouring out on her dear Gaston all the tenderness which had been accumulating in her heart since she had heard of his injuries, and since her own great bereavement. It thus fared well with our invalid during the winter and spring of

Of course Mrs. Hutchinson was overjoyed by Rose's arrival. The presence of the latter proved more beneficial to Gaston than the most potent drugs in the Surgeon-General's

pale, emaciated features seemed to be those even the kindly nursing of the devot d Sisters

Lucy, we may well believe, was happy bavond measure to embrace her Rosette, nor was her happiness lessened by the frequent visits which she now allowed herself to make Occasionally, through the mutterings of the fever, could be heard words of denuncia. There was one other person whose pulse beat quicker and whose hopes rose higher when he heard of Miss D'Arcy's arrival in Washington. And this was Colonel Hutchinson, who was doing heroic service

Caston, conscious of the great shock which the sight of his own helpless condition must some powerful emotion, were heard give to his father, strove to be most the world, "Rosita,"—almost the cheerful, and never to speak of the cheerful, and never to speak of the away with the pure atmosphere of the country, future but with the utmost hopeful-ness. His efforts in this respect did not succeed in weak ning the sad impression made on both by the terrible wounds Gaston had received. It was their duty to gladden him with words of cheer and high hope. An l nob'y did they perform it,
"You are but a boy yet," Mr. D'Ar y said;

"you have youth in your favor. In a few years-in a few months even you will feel little or no inconvenience from your wounds, your sight excepted. But then, my dear Gaston, you will not have to earn your bread like so many others, thousands upon thousan is -of laborers and mechanics who have gone to their homes disabled for life.

"I am most grateful, dear father," he replied, "for my miraculous preservation. I should be most guilty were I to repine at my loss. And I mean to make the best use I can of my life, with the faculties spared to

"Oh, Gaston, 'said Rose, "they will only think the more of you at home for all you have suffered. We shall yet be all very happy," she added. "At least you and dear had sustained him in his long career of heroic papa, and Charley and the girls, will enjoy self-conquest! Nor was Lucy less disturbed your reunion after this long and painful by the thought of parting with Gaston separation.

You said nothing of yourself, little sister," Gaston answered, as he passed his Lucy at a moment when she was alone hand over the bent head, with its wealth of in the house with G ston and dark brown hair. "What mystery is this?" It was a short note from her father, "She is not to he long with us," his and was handed to her while she and father said. "She has chosen the better her two friends were seated, aft r sunset, in part,"

"Rose, darling, is this so? Are you going to leave us,—to leave paps, I mean, in the clamation of pain broke from her as she desolation which has fallen on us? That is dropped the paper, and grew very nale. not like our generous, self surificing Rose.' "Spars her, my dear boy," said Mr. spring 'Arey. "You will not condemn her when news? D'Arcy. you have heard all."

"I fear, my dear sir, that I am too sellish to be reconciled with the thought of losing her Oh, Rose," he con in red, drawing the weeping girl close to his side, " you know, during all these long months of suffering and darkn at, I have deamed of your being my guide, my staff, my augel guardian, through Fairy Dell and its neighborhood, when it should have pleased God to restore us all to its quiet.

"God will not leave you without a better and more trusty guide than your sister Rose,' she replied, looking up into the anxious face. "You mean Viva?" he enquired.

" Viva, and Mand, and Mary, will be every one of them, the most devoted of sis-ters, she replied. "But I was not thinking

"Of whom, then, were you speaking?" he asked, while a vivid blash overspread the scarred features.

"Of one who loves you netter than her own life," Rose ar wered. "Oh, dear papa, forgive my indiscretion," she added. "These are things I should not have mentioned."

abe replied.

Because -even were your words truesuch love is one that I never could accept. Oh, Rose, how could I burden the woman I loved with the life-long care of a crippled man? Let this end our conversation on the rising suddenly

"I do not want my son to be a burden to any one," Mr. D'Arcy now said, as he took Gaston's hand. "Your futher shall be your guide, your companion, your for people to look at and worship!" friend, he added, "so ling as God spares "I fear that people have sadly magnetic than the sadly magnetic that the sadly magnetic than the sadly magnetic than the sadly

"Have you not ever been that, my own dear father?' said Gaston, overcome with the recollection of the past. "And has not mis fortune come to me because I persisted in leaving your dear side and following my own way? And lo ! now I am as belpless as

habe, and far more hopeless!" "You must not say these things, my boy, said his father. "You must not even think of them. Mas Hutchinson's girl sh admiration for you was well known to all of us. It remains to be seen whether this sentiment still exists. She is as yet but a school-girl and it is premature to speak of what may be her feelings two or three years hence Meanwhile, you have your father, your brother, and your sisters, and you can never be a bur-

den for them." "I have pained you, dear Gaston," Rose said, penitently, "Ladeed I did not mean to do so.

. My little sister could never pain me knowingly," he answered, as he drew her to him and kissed her torchead. "It's," he added, " you must not speak now of leaving

"I was quite wrong, dear, she replied. "I did not come so far with dear papa, to she cried to Gasten, who had risen in dismay, find you out that I should be in such a hurry to leave you."

Gaston never exchanged another word either with his father or with his sister on this delicate subject, till circumstances had themselves solved the difficulty. Rose was encouraged by both Gaston and her father to spen I several hours daily in the military hospitals in and near Washington. She was thus, she thought, making herself familiar with the proper work of her future vocation. The Sisters of Charity, with whom she chose to labor in preference, were delighted to have so intelligent and z alous a helper, as the clusing act of the great military drama deepened in horror and in interest, sending over from Virginia an unceasing stream of the sick and wounded

At length the end came in April, and Hope, with its rain-bow hues, rose up and spanned allowed to share Rose's labors. But her soon forced to give herselt rest. Her health-into which repeated afflictions, and long vigils and journeyings, had made serious inroads-broke down with the first weeks of summer. A low nervous faver declared itself, and it was decided by Mrs. Huchinson that they should take a large an i comfortable mansion in the neighborhood of the capital. So thither they removed

toward the end of June. The end of June also brought Lucy home from school, and Frank from the army, now happily useless in the field. It was a most pleasat family gathering. To Frank's praise be it said, that he behaved with admirable delicacy towards Rose, avoiding to thrust his company or attentions upon her, and, to her great delight, bestowing on his mother and sister every possible mark of affection and devotion, It past, and, surely, Mrs. Hutchinson was the her tears, too happy to move from her kneelparched mouth with cool d.inks. The availed more to forward his recovery than happiest and proudest of mothers with her ing position, too wrapt in her gratitude and

noble soldier-boy by her side, an i her levely daughter, in whom every day seemed to reveal some new grace, some more lovable quality. To Gaston, Frank devoted every hour he could spare. He read the news to him, drove him out regularly morning and evening, and walked with him in the grounds, chatting over incidents of the war,—giving him a de-tailed account of what he had seen himself tailed account of what he had seen himself 'I ought to bless God, my own darling," of the great battles of the war, and tistening Rose answered, "for giving me the dearest with delight to Gaston's narratives of his own brief military experience.

restored to Fairy Dell and Fairview, were destined to be more paited even than they had been before the war. Rose's fever passed and the perfect repose enjoyed there. Her heart, too, began to feel a satisfaction she had little hoped for in seeing the two families drawn so closely together, and in learning, as she soon did, that the Beaumonts, at Mort'ake, had been unmoleted by Sherman's victorious advance through South Carolina: while at Fairy Dell, Charles was once more reorganizing the large industries created by his grandfather, and thus reopening to the impoverished population their former sources of thrift and presperity.

She felt instinctively that the place she had once held at Fairy Dell could now be filled by Lucy and her own sisters, while she might execut; her own project of carrying out the last wishes and cherished plans of Die:o de Leonja. The appointment of Mr. Hutchinson to a foreign mission came in the middle of July, to sadden the bearts of his son and daughter. Frank found too much of sweetness so near to Rose, not to be dismayed by the prospect of seeing their happy household broken up. And he had not yet dured to say to her one word of the live which slone

It so happened that the news of Mr. Hutchins u's appointment was brought to a pretty arhor overlooking the Potomic.

On opening and reading the note, an exdropped the paper, and grew very pale.
What is it, Lucy darling?" said Rose, springing to her side. "I hope it is no bid

"Oh, no, no!" the other answered. "Only we must be going away." And a sudden faithtuess made her lenn back in her seat. But, as it had no buck, she would have fallen to the ground, had not Rose caught her in her arms.

"Courage, darlin;!" said the latter, "Here, take my smelling bottle. It will revive you. There, now, you are better. But what is it, dear? Who is going away, and where ?'

" Papa is going as ambassador to Europe," Lucy answered, as if the words choked her. "Well, dear, and what is there so dreadful in that !"

" Why, that I shall have to leave you, Resutte, and Gaston—and—' 'And the poor girl burst into tears.

"Do not fret about that, my pet" said Rose, as she streve to soothe ner friend, well

divining the cause of her tears. "We have to go ourselves to Paris very soon, and thence to Madrid and Saville, so that our separation may not be so long as you think." "On, Rose, we can never again be as we have been here," Lucy replied, with a great effort at composing herself. "I felt so happy, so happy, I knew it could not last !"

"B.t, my dear, you will be with your parents on I with Frank, and you will have the precious advantage of seeing foreign countries and the best society."

"Do not talk to me of good rociety and wish we were back in Fairy Dell, and that I Rosette, as a Fairy Ogeen sent to charm away my pain and teach me everything, and to Gaston as to some great Fairy Prince, made

"I fear that people have sadly mauled and spoiled your Fairy Prince, said Gast w, reheved by this turn in the conversation. Taey would searcely admire or worship me now in Pairy Dell any more than here in Washington."

"Do not say that!" Lucy again said, impetuously. "You were then only as hand-some as a fairy prince; but now you are a heroic soldier, with the marks of battle on

"Alas I yes. I feel them but too well, an I am not likely to be rid of the.a " "Oh, Gaston!" exclaimed Lucy, how often

nave n a both papa and mamma said that you were ten times more han kome in their eyes, with these it ble scars on your face and your limbs, than when I used to compare you to the angels that appeared to Abeabam !"

'You were but a child then,' he answered; "sulyou judged things with a childish simplicity, and spoke of them with a chill's frankness. But you are a voungledy now. Miss Lucy, and you shall have to break more than one of your idols."

"That one I never shall, never can break : it is dearer to me and more glorious a thouson't times now than before," she said, carried beyon't herself. "Oh, do not go away!" and who in his helpless blindness had sturn bled over a bench and fallen heavily to the ground. "Gaston, dear Gaston, what have I done!" she cried, runn'ng with Ross to his assistance, and helping him to rise. "I have offended you," she continued, as she kissed ais maimed left hand, "And you must think me still the same silly, wayward, un governable little Lucy Hutchinson who used to tease and torment you so long ago."

"The Lucy Hutchinson whom I have known in my dire need," Gasten replied, reseating himself, and speaking with great emotion, "is neither ungovernable, nor wayward, nor sidy. She must ever be in my eyes the noblest, the sweetest, the dearest of women .-- to whom I can never pay in gratitude and respect the smallest portion of the debt I owe her. Oh, Rose," he went on, in great distress, "have not we-have not !-

been very wrong in all this?" "Lucy does not think so, dear brother," Rose answered.

"No! I do not think so," said Lucy. "I have leved you with all my heart since you first carried me in your arms, a little, sickly, helpless thing; on l oh, 'Gaston," she went on, kneeling by him and taking his hand, how often, when you were lying unconscious at death's door, and during your long hours of delirium, have I not knelt this way and repeated to myself and to you that I loved, and would willingly give my life for yours !"

"Lucy," he said, putting his arms round her neck and drawing her to him, while warning of his near approach, when the daring, he pressed his lips upon her forehead; winter of 1865 brought Mr. D'Arcy and "The "Lucy, my angel, my preserver, I know ell you say,—I have long known it, and have long loved you in return. But how can I accept this priceless offering of your love? And what will your father and mother think of this?"

"Mamma knows all, and has known it

her worship to take her eyes off his face, tion that the being before them had in it a "And papa kniws it too," she continued, 'and they both love you too well not to re joice at this. On, Rose, have you nothing to say to me, -not one word of congratulation to offer your sister Lucy?" she said, risin; and throwing herself into the outstretched arms.

and best of sisters in my own cherished Lucy, and for giving to my dear Gast in the It was evident that the two families, once wo man I should have chosen among all women to be his life companion,"

At that very moment the noise of carriage. wheels was heard on the graveled rand leading up the lawn, and as the tarce rose, Lucy now clinging fondly to Gaston's arm, Frank advanced toward them, Hagaw that something extraordin ry had happened. Lucy's eyes were still moist, and there were the traces of tears on Rose's cheeks, while Gaston's usually calm features were disturbed. Lucy, with a woman's quick instinct, threw her arms round her br ther's neck. "Dear Frank," she whispered, "we are ongaged, and I am so

happy, so happy,!"
"God bless you, darving!" he replied, kiss
"This is good news ing her fondly. "This is good news, Gaston," he continued, grasping the other's han!. "It is a happy day that gives you to me as a brother."

"You are generous, dear Frank," said the other, returning the warm grasp of his hand. "I fear all the generosity is on one side, and do not know what Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson life you would have spent in companionship will say.

"They will just say what I have said," replied Frank. "Now let me go in before you, and no the bearer of these happy tidings." An I off he went.

At the drawing-room door Mrs. Butchinsor met them with tears of j y in her eyes. She opened her arms to Lucy and Gaston as they advanced together, Lucy pushing the later toward her mother, -toward his mother, now. For the excellent lady folded him in a true motherly embrace. " My own lear, dear Gaston !" she seid.

Mrs. Hutchin,on, this is too much happin se, for you have been to me the most tender of mothers," he could on'y say,

"Gasten, my boy," said the trank, manly voice of the newly appointed ambassador, I knew it would come to this. You are rewarding us all for having loved you so long so, and count also on those who will govern and so well. Ah, you sly puss!" he said to lucy, "I thought we should find you out at the native tribes, colonies of our most devoted, last. God ever bless you, my own one!" he continued as he kissed his child. "With all my heart I congratulate you. Here, D'Arcy, | Christianity, and all the arts of civil:zed life. here is a lat'e girl who must harn to call you, too, father."

"De rat Lucy," said the latter, as she threw herself into his arms, "you will not find it a great hardship to call me that." "Upon my word," put in Frenk, "I wish

with all my heart we could start for Mexico to-morrow, and drive out these rascally Frenchmen. It would do me good to ride traight at their batteries."

"Come, come, my boy," said his father, "there is a fairer prize to be wen zesrer home. An I now, my dear," he said, turning to his wife, "I am revencedy hungry, and ready to do justice to your good fare. Let us have a good dinner; and, D'Arcy, let me tell you this: Now that we are to be more than neighbors and friends. I promise you that I shall make short work of my mission ab oad, and be back to Fairview as soon as possible."

CHAPTER XAXII.

THE HAVEN REACHED.

Mr. Hutchinson had gone to his mission in Europe, taking with him his whole family For Colonel Hutchinson's health had been seriously impaired by repeated attacks of swamp fever, and a change of climate became ab solutely necessary to bim. He was glad to foreign countries, Lucy said, with something go for another reason. Mr. D'Arey, with of the old petulance in her tone. "Oh, I Rose and Mary Gaston, were also in Europe, Rose and Mary Gaston, were also in Europe, and poor Frank still clung to the desperate was a little girl again, looking up to you, hope of meeting with them, and of awakening O Love Crucified! Rose,—his earliest an lonly love.

An affectionate interest Rose did, indeed, feel for the brave soldier, whose blame less private life and glorious military record completely blotted out in her mind all memory | those radiant features or hear the accents of of his stormy hoyhood and youth. He too had been, in very touth, litted up into a new life by the leve of a true woman. Alas for him, that she could make him no such return | her own age, she left that chose a parent of a as his heart was basy with.

When Mr. Hutchinson reached Paris, the D'Arcys were still there, Mr. D'Arcy trying what the most renowned phyhis son's eyesight; Gaston allowing his dear father to hope against hope itself, while he, who had I ng given up all hope, at least on he part of the former. On ito-was calculy resigned to the Divine will, at least on he part of the former. On ito-Mary had been placed with her mother's old and cherished mistresses, in the great school of the Rue de Babylone, where Rose daily spent with her all the time she could spare trun her duties to her father and Gaston. It was fortunate for Mary, who had never till then been away from home, that so many American girls were at that very moment receiving their education there. A few of them, from New O leans, were acquainted with the A ctime, and thus a first bond of flection was formed. What, however, made Mary a sort of little heroine, was the first visit paid to the establishment by Gaston, about whose wounds and exploits the most romantic stories were soon told all over

Shall we say that Rose, in the widowhood of her maiden live, was powerfully drawn to the noble ladics-noble in every true sense of the word-who reared within these walls the very flower of French womanhood? She was drawn by that heavenly perfume given forth by lives devoted to the loftiest s:li-sacrifice and the doing to souls the greatest amount possible of good. Her mether, who had been trained in early

girlhood by ladies who had lift their native France to educate the daughters of our Southera planters, had made Roso familiar with the history of these heroic women, with the beauty of their private lives and the fruitfulness of their labors. Mrs. D'Arcv had ment the crowning year of her own academic course at the mother house in Paris, and there she had learned to love and to reverence the holy women who had been the first chosen apostles of the new era of female edu cation. Above all of them, she had loved and reverenced the venerable foundress, -a peasant-girl of Burgundy, with the cultivated intellect of a Newman; with a feeble frame and a small stature, but with the great heart and lofty soul of a Xavier; and who had gathered around herself, by twofold magneticm of her sanctity and her amiability thousands of the most generous souls to be found in the rank of French womanhood,

Death had al entry sent the venerable octogenarian more than one prophetic his family to Paris. With the extraordinary fervor of her nature, Madame Barat welcomed in Rose the child of one whom she had never ceased to love tenderly. ripen into friendship, and that a life of meri-And Rose, as her eyes first tell on the aged form, bent as it was with the double burden of years and of labors overwhelming and unwas evident that he wished to atone for the from the baginning," she answered, through ceasing, was stricken with a mingled sensation of awe and love,—of awe in presence of looking up at him. "Why can not this one who impressed beholders with the convic-

something divine; and of love for that beauti ful soul that still shone forth in the wrinkled countenance, like an angel half revealed beneath its assumed human disguise.

Our little mourner soon found that she could open her heart without reserve to this most motherly woman, there was in her so much of winning tenderaces, of varied experience in governing and guiding others, and much, too, of that preternstural wisdom that attends on great holiness of life. So one day-just while the devoted won n was hovering on the border of the eternal world unseen,-like a swallow in October, clinging fendly all day with its brood to the ap it where it had built its nest, before taking its flight to the sunnier climes of the South,-Rose was admitted as a privileged visitor, and tell the brief story of her life.

"You have been, like myself, most blessed in having such a mother and such a grand fither," she said to Rose. "To my mother, grandfather, and my brother, I owe every thing under God,"

"To my dear papa also," answered Rose, "I am equally indebted; only papa and mamma, and all of us, young and old, looked. up to grandpapa as our teacher and model in everything.

"These are priceless advantages," the other replied, "not always found even in the for tunate classes. And now, derling, ' she continued, "you say you want to dedicate to the service of God's nucleut on earth the with your betrothed husband, and all the wealth which he has left you ?'

"YE, dear mother, Ross answered, " l "I wish to go and labor for needy souls in that same land of Mexico where God's light dawned so fully on my dear last Diego. I only yearn to continue the work-so far as women may-which culisted his holy enthusiasm. One of his last not le utterances to me-on the very day before he took to his bed-was, that we're he convinced he could contribute, by becoming a priest, toward reviving religion and promoting civilization among the forlorn na live populations of Mexico, he was ready to renounce even my love." And the poor girl yiel led to her emotion.

" In whateve way I can help you to carry out your design, you must count on my doing whose lives are spen; in training the women of these wild races to all the virtues of We also help the men in the measure allowed our sex, and thus provide for the want; both of the bidily and the spiritual life. We shall be but too happy to second to the utmost all the purposes of your heliest

"Oh, if I could on'y think myself worthy exclaimed Riceo, through her sweet tours

Dy. "Ah, my child," said the other, "yuu will never cease to be worthy so long as year seek what is highest and best in the road of self ascrifice and devotion to your Crucified Love ! Oh, you do not know," she continued. looking upward with a rapt, ecstatic look. "how daily and hourly draughts of the wine. Divine love and self-abnegation intoxicate and strengthen, and enable the feeblest of human beings to undertake and accomplish what would seem impossible to worldly wisdom O, my Lord and my Love," she continue I, while her whole countenance became radiant, and the bent form seemed to like upward oh, if I had loved Thy Cross more, what couldst Thou not have achieved despite my weakness and unworthiness!"

Rose gazed in wonder-almost in terrorat the transformed countenance, and, fall nu on her knees by the side of the speaker. s. fe t her whole soul thrilled to its center by the ardent exclamations which burst forth from the great servant of God. "Oh, to serve Thee !- to suffer for Thee !- to spend a thou sand lives in glorifying Thee !-O. Goodness

A few days later the welcome angel. Death, had released this yearning son from her earthly bondage. Rose felt. as she bade her farewel', that she would never again in this life look upon that inspired voice. The words spoken in this interview burned into the very substance of her soul. And, like hundreds of othersol widespread family with her soul overflowing with the spirit of self sacratice.
When she returned to her fither an

brother at the Grand Hotel, she found to sicians of Europe could do to restore Hutchinsons there. They had arrived that very morning. The meeting of Mrs. Hatchia son and Lucy with Rose was a rapture as one, side, it was the joy that was tempored with the apprehension of having once more thisten to Frank's hopeless built. This time, however, she was determined not to avoid

He solicited a few moments of privacy with Rose, in spite of his mother's and his ais ar's remonstrances. For they know that he was inly adding to his own misery and to lines;

When they were alone, Frank at once ad dressed himself to his task-one more diffe cult and dreadful to him than had ever beer the riding up to the enemy's battery, and exposing himself to the full tury of its fire.

"I would fain spare you and myself the pain of this interview, 'he said, as he said down by Rose's side; "but the love of you, and the dear hopes which that love inspired, have been to me tar more than breath of life over since that fatal morning at the Lover's Lean.

"Ought not the glorious memories of the years that have passed since that day comfort you, and make you look forward to a most honorable future ?" she said, very sweetly.

Yos," he answered, " if my reward could be to realize in the present the bright dream that filled all these years. Oh, Rose!" he continued, "let me speak to you as our dear companionship since childhood gives me the right to speak. Surely you must know how long and dearly I have loved you. Pray do not interrupt me now," he pleaded. " My heart will break if I do not lay down its burden at your feet. I did not importuna you when I learned that you had ratified your early betrothal, and that you had given your heart to one far more worthy of you than the Frank Hutchinson whom you had known But I know you would rejoice, and perhaps begin to esteem me, when fame would have told you how I strove to be worthy of the woman whom I loved hopelessly, but loved

"I did rej ice, believe me," Rose said, so truly." through ber tears. "for I know how many noble qualities lay choked beneath one de-And my esteem increased for you with fect. the tidings brought me of your victory over self, much more than of your beroic deeds of

"Thank you for that," he said, taking and kissing her hand. "You are scarcely twentyone,' he co tinued, "and may Inst hope that time will allow esteem in your heart to torious service to my country may win me some beginning of love in return for my long

devotion?'
"My triend hip you have," Ross said

auch more closely together by the columities gor dreadful war, and by the touching de our view have all shown to my brother, out our friendship is not of the common

ind "What then would it be," he interrupted, "it you would consent to be to my mether a onted daughter, instead of the Lucy she is pling to be mistress of Fairy D. Il "This can never be," Rose said, firmly.

From my heart I thank you for that long redevoted to one whose heart you knew to giren to another. Let us not pain each more than is unavoidable," she continother more unant to analysistance, one contin-ted. I cannot give you a love which I have irrevecably pledged to one who is in his And she hid her face in her hands. "Do not send me away with a refusal that n po never recall," poor Frank pleaded, "Let time decide. Time heals iteously. 1800uds, and allows all blessed and beauiful things to grow up and ripen. Do not ill all hope in my heart."

Han hope in t," she replied. "This very lav I have been accepted as a member of a ligious missionary body, devoted to works I am only waiting to conholie: t charity. dade some important business arrangements a Spain, to hid farewell to the old life." "Then God help me !" said the young solher, rising. The future is indeed without

purpose for me!" of the say not so!' Rose hastened to reply. The luture has in store for you all that is it mulate a true man to the noblest exeron. Auf will you not delight me in on, Aus will you have by letting me of your growing fame, and of your uppiness as well? she added. Oh, oloarl, oh, dear Frank? she said, "as I could sand you or Gaston or Charles to the attended with brave words of cheer and mfort, so must you send me, who am aleg a sister to you, forth to my sacred and as a dates with words of praise and bless

Almost a sister! he said, vchemently. More than a sister, rather. You are to me as at of my life, without whom existence is nave been one dark, em less night. Yeu evie pearl of all our heart." he continued. I would only have a dearer claim to you, Bause I would keep you at Fairview, to IF he light of both families, and to continue be a visible providence for the people who ship you, who ery out for your return, nd who need you a thousand times more in before the war."

This was too much for poor Rose. It was sching her heart in its weakest point, -- apcaling at once to all her dearest and noblest dections and memories. "Be merciful to " she said, as she struggled with out feelings. "I know that my hears fil be half with you all when I am ue. But I know that Lucy will be to our ople all that I could have been. And I we seen Genevieve and Mand, and even the Mary, walking in my mother's footps. And Gaston, disabled as he is for notic life, will be only the more devoted to e happiness of all around him. And, oh, ank! will you not also emulate Gaston's ile sime, and be the eyes and the arms of poor mained brother?"

He was deeply touched by this appeal. He t how useless it was to press his suit. "I we pained you," he said, after some mo-ents of silence. "It is not the first pain I ents of vilence. te caused you, deer Rose," he continued. t shill be the last.

"Fuen say a hearty 'God bless you!' be-her say a hearty 'God bless you!' be-her say a hearty 'God bless you!' be-tail ever call down on you His richest

frank could bear it no longer, and fairly oke down, "May God bless you, wherever a are!" he said. "And may He help me hear as I can the loss of you! Oh, Rose, continued. "can you blame me for being art-broken ?"

And thus they parted. The next day found Mr. D'Arcy and Rose, ngether with Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and

emission till his parent could join him, The formalities that Rose had to go through assignining over to Genevieve the property I from their grandmother, did not delay r travelers long. Diego's will had been affied without difficulty in Spain, where the in rous saw to it that his son's wishes

res repulee ly complied with. t was almost the list act of any eportance possermed by the heart-polar old gentleman. All the best par and purest ambition of his life blasted by the death of his only son. far spruding a week in the beautiful Caralon mentery founded by his ancestors, i setting the affairs of his soul in order, he

that his own end was nigh-He disposed et all his own personal proprty in favor of the poor, and died, thesed is last nour by all the consolations of his

Rose had become well acquainted with the ices of Charity in Seville during her stay ithat city. It was to them that Madame but had directed her to apply as to a religious body adapted to aid her the noble work she contemplated. Their ry name would be a passport to the favor any government, and would be rapturously alle i in the northern provinces of Mexico y persons of Spenish descent, as well as by he long neglected Indian ribes.

As they approached the south of Spain, he gentle melancholy that had shaded lose's sunny temperament since her last pronvement, seemed to disappear, and all her stural vivacity returned. In truth, she as most anxious to make the last days pent in the company of her father and rother, and their dear friends, as pleasant was the beautiful landscape around them, cloudless as the bright skies overcad. Perhaps there was another reason, that scaped the notice of her dear ones, and hich she could not herself account for, hat extraordinary spiritual exultation and hat mental excitement which are produced y the neurness of some great and heroic

erifice. Mr. D'Aroy interested Mr. Hutchinson beond measure by the details he gave him of ocal history, institutions, and manners, as y slow stages they passed through province iter province and city after city. Gaston nd Mrs. Hutchinson devoted themselves to ach other, leaving Lucy free to enjoy as nuch as she could the society and conestation of Rose. In truth, as they apreached the end of their journey, poor ucy's grief became most pititul to behold. he loved Rose with a love so deep and so stoful, that in her dream of future happiess and tuture usefulness at Fairy Dell she ad never separated Rose's companionship om that of her worshiped Gaston. Only ace had she pleaded Frank s suit with her iend. But she censed to urge it, and never, ith Rose, returned to the subject, because he feared she was only pleading for herself, when Rose's whole conduct was so elequent

self denial. The three young people were left to exlore by themselves the Cathedral of Cor-ov, during their brief stay in that most accepting old city, while Mrs. Hutchinson. ith her husband and Mr. D'Arcy, visited

plained to them what he could no lenger ee. Oh, how different was the present from that delightful past, unburdened with any care, when, at the age of nineteen, he ex-plored with his grandfather all that was most beautiful and inspiring in the Peninsula! How many sacrifices, young as he was, he had been called upon to make in the interval! And the end was not yet. For now Rose was to be taken from him,-Rese, who had been so unspeak ably dear to him! Not all the devoted love f Lucy, ful'y as he prized it, could reconcile him to the thought of giving up his sister, the companion of his life so fur, and his own twin soul, to a vocation that was to separate her forever from her family.

(To be continued.)

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR, -- As the columns of your valuble journal are always replete with sound Catholic reading, gleaned from many sources, I trust that the incidents detailed in the fullowing brief narrative may prove interesting to some of your numerous readers. On All Saints Day last I was in Hamilton, and about nine in the morning took a walk in the direc-tion of St. Mary's Cathedrel, when I encountered at the outside door a rather stout, pleasant-faced gentleman, having the appear nce of a German, and taking him for a resident of the "ambitions city," I inquired what time High Mass began. He replied that that was what he "wanted to know himself, as he was a "stranger here " Hav ing procured the required information, and learning that we had yet an hour to spare. I suggested to my newly made acquaint-ance that we withdraw to my hotel, wher, having procured each a fragrant weed, we proceeded to the reading room to pass away the interveeing time. There J. Marie (for that was the name of my new inflictity and Freethought, which events took place about a year ago. His narrative was nis duties as a Catholic, next to ignore them entirely, and finished up by becoming a professed infidel. In this state he costinued for sixteen years, during which time he never lost an opportunity of speaking against and esty at fault. According to present appearridicul ng the religion in which he had been brought up. Some four years ago he removed ignorance and advised Irishmen to imto South America, and started business in the Argentino Republic, in which he was emin-Argentine Republic, in which he was emicently successful. He was often obliged to through that country but also in the neighs | they had actually become the ruling power in | when they could rely. boring states. On one of these occasions he | the country, and thus had placed Protestantwas crossing the Cordilleros Mountains in ism in danger. Truly this is a very and state Bolivia, accompanied by a native servant. When shout half way on their journey, and being more than one hundred miles from the nearest settlement, they camped as usual for the night, but when he awoke in the morning he found that his servant had treacherously made off in the darkness, taking with him both horses, and the balance of the food and supplies provided for the journey. His feelings can be better imagined than described on making this appalling discovery. There he was in the midst of the mountains, without either guide or conveyence, and neither food or shelter. All he could do was to remain where he was, in the hope that some traveller might be able to render | This campaign sheet, designed to catch Cathohim assist nee. Thus the first day was passed, and as the dews and durkness of the hands, while The Mail keeps hammering night fell upon him, and a mountain lion away against the Church and the Archhowled fibrely in the near vicinity, he thought with hitterness of a time, when in up sectarian strife, and pandering such a predicament he would have prayed to presumed prejudices of both Catholics the prayers taught him by his pieus mother, and Protestant; is eminently characteristic of and he felt for the first time how Sir John Macdonald and his methods. Peodays passed in this way, without a single to be led astray by cries that have nothing human being having come within his reach. On the fifth day, worn out with exposure and want of food, he laid upon the ground, and, taking out his watch, begen to calculate how many hours more he would have to live, and then, with death storing him in the face, the last remnant of his irreligious sophisms faded away, and felling on his knees he acknowledged his errors, and begged pardon of God for his sins; promising at the same time that should he be delivered from his present predicament, he would make immediate atenament for his misdeeds and continue a practical Catholic for the remainder

ney to Biltimore, whither business called him previous to returning to his home in the

Palpitation of the heart, rervousness, tremb liegs, nervous headache, cold hards and teet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are r. lieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

of his life. His prayers were heard, for

towards the close of the fifth day, a friendly

Indian found and rendered him timely assist-

ance, and remained with him until he arrived

at a place of safety. He had since that time

kept his vow, and was faithfully endeavored

to carry it out. Such was the story of Mr. J. Marie. We occupied the same seat

in church that day, and judging from his appearance and deportment, I had no coubt of

the absolute truth of his parative. After the

service we parted, and he continued his jour-

Argentines.

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

RECRIPTS FOR NOVEMBER SHOW A CONTINUE INCREASE-SURPLUS FOR THE FIVE MONTHS.

	OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The following ment of revenue and expenditu month of November and for the f	
1	of the uson year	\$1,518 614
	Post office.	293 689
,	Public works (including failways). Miscellaneous	221,349
1	112.00	

Total Revenue to 31st October, 1889 Total Expenditure Expenditure to 31st October, 1886 Total Compared with November, 1	11,460,084
Total	\$14,179,908
Expenditure	\$ 4,328,472
Expenditure to 31st October,	8,754,675
Total	\$13,083,147
Compared with November, 1	885, the rc-

as follows :--Cuatoms \$223;735 Excise 54,446 to Miscellaneous 25,560 Public works (including railways) show a decrease of \$12,285. Taking the five months revenue shows an increase of \$1,726,834, of

which \$1,692,298 is in customs and \$290,334 he Aloszar. Gaston, who had corefully which \$1,692,298 is in customs and \$290.334 tudied the history and the antiquities in excise. The surplus for the five months is the city in a former visit, and under \$1,169.761 as compared with a deficit of guidance of his grandfather, now ex-

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent]

OTTAWA, Nov. 26 .- The No Popery crusade of The Mail has opened a splendid field for religious cranks in Outorio. They are beginning to crop up now and then as candidates for the Local Assembly, on the straight Protestant ticket. I have been shown

AN ELECTION ADDRESS, pui lished in fly sheet by one Duncan McLeod, to the electors of Peterberough, Ont. He comes out on the Mail platform, assails Mr. Mowat and pours a flood of rancouren the venerable Archbishop of Toronto. He goes in for abolishing a parate schools, and curtailing what he is pleased to call "the influence of Romanism." He thinks that Cuthorics are terribly ill-used by their Church, and assumes a championship to which he certainly has no claim. It is rather

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON to find a man pretending to desire justice for Catholics, and yet declaring himself their enemy. Evidently he is bauly bitten with The Mail rabies, or the manifest absurdity of his position would have kept him silent and at home. But Toryism has become so demoralized that those who hold it as a political faith seem to have lost the power of judging between right and wrong, er even of coherency in thought. It will be time enough for Protestant bein cranks to take up the cause of opp:essed Catholics

WHEN CATHOLICS COMPLAIN. Some time ago The Mail, in one of ics bursts of candor, undertook to reprimand THE POST for Pressing the claims of Irish Catholics for consideration in matters of representation. The organ was good enough to say that owing to penal leus, poverty and English jewlousy Irishn en were not well enough educated to become legislafriend) related to me a stronge and somewhat tors. That they should educate themselves communic stery of his norrow escape from for the functions of chizenship before they death, in his conversion from the slonger of | sought positions of public trust. And when they have so fitted thems lives their religion will stir no har to their advancement. Admitting that there may have been so as truth in substance as fellows: He was a native of mitting that there in y have been so ne truth soon sinks into the more politic and Finally. South Germany, and had been carefully in what The Mad alleged, is it not strange like Mr. Waron of Hamiton, they disappear brought up by good Catholic parents, but that now when Irishmen have become effubrought hip by good Carlooke parents, of the beaving home at an early ege, he went to the cated, wealthy, capable, the chief organ of the song government situation. The wrining action United States, where he began first toneglect Tory party and Tory politicians should raise of Hamilton were not to be deceived in the big diffusion as a Carbolic, next to ignore them the 'No Popery' cry with the view of make way again. Recently they proper at to bring ing their religion

> A BAR TO THEIR ADVANCEMENT. Here again we have T. ry in effect and honances, the paper that commiserated

> of affairs, But the Tory organ's sudden illumination is ratherly grotesquely andden. So long as it imagined the Courch was on its side it was fulsome in its adulation. Now, because the Tory leader cannot use it as a political engine in his own behalf, he directs against

ALL THE VENOM OF HIS HATRED. But, in order to prove the insincerity and dobble distilled hypocrisy of the firies, their agents are sending among Catholics an ciection sheet setting forth what manifold and important benefits have been bestowed on Catholics by Sir John Macdonald and his party. lic votes, is car fully kept out of Protestant This recklessness in stirring bishop. whatever to do with

MATTER OF FACT POLITICS. Sir John Mach nald has done much to atten-nate the moral fibre of the Canadian people. The very fact that a public man so ahan-loned as he should have succeeded is in itself a terrible inin the most exalted position of the idea that taught to revere.

and Government by Budle reduced to a science! Is it not fit no that the gloomy panerama of Macdonaldism should close with conflagration! Sir John must think so, or he would not plunge the country into a futile and destructive war of race and religion.

THE CITY CONTEST.

Much to the disgust and apprehension of the calmer and wiser heads among party men here, the contest for the local house has become a question between Catholics and Protestan's. This issue has been forced upon the people by the Orange wing of the Tory party, and it's fraught with the gravest dangers to all classes and interests. But since it is so we must face it with what cheerfulness we can. So far, however, the Protestant Liberals have taken no stock in the movement, With them party lines have not been disturbed, but the religious question is one of these things that may turst all burriers, injudicious partizans allow should their feelings to carry them too fur. To the Liberal Protestants we must look for public safety. They have it in their look for public safety. They have it in their unfriendliness to Catholics. Sir John was power to rebuke and overcome the spirit of riding the Papiet horse then for all it was anarchy invoked by The Mail. By being true to their principles and to themselves they can effectively crush the head of the monster, and save the country from being turned into A PANDEMONIUM OF BIGOTRY.

Hitherto the bulk of the French vote in Ottawa has gone with the Tories. I do not think it will go that way now. Therefore, if the Liberals keep firm, stick together, they 2 610 804 | can elect their man, In former election contests, when anything was said about French selidurity, the Tories declared them the best of good people, and said the Grits would be glad to have them if they could. Now that things are changed, these sentiments have undergone

A COMPLETE CHANGE. Nevertheless the Tories are making super human efforts to prevent a French stampede. Mr. Tassé and his lieutenants are working night and day to convince the French that ceipts show an increase of \$322,203, made up the Torics are their true friends. The patronage of the Government is also em-Customs ... \$223,735
Customs ... \$223,735
Excise ... \$01,739
Post, office ... \$30,739
Miscellaneous ... \$25,560 to preserve Tory ascendancy. Nevertheless I believe they will be all in vain. One has only to go among the people to discover the existence of a deep feeling of discontent with the government. But Ottawa has been

SADLY CORRUPTED. Apart, however, from the sectarian issue.

classes at the prost set of a campaign run on people at each others' throats. these lines, and an evident desire among whose business interests are those dangerous game, I look to this as a powerful factor in keeping the Liberals together and giving them strength in quarters not usually disposed in their favor. The delay in nominating a Liberal candidate arises from the difficulty of selection, but that will be obviated in a few days. With a

good man to lead I have no fear of the re-

salt in Ottawa. OTTAWA, Nov. 29 .- In the political contest now beginning I faucy I can trace a novement of forces betokening more than a more struggle between he 'fouts' and "ine." The same of unrest and desatisfaction are everywhere. Not only are they manifested with regard to govern ment as it exists, but with the whole conditions of political and social life in the form on. The can e of the troubles which I be leved to be impending are in the main what we are accus tomed to style economical, what in Germany are known as socialistic, in France as revolutiona-y, in Russia as anarchical SO FAR IN CANADA

the revolt is silent but none the less real. It is gathering in strength and intensity. It arises from an intelligent and scarcely mistaken convic ion in the minds of working people, as apart from cap talists and specular is that a great wrong exists in the social system, or else productive labor would no be the pocrest paid

while that which is improductive, us less, or positively harmful, is given the highest rewards. That this in even cut is outside of, supe for to and, on the whole, opposed to the two domnant political parties is quite evident. This has been shown by the signal failure that has attended Sir John Maclonald's attempt to capture the labor vote. He funcied, in his usual optimistic way, that if he

PULLED THE WETHERS.

that is, bribed the leaders, or got them to accopt his party nomination for parliament, the workingmen would to low as a matter of coarse, He was never more misraken in his life. The day when that game could be played with succols has passed. Experience has farely those who labor with their hands that when they ories with a party to put one of themselves in purliament, the ner aint he gets there to work logman begins to hesolve into the parafter a time into the officer care digratate out one Mr. Barness

A STRAIGHT LABOR CANDIDATE. Thereup is the Tories, with their usual assumption of astureness, called a packed convention and nonmaned Mr. Buros as Tory card date for the Out to A-sembly. These wiseacres chuckled to themselves, thicking they had bamboozied the workingness and dished the Grits. But they reckened without their host. The ently successful. He was often obliged to many have been doing the very thing it advised working men let Mr. Baras go to the Tories and make l. ng journeys on herseback, not only all along, and so well had they done it that

> OTTAWA, Nov. 27 .-- Whatever may be the feeling in other parts of the province, Ottawa has no cause to complain of the treatment it has received from the Ontaric Government, however much that government has to regard the capital as an ungrateful place. But I think there will be a change before the end of next month. The Tories are still unable to sottle their differences. Baskerville will not give way to anybody, certainly not to the numinee of the Protestant Electoral Atsociation, who is simply

A TORY IN DISCUISE.

Lacking the support of the Protestant Tories. Mr. Baskerville cannot be elected. He must know that the only possible effect of his candidature would be to injure the chances of an Irish Catholic being elected. If he really has the good of his countrymen at heart he will retire and not persist in a course which must inevitably result in destroying all hope of his ever being chosen again for a representutive position. He seems to be unaware of his shortcomings, natural and acquired, as a those who labor? Let working men compare cted as his father's secretary, went at once shallow and comfortless are the theories ple ought to see in this atrochous proceeding his distant post, to falfill the duties of of the infidel. The second, third and fourth the stupendous folly of permetting themselves usefulness as a representative has gone ever since he declared himself in sympathy with ! Dominion, the Fory

EXEMIES OF HOME RULE.

Throughout his long and tortuous career | He ought further to know that he has no clam on the political friendship of his people, so long as Le sustains the party that has made "No Popery" its battle cry. Respecthad the courage or manliness to dojury to the country. It gives an example | condemn the filse, dangerous and unreasonable action of the Tory press a man may become great and powerful, in attempting to turn the I resent although tainted with all the vices and in political contest into a war of race and religion! If Ephraim is wedded to his idols, he against. So room as they see any one of their must take the consequences. Nebody will number, who is espiring to a representative deficuoe of every principle mankind has been gion! If Ephraim is wedded to his idols, he Under such anspices it is no wonder that envy his reflections when he sees the party, to Parliament has become a sink of corruption, which he has devoted himself so futhfully since they lethin out of jail, deserting him because he is a Catholic. It is a very muliucholy conclusion to a public career, remarka ble for many no du efforts, on many "strik-ing occurrent," in the glorious cause of "peace, harmony and equanamity!"

SIR JOHN'S DOUBLE GAME.

I have just received the Toronto Glo'e of to day and am not astonished at the extrao. Jinary revelations it contains of Sir John Lia donald's double dealing. I remember the two-column fly-sheet, " Pacts for the Irish Electors," issued by the Tories in 1883 and extensively distributed among the Catholies of this region during the local compaign of that year. It was a strong, and, I have no doubt, an effective appeal to them in the interests of the Tory party. It set forth in a very able manner the claims of the Tory party on account of all that had been done for Catholics, the Church and Catholic institutions by Sir John Macdonald and his successive ministries. It also heaped unmeasured oblequy on Mr. Mewat and the Referm party for its alleged worth.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED, and now he is mounted on the Protestant

nag, posing as the saviour of Protestantism, and directing his chief organ in its headlong charges against everything Catholic. The reproduction of this electioneering sheet at the present time is a revelation to

both Catholies and Protestants. Both peoples will turn with loathing from so gross an exhibition of hypocrisy, and wonder to themselves if they could ever be such fools as so be led by the nose and cheated out of their franchise by so contemptible an imposter !

Not the least remarkable thing connected with this publication is that it was written under the personal instructions of Mr. C. W. Bunting, managing director of The Mail, who is now directing the No Popery crusade in that paper. Mr. Bunting also, with Mr. W. B. Meredith, the Tory leader in the Oatario House, supervised the proofs and made alterations in them. The proofs were likewise submitted to Sir John Macdonald himself, who amended them in his own handwriting!

TALK OF PROTESTANTISM IN DANGER after that ! In the whole history of Canadian politics, filled as it is with exposures of Tory tyrenny, treachery and corruption, there is nothing more revolting than this my opinion that, if trouble arises, it will be the Protestant cry. It is the last despairing direct results of the wild aggressiveness of a shrick of a disgraced politician who, to save few fanatics. That the Liberals will be susshin, relieving or curing in every continuous thinself from merited condemnation, is strive tained in Ontario I cannot doubt. Nor can I

there is a growing feeling of alarm among all | ing to win a fatal triumph by setting the

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN SHOWING he has been the author or the giver of all the threatened to put a stop to the he has been the author or the giver of all the dangerous game, I look to this as privileges Catho ic enjoy when it suits his purpose to claim Catnolic support for his party. And now, when it suits his purpose to punder to the Protestent vote, he wheels about and assails his political opponents for

being too friendly to Cathelies! IS THIS THE CONDUCT OF A PATRIOT, a statesman, a man of honor, or a man at all? And when to practices so utterly contemptible we add the monumental rascalities of his administration, the recklessness, the corruption, the bloodshed, the misery, the demoralization caused by his methods of government, I tremble for the people over whom one so superhumarly wicked is permitted to hold

OTTAWA, Nov. 30th,-A labor candidate is likely to be nominated for this city, as such car didates have been brought out in other cities. There can be no objection to a labor could date: in eed, it would be well for the country were the masses more largely repre ented. But when a lab r car didate is a's o the nominee of a sectarian clique, like the Protestant Electoral Association of Otrawa hedivides the w rkingman's voto and really ceases to be what he pretends. This I fear is the case with

THE LABOR CANDIDATE AT OTTAWA, and will certainly leave him in the lurch between the candidates of the two old parties. From present indications it would seem that Mayor McDongal stands a fair charge of certing the Lineral commeton, and Mr. D. O'Comor the Tory. The former is by far the more popular; the latter is quite respectable but no at a latte sort of person to inspire enthusiasmor unite the natch distracted factions of the T-ry party. Mr. Mellon, all has made an excellent Chief Magistrate, and should be get the nomination will be pretty sure to pall the united Lib radvote with that of the French and Lib. The prospects of Mr. O'Comer are vitaged by the "No Popery" cry, and these of the labor could are by les Protesta et all lictions.

Speaking of the claims of waking in it will not be out of place to show what the two parties have done for

THE CAUSE OF LABOR, In the Ontario Lagislature the Liberals have

ted where experiences we working means yet a design ted where experiences The Railway Ave of 1882, which provided protession for men employed on railways, compensition in case of injury and fixed the trins of engagement on an equitable basis. Act creating Boards of Arbitration in

men, The Fact sy Act. The Act to prevent the importation of foreign abor in der contract. The Act to secure workmen compensation for

ninries. The Mechanic's Lien Act.

This is a very fair show me on the part of the Laberat party to protect the rights of labor. Now let us see what the Torics have done. The Tories have been in power eight years During that time they have not passed one measure for the benefit of the workingmen.

On the contrary, brought in foreign workmen

the public expense to compete with Canad'an artisans and mochanics. They have refused to allow the Ontario Factory Act to go into operation, and regularly burked the Demonion Factory Act session after

HAD THE WORKINGSIEN A STRONG DELEGATION in the local House they could not have obtained more fav rab's legislation than that conceded by the Liberal party in power in Ontario. It would have been impossible under any circumstances for them to obtain less or worse legislation, as far as it went, than what the Tories give them in the Federal Parliament. Workingmen have only to consider these thongs; find out for themselves if they do not think this comparison just, and then consider the genesis of parties. Is the party which has steadily and from the beginming struggled and tought for the recognition of natural rights, less likely to do them justice than the party which has often driven the people to desparation before they gradgingly the records of the Liberals in power in Ontago with the record of the Tories in rower in the

IT IS A PART OF TORT TACTICS to employ workingmen as agents, and send them into the unions and other later eager zarrons, with the object of leading and controlling the with the object of leading and controlling the action of such associations. That sure of tactic was employed in Montreal during the late provincial empraym, with what sures I cannot say, but that it was employed I know. Workingmen in their simplicity are not aware of the samtle pames by which the frequency of the samtle pames by which politicians capture the franchise of classes without letting their lands be seen. This is semething workingmen must guard position, tak n to the hand by Sir John Macdonald, or any other barling politician who promises specification at election times, which he never would concide when in the prenitude of power, let them distrust that aspirant.

ploys and the men who is employed. Very often the employer is the worst used of the two. Not by his men, but by the system under which both are striving to a cone a livele-hood and lay up something for the future. On the back and in the vitals of capital, which is the result of accumulated labor, and labor, which is the creator of new capital, a host of p rasites have a tened themselves. And accusual with parasites they are killing that on which they live by sucking away its lifeblood and destroying the heaity action of its func-tions. It is not necessary for me to particu-larize. Perhaps in letters like these it would be invidious to do so. But let any man observe in a day's walk the number of fine dressed fat living persons who have no capital and who do not labor and draw his own conclusion. Brains are capital, I may be told. Yes, As a gambler's knowledge of the game and ability to stock cards are capital.

LABOR MUST HAVE THRIFT

with what it gains, dexterity in its use. It must combine in relf defence, become co-opera-tive instead of competitive, keep clear of the politicians and get rid of all middlemen. Society is becoming more complicated every day, and he who looks beyond himself for support will be trampled under foot when he ceases to be able to labor. Let workingmen combine as co-operators, not as slavers, and they can change the face of the earth Otherwise that rampant individualism, which belongs to the lowest state of savagery, will project them for centuries to come into a civilization in which they can only share the miseries. Much remains to be said.

BEFORTS from surrounding places are favorable to the success of the National-Liberal cause. The only effect I can see of the Protestant cry is to drive

the French and Irish, hitherto Conservative in

their leanings, over to the Liberals, while it has

not detached anyone from the old Literal party. It is a foolish cry. It has frightened every body who has something to lose. The people look for common sense and practical dealing even from politicians, Catholics are not alarmed more than Protestants, and both look with suspicion on the men who are trying to divide them on is ues foreign altogether from the associations, commercial, social and political, which have been consolidated through many years of mental acquaint-ance. Therefore, I find no reason to change my opinion that, if trouble arises, it will be the

see any new reason to suppose that Mr. Blake elections.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.-Looking over the list of nominations by both parties for the House of Commons and Ontario Legislature, I notice that the Liberals have much the advantage in personal strength and standing of candidates. I will not mention names, as that might be con-sidered invidious. But any one conversant with the constituer cies can make the comparison for himself. It is a good proof of the depth and force of the Liberal reaction, when we see lead-ing men who have hitherto put business before politics, accepting nomination and entering heartily into the work of

REDEEMING THE COUNTRY

from the unholy combination of bigots and boodlers, who are driving it to destruction as fast as they can. Men who have a stake in the country, to whom honest methods of government is a necessity, whose business and property are threatened with scrious loss by the sectarian war inaugurated by the Tories, have become alarmed and have thrown themselves into the conflict to preserve the country alike from the rapacity and fonaticism of the Tories. This is one of the most cheering features of the local campaign, and furnished a good angury of the success of the party of peace and toleration led by Mr. Mowat. The Protestant cry might have some effect were those whom it might effect convinced of the sincerity of the men who aised it.

BUT THEY ARE NOT.

A knowledge of the feeling of doubt existing in the minds of those they would influence, has led them to venture beyond the limits of propriety and adopt a style of attack on Cathelie oldects of veneration which belongs only to the most ribald class of literature. Tous, in The Mail of last Monday, I find an article, intended by its offensiveness to Catholies to consince ultra Protestants of its sincerity in a sailing the Church. Let me give an extract:—"The Sisters of the Hotel Dieu in Quebe c possess, an const other thougs, a piece of the True Cross and of the Itoly Virgin's voil; a ribbon which found the hair of the Holy Virgin; a stone from the grotto of the Agony; a piece of the raducat of St. Joseph; a bone of St. Anue mother of the Holy Virgin; a piece of the rock series by Moses; a hone of St. Paul; a pertion of the filings of the chains of St. Pejev; a lock of the hair of Mary Magdalar; a ha man of stone upon which Our has a manage with the sporters; a portions are transcered by ar land knob and properly and, considered, relies of the becased about two humane esames and marty a, whose names are set forth in this inventory. The Semmary of Quebec contains a piece of the pest at which the Sevient was flogged; a price of the table of the Lost Supper; a per-tion of the house of the Holy Family; relica from the tomb of the Holy Virgin and from the house of St. John, St. Joseph, cases of dispute between employers and workand from the nonces of St doing St. Joseph, St. James and St. Thomas, the Apostles; homen of S. Andrew, St. Philip, St. James the Leva, and St. Battholemew; a proce of the block on which St. Paul was beheaded, of the mantle of St. Joseph, of the raiment of St. Feter, of the house of Lovetto, of the linen which enveloped the head of St. John the Baptist, of the marger in which Our Saviour Jesus Christ was laid; besides the linues of several hundred saints and martyrs whose names are duly given.

EVERY CATHOLIC

will see that this is intended as an moult to them, with a view to winning applause from the bigotted among Protestants. To Catholic niety it verges on the blasphemons. It wounds centle, God-fearing hearts, who recognize in the adjustmentives t affection for those who have suffered and are now suffering for the faith. There are few Catholic houses, but cherishes the memory of some one or more of its members, who gave up the wor'd for service of God. To hold up before these loving eyes in quiet Catholic homes, the symbols of the Com munion of Saints, to the ribald scaling of a godless multitude for the sake of gaining a few votes, is something so fiendish that

NO LANGUAGE CAN DESCRIBE ITS LOATHSOME

NEEM. Suppose THE Post were to scoff at those things which Protestants hold in reverence, and hold up their most cherished symbols of faith to ridicide, would it not be regarded, justly re garded, as bintally offensive and the rving of that condemnation which all well balanced

minds promonoce on the unfeeling vulgar.

But The Mail is not vulgar, although it may
be unferting. It does this inexpressibly nasty thing for the meanest, most contemptible of all motives: Because it thanks it will pay by pare ing votes sufficient to put the B offers in power in process on of

THE REVENUES AND RUSOURCES OF OUTMOO. Let Catholics, as one man, confoun Tory hypocrisy and wichedness by voting to statain Mr. Mowat, who, if he must endure abuse and vibilization, does so simply because he has been homest and true to the Catholics of Ontaria. That is the only cry raised against him by his Tary connect, and it is the day of the Catholic people to make sure that the close not suffer therefrom. They can only do this by voting square and straight for laberal cancillates in every constituency where they now be located. they may be located, But apart altegether from this, which is not

after all the true i-sue, BR. MOWAT OUGHT TO BE SUSTAINED

on his record. He has poverned the province

WATCH HIM.

Here I may be permitted to observe that the nuch discussed difficulty between capital and laber is really not between the man who employs and the man who is employed. Very a flow in the armour of his character and con-duct, assail him on the lade cry of "Protes-tantism in danger."

The diff-rence between Mr. Mowat's Protest actism and that of those who attack him is that he is a good Pro estant, which none of them are. His is not that form of Protestantism which would wade knee deep in Catholic blood. He belongs to the enlightened, and to the enlightened he looks for approval and support in his day of trial.

RIDEAU.

A STRANGE CASE. Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson, Oat., has

recently recovered from a remarkable dis-ase-a tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. His medical counsel gave him no hope, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

MORLEY'S POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.-John Morley, in a speeck at Edinburgh to night, likened the Con servative party to a blind man led by a lively dog. He advocated home rule for Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Morley said that if Mr. Finlay's church patronage bill passed, which was likely, it would force the Liberals to adopt the disestablishment of the Scotch church as one of their principal planks.

SEARCHING FOR PROOF,

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troutles, rheuma-tiem, neuralcia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness.

There is a good deal of practical common sense in the answer of the old cook in New Orleans when her young mistress told her of Wiggins' coming carthquake. "Go 'long, chile," she said, "go 'long wid yer nonsence ! God-o-mity don' go an' tell anybody what He's gwine to do; He jes' go 'long an' do i

A FOURFOLD WORK.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the sar upon the liver, the bowels, the kidney

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TO OUR PATRONS.

THE TRUE WITNESS

WILL BE SENT

rec for the balance of talk Year to partles subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. will date Subscription paid to January 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubtedly the cheapest and best weekly paper published in Canada, and should be in every Catholic house-ho'd. We trust our agents, readers and friends and the trust but agents, in spreading the circulation of a paper calculated to eduy and instruct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can assist us in advancing the circulation of The True Witness by introducing it to their friends in their respective localities; and we shall be pleased, on application, to send sample copies for free distribution amongst the se who are likely to subscribe.

ETNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-AR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM ILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN AYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSURIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedincly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive. and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

THE exclusiveness of the haut ton in the United States is proverhial and is a natural outcome of a type of society which is compelled to form cliques or sets. It has been profancty said that it is easier to obtain admittance to heaven than to the upper crust of between the Minister of Education and my-Boston society: but, as a matter of fact, it is no harder than elsewhere. But there is evidently one man who is going to get into the "higher cir.les" or know the reason why. The New York Herald gives the following advertisment: -

A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND RESPECTABILITY, from the West, will pay well for the introduction of his family into the higher circles of fashionable society in New York. All communications strictly condential. SOCIETY, 183 Herald office.

The question, however, suggests itself whether the "gentleman of wealth and respectability" will be quite comfortable when he has gained the object of his ambition.

Ir may reasonably be doubted whether certain sections of the press are doing any publication is an echo, somewhat vague perhaps, He service by producing a mass of disgusting but still quite a distinct echo, of the platform details emptied from social slop pails in the laid down by The Mail and recently dissected English divorce court. Yet they do it and at the same time affect to be censors of the has hitherto posed as an independent, trankly public morals. Just now there happens to be a particularly repulsive case being tried in with that promulgated by The Mail and falls Lindon, and every incident in the revolting | into line with the Tory party. Its interprenarrative is served up to corrupt the young tation of the facts of the situation agrees and gratify the prurient tastes of the morbidly inclined. The matter reprinted comes from its deductions concerning the wisdom and certain New York papers, which cater for the less in electual and respectable of the United States people. But we fail to see way the matter should be stolen from the coic and of those papers and then forced into the homes of Canada,

Some person whose enthusiasm got the better of his discretion recently suggested that the jubilee of the Queen's reign should be commemorated in the United States by the eraction of a colossal statue. The suggestion has not been received very favorably, and it must have emanated from some crank. But now there has been made a very sensible proposition, which seems in a fair way of being carried into execution. A hospital is to be constructed at New York and named the Victoria Hospital, where British people may be especially attinderi. The great hospitals of that city are open to all freely enough and it has been very reasonably pointed out that it would be a graceful act to present such a hospital to the Americans as a slight acknowledgment of favors received. Already large subscriptions have been procured.

A come story is going the rounds of a speciman Orange upholder of the "Open Bible" in Toronto. He was in a crowd talking politics an i volumently condemned the Ontario Goverument for giving selections of the Bible to be read to schools, and wound up by striking 1878. It was "National Policy," "Union the table hereely with his fist, and exclaiming: -" We want the whole d--- Bible, and as thing else. The story got out and appear. as component parts of the "New Nationality." ed in one of the papers. Whereupen he de. Now it is "No Popery." Catholics, French clared that he did not put it that way, and wented his correction inserted thus: - "We party a sort of general excommunication. Such want the whole Bible, d- it, and nothing | being the undeniable attitude of Toryism, clee!" This is an excellent illustration of the there is nothing for the Frenchand Irish to'do spirit and character of the men who are raising all the row about Protestantism being in | Sir John Macdonald and his bigots and | McCarthy, Mr. Alfred Boultbee, to the elecdanger. The goreater the danger there is to that sort of Protestantism the better, we think, and we believe all educated Protest. nts are of our mind.

"L'THE DARK DAYS OF DEFICITS."

try on "the departure of the dark days of dejoits, and the return of a sunshine season of surpluses."

The demon of alliteration has often led men into sad scrapes, as, for instance, the New York Reverend whose "Rome, Rum and Rebellion" cooked Mr. Blaine's goose in his contest with Cleveland for the Presidency of the United States. We greatly fear that the immortal author of the classic ode be-

" Thou great John A., thy heart ne'er quails, You have shown their frauds, and steel rails "

will have to reverse his alliterative congratulation, and make it read as a commisseration with the country on the departure of "the sunshine season of surpluses and the return of the dark days of deficits," In the light of our experience of the results of Tory Government, the deltic deliverance of 1881 loems up in grim absurdity of contrast with sibbilant certainty of 1886! Will the hon. Senator from Niagara come down out of his hat or up out of his boots and explain?

A FORGERY EXPOSED.

With reference to the letters published by The Mail and alleged by it to have been written by Archbishop Lynch and the Rev-Father Coffey, the following affidavit is more than interesting :-

I, John Francis Coffey, of the city of London. Priest, editor of The Catholic Record published in the same city, declare :-

That the following letters appeared in the Toronto Mail on Thursday, Nov. 26th inst :-LONDON, Dec. 9, 1883.

 Dear Mr —— I venture to drop you a line in support of Hon. G. W. Ross, the new Minister of Education. Please say a good word for him to all our friends. rienas. Subjoined you will find a copy of Archbishop Lynch's letter in his support, which you may read to all in your Jous Correy, President, Editor Catholic Record.

It would be a severe blow to the Catholics to lose the Mowat Government, that has done all in its power for us. I hope the Catholics of West Middlesex will see to their own interest and return Mr. Ross.

JOHN JOSEPH, Archbishop of Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 5, 1883.

That 1 am not the author of the above letters, or of either of them. That I had no communication, verbal or otherwise, with any of the Catholic electors of the West Riding of Middlesex during the electoral contest of Dec., 1883, in which the Hon. G. W. Ross sought election as Minister of Education, save an a except two. That no letter or letters of mine were sent generally among the Catholic electors of the said riving at that or any other election. That while I am a supporter of the general policy of the Mowat Govern-ment, there are marked differences of opinion self on educational matters; and that the said Minister has ever, notwithstanding said differences, candidly expressed his views to me, without any attempt to unduly influence my course as a clergyman or as a public

JOHN F. COFFEY. Swoin before me, this 26th day of November, 1886, (signed), D. REGAN, J.P.

The despicable and dastardly conduct of The Mail is exposed in a truly lurid light by this affidavit. Now the question arises : -Who is responsible for the forgery? Time

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE N.P. PLAT-

Mr. Meredith's address to the electors of in these columns. The Toronto World, which accepts Mr. Meredith's policy as identical with our own, though we differ entirely with good of the new departure. Here is what it says :- "Mr. Meredith's address distinctly accentuates the change of platform lately " made by the Conservative party. It is no "longer a journal which speaks, it is the 'Conservative leader in the Assembly. "Those who have believed that the recent "change in The Mail was a mere party "dodge to be reversed after the election, 41 must now be convinced that the new Con-

" servative policy has come to stay." In the above words The World expressed what everybody believes as to the character of The Mail's change of base, and all will accept this interpretation as correct. The organs attacks on the Catholic Church, separate schools, the French Canadian people, the Irish people, Home Rule and the federal constitution indicate the lines of Conservative policy deliberately adopted by the party and its chief, Sir John Macdonald. It is well that this should be clearly understood. The World says further :- "The declaration of Mr. "Meredith against an extension of the sepa-"rate school system in Ontario and his condemnation of Ontario aid to the race and "revenge cry in Quebec indicate that the people may count on the Ontario Conserva-"tive leader for resistance to any increase of "the power of the Church of Rome in school matters and to the encroachments of the "French at the eastern end of the province."

This is the Tory N.P. for the campaign of 1886-7. It is very different from the N.P. of and Progress," "Canada for Canadians." Catholics, French and Irish, were recognized and Irish, are read out of the Conservative but to unite with the Liberal party and teach dressed by Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Dalton and crushing, and his manifesto gives the boodlers the same severe lesson that the same | tors have shown Catholics everywhere that people taught the old time "Grits" when the chief ground of attack against Mr. Mowat

But, as if to emphasize Mr. Meredith's declaration of policy, and bring to a focus all urges Catholics to do their best to sustain the forces of fanaticism which it has been Mr. Mowat and his colleagues in a crisis the Conservative Convention held at drumming up and drilling for the last twelve orced upon them because they have acted Torong on the 23rd November, 1881, Mr. | months, The Mail concludes a long and vio. | justly and fairly to words Catholics. J. M. This issue has been forced upon the people puticions.

tive programme.

Church, with the following incendiary appeul to the Protestants of Ontario :- "Bear in mind that in 1881 there were 107,000 French Canadians in this Province, and that the Church has 320,000 Irish Catholics besides; recollect that she is skilled in the manipulation of the solid column in our politics; reflect that at the present moment Archbishop Lynch wields more influence and authority in Ontario affairs than any single party leader amongst us, while at Ottawa the Quebec hierarchy hold the balance of power, and know how to use it. Assuredly if we desire to avoid endless complications, and perhaps bloodshed in the future, the time for us to strike is Now."

Thus having, as it thinks, worked up Pro. testant apprehensions to the desired point, it declares the alternative. "Strike now!" That is, "Down with the Papists, French and Irish, or bloody war !" This is terrible talk. But in spite of its terror, we can assure The Mail that we have not the remotest idea of lying down under its Protestant horse, or its Protestant horse-chestnut either. So what is it going to do about it? Neither the French nor the Irish are afraid of the Boodle Brigade, even if they should succeed in raising an army of bigots to back them in the cruel war they have thus declared, through their organ, against the Catholics of Canada. Let Boodle "strike now"! Barkiss is will-

ONTARIO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

There are 50,000 children of Catholic parents attending the public schools of Ontario. Should The Mail succeed in it, crusade the result will be to drive all these children out of the public schools and thus defeat the very purpose it pretends to advocate. The schools would not be secularised, but would actually become Protestant separate schools, if the various denominations could come to an agreement on what they would, in common, approve of being taught.

We may also point out here that the various amendments to the Ontario school law were made to facilitate its working, as dictated by actual experience. For instance, when the law first came into force the school rates were collected by two distinct sets of collectors, one for the Public, the other for the Separate schools. This system was found expensive and unsatisfactory. Many persons under it managed to evade paying the school tax altogether, and an arrangement was effected whereby the one collector sufficed for both. The new system has, on the whole, worked well, and far more satisfactory than the old way. Any difficulty that may have occurred arose from the division of the common fund. Inaccuracies may, and probably did, creep in, whereby some Protestants here and there, as well as some Catholies, were act down as supporters of the schools they did not desire to support. But these mistakes pretty evenly balanced each other, and when discovered were always rec-

tified without friction. But the conduct of The Mail and the Tories in raising a cry against the amendments manifestly adopted in the interests of Protestants and Catholics clike, is a very transparent exhibition of hypocrisy. The amendment which enabled the Protestant to devote his school rate to the public schools, and a Catholic tenant to devote his to the separate schools, was made law in 1881, with the full consent and with the votes of Mr. Meredith and the Tery Opposition. They raised no objection in parliament or out of it. The general election of ISS3 came on and not a word was uttered by the Tory party or press against these amendments. On the contrary, as har been shown, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mercdith, and Mr. Bunting of The Mail, combined to capture the Catholic vote by issuing their now celebrated " Facts for Irish Electors."

The Tory leaders were extremely anxious then to conciliate the Irish and prove their devotedness to Catholic interests. Now they are on the opposite tack, and assail Mr. Mowat for doing what they helped him to do, and what they claimed Catholic approval in 1883 for having done! They want to capture the Protestant vote, and so they turn on the Catholics and assail them with the most unmeasured evidence. The spectacle is unspeak. ably disgusting and shows how utterly contemptible and unworthy of the smallest consideration are the men who are raising the "No Popery" cry in Ontario."

THE ISSUE IN ONTARIO.

Since Mr. Meredith published his election address, the issue between parties in Ontario may be said to be pretty clearly defined. The Tory Opposition leader and his party have undoubtedly accepted The Mail's programme. Simply stated, that programme means Protestant ascendancy and Orange domination, as opposed to National Liberalism. In the latter are included the great mass of Prophy terians, large sections of other dissenting denominations and Irish Catholics. These last have been almost wholly driven into the Liberal ranks by the threats and insults of the Tory press and stump crators. Tike other classes in the province, they were divided in their party allegiance, but the ferocious onelaught made upon their faith and institutions have compelled them in self defence to ally themselves with the Liberals.

they adopted the same detestable and disrup. and the Ontario Covernment is their friendship to Catholics. Every sentiment of manliness, fair play and gratitude, therefore,

donald, a resolution congratulating the coun- to the French, the Irish and the Catholic by the Tories, not because their leaders are bigots or fanatics, or because they are affected in the remotest degree by fear of "Romish aggression," but because they hope to capture the votes of those who are so affected, and thereby capture the government of the province. This miserable fact demands all the more that they should be severely punished. They have alsed an issue which, should they succeed, they could neither control nor divert. Orangeism is a form of ataviatic dementia. It calls into activity and developes the worst passions and most savage | tion and the moral forces for the attainment instincts of a semi-brutal ancestry. Its ascendancy in government would mean the denial of Catholic representation in parliament and cabinet, war upon the Catholic Church and Catholic institutions, the destruction of separate schools, sectarian strife, endless bitterness, hatred, malice, and all

uncharitableness! An issue like this can only be met in one way. Protestant as well as Catholic interests are involved, inasmuch as both are bound up in the peace and prosperity of the country. The harmony in which all clauses are dwelling together must not be disturbed by a godless faction, who take the highway on the Protestant horse, and, putting the pistol at the head of the electorate, demand boodle or blood !"

By taking this course the Tories have argely succeeded in their object of obscur. ing the true issues of the campaign. These are really questions of administration. Judged by them the Mowat Government has no reason to fear the keenest criticism, the most searching analysis. The Tories know stamp it out. Catholics know their duty in an emergency like this. It is a sacred duty, and let them see that it is well done by rally. on the 28th December. Let it be a day forever to be remembered as having witnessed the suppression by a free people of the hideous monster-Orange Toryism.

THE ON PARIO SCHOOLS.

It would be a good thing if the fanatics who are at present moving heaven and earth in their efforts to raise the "no popery" banner with success were, as far as Separate Schools are concerned, to spend a little time in the study of the educational question as seen across the lines. There all the "equality before the law" so much bubbled about has been long in practice and is the established public scholastic system. But what has been the result? It is found that a smattering of general knowledge, untempered with the higher leaven of spiritual teaching, is productive of harm rather than good. Very recently statistics have been published which have placed the secular plan of public schools in a most unenviable light. It has been shown that where the nominal results of the public system have been the highest, there morals in social walks have been the lowest, and so marked and evident is this that the feeling in the ranks of all denominations is growing in favor of each having its own schools-The same may be said of the religious deno. minations in Canada, and so far as the Angli can communion is concerned, that body only recently in this city in its Synod introduced some resolutions, having for their object the utilimate establishment of denominational schools in cannection with that body. The Methodists are also said to be rapilly becoming favorable to the same system. But it is perhaps in the United States the failure of the public system caubest be studied by Canadians, because party feeling and local faction fighting would then e out of the reckoning.

No more opportune moment than the pre sent could be selected for such a study of the nestion, seeing that, with a rashness that is also closely allied to deliberate wickedness, the Conservatives in Ontario have raised a cry of 'No Separate Schools," for the very worst and most iniquitous of purposes. A careful examination of the question will teach those who have, so far as the masses are concerned. probably, never given the matter a thought that there is really nothing in separate schools calculated to encroach on rights, liberties, conscience, or anything else pertaining to the peorle. A great impetus has been given to the study of the subject by the noble letter of Mr. Mowat and published a day or two ago. It may be surprising to a good many to observe that the Conservatives, in their recent attacks on the system, have had the boldness to insignate that the Separate School system was established by Mr. Mowat's government. The Ontario rramier demolishes this flimsy, false argument at once, by pointing out that it was in 1863 they were created and that their creation has been confirmed by the Confederation Act and subsequent legislation. Mr. Mowat also shows that his Government has not made any material changes in the law. and that no objection was raised at the time very exhaustive review of the general attacks made on the Catholic schools, Mr. Mowat demolishes in a most complete manunwisely by the Conservatives. So far as Mr. Meredith, the appeals to fanaticism ad his adversaries. He is scathing, merciless tical ends ever, probably, attemp But from evil good comes ted. results in a more general consideration being given by the electors to the subject than has been in the past, the Catholic schools will be rather strengthened than weakened by the attempt of the fanatical

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

When it was announced that Justin Mc-Carthy and Michael Davitt were coming to Canada to make public addresses on the frish question the enemies of Home Rule expected they would have a grand text in the utterances of these gentlemen whereon to hang sadly disappointed. They could find nothing that could in any way be twisted or tortured into an expression of disloyalty or opposed to in Canada. the Parnellite policy of constitutional agitaof Irish political regeneration. This was very offered an admirable contrast to the blood and thunder ravings of Messrs. Kane and Smith, as well as a good indication of the moral superiority of the Irish Home Rulers and the cause they advocated. But the superiority of the lecturers on

Home Rule over the Orange delegates was not less marked than the superiority of the audiences that assembled to hear them was over the "truly loial" crowd. Whenever a | Minister of Education. harsh, bigotted, or bloodthirsty sentiment Orange faction. These indications of feeling are all in admirable keeping with the conduct this. Hence the "No Popery" howl. It is of the people of Ireland under the existing an issue as false as it is dangerous, and we desperate government of Toryism dominated call upon all men who value the future wel- by landlordry, and may be traced to the fare of their families and the peace and sense with which the Irish regard the situaorderly progress of the country to unite and | tion. They know that patience and quie, determination will, and must, secure the object for which they are striving, and that nothing would please their tyrants more than ing to the support of the Liberal candidates for them to threaten violence or depart from the constitutional course by which they have come within view of the day of promise,

The peculiarities noted above have not escaped the observation of the press and people of America, with whom they have it all a deep effect, and from whom they have won many expressions of approval.

But the organs of the Orange faction still persist in claiming that Home Rule is a Catholic movement, in spite of innumerable proofs to the contrary. If those organs can point to Protestant divines who are opposed to Home Rule, we can also name equally able and respectable Protestant clergymen who are ardent friends and eloquent advocates of the National cause The Rev. Mr. Burns, of Hamilton, is one, and the Rev. Mr. Pepper, of Ohio. The former gentleman lectured throughout the country to large and delighted audiences some months The latter has the approval of a great number of the ministers and laity of his Church in the State of Onio. We are told that at a conference of the alethodist District Church recently held in Munsefield. in that State, he addressed the members assembled upon "The Cause of Ireland," and such was the effect upon the body that at the close of his remarks the whole audience rose most enthusiastically and by best sentiment of the community in its most its standing unanimous vote passed a recolu tion of sympathy with the Irish struggle. The Orange Sentinel, commenting on the

above demonstration says: "There can be no misunderstanding such a pledge." We should think not. The only people who are implacable in their opposition to the granting of justice to lecland are the handful of bigots precariously domiciled in the north-east corner of the identiand clases prejudiced against the Irish in England. But the strong commen sense of Presbyterian Scotland, the free spirit of the Dissenters of Wales and the educated Radicals of England, are all on the side of Home Rule. That question, intimately allied as it is with the questions of land and labor, is in reality as much English. Scotch and Welsh as it is Irish. It is the first proposition in the new economy which is pressing for solution at the hands of the British people and statesmen. It must be solved, and can only be solved in one way. Every possible way except the right way has been tried over and over again. Rapacious landlords and apostles of physical force have had their will. but the growing intelligence and enlarged sympathies of the British people are coming into play and becoming educated as to the true nature of the Irish problem. They recognize it as the same with which they are themselves preparing to grapple, and every day adds strength to a movement which belongs to that great social upheaval now admitted by all Governments as the great controlling force in European as well as American politics.

An able, indefatigable press has kept the

Irish people instructed concerning the events of the times, the bearing thereof on the Home Rule question, and the duty of Irishmen under the circumstances of the times. The conduct of Irish speakers and Irish to such changes as have been made. In a addiences shows how well they are informed, and how perfectly they understand their

The mere sectarian aspect of the question ner every one of the cries raised so may appear of vast proportions to the Orango imagination, terrified as it must be at the rethe Protestant contentions are concerned collection of its crimer. But men whose The conduct of the Hall, the address of Mr. Mowat leaves no loophole of escape for minds are not warped by religious fanaticism, or clouded by apprehensions arising from guilty consciences, take a wider and wholly finishing stroke to one of the most iniquitous different view. This view includes the belief attempts to create religious discord for poli- that justice must prevail, and that the sooner the question is settled in accordance with the will of the Irish people, which is the only sometimes, and if the Tory attempt standard of rectitude, the better it will be for England and the world.

THE PROTESTANT CRY KILLED.

Saturday's Toronto Globe contiins two letters of the greatest importance in their bearing on the Protistent cry which has been | They think he muct have found the west,

raised by The Mail to distract public attention from the crimes of the Government of the Dominion and destroy Mr. Mowat in

These letters were written respectively by the Rev. Wm. Cowan, D.D., Principal of Knex College, the chief Presbyterian theolomany a "loyal" diatribe. But they were gical university in Canada; and by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., editor of the Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist Church

Among other attacks on the Mowat Government The Mail asserted that the book containing selections from Scripture provided annoying, perhaps, because such conduct for use in the public schools was compiled under instructions from Archbishop Lynch, This was made to do service in the "Pro. testantism in danger" crusade, as undue interference by Rome in Protestanteducation. Day after day the chief organ rang the changes on this theme, till at last P.incipal Cowan and Dr. Dewart have been compelled to state the facts in self-defence and as a matter of justice to the Government and Mr. Ross,

Dr. Cowan writes-"The Education Dewas expressed by Dr. Kane, or echoed by Mr. | partment, in authorising selections of Scrip-Smith, the "lambs" applauded with ferocious ture, acted in conformity with representa delight. No such sentiments found utterance tions made to the Department by the with Mr. McCarthy or Mr. Davitt, but when | churches of Ontario, and by the Provincial a brilliant sally or noble aspiration came from Teachers Association. A large deputhem the appreciation of the wit or sentiment tation of the Church of England and met with hearty response. The character of of the Methodist and Presbyterian the Home Rule cause, of its leaders churches submitted to the Attorney-Genera and of its upholders was thus exhibited a resolution," (which he quotes) recommendin strong contrast to those of the ing selections to be made in conformity with the views of the representations of the various churches. Dr. Cowan also quotes the recommendation of the Teachers Association to the same effect. "It will thus be seen," he continues, "how little ground there is for accusing the department of proceeding in opposition to, or in ignorance of the opinion of the churches.' Further on he says: ' in regard to the principle of selections, and the main features of this selection, the Minister (of Education) is sustained by the representatives of the Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to say that the Scripture readings were not selected by Archbishop Lynch, nor under his direction. The draft seems to have been sent to him in com mon with all the gentlemen composing the large committee of all Churches, and the Archbishop suggested the harmless, if unnecessary, change of "which" into "who' in the Lord's Prayer. Further than this the hand of the Archbishop was not applied."

Dr. Cowan also says :- " The Minister (Mr. Ross) in issuing this maligned book was but giving effect to the strongly expressed wishes of the churches and the teachers." The letter concludes with the following just and sensible observations :-

"My object in writing this letter, as already said, is not to defend selections of Scripture for use in schools, nor to endorse in every particular the compilation in question, but to express my sincere con lemnation of all attempts to discredit Mr. Ross by mirrer resenting facts which are well known to many ministers and laymen in all the Churches. would equally bear testimony on behalf of the opponents of the Omario Government should their action have been in question. No Government can complain of fair and honest criticism, however searching; but when pub lie men strive to do right, and to follow the authentic expression tas Mr. 1 in the matter of this book), they are estitled, I think, to expect that these who have prompted their action, and, as it were, pushed them forward, shall not without commenter protest allow that action to become the ground I party attack.'

Dr. Dawart recites the same fauta set forth by Dr. Cowan, and gives, in addition, the names of all the Protestant clergymen of every denomination who took part in making the selections, discussing them and reading the proofs. He also observes :-

" As one of the Protestant Ministers who approved of the publication of such a volume. and who took part in the preparation and revision of these "Scriptural Readings," I feel bound, on behalf of myself and the other ministers concerned, to repudfate the unfair and incorrect construction that has been but upon the adoption of this method of supplying the demand of the Churches for more religious instruction in the schools. Much of what has been written against the "Scripture Readings" I cannot but regard as an attempt to arouse unwarranted prejudice, and to mislead the public mind as to the aim, character, and tendency of the volume under

Dr. Dewart also takes occasion to rebuke The Mail for its unworthy attempts to stir up religious strife between Catholics and Protestants. He writes :-

"The Protestant ministers who approved of the proposed readings are certainly as loyal to the Bible and as jealous of its honor as the most blatant of their partisan assailants. For myself and the Christian gentlemen with whom I was associated, I fling back the clap-trap appeals and partisum misrepre-sentations, as mean and slanderous aspersions on the character of men who were nonestly and intelligently endeavoring to promote a fuller knowledge of the life-giving truths of the Bible among the young of the country.

In conclusion, Dr. Dewart forcibly observes :--

"In view of the facts and arguments which I have hastily named, and others which it would occupy too much space to state here, I do not hesitate to say that, if the other grounds on which it is alleged that Protestantism is in danger in this Province are as weak, as flimsy, and as futile as what has been urged about the 'Scripture Readinge' in the public schools, they are not likely to secure the confidence of candid and intelligent people.

The publication of these letters gives the death-blow to the Protestant cry. From us they require no comment. But we may express our satisfaction that the assurances, often repeated in THE POST, that sensible Protestants condemned the incendiary appeals to fanaticism made by The Mail, have been proved true by the most learned and respected teachers and upholders of Protestantism in Ontario.

A Novada hunter spent three months looking for a grizzly bear, and the man's relatives have spent three months looking for him.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Dec. 2.

CHESTNOTS FOR WORKINGNEN. Labor candid tes are coming to the fore in greeal places in Ontrio. I apprehend that post of them have their party leanings one way or the other. Where these are Tory, the Tories is the labor man, their contributions in the labor man, their contributions are the contributions are their contributions are the contributions are the contributions are their contributions are the contributions are their contributions are the contributions or the likely to give the labor man their support, or, as in Hamilton, try to capture the labor vote ot, as in Hamilton the workingmen. I observe, by going in with the workingmen. I observe, however, as in Toronto, that the Tories and the however, as in are not pulling together by any gorkingmen are not pulling together by any gordis. The labor candidates are, if true to their published principles, more in sympathy with the Liberals than with the Tories. In London the Labor candidate opposing Mr. London the Labor candidate opposing Mr. Meredith will get the united support of the Liberals of that city. Mr. Lambton, I see, PUT THAT IN YOUR STOVE AND SMOKE IT!

PUTTHAT IN YOUR STOVE AND SMOKE IT!

PUTTHAT IN YOUR STOVE AND SMOKE IT!

The Protestantism in danger cry has about fizzled out. It is getting ridiculous. Since the publication of S.r. John's Popery pamphlet, his No Popery professions are looked upon with his No Popery professions are looked upon with his No Popery professions are looked upon with his no Protestants contempt. Neither Catholics nor Protestants real at all pleased at the idea that they are considered such purblind donkeys that they could be led by the muse, hither and thither, at the bidding of so palpable a trick ter. Sir John as bidding of so palpable a trick ter. Sir John as bidding of so the profession of the professio much as told them that they were fools, far a-nics and bigots, and that because they were, ha could humburg them both and

BAG THE BOODLE while they were fighting with each other! But after all this will have a good effect. It will open the eyes of all men to the reputable factics of the Tory chief and teach the people to beware of politicians who would sceare their support with appeals to supposed religious support was appears so supposes religious pojudices, instead of judging them on their prejurices, instead result in result and their merits. The general result in Ontado will be the return of an honest government with an increased majority. My ment with an increased majority. My prediction is based on a careful analysis of the situation in each constituency. I have also discounted the effect of the plan of operations which I know the Tories will adopt. At present they are organizing to the best of their ability, and they are good organizers. They are also flooling the Province with the Mail, their whole dependence being on the Protestant cry. But I have good reason to has not made many converts

dectorate.
THE "MAIL'S" PROHIBITION PLANK has also greatly injured the Tories among the Licensed Victua ers. Before the chief organ started on that tack, nearly all the hotel keepers started on that then, hearly arten hover keepers in the country took The Mail and swore by it. Now they regard it is a miserable humbur, not to be trusted, and thoroughly unprincipled. Nor was it won over any Liberal Prohibitionists. They smilt a ratif in the beginning and sequent developments have only confirmed their orginal belief that the organ's temperance was like its Protestantism, only a mask behind which to hide its ugly, unpopular Tory physiognomy. It is very amusing to observe the old time Catholic Tories in this They look as if they had lest thems lves and didn't know where to find themselves. They can't join in the Orange Tory processon with any show of genuine enthusiasm. They have a sad, boseeching look when spoken to about politics. They look to me as the crew aboard Moore's ship might be supposed to appear when he

"Come at the ever when the sun was declining: These ip was still there, but the waters were gone." That is just the condition of the Tory party. The waves of popularity on which it gloman'y en' have recoded and left it high and dry on beam-ends he mud.

Office, 1) c. 3 -Liberals, if they know their besides, will circulate The Mail's articles on Ostholicity in Quebra lergely among the French Canadrans of Eastern Out cro. As a mis these good people are not very well posted isto the attended of the Tory party towards their race and religion. It would surprise them, pechaps, to learn that The Mail has just made demand for the abolition of the French language in the Separate schools of Prescott at Russell. This very feeble kick from the Profession II am Chestnut is quite huraliss. u, nevertheless, deeply interesting as an indimore the temp-ret the brate. The organ means to forcest that this is a free country and as a French parents prefer having their chil-len muche in the French language they do more than the Germans do in the localities they are the predominating nationality County of Waterloo, Out., there are ame v schools where instruction is carrie a German.

SO OBJECTION HAS EVER HEEN HAISED. The Mont is quite aware of this, but has never ad a word in protest. If it is wrong for the and a sequely wrong fruite Germans to ach German. I have yet to learn, however,

A CRIMINAL OFFENCE instance Condian colling in in deraling-

BatTir Mail pretends to fear the Frenchiffiation of Ostario. Evidently is knows very ittle about this part of Canada, or the forces et are at work, somewhat showly perhaps, but neverth-tess irresistable, to bring about the utilication of the Canadian people of all origins. American civilization proceeding on limes which must eventually assume at all the various breeds of people, who have song a freedom and independence in the western world. The Celta-Germanic race, sometimes misnamed the Auglo-Saxon, has obtained an immeasurable start of all other races on this continent. It is a conquering race and is overrunning America as it overran Europe. It assimilates or exterminates all races with which it comes in contact. Owing to peculiar circum-Stances the French in Canada have, down to quite a recent period, remained almost un-touched by the billows of radical Americanism. But their "textundity," to which The Mail so often alludes, compelled the young men and women to swarm off and seek their fortunes in the adjacent lands of the United States and

THIS MOVEMENT

the same as all preceding migrations that ave been going on since man appeared upon he earth It acts in obedience to a natural law. The desire for "Tresh fields and pastures new" becomes irresistable when population begins to ress too heavily on the production powers of the soil. This has been the case with direct every tamily in Quebec. Those landhas are what we are recrustened to consider large. Large landhas are a sure sign of a ctuous people, as a large family is a proof of strous parents. It is only when the women become a mighly civi ized that they look dror on the functions of maternity, for propre exercise of which their whole physidhoral nature is constructed, that we ad the families small in number.

FASHIONABLE LADIES

erefor what they think "a good figure" to havare such jewels as Cormelia proudly pointed to. They ferred that the figure which men have atiled for ages, and which is more adored and idental to ages, and which is more about the Monable to day than ever before, is that of the Mother and Child!

Passing over to the States and coming to on Americans, and Canadians, these French diffact immigrants soon learn to move with pholis. English speaking comes to them midly and with the language, the ways and abits of thought belonging to

THE NEW CIVILIZATION

hich rushes and swirls around them, and in thich they must act and think, sink or swim, few years and the green Freach Canadian be-omes Americanized. But in him that attach mes Americanized. But in him that attachent for home, which is so loveable a charactertie of people reared under a patriarchal sysem, remains. In obedience to this instinct he ten revisits his old home and pays lial reverence to his parents. But brings with him every time an allones from the world beyond in which MOVES, that like " he odor of brine from

the ocean," sets the hearts of the young ones at home bounding for the independence and success which the returning one represents.

THE YOUNG BIRDS STRETCH THEIR WINGS and in good season they fly away. This has been going on for fifty years, and the result is to be seen in the fact that the English language is spreading, American ideas have taken toot, and if the natural progress of the people be not arrested by some unimaginable catastrophe, the French in America will be gradually absorbed and finally lost in the coming races, as the Cell, the Dane, the Anglo, the Saxon, the Norman, have been absorbed into the British race.

ALL THE RANTING AND ROARING

of The Mail can only hinder the natural development. And the Tories, by inscribing "Down with the French" on their banners, merely pus the slaughter mark on their own Ivanhoe is not the best of Sir Walter Scott's novels, but I would advise the editor of The Mail to study the ethnological and socialogical moral which it inculcates.

LOCAL POLITIES.

Our Capitolian Tories, it appears, dire no nomivate the man they feel they ought to nominate for the Ontario Assembly. He should be an Irish Catholic. But if they bring hun out, no matter who he may be—Dan O'Connor, Pat Baskerville, or any other Irishman—there will he a stampede of the Orange wing. Already it has been stated in the public prints that should the Tories nominate a Papast, Alderman Cherry will hoist the "No Popery," "Protestantism in Danger," "Down with French," "No Irish Need Apply" standard, take the field as the mailed champion of

OLD BLOODY BOODLE,

or, as the Indians call him, "Old To morrow." This is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. But where is S-nator C emow? Has his right hand lost its cunning? Has the Orange horse, which he has ridden with so great success for many years, which has so often carried him from the 1st of July to the 30th of June, with the most charming docility, suddenly taken the bit in his teeth and "bucked" him into the gutter? Or is he like the man in the Arabian story, who was carried away by the hippogriff?

THE SITEATION

is intensely amusing. But something must be done and that very soon. Meantime the Problieve that it has not made many converts among the Liberale. Every day it becomes less effective, as the double-dealing of the Tory leaders is shown more and more clearly to the dealing of the standard the same should come now. It would be a good things a bound come now. would be a good thing to know exactly how strong the Bigot wing of the Boodle Prigade is at Ottawa. As a matter of information and a guide in future contests it would be highly advantageous to know just how many v ters there are in Ottawa in this year of grace who believe in excluding their Irish Catholic tellow citizens from having a share in the government of a province where they are 430,000 strong. But though the party managers appear at fault,

THE BANKS ARE CLOSING!

Gradually the forces on both sides are ranging themselves for the conflict, and, if a move is not made by the party cluefs, the initiative will be taken out of their hands and the fight will take place on lines laid down by the Protestant Electoral Association. Ald Cherry's candidature is a transparent dodge. He is an Orange-To.y blessed with just sufficient intelligence to be that and nothing more. Yet he is announced as an "Independent," and repudiates all connection with the Protestant Electoral Too thin! Mr. Cherry. The Catholic

NOT TO BE HUNBUGGED

by any such gauzy device, and led to surren b their right to having an Lish Catholic representative in the leed hous. However, it is amusing as well as instructive to watch the game as it goes on. Really it matters very little except to us Ortawnites, how the thing results. Monat is going to be su tained by an increased majorny. That is entain. Therefore it would be more granifying for us to have a Cathone Laberat in the House a Foronto. But, I suppose, if the Tories in a on having either a fool, a fan die or a boodle: to represent its, and they should tail ofth, a cly s in a majority, we must out no with it. however, this we have fought to the bitterend, spent our last dollar and polled our last ancemast e-put down. It can be pay down once and message by the French and Iraqu mating with the letternts. That is the only thing to be done. There is the life dame is the armstronyer of

organor the Lory party, his, as no dets of The Post are aware, torover a year continued a war upon the also institute as, so proceedings and continued awar characterised by great hive ness toroght the desir a count, to strengthers as well, whether the characterised by great hive ness toroght the desir a count, to strengther stories declared characterised by great hive ness toroght the declared continues as much a part of her confesses that the fibracehy and Cathode teaching grown by.

onethe false erg of "Probestantism in Dancer." It is also designed to distract public attention rem the frances, extreme to the roughton and reakless misspacerument of the Torn petrty.

In these pages it is proposed to give a few extracts from The Mair and other so uses, illustration

institutions, On the 23rd August, 1886, The Mail said :-"In the field of education the Church, through her emulpotence in the Legislature, is able to make life unpleasant for the Protestant parent."

Again, on the 5th October, 1886, the Tory organ declared: "The priviles the Church copy in the domains of legislation and education are a hindrance tothe moral and intellectual, as well os the material advancement of the people."

On Oct. 11th The Mail and :-" All intellec-

tual independence is stamped out—they (the priests) make a desert and call it peace." amendments to the school laws must be repealed. and the Separate schools, if they cannot be abolished, restored to their original form, before we can boast that Ontario is a tree country."

On November 8th The Mail produced a vio-

lent article, evidently intended to excite Protest ant fears of what it called "Romish agaression. It accused Archbishop Lynch of having secured sweeping organic changes in the separate school law, and of having made arrangements with Mr. Mowat, by which the enjoys a vice in the se-lection of books for the public schools, from English history to the mode of treating and teaching the Prote-tant vible.

In The Mail of November 8th the bishops of the Catholic Church were accused of making a servant. Up to the time of her death her issued to the hierarchy and bity in the En- Irriend would be free, and her last words

obtain amendments to the school law;" and that Catholic vote for power to oppress the Catholic Church, after which her remains were brought Archbishop Lynch stood ready to tarter the parent." Furthertostirup Protestant animosity, it said the Church "is only waiting its chance to impair I rotestant liberties."

In its issue of November 22nd, 1886, The Mail contained another attack on the Separate Schools, in which it argued that they were so inferior to the Public Schools that an agitation for their abolition would, in all likelihood, be started by the Catholics themselves. This, The Mail pretended, was shown by the large and increasing number of Catholic children attending the Public Schools. The article concluded by saying:—"The movement would, perhaps, in time become so general as to WAR-RANT OUR RULERS IN SWEEPING AWAY THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS ALTOGETHER, A CONSUMMA-TION THAT MUST BE BROUGHT ABOUT BEFORE WE CAN TALK SERIOUSLY OF BUILDING UP A

UNITED CANADA. In its issue of November 27th, 1886, The Mail outdid all its previous efforts, outrageous as they were, to rouse Protestant fears and apprehensions, and to focus, as it were, all those feelings of hostility which Protestants, as Protestants. are supposed to entertain towards the Catholic Church. The article begins with a hypocritical

profusion of indifferentism tewards all creeds.

Thus:— "The Mail is not the organ of any creed or

sect, though in its own limited sphere it does what it can to promote the welfare of that Church which, under various forms and appellations, is co-extensive with Christendom. its eyes no denomination is superior or inferior to any other; and it has always advocated, and will convioue to advocate, justice and fair play

After making this preliminary flourish their General Council of the Lateran, the Syllabus, sort of vague terror attached to these names in Protestant minds, or it would not parade them to startle and confuse the sample issues of a local election campaign. Fancy the absurdity of bridging all the heaviest artillery used for the last three hundred years in theological disputation to bear against Mr. Mowat, because the separate school law was amended, at the a leged instance of Archbishop

Here it is right to point out, in order to expose the unfairness and hypocrisy of The Mad, that the unfairness and hypocrisy of The Mad, that the amendments of which it counds us, which make the tenant primarily liable for the school rate—which coulds the Protestant oreupant to send it to the Public School, or the Catholic occu-

pant to send it to the Separate School—was made law in 1881! It is nearly six years old! The general election of 1883 took place since it became law, but not a word was said against the amendments from any quarter till the Tories resolved to attempt Mr. Mowat's defeat and Sir John Macdona d's salvation by the "No Powery" cry! Judged on their simple merits, however, these amendments could not be reasonably objected to, as they merely confirmed what had been previously the practice of assessors and municipal authorities all over the province. It must also be observed in connection with The Mail's attack on Mr. Mowat, on account of these amendments, that the Tories not only did not object to the amendments, in or out of the House, till within a few weeks, but Mr. Mere dith, leader of the local Tory our sition, Mr. Bunting, Managing Director of The Mad, and Sir John Macdonald, combined to incite Catholic feeling against Mr. Mowat in 1884, i. ng of er the passage of the amendments to the School law

But not content with parading the logics of on enlightened age to terrify what it seems to consider grown up Protestant children of the century, The Mail, like a well practised showman, produces its grand exples on with red fire and blue light accompaniments,

"L'Abbe Paquet devotes nearly a hundred pages to the elucidation and defence of the Courch's teaching, though becould have summed it all up in an instant by transferring to paper a photograph of the four great pictures by Vasari which Gregory the Thirteenth placed in the Vatican, and which hang there to this day. exhibiting the horrors of the mostagre of the Hugaenots. The palact of the Popes, says Stedhal, 'is the only place on earth where nurder is publishy glorified.' Dr. Paqu t, writing as a professional theologian, finds that wherever she is supreme, the Church is bound to suppress (1) freedom of conscience; (2) religious liberty; (3) freed m of the press—a somewhat gloomy prospect for the English-speaking settlers of Quebec under an Ultramontane Cabinet in that province. Of religious toleration, he says it is eror and implety when all wed by a Catholic State, and back blasphency coming from the mouth of a Catholiz subject."
If this does not incite the Protestants of On-

tar o to take it arms for the suppression of Catholicity and plange the country into the horrors of religious strife, that he because the Protestrits are tor inlightened and sensible to be influenced by so false and dangerous a fulmination. Or it will be been use they know that the numerical are raising it are neither bigds nor Protestant families, but coulheaded political knows, who have the ough such tactics to win a party success by morning the anger and the fears of those whom they regard as binots and fanatier.

Having, as the astute Tory compaign man-agers imagine, thus set Protestant locat-adame, The Mad gees on in the same or the book by down its policy in regard to the victobic We say she has no just chircin my noction

of this Dominou to be an Established Church, to key titles, or to inflict tabelique assess Church, the Hisraschy and Catholic teaching govern by.

The monates object of this policy is to sold for the security so-adied only is shoots in the public class of the Protestant people, with the hope of securing Sir John Mac lendth's continuous in power on the fulls ergo of "Protestantism in Danger."

Occupy an exceptional status in 1-fer relations of the manufactor of the protestantism in Danger." with our Governments; and, above all, that the has no right to impose her ideas at chiestion upon the administration of our public

schools. extracts from The Mai and other so trees, illustrative of the hostile attitude assumed by the Tories towards the Catholic Church and Catholic two Ada Catholic institutions, Nothing more sillainous, more calculated to wreck the religious, social and material welfare of the country, could be conceived or attempted? It calls for the strongest condemnation from all right thinking men, whatever their faith | right." may be. It is the last despairing orn of a dis-credited and discreditable faction who think to escape the just punishment of their crimes against the people hy plunging the country into ens to give him the cold shoulder because a religious war that could only end in anarchy he said something in favor of Edward Blake. and ruin!

It is the duty of Protestants as well as Cotholics nests) make a desert and call it peace."

To unite and prevent the disasters threatened by men who, if they cannot get boodle, are determined to have blood.

There passed away on Tuesday, November 30th, in the Selby family of City Councillors street, this city, a valued Irish servant. Ann Welsh, aged 70 years, a native of Newtownbarry. County Wexford, Ireland. She had spent 35 years of her life in the Selby family, ducted which time she endeared herself to the members, who valued her as a loving guide, a confiding friend, and a faithful combined attack on the schools under orders degrees hope was that ere she passed away evelies of 1885."

Also, on November 3rd, there is a fierce attack

place on Friday morning, the 3rd inst., and were "God save Ireland." Her funeral took | French Canadian people. As for "not give on the Cou ch, which, as The Mail alleged, was attended by a large number of friends, that contrived, by the usual methods, to members of the Living Resary and Scopular, A Requiem Mass was sung in St. Patrick's giving Davit; such an ovation as will set the Church, after which her remains were brought St. Lawrence ablance will be for Le Canadien, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. Cone, Dec. 6. -Three out of five madistrates have decided to commit Police Inspect-or Milling for technical assault on Mr. Tanner, M.P.

NO TECKS NEED APPLY.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The story of the engagement of Viscount Weymouth to the pretty officially contradicted, and was never believed by friends of either of them, The Marquis of Buth is not the mar so sanction her mother's royal blood, hold but an equivocal position in English society.

"That's what I call hush money," remarked a bottle of paregoric to take home for use in at it too. It is as plain as a pike. the infantale portion of the family.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

L'Electeur, the French Canadian Liberal paper, rejoices at the manner in which the French Canadians of Montreal assisted in the reception given to Michael Davitt. It dwells organ of toleration purges into history and on the active support that Old France has il-flings Bosenet, "the greatest of Gallicans," the ways given to the cause of oppressed nationali-Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Fourth ties, and it reminds us of the ties which ways given to the cause of oppressed nationalities, and it reminds us of the ties which have bound Ireland and France together and the Abbé Paquet of Laval, at its Protestant in the long ago. This is all well readers. The Mail must imagine there is some The Irishmen of Quebec, with the Irish people generally, will rejoice that the bitter and meaningless feuds of past decades have gone, never, I hope, to return again. We Irish people have much in common with these French Canadian tellow citizens of ours. We have for instance common enemies—Orangeism, The Mail, and their secret prompters in the Dom inion. I cannot say that I would like to see an active "alliance" between the French Canadians and the Irish. That might alarm our Protestant friends, whose liberties must be as dear to us as our own. But we can, as L'Electeur honts at, cultivate a kindly feeling the comes here on the 14th of December. Most real has set a brilliant example, which Quebec is more than likely to follow. This I am assured on good authority. Mr. McKenna, the popular president of the Emerald Snowshoe Club, who, by the way, has done so much to push the basiness of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Quebec, assures me that the French Canadians have will not be be the formal of the contractions have will not be be the contractions of the contraction of Canadians here will not be behind their brethren in Montreal in giving the Irish patriol a reception worthy of the cause he advocates, L'Electeur, and, let us hope, other French madian papers will help us on. The indications at present are all in that direction. By that time I hope that the Hon. Mr. Mercier. the staunch friend of Home Rule for Ireland, will be in power, and we shall see a Freach-Canadian premier doing honor to a man who was once one of "the felous of our own laed."

QUEBEC, Dre. I.—Langevin and Caron have been surrounded by their friends all day. The office of the Minister of Militia brodle brigade. They are after loot. So a great number of the people say. But, again, there are some people who think that they were all preparing for the Dominion elections. These are the "rumors," and you may put them in your pipe and smoke them, for I de not know whether they are true or not. All I can say is- "Look out for squalls." don't dub me as a political Wiggin. Angels and ministers of grace defend me from unything of that kind. But I may tall you that I am building a hurriconcoclar for myself, after the Joshias of the people in the far west, and when the storm comes, I am going to hide my head in the san I, and then like Ajox dely the lightning.

ABSENT.

By the way, what has become of all the "Mini ters" of the local Government? No one ever sees them around now. Their familier haunts know them not, and people ask, "Where are they?" Even Mr. Lyn b, whose praise. By the way, in your aclumus mes been generally endorsed by Lb.ruls in Quebes, is no larger s en in the rotunda of the St. Louis. And prople keep talking about all tals and they ask—"What does it mean?" as a motter of course, other people answer, "How do I know." One thing is certain, that the ministers are not seen around town or much as they used to be, and whitever may be the cause, the fact is there, as hold as an eigle,

THE BANOUETTING BOOM.

The parque ting business has got a been in Quel ee slad. Divite was entertained in Montreal. Some of the wirehullers here thir it that Metireevy should entertain Davitt as J. P. Whelson entertained him in Monem honesty attend it, for such a banquet would be given for political purposes, and that is constilling that Davitt will be tool can that will harst that little bubble.

THE POSTICUL STUATES.

Nothing new not a word, ose is, it appears, detrained to hold on. His hist friends may say "It go," but he only holds on all the faster. I was speaking to a stanneh Ide-long support r of the Conservative par y to-day about the political situation, and he said, "You may depend upon it that Dr. Ross is doing the Causervatives more harm than good by nolding on to effice He is, in fact, raining their prospects in the future, and a time will come when the tree ties he is using against the Opposition will be Fronght into play against himself, and then the only verdict can be -" served him

DAVITT AND TARTE.

Le Canadien is mad with Davitt. It threat Davitt is reported to have spoken well of the great Irish Canadian, on t Le Canadien curls its back and tells its readers that Davitt must not do this, if he expects to be well received in Quebec! Just think it! The great Tarte vows it, and the people must obey. Now, letus see. As you know, I am a full booded, dyed-in-the-wool, "d——c" blank, blank, blank, blank Irishman. There can be no mistake on that point. Well, Tarte is a full-blooded French Canadian, and a Tory. Now, I tell you what it is, Davitt's the stronger name he can get ten French Canadians in Quebec to stand at his side in a difficulty to the one this sympathizer with hangmen, Terre, can get in his one city. Let Mr. Terre "make no common error," as they say. Man for man, Davitt has ten friends in Quebec to the one Tarte has, and that, too, among the ing him a good recontion, as L. Court, threatens, takes ire two sets of people to take that into necount, and the best guarantee for

St. Lawrence ablaze will be for Le Canadien, the Tory paper, to say, "I ferbid the bans,"

The real rolling new in politics—absolutely nothing. The best friends of Dr. Ress yow that he is ruining his party by holding on to a first-tious power, and I heard more than one Canservative saying that he was along his friends more harm than good. Not one man in the city of Quebes teriously believes that he has the ghost of a chunc in holding on to power, but yet he keeps his but penniless Princess Victoria of Teck is now and that the chances were ten to one that the very tactice he was using to keep the successful Opposition out would be used against himself, or his friends, at no distant such an altiance for his son, There is nothing date, "When the Opposition get in," said against the girl, but not parents, in spite of he, "they will have a precedent in the way against nimeelf, or his friends, at no distant date, "When the Opposition get in," said he, "they will have a precedent in the way Mr. Ross is behaving, and that precedent will enable them to defy public opinion when public opinion is against them." That is the way he looked at the situation, and that is the way many others look at it too. It is as plain as a pike-stant that Ross must go. No matter why seems and of all ages. Debit of the country from the discussion of the day. But he way wonty of his reckning. He mistors his men, and when the question was beaten out it should ask for its dame no con-r. the daddy when he planted down the cash for and that is the way many others look

takes his place he is an impossibility, and was found that he had every premier who does not condemn the storm about his ears. The plain fact Dominion Government will find himself in the same fix. From that corner there is no Rule question in the model and themself in the same fix. escape, but the wonder is that the younger members of his ministry do not see the point and ery quits. But "it will all come at the washing," as they say in the old country.

WHAT "THE POST" SHOULD DO. Every Irish Catholic in Canada, who is an frishman in act or will or in name, should be Liberal. As parties stand to-day, an Irish Cotholic cannot support the Tories, unless, indeed, he is for Sir John A. Macdonald first and Ire; and afterwards. On that point there can be no difference. But we must make some allowance. We must remember that there are Irish Catholics who have for years Conservatives; they have read no papers but Conservative papers, and, as a natural result, they do not understand the situation as it is to-day. Well now I'll tell you how to remedy that evil. It will not cost a great pile and it will do an enormous amount of good. Here it is: Write to some they are, in certain places, woefully behind. They do not read Irish papers, and some of them remain Tory. Work them up; educate them; save them and show them how to use their franchise for Ireland and for them- in this selves.

QUECEC, Dec. 3 .- The talk to-day is that Ross will meet the House in January. But it is talk and no more. The fact is that nahody knows or those who do know are as dumb as oysters. All that is certain is that Dr. Ross will hold on like grim death. That he by some political ruse, will try and go to the country again, and thus have one more charce for existence. But it is not a dignified course to p. rsue. Moderat . Conservatives are openly expressing their entagenism to a line of action that cannot but bring them into contempt. been "crowded" by members of the the younger members of the Cabinet, Lynch, Flynn and Blanc tet, are anxiors to throw up the sponge. They want to take their defeat becomingly, and hope for better times for their side of the House. There are to day plenty of Conservatives who are disgusted at the desperate efforts Dr. Ross is making to held on by his eyebrows to power, and the best, the ablest, and the most honest members of the party are anxious to admit defeat, and express regret that Dr. Ross does not bear it like a man. If he threw the influence of Ottawa to the wind he would do a good deal to restore public confidence in himself, and to wipe out the insimuation that he is only the instrument of his Ottawa masters.

"FACTS FOR HRISH ELECTORS.

Let me tell you a little story. I know a journalist. In 1883 that journalist was in Toronto. The Conservative party, acting on the advice of Sir John A. Macdonald, engaged this just palist to write camp eign literature for them. He was paid for giving the party some of his time \$100 a month. Well, be went to work. He wrote a sheet called "Facts for leish Electors." It was a strong appeal to the Irish Catholics of Ontario to support the Congressives. It was in fact a "pro popery" cry. And this har-nalist sent the proofs of that he to Sir John. He also showed the 1 - 1 to Mr. Mercalith, the leader of the conservatives, and Mr. Bunting, the lefter of the Mail. The arguments partial as as that the Uniters Course the Hor, Mr. Mowat was no reliable of the Integration of a Phys. Irish Catholice. This position the sheet endeavorce to sustain by claborate quotations. Now remember that was in 1883. Then Monat was the enemy of the Irish Cathelles. So Sir doing Mercelite and Bunting beloved. But is the most famous corner in the action in 1886 the same Mowat i, under the world. I is only with the dust of the most

MONTCALM.

There was an evodus of politicisms from in spiritarioner and acta as me, we Quelice to Montevian and Harville yester by, Proper vice The Hor. W. W. Lynch and some others represented the Ross influence, while Crark's Longelier, Emest Pecaural, Pelletier, Kinnan and others led to help in lighting the help'e and others ten to need the state like on both of the Nationalists. Hep attraction on both sides, for it is a neck or mething with the Government, while if the An therapists win Rese next resign right off. There can be no temper from the state of the st ache" of his when the Home Raie resolution was before the House, should settle his bash Cowley and Butier. Here the witty Sheri with our people. The Irish abroad are new expecting to hit every political head that is antagonistic to Home Rule. Taillen is one of them, and a rap through the canvas would have an immense effect in booming the Irish vote. Never mind his polities; hit him bard for his "headache." Make him, and men ake him, understand that they must count on the antagonism of every Irish elector in the province when they strike a blow at a principle that is dearer to Irishmen than all your questions of "party" in the state.

MONTGALM ELECTION.

. Rawbox, Dec. 5.-We are all into it here Rawbon, Dec. 5.—We are all into a tree. At it we are poing hunter and tongs. Yes terday, at St. Julien, the condidates gave and took for all they were worth, and at one time the excitement ran near the lighting line, but good saise and order s on providing them, but good saise and order s on providing them, but transect of face oil solvy, and thus helped most probabilities. At the order the candidates, it is said lightest—the carth precesses in its country, the carth precesses in its country. selves anew. As for the condidates, it is said the top the corth possesses in its on all sides that the National standard center made the less showing, and, that as he is, that he carried off the tain in regular debate. Give him god near to stand by him in this center, and the chances are interestingly for legitimate expenses, and the chances are in the first such that the manches a monument trillen will find another Monroad Eless in Membership to the most likely writer, save Membership country. Eless it makes in many country the first the most likely writer, save Membership country. Eless its market of market is made to have given this name.—4% Mented in the same are sometimes to be a marky of marker known, to 400 which the soft-out Richard but a town months of the Veter Rev. of the Control of the ago can be wised out, for many of the scato are indiguant at the track the late M. P. P.

England, a Methodis and a Catholic church. holding on to power, but yet he keeps hiz grip and goeth not. A strong Conservative toll me to-day that Ross was ruining his party, population is my deep of many men of many minds on the question of theology. Here in Lawdon the reject objects to meetings at the church door, and the result was that a meeting was held i adoors, and Mr. Dugas, M.P. for the country

Irish audience in the world and there can be but one issue, and that is for Home Ruls and against the tricksters who would make us believe that it was a good thing to defeat Mr. Blake's resolution and stand in with the Orange Tories who decry the land of their fathers. But t wont do. To-day's meeting passed that. Here and there you can get a man who takes the Curran view of the situation, but if you scratch him you will find underneith the self-seeker, just as sure as if you scratch a Russian you wil find a Tartar. But it is very funny, after all, to be an Irishman at election times. Why, his Irish butter would not melt in the mouth of M2 Dugas, M.P., to-day. True, he voted against Home Rule, but he vowed that he loved the trish as fondly, as that s lish Ab Lad loved the two contiding E o'se. But that is nothing. Bon't you remember that before the last general election in England it was discovered that the Queen herself was an Irishumman? Or as you not it at the line Irishwoman? Or, as you put it at the time, "nothing less than a full-blooded descendant as L'Electeur houts at, cultivate a kindly feeling one for the other, and do honor to those of both in ctionalities, to whom honor is due. And from all I can hear the French Canadians of Quebec will not be slow to participate in the province, and send them a paper free, for six months. In Ontario our people he comes here on the 14th of December. Most real has set a brilliant example, which Quebec is more than likely to follow. This I am astond of the trish? Of course they were that is, at election times. But the indications are is, at election times. But the indications are that the storm raised by Mr. Dugas for it was the who began it—will play an active part in this neighborhood, and that on polling day the Irishmen who read The Post of Taue Witness will drop their ball its in the box with or eye on Charles and the action desirable manifester California. Cao a la and the other fixed dreamily on College Green. So be it now and for all time to come. There is to be a large meeting here on Tuesday, when it is expected that G. W. Stephers, dames McShane, M.P. P., Major Kirwan, H. J. Cheran, Mr. Dugas, M.P., Hon, Mr. Taillon and others will reopen the ball, and let slip the political dogs of war into the arena. Major Krewan has thrown down a special challenge to Taillor, and I suppose they will go for each other's hair when they strip for the fray. I'll keep you posted, and, if coilins are required, will send

CONVERSION OF GARIBADDES SON. A letter from R me says : " The reception into the Catholic Church of Manlie Garibaldi, the ten of the noterious free-booter whose work did so much harm to the Church in Italy, is related by the Osservatore Romano. Manlio is the last son of Garibaldi and is a handsome Romano. Manlio youth, lively and intelligent. His father did not wish to have him brought up in any religion, and so the lad grew up in ignorance of God and of every Christian duty. Four years after his father's death, the Signora Francesca, his mother, and her children, Clolia and Manlie, came to fix their residence at Turn. Manlie was placed in the leter national College, where the example of his companions, devoted to works of religion, induced him to study the maxime of the Go pel. His mother, being questioned on the subject, found that the desire of her san was most natural, and gave her full consent to have him in tracted in religion. He was then entrusted to the care of a learned priest and a few non the ago received the Sacrament of Baptism. Shortly after he received Holy Communish and Confirmation from the hands of Civiliad Alimonds, Assitistop of Turin. He is described as of executed metre. Primarily specking, his consenses due to Protein Circuit, the wirest over

"POETS CORNER?

The Part's Corner in Westminster Allies end spend our ust moder and point of this Dominion to be no Escablished Church, since must be put down. It can be put down. It world. I is holy with the dust of the anon numeric or citable stone, one seems to that one is in a test excesse, and a

> " Let pper with notseness that is the up, the con et of nortal tread blight burst the bands of the dominic subsep

rare B redshingen. Here Spencer, with Prior at his fiel. Here Beaumont and Dryden, dan, the grave and cently Addison, the dramatic Comberland, the historian Malanlay Among the last, but perhaps the dearest to our hearts, the one who showed no portry and love in the existence of our poerst brothers, Charles Dickens.

There is little doubt that most, if not all, of our great writ rabave made a pilgrimage to this corner. Addison writes : -" When I am in a serious humor I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey, where the gloominess of the place and the use to which i' is applied, with the selemnity of the build. ing and the condition of the people who lie in it, are upt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy, or rather thoughtfulness, that is not disagreeable.'

Charles Knight says: -" We could wish

Charles Lamb, to have given this name .- . 1%

Cardy say :- "thoughter means sympawho has inanvertently trodden on an orange

A lady was asked: "At what age were you married?" She was equal to the emergency, and uniotly responded, " At the par-

sonage. The echool of philosophy has not yet determined how a woman should act when her hunds are in the dough pan and an aggressive fly alights on her nose.

"Do you pretend to have as good a judg-ment as I have? exclaimed an enraged wife to her husband. "Well, no," he replied, slowly, "our choice of partners for life shows that my judgment is not to be compared to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

HIS EXHORTATIONS AND ADVICE TO THE TENANTS.

General Buller in a New Role-Appointed to Temporarily Succeed Sir R. Hamilton-O'Brien Also Likely to be Arrested.

LONDON, Nev. 30 -Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, is formulating a scheme for reform of Irish administration. He has odered the post of undersecretary to Gen. Boller as a provision lexpedient, and the latter, has accepted. It is semi efficially announced that Gen. Buller will return to the War office in the early part of Murch and resume his duties as deputy ad jutant-general. His services will be required in Ireland only while the department is being reorganized. The under accretary will in fa-

ture occupy a seat in the House of Commons. The Dublin Express, Conservative, aunounces the appointment of Gen. Buller as nounces the appointment of Gen. Buller as under secretary for Ireland, with illow nocaled disgust, declaring it to be stortling. A special correspondent telegraphs from Dublin this morning: Gen of Buller's appointment is taken to mean, first, a server pressure on all landlerds to compel them to make temporary roductions of the profiles. If of the supposition of the profiles of the supposition of the profiles of the supposition of the profiles. If either of the supposition of the profiles of the supposition of the profiles of the supposition of the suppositio reductions of ront; accordly, the employment of herse, foot and in goods without Stint and with at mercy to exist tenants twho refused to pay after their landlards have made adout to relate thems. The temper of the records have not been improved by the program I most Mr. B.Han and the priclamation of the Lord Lague. At a meeting at Cark the mobilities will be red the moonlighter y total year they were r ught from leaders, who did their best in every possible literal report, lacking his inevitable personal Keery to await the assistance of the Tack way to have the matter referred for settle-ment to the courts. The law of the l programs of the Covers many on unreasonable | soil -that as a matter of course was the ownerandloids: The recent is sait to a of the ship of the landloid. While that state of longue. It the to a maken suppressus the things continued, the tenant in thus holding le gas the peason this back on the old familiar last ilne.

DILLON AGAIN DATHAST.

Loxbox, Nov. 20. -Speaking in the parscript pages of summens which the Government had caused to be placed in his hands. After exhacting the tim mis to pursevers and telling them they had a big fee to deel with, and if they beat him there was not an estate in Ireland but would only be too all d to follow the same pottly be said in condusion ("Now I shall bring up to the high court of justice in Iroland to the Government this message, whatever they may do to me -and I do not think they are going to do very much-'It will be a long day and a tough struggle before they can get a penny of rent from Clauricarde's estate again.

A NEW COERCION ACT HINTED AT.

London, Nov. 30 .- The Times says :- It is possible that Parliament will be compelled to depart from the contemplated arrangements respecting Ir land. We do not despair of encers of the ordinary law, yet it would be foolish to dony that failure is possiile. If so, Parliament must consider measures that will enable it to protect life and properly in

to protest against jury packing.
Draus, Nov. 30.—The Nationalist mem

b rs of the Dublia corporation have nominated John Dillin and William O'Brien for the office of chief shiriff of Dublin. The Lord Lient nunt of Ireland will make the selec-

THE NEW COERCION.

PHILON'S PRISTCUTION. DOMAN, Nov. 30.-The case of the Gev rament against John Dill norms up for hearing to day before the Court of Queen's Bench. Differ appeared, accompanies by Lord Mayor Sulliven and Messes, Healy and Sexton. Great crowds syrround of the building and the court r om and the corridors were packet. Dillon was greated with trem adons cheering by the we great with the autous energy by the people when he raived, and his passage into the court was and touthus aste appares. Mr. He dy, on both if of Mr. Diden applied for an adjournt cuts of the hearing. He as do be that only been in the ted as to the nature of the Crown's congening last right, and as the Cown's etti avita were exceedingly voluni uous the distance would require time to preparity study them. The counsel for the Government made no opposition to Health a request, and the hearing was adjourned until Dec. 4th.

FINERIX SPEAKS.

THE EXA ONGRESSMAN DESPAIRS OF HOME ROLL EXCEPT BY FIGHTING FOR IT.

Cute too, Nov. 30.—Speaking on the topic of Irish independence, John F Finerty to-day said:—"Affairs in Ireland are turning out as everybody expected. It is the old, old story over again. There will be a fresh batch of imprisonments and a few more peasants shot. Unfortunately the Irish are not in a shape to give military resistance. There is no carthly use in arguing with the Tories. Dllon's advice is best-to fight the British inch by inch. If the leaders of the Irish must be imprisoned for this, all right. It will be more expensive to keep them in jail than out.

"What do you predict as the result of the prospective correion? he was asked.
"It will result in the overthrow of the

until the patience and strength of the Irish people are worm out, unless a foreign war gives them emancipation. I don't believe in | not arrested. home rule without fighting for it."

WORKING FOR HOME RULE.

BRITISH FRIENDS OF IRELAND'S CAUSE REUR-GANIZING FOR VIGOROUS ACTION.

London, Nov. 30.-The British Home Rule Association and the Home Rule League of the United Kingdom will amalgamate uncer the name of the Home Rule Union and support a single ticket in future elections for the purpose of assisting the Irish people in obtaining the right of local self-government. A conference of the two associations is called

for December 9 EDINBURGH, Nov. 30.—At the conference of the Scotch Liberal Association to-day at Howick twenty-eight organizations were represented. The conference adopted a resolution of confidence in Mr. Gladstone and in favor of home rule in Ireland and Scotland.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

In General Debility. Dr. E. W. Hill, Glens Falls, N.Y., says: THE ARCHBISHOP'S VIEWS.

New York, Dec. 1 .- The Post to-night publishes at length the interview between editor Stead, of the London Pall Mall Gazette, and Archbishep Walsh, of Dublio, regarding the plan of campaign announced by United Ireland. Replying to the question, "Do you maintain that there are practically no contracts of tennery now valid or binding in Irelani?" the Archbishop is reported as saying: "This is how I would state my view of the case. It is admitted on all that there was present a discount of the case. It is admitted on all upon whom he would call for a speech, are stated in a speech, and are stated in a speech and are stated in a speech and are stated in a speech as a speech, and are stated in a speech as a hands, practically all over Ireland, that and announced the name of Chauncey M. reductions, and large reductions, are to be D.p.w. There emerged from a remote made in rents, and even in juditial reits. place in the audience the tall, well-kept, The question is as to the amount of these reductions. Whatever inconvenience there may be in having this grave question decided after the quiet in him which lich men affect by the tenants, I must maintain that there is and poor men, at the expense of more outlay, just the same inconvenience-indeed, I see cannot imitate. His closely-cut side whis in one way much greater inconvonience—in kers, firm'y-set lips, innocent of beard, clear-having it decided by the landlords. The cut profile, strong chin and piercing eye, all I adlord, like the tenent now, is merely one told of a man capable of fighting with his of two centracting parties, neither more nor less. Within the last six or seven menths two the death. He ascended the rostrum, and, proposals have been made by the friends of for a moment, two men grasped hands, one our Irish tenants, adoption of either of which crippled, toil-worn Irishman, one who has by Parliament would have saved us-or rather, spint the best years of his life in jail, who them had been accepted the fix ng of a fair redu tion and fair rents would not be in the a millionaire, a brilliant, accomplished man hands of the tenants. It would be in the of the world, whose reputation as a speaker at hands of the constituted courts of the samptuous Delmonico dinners is above that of realm. If the present rough and ready way the most brilliant of his f Hows. Then Mr. Dohas had to be substituted for a firmal judicial procedure the illane surely does not himself to a greater test than did he in follow-lie at the doors of the Irish tenants or their ing Mr Devitt before such an andience, and no Persiamentary representatives and political r it for a reduction of real would undenbuchly have been reg rited as beeping possession of that which was legally the property of on ther, but whatever grounds there would of Chari and is estate yesterday, John requiring him to sucremier the property.

Difference he are even more defined speech he found it impossible to comply with the conditions under which he held it, the trace now shows in whelly a different of nerrousters, she plessness, weak someth, it is an 1881, for now, keyond all question, the system of lend tenure in Ireland is a system of dual ownership. It is no longer a state of the price in nerket. of dual ownership. It is no longer a system of landlord ownership exclusively. The tenant as well as the I nellord is now recog nized by the law as having his ownership. The present Government have, in fact, pri-claimed it as their policy to get rid of dual ownership in land. As to abelishing it that can have but one meaning, viz., the adoption of Michael Divitt's proposition of the abolition of landlords in Lieland, for we have only a garnishee order will not affect. This protion of landlords in Ireland, for we have only a garnishee order will not affect. This pro-two classes of legal owners, viz., the landlord position has already been taken in regard to and the tenant. We may safely assume that it is now part of the Ministerial policy to get thirty tenants in Lord De Freyne's Sligo rid of the lenants or at least of all tenants. estate to day paid their rents, less 20 per While there are tenants there is no way but earl, to Mr. Redmond, Conon Dononue, and While there are tenants there is no way but one of putting an end to dual ownership of land, that is by putting an end to landlord.

A WONDERFUL SHOT.

The man who put ten bullets in succession, Lendon, Nov. 30.—The Standard's Dablin correspondent says a warrant will be issued for the arrest of Mr O'Brien. Sir Michael Pur gative Pel'ets "into his yetem in five days, and on the six h walke ten miles "inst because the felt so well." If your blood is out of order, belong of a meeting called for last evening to protest against larv packing.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On Saturday, the 20th ult., the tenders for On Saturday, the 20th ult, the tenders for the building of the new Cart olic Church in St. Anicet were examined, and the one of Cossette & Prefontaine, for the sum of \$24,975, accepted. The walls are to be built of stone, and the church completed by September, 1888. Its greatest length, including vectry, will be 185 feet; its greatest width 90 feet, and will be cerable of souting 800 persons. To plan, which is entirely original, is credited to Perrault & Misned. The eminent credited to Perrault & Misned. the eminent credited to Perrault & Misned. The contractors of the Cathor Cauch of Longueuil, St. The research Veleyhold, and is already accorded by architects and contractors the environs distinction of being the gem of the already accorded by architects and contractors the environs distinction of being the gem of the discusse. They are of opinion that, were would lowed to be behind the scenes, we should find that the lion's share of this discrepaished piece of architecture is from the gendured the result of architecture is from the gendured the result which, owing to his monesty be has no desire to take the credit. The building trustees and their semestary deserve great codit, and have went the manning approval of the parish for the able manner in which they have acquitted themselves in this same integrals. It may be acquited themselves in this same integrals. themselves in this sucred enterprise. He m

UNSAFE, "I never feel safe to be without Hary rd's Yellow O.I; for size themats, colds, swylen thands, &c., it has not failed to give relief, and for my children it is so easy to administer." Mr., Henry Dobbs, Berrichele, P. O., Ont.

NATIONALIST M.P.'s ASSAULTED IN A CORK DISTURBANCE.

London, Dec. 1.-Commoner O'Conner presided to day at a meeting at Cork. A force of police arrived on the scene, when the crowd field. It is alleged that Mr. O'Connor and a district inspector came to blows, and that the member's eyeglasses were smushed; also that Mesers, Tanner and O Hea, members of Parliament, who were present, were roughly handled by the police.

CORK. Dec. 1 .- The disturbance here this evening was caused by the police trying to disperse a meeting held in konor of Hurley, who had arrived here to-day to be tried for Tory party and the return of Mr. Gladstone having explosives in his possession and for to power, if he lives. Even then England resisting eviction. The police threat ned to will refuse home rule. They will continue arrest Mr. O'Connor and a scuffle ensued. to shilly shally from Torylam to Liberalism during which Mr. Tot ner was knocked down.

Dubling The letter sustained a scalp wound and was taken to an infirmary. Mr. O'Connor was

THE EVIDENCE OF A JUSTICE.

Esquire Pelton, of Grass Lake, Michigan, a justice of the peace, was given up to die with malarial fever. He testifies to a cure from Burdock Blood Bitters, after physicians' and other medicines failed.

IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

jubilee year. John Dillon heads the list of candidates for the office of High Sheriff of Dublin. Richard Power has been re-cleated Mayor of Waterford.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

"I was nearly used up with a heavy cold, from which I got no reli f until I tried Hagyard's Pect rai Balsam. I found it a sure cure. There is nothing like it," says Edward Cousins,

DAVITT AT DETROIT. THE DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR, AND

MILLIONAIRE'S SPEECH Michael Davitt's reception in Detroit was a great p blic demonstration. His address was a most powerful one. The Free Press thus describes the reene at the close: "Then followed one of the most remarkable oratorical well groomed figure of the President of the New York Central Railroad, perfectly dressed own weapons, in his own way, a battle to crippled, toil-worn Irishman, one who has has spoken, worked, impoverished himself, and stands ready to fight, all for a principle dearer to him than life, who would never have spoke in putlic for this principle's sake, and who now speaks only with the terse and consecrated sloquence born of stein conviction; the other the pet of fortune, many times a mislionaire, a brilliant, accomplished man pew spoke, and such a speich! No manever put one ever wen a triumph more signal. A grace and presence, would be an injustice, an abstract would be an insult. He had that nix d audience of Irish and American men and women at one moment laughing, at the next crying, and then wildly applauding He played upon them as the performer man ips lates the keys and stops of an organ, and when he closed he was cheered as few men are ever cheer.d. His speech, against the background of Davita's sombre appeal, was like the tracery of a cathoural, through which

one estones glimpses of forest virtas.

THE NEW LAND CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2 .- To frustrate the landlords' endeas as to seize rents by means of garnishes or ers served on tenants, amended instructions have been issued on the plan of the rent compaign, advising the trustees to convey the moneys to persons of assured in Fathers Henry and Felan, as trustees, the agent of the estate refusing to great the reduction. The payments were made in an orderly and business like manner. The total amount exceeds \$5,000. Mr. Redmond, in a speech, said the moment Lord De Freyne decided to accept the money it would be turned over to him. If he tried evicticu, the tenants would make it hot for him. The tenants on estates in Donegal and Tyrone are adopting he plan of campaign where reductions of rent

A NEW BLOW AT THE LEAGUE.

PECIAL WORKHOUSE PROVISION FOR EVICTED TENANTS FORBIDDEN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. -The London cor respondent of the Mail and Express tele graphs that the British Government has decided to prohibit the guardians of the poor in Ireland from devoting special wards in the a orkhouses to the accommodation of evicted tenants. The Local Government Board has notified the New Ross Board of Guardians that unless they abanden the use of a erecial ward for this purpose, which was created by them in obedience to the command of the Nationalist 1 aders, who say the Local Govnament boat a cak to convert the workhouses in to project quinat the landlords, they will be suspended and vice-guardina appointed instead to carry out the behosts of

Alband THE LANDLORDS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is believed that the Government has decided to suppress intunidating meetings in Ireland and to enforce the right: of the landlords.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—The meeting of Nationeli ts aumoniced to be held at Billymote,

Siige, on Sanday mext has been preclaimed. DISCUSTING THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 3 -A Cabinet c uncil was heid to dry to discuss the advisability of further processions in Irland like the one instituted at Dublin against John Dillen The question of continuing Government as sistance in the work of eviction was also considered. All the ministers were present.

ONLY ONE WAY OF ESCAPE. London, Dec. 3.-Prominent officials of Dablin Castle reported to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that there is no escape from a deadlock in Ireland except through wholesale arrests, and the total suprression of unlicensed meetings throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. This opinion, it is understood, has been communicated to the Cubinet and the Unionist leaders, and to have disastrously

CENSURED BY THE COUNCIL. Dublin, Dec. 3 -The Corporation to-day

affected the stability of the Unionist-Tory

adopted a resolution denouncing the conduct of the Government in prohibiting the National League's meetings at Sligo and elsewhere. Lord Mayor Sullivan and Mr. Sexton delivered addresses. None of the Conservative members of the Corporation were pre-

Holloway's Pills and Ointment. - Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—T. D. Sullivan has been re elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. O'Keefe, a solicitor, has been elected Mayor of Limerick. Messure. Sullivan and O'Keefa have pledged themselves to refuse any honor which may be offered by the Queen during jubilee year. John Dillon heads the list of jubile year. John Dillon heads the list of which will remove the symptoms, and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be differently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

> Weddingsday was put immediately after Chooseday on purpose.

A London publisher wrote to 1,000 school girls asking them to name their favorite authors. In the replies Dickens received 330 have used it in cases of nervous and general debility, and always with success. I consider it an excellent remedy for atonic dyspepsia, or any low state of the system. The difference between some men and a dog is that they will go into a saloon together low state of the system. The difference between some men and a dog is that they will go into a saloon together low state of the system. The difference between some men and a dog is that they will go into a saloon together low name them to name t

A DEPARTMENT OLERK GETS A START IN LIFE.

"Yes," said Mr. John M. Manning, to a Post reporter at his residence, No. 1106 Ninth st., N.W., Washington, D. C. "I am the lucky man who drew ne-fifth of the Second Capital Prize of \$25,000 in the October drawing of The Lousian State Lotte y for \$1 sent to M. A. Lousian State Lotte y for \$1 sent to M. A. D. uphin, New Orleans, La. I have slready my \$5,000 sefe in bank. It came most opportune y. I am a clerk in the War Department, and have devoted my spare time to the study of law. I gracuated recently, and this gives me a start in life."— Washington (D.C.) Fost, Oct. 26.

HIGH PRAISE FOR DILLON.

Mr. A. J. Mundella, formerly president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Sheffield to-night, eulogized the patriotism and henesty ot John Dillon. He, himself, had heard Lord Cl. pricarde denounced in Government circles in strouger terms than were now used against him by Mr. Dillon.

IRISH MONKS.

The Cistereians at Mount Melleray.

MOUNT MELLERAY, COURTY WATERFORD, IRELAND half century ago the French Government decreed that monks who were foreigners should leave the country. Anumber of Irish and English monks belonging o a house of the Cistercian Order received warning in time, so that as early as 1829 ther. Abbot thought it wise to follow on the track of the old churchin n of the twelfth century and prepare an asylum for his flock in the isle of the saints. Roman Catholics of Ireland at a class were reli ved in that year from the most invidious; the most cru-hing of their disabilities through the efforts of Daniel O'Connell, but monks had no rights in the British possessions then; they have none now, The Abbot settled first in Kerry, and brought over a few brothers; but in 1833 sir Richard Keane gave or lessed for 1,000 years, to the community 500 or 600 a res of rough moor on the southern slope of Kane-Macliowna, and five or six monks established their selves in a little house in a hollow to the right of the road, which now leads to the right of the imposing phalanstery of Mount Meliciay, on the level above. These ment came with no feelings of nationality, Fralish or Irish—if anyt-ling they were Frenchmen in sectiment—and they gave to their settlement to honeyer
i'r nch thee of the mother house from which they were
relied hiereasing in numbers, notwithstanding the
imas of side ce and hard mannal dabar, many across of
their gift were recaimed and tilled, a chape was furth
and then as fitale eleminary. Their farms were alread
and charitable don tions poured in. It was shought
was to in less their farm with one of these subscansidal stone walls that in Irichard remain the same diswell being in a bandlord, and in some case sure of exagreer det size. Then a currious movement observed in
the country about The able-bodied passants of a parish
would marsh a themselves a dawn, with nanners and
music, and, with the parish priest at their head, wo at
march upon the foligious farms, set to work as they
never labored to their landlord or themselves and but d
a section of the monastery wall. The next day another
squad would errive, and so the movement went on,
yearsh wying with parish, it if the entire pre perry was
ringed by a good stone breastwark imperious to the
curve-ity of cows, of goats—and of women.

Women are not allowed missile the guest house, yarden and workshops. They may enter the building for
translein guess and the small public chaped in one
wing of the monastic choir when mass is served. At
loading houses are provided. The is why, taking a
turn up and down the large vegetable and flower garden off the monastic, no in the monastic set he vegetables
of the monastery, one hears femiline voice, a and
sees the big bonnet of an irrepressible woman loon
above the steen wall. Curlosity is like to take her off;
so her companions have guided her by a roundabout
way to a spot where she can letter was to have the
promother of the monaster with the subject of the monas. And when she flads mere laymen in
the ground and not a single priest in his big letters of the
way to a spot where she can see he can not and m These men came with no feelings of nationality, Fralish or Irish-if anything they were Frenchmen in sea-

yellowish robe of coarse stoff her writh is mudible. Other victors can enter where she can not—and mere men, too!

Melleray is the favorite walk with the citizens of Lismore, Cappengin and towns more remote. A certain sancity inheres in the downs more remote. A certain what our ribualistic friends have learned to e-il a retreat." The cuest house, a pleasant, old-ashioned building, three stories high, adjoining the ch-pel, icoks down on a lawn set with shade trees and statuary. It is largely filed with priests, who are spending the time set as de for sat-faiterrogation in a congrusal place, but laymen from England and Ireland are also present. Father Maurus, the guest-master, may have been choe no for his urbanity and charming manners, or it was a lucky chance, which assigned him the position for a term of years. U der his phiotage the library, church and fri-ris walk are visited, the effectory, also, where the itn mags and co res brown bread, spiced with onls seed, are ready for the bretherm, and in the high pupilt on the wall the book awaits read-r, whose voice is the only one permitted to be heard. Then we visit the dairy and the buck-bouse, where the fresh loaves are piled high like peat, next the stable and the force. There the salwart hings and from him we learn that his rea cheeks and brawny arms are due to a ment dist. As a brother, not a priest, he wears the brown habit, and while at work tucks it up after the fashio of the st-rdy friar who met Holla Holou a debooks he crown. His aid is a counselled for turn to the word.

A loavy probation is expected of the rowices at Melleray, as d ander the stlence system it is necessary to watch the men with great eare. As soon as a monk is so he had and wink, he is assigned to harder or lighter who met holland, coarre fare of portilize, vegetable, bread and milk, he is assigned to harder or lighter had and milk, he is assigned to harder or lighter had all milks, he is assigned to harder or lighter had an analysis and hear or had a subject to about sevenyed we have ien, too! Melleray is the favorite walk with the citizens of Lis-

To heaven. Reiff to the absence of speech is afforded by the coast at services in the church and alteration of reading at the table of the convent and of the guest house.

In the latter, where plain but abundant mea's are served by a brother, the guests a e encouraged to stlene by the efforts of an old priest, who sits in the window seat and reals about an editying book in a strong, steady voice, the light falling on his white beard and yellow robes. Some one of the visiting priests, having waited till everybody is finished, any sharp on the table, at which the Father stops short in the middle of the seatence, claps to his book, and makes off to the inner parts of the convent. The visitors rise like a flock of cranes, with much claritor, and disperse to their rooms, or, if so worldly set to indules in the weed of Sir Waiter Rubligh, slip out to the garden for a proble and surrepte close chat. Undoubtedly those is a fascin, flon in life of this sont, where responsibility in larger things appears to be shifted to the shoulders of a few, and where a man can be employed at something without breaking up his meditations. Monat Molleray is interestin as a survival of the organizations, hat once affected statecraft, for there was a time when the French head of all Claterchas was a potentiale with whom his King had to reckon, who colued mone, and might readily patronize a Prince of blood royal. The order was particularly strong in Fredand by this piace only. It is on sufferance that it exists here at all, for so far as I can learn the laws forbiding monks to held or to lease land have never been repealed, and if the law should be enforced, every monk in the place, in his for so far as I can learn the laws forbiding monks to hold or to lease land have never been repealed, and if the law should he enforced, every monk in the place, and also are famed for their charity in feeding the wayfarer. Visitors are not asked to pay for their road and lodging, but it is expected that the well-to-no will give according to their roams

A mathematician, speaking of the late Mr

SETTLED AT LAST.

THE HISPANO GERMAN TROUBLE ABOUT THE CAROLINES SATISFACTORILY TERMINATED.

MADRID, Dec. 2 - Spain, after a long and diplomatic controversy, protracted largely through the hostile spirit of the German military authorities, has finally succeeded in inducing Prince Bismarck to abandon his proposal to establish a naval station at Caroline Islande. Count de Benomar, Spanish ambassador to Germany, in conversing with the German chancellor about the merits of the case, attempted to minimize the imperiance of having a naval station at the Carolines, and argued that it would not be much for Germany to concede to Spain the withdrawal of the German project. Prince Bismarck corrected the Spanish ambassador. and said, "It is because I recognize the value and importance of the station that I decide to abandon it in order to show the value I attach to Spanish friendship."

A certain rich man says of his wealth :-This is what I have often sighed for, and even cried for, sometimes lied for, and nearly died for; what should I let it slike for?"

BIRTH.

O'BRIEN.-At 78 William street, on Nov. 20, the wife of Joseph O'Brien, of a daughter. RYAN.—At No. 62 Latour street, on Nov. the wife of George W. Ryan, of a ster, daughter, YOUNG .-- On he 26th instant, at Cote St. Lauis, Mile End, the wife of W. H. D. Young, of a son. 127 2

MARRIED.

of a son.

DEISCOLL -DINEEN.-At Cote St. Paul, on Nov. 24 h, by the Rev. Father Prevost, James Dri-coil, to Lizzie Dir een. 131-1 BANNAN-WOOD, -At Troy, N.Y., Wednesday, Nov. 24th, by Rev. J. Charlette, P. J. Panean, of Troy, N. Y., to Clara Wood, daughter of J. H. Wood, of this city.

daughter of J. H. Wood, or this croy.

McMANUS—MEEHAN—At St. Ann's Church, on the 22ad inst, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, P.P.. Thomas McManus to Miss 124 1

DANN-McCABE. - In St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS R., on Thurs day, November 25th, Norman L. Dann, to Mary A. McCobe. 126 1

McKEOWN—BRENNEN.—At Merrick-vile, on the 23rd, by the Rev. John P. Kelly, Damel J. McKeown, of North Bay, on of Parick McKeown, Montrell, to Miss Aille Brennen, second daughter of James Brennen, or Mercickells. Mercickville. HUGHES-McGEE. -At Lachine, on Tues

day, the 23rd inst, by the Rev Father Piché, P.P., Michael Hughes, son of Michael Hughes, Cote St. Paul, to Miss Hanna McGee, daughter of the late Patrick McGee, Lachine. DAVIS-O'NEIL.-In this city, on the 24th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the R-v. P. Dowd, James T. Davis, of Ottawa, to Katie, second daughter of P. O'Nei', of this city.

O'SULLIVAN - McANULTY .- in this city, on the 23rd inst., at St. Jean Bap'iste Ward Parish Church, John O'Sul ivan, to Margaret, second daughter of Thos. McAnulty, all of this city. No cards.

COLEMAN—SMITH.—On Tuesday, the 23rd November, at the Architishop's Palace, by the Rev. Canon Leblane, James J. Coleman of H. M.'s Inland Revenue, Montreal, to Frances Mary Smith, youngest daughter Wm. Smith, St Constant, P.Q. 124 124 1

HARTE-KING.—On the 23rd November, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, James Harte to Mary Jane King, youngest daughter of the late George King, of 124 I HARTE-KING.-On the 23rd November,

DIED.

HANLEY .- In this city, on the 27th inst Thomas P. Hanley, aged 26 years.

LYNCH.—In this city, on the 25th instant, John Lynch, aged 57 years, a native of the County of Limerick, Ireland. DOLAN-In this city, on the 23rd instant,

McKEEVER.—In this city, on Friday, the 19th mst., Edmund Patrick, aged 8 days, only child of J.s. McKeever.

BURKE.-In this city, on the 23rd in-t Ann Cogun, aged 60 years, widow of the late Michael Burke.

O'DRANE.—In this city, on the 22nd Nov., Mary Mochae, and 90 years, reliet of the late Hugh O'Draie McMAHON-In this city, on the 24th inst. Julia Dr. e il. aged 50 years, beloved wife of John McMahon.

NORTON-In this city, on the 27th instant. Role Ellon, aged nine months and eighte in days, infant daughter of Patrick Norton. EVANS.—In this city, on the 27th November, Elizabeth Webb, age 136 years, the beloved wife of Albert Jose; h Evans.

CORCOR N-In this city on Tuesday, 30th instant, his hew Joseph, third son of Thomas Corcoran, age. 4 years and 9 months. WELSH. On Tuesday, the 30th November, Ann Welsh, a native of Newtown Parry, County Wesford, Ledand.

LEVY - Accidentally burned, on M nday evening, the 29 h inst., at No. 12 Manufacturers treet, James Levy, aged 62 years, a native of Cenuty Londford, Ireland.

McKENNA. - At St. Gabriel Village, on the 25th Novemb r, Peter McKenna, aged 73 years, anative of Borris O'Kane, County of Tipper ary, i reland.

ANDERSON. -At Canon City, Colorado, on the 27th instant, William Anderson, aged 25 years, second youngest son of Robert Auderson, of this city. 129-1

ST. PIERRE. - In this city, on Wednesday, 24th inst., Mary Philomene Alma, aged 2 years and I month, youngest child of J. T. St. Pierre, Guardian of No. 8 Fire Station.

MoN.E.L.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 24th November, of paeumonia, Charles Hector, aged 19 months and 21 days, youngest son of J. McNeil. McHENRY.—At her late residence, No. 5 Campean street, Nov. 24, Mary Ann Alexander, aged 84, widow of the late Charles Mc-

DALY.—At Rawdon, P.Q., November 11, Mangaret Coffey, a nat ve of Lenally, Kings County, Ireland, and wife of James Daly, at the advanced aged of 75 years. O'RIELLY—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at No. 96 Murray street, William Charles, and 1 month and 11 days, infant son of James

McGALE.—In this city, on Sunday, the 28th inst., Robert L ughlin McGale, youngest son of the late D. McGale, of St. Roch de l'Achigan, P.Q., and brother of Mr. B. E. McGale, of this

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at 36 Garden street, Quebec, on the 28th inst., Margaret Ann Doherty, beloved wife of John Anderson, aged 50 years and 10 months.

ROGERS.—On Nov. 30th, at 78 Grand Ing period.
Trünk street, Mary Garaldine Stella, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days, youngest and beloved daughter of James and Maggie Rogers, intered 30th Nov. at Cote des Neiges cematery.

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of parity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than it sortinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. ROLAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

Branch Office, 37 Yongo St., Toronto,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind containing online autitions constituents of the Beef. --- ASE YOUR GROCEE ON DRUGGIST TOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of ment, which have ne nutrition, be palmed off on you.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Eithbay Cord seat to any haby whose mother will study as the care of two or more of creations and had a parents addresses. Also a hands me Dimond Dre Sampe Card to the most creating much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

CURMB'S

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler Has stood the test for 14 years. Now the acknowledged "Acine" of Packet Sphalers. The only scientile and effective inhaling apparatus in use A positive Cube for Catarris, Bronchitis, Catala and Lang Affections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Soft by druggists, or sent by mail, each Inha'er accompanied with bottle of Crowbed Inhaler, to last these months. Send for Pamphlet. W R. Crims by M.D... 6-G St. Catharines, Ont., Canada

fo 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Wirt BREWSTER'S SAPETY REIN HOLDER Co. Holly Mich., 42-G

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session, in the parliament of Canada, at the next Session, in the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebes, to obtain a bill of divorce from her hashand, William Manton, of palls unknown in the United States of America, in the ground of describin, and because the sid William Sacion having obtained a divorce from the Bald Suzan Ash before the Supremo Court for the State of Americe, Laccontracted a second morrisge. Mont eat, ISIN September, 1886—BUHANEL, EAINVILLE & MARCEAU, automorphism of the Palme Suzan Ash.



HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advorl'sed patent medicines at a loi ar a bottic, and

french your system with nauscons slops that prison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invariable pre-

soriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies

in the Pharmacopain, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Leien iso and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. scaled in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL,

EPPS'S COCOA.

young and middle aged men, for the next ninety

days. Sond now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER,

4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

BREAKFAST

Campeau street, Nov. 24. Mary Ann Alexander, aged 84, widow of the late Charles Mc-Henry.

MURPHY—At St. Joseph Ce Levis, on November 22nd, Bridget Murphy, heloved wife of the late Simon Murphy, aged 86 years, a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland.

RUSK—At Milwaukee, Wis., on the 19th inst., of heart disease, John Rusk, junr., aged 27 years, 4 months and 16 days, eldest son of Mr. John Rusk of Quebec.

COX.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, James Edward, aged 18 years, eldest son of William Cox.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which operation of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cooca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicitely flavored beverage which may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the may legistrately built up strong enough to resist term in the provided our breakfast tables with a delicitely flavored beverage which may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the may legistrately built up strong enough to resist there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal toy keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—" Civil Service Gazetts."

Mades imply knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cooca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicitedy flavored beverage which may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the may legistrately built up strong enough to resist tables with a delicitedy flavored beverage which may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the may heavy coctors bill. It is by the fine trade of subtle may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the fine trade of subtle may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the fine trade of subtle may save us many heavy coctors by a defent tables of such acceptance of such acceptance " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY

ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mx readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mrrk on

THE FARM.

SHORING HORSES.

The controversy as to whether horses should or should not be shod is not a new The two following contributions to it was by read with interest Mr. Fagan, of Marden, writes to the Buston Transcript to say trat he has driven two horses weighing 1,100 pounds each, and one of 1,300 pounds, without shoes since J musry, with the following satisfactory result. The large burse had always been lame since he hought him, 14 years ago, until he took he since off, and has not more lame. since. He has driven on hard flint roads, and of course on pavements in Boston. The horses travel better than before their shoes norses travel belief square netweet sheer snoes were taken off. They are not afraid on slippery pavements, as they were with shoes on, and there is no trouble in getting round on any kind of going in the city. Mr. Fagur drive to Shrewsbury, 35 miles from Malden, after two days rain in Fabruary, 85 when it was so key that a boy could so, which it was so my that a boy could that all the way, and had no trouble. He left home at f a, m., and the horses did not slip. The hoof is hard and broad, and the frog is tull and plump and on a level. They have driven two winters on ice and snow alteg ther better than when they were shod Their feet are better for all purposes, they can trut faster, pull as much and go more miles to the same time than they could when

A correspondent writes as follows to the New England Farmer: -"I have a farm horse that has gone barefoot for two summers. He looks better and travels better with no shoes. My driving horse has been burefoot behind all summer. I drove her a while in the spring with no shoes, and then put them on forward to satisfy others. Let us figure. The shoes of an ordinary horse probably weigh four pounds; if they get shead four feet every time they strike ahead, they lift four pounds every four feet—one pound for every foot. In going a mile they lift 5,280 pounds, not reckoning the dirt and gravel they left with the shoes. If a horse travels 40 miles per day he lifts 100 tons of iron. I may not be correct in my est mate; if not, others can figure their way and report. I am a believer in using horses without shows. Lat farm re especially take courage and try it. I think the time to begin is in the spring, when the roads and soft. There is no doubt but the amount of strongth and vit day expinded by a horse in Living a dead weight of four pounds, say in a journey of 60 miles, is a mater worthy of serious consideration. And yet, on the other hand, it is difficult to see how it is possible to do without shoeing in cities where coblissiones and pavenents would soon wear down the strongest and most durable hoof.

BUITER YAKING.

Perfection in butter making can only be secure by the practice of the utmost care all along the line of production. But it is especially necessary that the methods adopted for churning be int lligent and consciention-ones. The Farmer and Dairyman gives some expellent soggestions on this point; -" Have the milk of a near tay and properlyfed butter cow drawn in the most cleanly manner. Carefully strain it, and, however set, in the temperature below 60 degrees, but natibelow 40. Skim just us the milk is the legal acid; expose the cream to a pure atmosphers and moderately churn as soon es the cream turns slightly so as to produce even concussion in all parts of the cream. Wash down the cream when it assumes a grazular appearance, and stop churcing when the butter has collected in granules the size of wheat kernels. Draw off the battermilk and ringe in pure water below 60 de- with a good forcement of crum's,) ; g ces. Then flow the butter in weak brine, sal; pork, pepper and salt; bind ; ; to consulate the caseine and allounce into a wing; together with broad ap; soluble form in about halt an hour. Then slowly until tender from an hour: . . I lour thoroughly ringe in pure water. Sir and a half, in proportion to 51: . 5 Bi enough purified sals to suit your market, six: of the chicken. In 11:51: vessel and work just enough to thoroughly incor | boil a nice cornered outto porate the sait and consolidate the butter. the chicken is dished lay Pack directly (or give a second working af skinned and sheed, each ter standing a few hours) in style to suit lapping the next, in a circle in the your patrons, or in 50 pound tubs, thoroughly a bit of tongue with each hid saturated with brine. Rub purified salt on Thicken two cupfuls of straight to the inside of the tub, leaving a sprinkling on the pot in which the few harm in cloth and With a taspoout of hutter and it two of a layer of salt, and make the package as if ur, add two boaten eggs and a spoon-

HOUSTEIN MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS. Messes, Smiths, Powel & Lumb, of Syracase, N.Y., write to The Record as follows in regard to the milk and harter record of some before the lice : then tie the n > + > rely in a in lividu de in their herd of Holstein Friesian Comille, second, her daughter, has given as a flucycar-11, 23 602 pounds 10 onnees in a year, and another daughter, Ciothille, fourth, has given, as a two-year-old, 14,021 pounds 14 ounces in a year, making a dam and two daughters average 21,215 pounds 3 cances in a year for the same year, and at na average aga of three years. Netherland Princess, fourth, a two-year-old daughter of Netherland Prince and of the same blood as himself, being out of Natherland Princess, o mees of butter in a week, making a pound of butter ir in a week, making a pound of butter ir in 12.98 pounds of milk. Notherland Durinds, an aunt of Netherland Prince, has just made 21 pounds \$7 ounces in a week, and is going higher, having made 6 pounds 131 ounces of butter in two days, 1317 pounds of milking a pound of butter. Eightcen cows and heifers have averaged over 17,000 pounds in our herd the last year, and we have now in our herd thirty cows whose yearly records average over 17,000 pounds. Maggie I latine, third, has made 17 pounds 4] cunces of batter in a week. Asggie Cort its being covered with water. Let it cook neliu, second, 17 pounds 8 cunces; Albino, slowly and gently; do not add any water no-17 pounds 13 ounces; Benola Fletcher, 15 pounds 14 ounces as a three-year-old; Stells Artis, 14 pounds 93 ounces as a three-year any sliced vegetables you choose; or cook old; Beasic Artis, 13 pounds 1 ounce as a three-year-three-year-old three-year-old.

These records were made without any grain feed, nor had they had grain for some three rich gravy, and a portion of it may be reservor four months prior to the making of the record. Our idea is that we have the grandest batter breed of cattle in the world, and all we have to do is to develop it. From the tests we have made we have every reason to believe that they excel the Jersey or any other breed of cattle for butter.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Veltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances. for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhoos, and all kindred troubles. Also, for the pie; cover it with an upper crust, weiting many other diseases. Complete restoration the edges of the two crusts to make them adto health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The St. Louis Chronice pathetically re--tender, sweet, nicely dressed, plenty of them. cover them with a dry towel folded fixing, but without sauce.



RESULTS FROM THE COLINDERIES.

It is exceedingly tare to find English journals noticing the manual setures of Canada i Cany form and certainly nonequal that a special pictorial filtrateation should be mailed and inserted in the wall my columns of an his paper as the Cabin ! Maker and Art Fu nis er, of Car affin made furniture exhibited in the late Colinderies. When such a surprising st p is treen t may so unques locally assumed that the articles so treated p ssess merits far above the o dana y. Fig. h copy of the journal mentioned we find that a portion of the exhibit of Messrs. Owen McG rvey & So., of this city has been so favored a drawing room chair and cinite table, of which the above \$2°, is a facsimile, being selected for commendation and praise. The table is made of chany with sides of free monumental carving, the legs similarly trea ed to which brass claws are attached, and the chair is of that kind known as wire backed, upholstered very righly in crimson and old gold brocatelle. Both of these articles, as we have air ady stated, formed part of Messrs. McGarvey's large exhibit, which, by the war, has received sever it other enlogiums fro a both English and Canadian newspapers, and both wore manufactured here under the personal sup reiscon of the firm. Two of such tables are now in their showrooms as well as specimens of sinctar chairs in various styles of covering. They are, in short, exam des of that high class furnitive which has been made by them for some years and which can be seen every day in their spaceous war-rooms. Mesers, McGarvey may well be heartily congratulated, at the special prominence thus given to their goods by these critics of high art manufactures on the other size of the Atlan ic, and up as the honor conferred on their house by such complimentary notice as the garren instanced.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE P est and TRUE it with this gravy and the boiled potatoes. WITNESS.)

The Entiress is prepared to a green all questions on matters connected with this Department.

SALAD D ZESSING.

A quick way of me king a salad ar eving is often wished for in re 'nousehold. We all husey how long it takes to stir a steff, well- out to mayonaise. And fir worten on a summisonly result of 'an bour's wearlsome bearing to a tired and discouraged woman and a pl t full of are unappetizing mixture of oil cractor with the Laptor of the oyster. If you and virtegar. Take a table groun of are not using shell oysters which the oyster, corn starch, mix it smooth with a little first and let them stem in a pint of clear, cold water, and pour over it, stirring every fresh water for half an hour, then use this moment beiling water (he same as to make and milk for the watting. In the layer of clear starch) until it is smooth, thick, and clear. Into this stir a piece of butser larger than an egg, a good pinch of salt, a dage of cayenne pepper, half a tesspoon of mist restirred smooth with water, three tailers of vinegar and one egg. Beat it randly are it will be smooth and thick almost a con-This is a delicious salad dressing, : the best one car use for sweeth eads. For other salads—as I like the taste in three or four tablespoons of olivities

BOILED CHICKEN AND TONOUE. Clean, wash out with soda and water with fresh cold water, a large or Serve ick+n. r from nearly air-tight as possi 1. Store in a sweet ful of fion out parcley. Stone v. to pepper collibre. The good quality of the baster and sait; but about two n in 18, 50 patirring all the time, and stall a gravy

PEAS PUDDING

Day a pint or quart of 1914 1 12 1 5 roughly eloth, put them into water and them a in its but the transfer of riosem reteam of its put title at the second of the extension of the course of the cour but er. Make it quite smooth, its it up in a tation to Mr. Glidstone one of the most oloty, and boil it an hour longer. This is | tasteful gitte which it is possible to imagine, highly nourishing.

SWRET TOMATO PICKLE.

One peck of green tomatoes and six large onions sliced. Sprinkle with one cupful of salt and let them stand over night. In the morning drain. Add to the tomatoes two quarte of water and one of vinegar. Boil nt an admites, then drain again and throw of allspice, two of ginger, two of nuetiral, two of cinnamon, and one teaspoonful of cayenne, and beil ditten minutes.

REEF STEW!

To make an appet zing beef stew, take out the bin and bind the pieces of bief tightly, putting in a lemon, pared and cut in two, and some herbs, before binding. Place it in as small a stew-pan or kettle as will allow of less absolutely necessary. Slice a large onich and fry it brown, and add to the water also serve on the platter with the beef. If you do not add any water you will have a very ed for soup stock.

NEW ENGLAND CHICKEN PIE. Pluck and singe a fawl, wipe it with a wet towel, draw it without breaking the intestines, and cut it in joints about two inches square; put it in a saucepan with just enough boiling water to cover it, half a pound of fat and lean salt pork, cut in small strips, two teaspoonfuls of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper, and stew the chicken very gently, until it is tender. In the meantime make a nice pie crust as directed for "Piain Pastry." Line an carthon baking-dish with the pie crust, fill it with the stewed chicken and pork, adding enough of the gravy to moisten here. Cut several openings in the upper crust to permit the escape of steam, brush the crust with beaten erg, and bake t e pie in a quick oven for about an hour, or until the crust is thoroughly done. In the meanti ne peel a quart of potatoes, but them until te ider in salted boiling water about twenty marks that a wife should be like roast lamb | minutes; when the potatoes are tender, drain

of the fire where they will not burn. Make a nice gravy of the broth in which the chicken was stawed, and, when the pie is done, serve

ESCALLOPED OYSTERS.

A writer in the Chicago Herald says: - "At a prominent restaurant the other day we aske I for some escall sped oyahers. I may our disappointment to have served to us a sort of fracisee of cysters. To be sure, it was served in a beautiful silver dish like a scallop shell, and it winn't a bad kin i of a dish, hat it was not old-fushioned escaling A oystirs, so solly made and so tooth ome to the odate. If they had made them ofter this rale I know they would nave been good: Roll flar a pound of so la crackers; put a thin tayor of this in the buttom of a baking dish; went the crambs place a layer of oy tire, well sessoned with salt, papper and small bits of butter. On this another layer of bread crumbs, wet a layer of oysters, seasoned as before. Repeat a until the oysters are all used. A layer

crumbs should be the last as well as the first, and should be thickly sprinkled with pits of butter. Just before putting in the oven pour over nearly a cup of milk. Bake to a light crisp brown and serve instantly. SUET PUDDING.

A sust pudding (which is not too rich) helps to make variety at the dinner table. Here is an excellent receipt: One cup of chopped sust, one cup of raisins, stoned and chopped, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and one of sods; steam for three hours. ils makes a pudding large enough for a When dozen people, and half the quantity may of course be used. If you have an old-fashioued cake-tin with a funcel in the centre, it is the very heat kin l of a dish to steam the pudding in Serve hot, with a ur or white win sauce. This pudding is good the second day after it is made, and seems even lighter after the second steaming then after the first.

> TRISH WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND PREFARING A PRESUNTATION TO HON W. E. GLADSTONE FOR HIS FFFORTS IN FAVOR OF HOME BULL.

The following letter from Aucklan!, N.Z. his been ad freezoil to the editor of the Boston

namely, a superb book of New Zealon I forms with casing of New Zeal and woods inlaid. The book was specially preper d and hand-comely bound, and is filled with N in Z aland ferns, collected and proposed by Mr. Eric Traig. It contains 155 varieties of ferns, en 14 varieties of New Z sland lycopods, or 109 varieties in all. This is the largest number that has ever been placed in any book previously, and to complete the collection Mr. Craig had to take three very scree and rure varieties from his herburium. The ferus are all arranged and classified in proper order. They are all numed and in fruit, and gathered in every part of New Zestand from Stewart's Island to the North Cape. In the front of the book is a photographic shield containg the portrait. of the members of the ladies' committees The casing is a beautiful piece of inlaid work -of every variety of New Zoaland woods, and comprising over 4 000 pieces-from the atelier of Mr. Seuffert. In the center of the cover is a star, with quarter stars at the angles, the latter being silver mounted, and ornamented with shamrocks and ferns intertwined, and Macri carvings. Over the star is an Ir sh harp executed in silver, and bearing the following inscription, engraved by Mr. Teutenberg, of Wellesley Street East:—
"To the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, in admiration and gratitude for your efforts in

the cause of freedom for Ireland. From the Irish women of Aucklant, N. Z. The idea of the presentation originated during the period when the Home Rule bill was before the imperial Parliament, and the subscription list was so rapidly filled up that some were prayen ed from contributing. Mr. Tenterberg is now putting the finishing touches on the inscription, and the gift will he ready to be forwarded to its destinution

by the outgoing mail. As a specimen of local industry, it is the most unique and superb that has gone out of the country for some time, and reflects the highest credit on the taste and patriotism of the Irish women of Anckland. It should be greatly prized by the ex-Premier of England.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltano Brits and Electric Appliances on thirty d ys' trial to any man afflicted with Norvous debility Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphiet a sealed envelopes with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.

JURES ALL HUMORS,

om a common Blotch, or Eruption, the worst Serofula. Salt-rheum, Fover-sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, short, all diseases caused by bad blood are aquered by this powerful, purifying, and evigotating medicine. Great Earling Uiers applily heal under its benign influence, pecially has it manifested its potency in ching Totter, Rose Rush, Boils, Carmicles, Sore Eyes, Serofulous Sorem Sweitings, Hip-Joint Blsease, hite Sweitings, Goitre, or Thicknets, and Eularged Glands. Send to ats in stamps for a large treatise, with exical plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same mount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affection. This BLOOD IS TAIL LIFE. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." coroughly cleaned it by using Hr. Pierce's olden Modical Discovery, and good egestion, a fair skin, buo, and spire, vital strength, and soundness of patitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

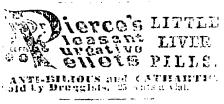
iich is Scrotulous Diseaso of the ings, is promptly and certainly stressed cured by this God-given remedy, if taken fore the last stages of the disease are real ned, out its wonderful power over this terribly and disease, when first offering this now colorated remedy to the public. Fr. Franciscus, it is criously of calling it his of our imption Cure, That abandoned that national training the combination of tonic, or strengthenes, alterative, or blood-demising, anti-bile accord, and nutritive properties, is unequaled ut only as a remedy for consumption of the ags, but for all ngs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

If you led did drowsy, debilitated, land liow color of sion, or yellowish-brown a few as the formating with hot flashes, low spirits and formating with hot flashes, low spirits and formating with hot flashes, low spirits and formy horebodiags, irregular appetite, and saided formation, by special, and Torpid Livers, will flashes, by special and Torpid Livers, while the symptome are experienced. As remedy for all such cases, by Rivers a colden Medical Discovery has no path.

pual. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Fortness of Breath, Broughtiss evere Coughs, Communition, and ended affactions, it is a so, tein reme. Sond ten cents in stamps for for University of Concumption. Soil by Druggieron as kentonsamption. PRICE \$1.00, on a pertury.

World's Bispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., Bur Fallo, N. Y.





PROVINCE OF QUEDEG DISTRICT OF MONTREAL So erior Court. Dame Office Land y, plaintiff, vs. dean Emmanuel Viger, lumber me chart of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby giv a that the Plaintiff, in this case, has instituted an action in separation as to properties, agains, the De-fendant, on the 18th of Oxnor 1 st Montre d, Nov. 6th, 1886, D. T. R. LORANGEL

Attorne for Plaintiff,

GRATEFUL COMPORTING.



Sick Hondache and relieve all the troubles freedom to a billion, state of the system, such as Describes, Namesa, Drowsiness, Distress after enting, Jain in the Side &c. While their next remarks able success has been shown in certing

HEAD

Ache they would be almost price less to those who enfer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness due a noticed here, and those who once try them will find these little palls valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick herd little bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills maken dose.

very easy to take. One or two pills nake a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe expange, but by their pentle action please a way use them. In vials at 25 cents; five (51. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by load.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

TEACHER WANTED

For the second division of the Male Separa'e Schol, Belleville, a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Applications stating salary and giving references up to the 22nd Decemb r. Address, P. P. LYNCH, Sec.-Tres., Box 503, Belleville, P.O. 17 3 Z DROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL, Super on Curt, Mrs. Mary Ann Doesault, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Giner a modertaker, of the city of Montreal, and distric befordant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff in this case has instituted an action in a paration as to proporties against the Defendant on the 18th of October last.

ils case incorporate against the Determinant against the Determinant ast.

Montreal, November (ith, 1886.
J. T. B. LORANGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff, UPERIOR COURT, District of Mont-REAT. No. 947. Dame Exilda Thimens, duly authorised to ester en justice, wife common as to property of John Albert Saunders, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, it is instituted an action against her husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 15th Nov. mbor, 1886.

MERCIER, BRAUSOLKIL & MARTINEAU,
15-5

Atto: news of Plaintin.



"Wedo hereby certify that accoupervise the arrang ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Brawns of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in set ion manage and control the Drawings the medies, and hat the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and n good faith toward all parties, and we suffer the Company to use this certificate, with present discovering innuture—trached, in its advertisements."



J. H. OGLISBY, Pres. Louisiana Anti Bank, J. W. Lett Ricklett, Pres. State Nathami Bank, A. Bellowin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank,

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the L distance Educational and Charitable purposes with a capit of \$1,000,000 sets which is reserve fund it ever 550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelmice popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution dopted becomes find, A.D. 1899.

**At County Single Sumbler Drawlings will take place monthly. The reserve acquiring a book at the following distribution.

**Buth County Single Sumbler Drawlings will take place monthly. The reserve acquiring a book at the following distribution.

196th Grand Routhly

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the xeadomy of Musle, New Orleans. Tuesday, December 14, 1886

I rider the personal supervision and to univen in the Gen. G. T. BEAUKEGARD, of Louishard Gen. JUBNI. A. ERLY, of Virginia.

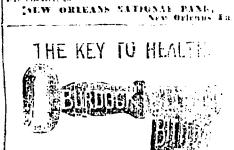
Capital Prize, \$150,000. ar Norter. Tickets are Jen Bollars only .

Batters, 185, Liftles, 200	· Teaths, 7	1.
1,3-1 05 1/91/1	×.	
1 (APPTAL PRIZE OF	> 150 PLO	S1. 0.
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Montreal, 20th November, 1886,

CHS. C. DELORIMIER,

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most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen

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it is at infallible remedy. If effectually rub ned on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sc-9 Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, granted in Aiverpool and Glesgew, and at all Continents Parts, to all points in the United States and Character and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glesgew, via Beston, For Indion Habitate Councilins by the Internetonial and Grand Trink Rollways, sing Maintex; and by the Carriel Verno third Grant Trink Railways exclosed the patch, and by the Reilmand Alberty, New York Center Land Great Western thallows, (Merchants The patch), via Boston and Alberty, (Merchants Trink Railway Company, as a Forthally, the Grand Trink Railway Company, as a Forthall. Catverys. (Mortherts The patch), via Rock in stard by the Grand Trinds Railway Company, via Postal R. terre of Philosoph Elbs of Lading see East found Triff of an head of most from any if he Agantan Foot via minor Reclamps. Territor, his Parine of other referencing apply to John M. Cerre, 21. Quind Oblance, Have J. Maria M. Harte, 11th Click, Perry, Ang. S. Lindy & Cap. Red and B. Es., And weight Roy & Co., Rocker, H. C. Line, Hamberg, Ang. S. Lindy & Co., Rocker, H. Chang, Hamberg, Ang. S. Lindy & Co., Rocker, Fronce, Charles, K. C., Chen, H. Barty, J. S. C., Connection of the Almost of the Red Street, Charles of the Co., Charles of the (2) P. Coll Per, A. Politor, Press, C. S. & Suc, 201 Even W. S. N. w. York, or J. G. W. Robin in J. 64, 82, James Str. 4, opp site St. Law

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THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

Continued from first page. THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The President renews his last year's suggestion, that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation, which is made apparent by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President says on this subject : The income of the Government by its increased volume and thorough economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of the public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such persian of the public debt as is now at our option, subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire the teless of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus the continuation or or present revenue system would son result is the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet the governmental expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We shoul I then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury, when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all not the simple existence of this surplus and is threatened attendant evils which

FORM THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT

actingt our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such surplus through the perversion of relations between the people and their government and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal tax stion. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of tax stion than is necessary to meet the just chligations of the Government and the expense of its economical siministration, such exaction becomes ruthless extertion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government. It has been the policy of the loverament to collect the principal part of its revenue by a tix upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable, but the present condition of affine constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its conomical administration. And this denot should be recognized and obeyed by the propie's representatives in the logislative ir in of the Government.

MINOR MATTERS.

The message refers to nearly all the topics of public discussion, advocates the suspension or restriction of the coinage of silver, discusses the labor question and incidentally and Germany, the differential trade relations which had existed with Spain and their term mation, the improved government of neighboring republies, etc., statistics from the reports of the various scoretaries are given and the recommendation of the treasury, navy and interior chiefs are emphasized. The question of court defences receives but scant treatment, although the reorganization of the navy occupies considerable space. The document Cutains 17,000 words.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The Daily News, commenting on that part of President Cleveland's message referring to the fisheries question, ." The two Governments ought not to allow themselves rest till they have arranged the question. The difficulty seems to be that America wants fishing while New England does not want free trade. The same insatiable greed for protection underlies the difficulty about the disposals of the surplus revenue. Protection will not die in America. It is, however, beginning to be regarded with increasing popular mistrust. The proposed revision of the tariff may be the beginning of grave, vacant faces of the mountrineers. the end." The Daily Telegraph says, never were words included in a message which more descrived the earnest and prompt atten. the coming year is considered a favorable or tion of a British Ministry. To leave the ominous prevision of one's fortunes during fisheries dispute open if it can in any way be that year. - Christmas Brookiyn Magazine. adjusted, would be the height of shortsight-

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of

CHRISTMAS IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.

Usually the first visible symptom of the appr ach of Christmas is the hanging of huge mbi of mountain holly over the house and " meeting-house" doors a week or so before its arrival. Often the rough rock fireplace of the leg cabin will be wreathed by the women with maller branches, all bristling with prick ly, bright green leaves and red berries. This traditional descent of old English custom differs from its foreign origin, in the absence of any accompanying significance being attached to the mistletoe. The woods are full sweetheart under a cluster of red ears of corn, when he con, by mingled persuasion and force, drag her to the immolative spot.

On Christmas eve you are liable to be awakened by an unceremonious discharge of about all the firearms in the neighborhood. To further test your nerves, a clattering of pans, a blast of bunting horns, and a chorus of revived rebel yells will ensue, while the guns are being reloaded. It is then considered etiquette on your part to invite the "hull passel of 'em" into your cabin for a treat. Should you set out a jug of corn whiskey, clear as water. fresh from some mountain still, and entirely innecent of any accountability to the "Revence's," you have clearly established your claim to be let alone by the "serrynayders" for the rest of that night. A refusal to treat will convert your premises into a pendemonium of howling fierds, until the lungs and ammunition of the party of your

resolution give out, The leaders will often wrap themselves in deer and bear-skins, with the staring heads of those animals nodding at you in lieu of their own. Sometimes a bull's head with spreading horns mingles with these wilder denizens of the woods. The more complete and hideous the disguise, the more impudent become the antics of the owner of it. Others will black their faces or wear rude, home-made masks. They also wrap themselves in ragged quilts, or turn their garments inside out, always striving to be as grotesque and herrible as

On Christmas morning the men will satisfied to the sufferer. It only costs go on deer or bear "drives" with dogs and hunting horns, returning fiercely hungry toward night, to a big dirner ever which the women have

possible.

and furious. The women take their drams with each other, and lose their usual taciturnity in public in a shrill, falsetto volubility, that reaches its climax during the "dancin'," which fills out the night hours unt I near morning. Jigs, reels and "hoe downs" alternate in rapid succession, and the frequent trisls of endurance and skill between the several couples always attract the greatest interest from the spectators ranged round the walls, or peering in at every door and

window. The hour of midnight is at last preclaimed when the music ceases. The dancers range themselves in two parallel rows facing each other. Then amid a pronounced alence the candles are put out and the fire partially covered. The host will usually say to the

assembled company, "My friends, Krismus nev come, and her done been and stayed with we uns all for jest four and twenty hours, and now he hev obleged to go back what he come from. How shall he git outen thish yer house? Hit won't do to say as that he clum up the chimbly."

The rest of the party will chant in a sort of doleful recitation,

"In by the door he came, Let him git out by the same."

Somebody then opens the door, and the two the corrupting national demoralization rows of demoers bow silently, as though to a which follows in its train. But it is departing guest. The door is closed, the candles relighted and the dancing resumed. -Christmas Brooklyn Magazine.

> Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several tricads to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas Ec cetric Oil. having been tested in several cases of rheun atism, has given relief when doctor's medicines h, ve facle i to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known that the nations of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential dis-

A CHRISTMAS MOUNTAIN WEDDING. There is a pretty superstition much in vogue among the young that these who plight their troth to each other on Caristmes has will be happy in their children there attor. As Christ was sinks, so their senwill be good and their danginers pure. For the same reason, many marriages take place on that day.

The Christmas brideg.com is in some par's expected typretent to steel his pride, less rulely, however, shim the Tatters of the Asiatic Steppes. As the appointed door the family of the girl depart for the most-house, leaving nor schind arrayed in all her wedding thery and alone. Then the groun it is initially up to the house on horsely a with some of his own the matter of civil service, the disputed quest friends, and with a show of values on his tion of citizenship between the United States part and feigned relact one on mere, drags her cut of the cabin, plans her before him on his own horse, and starts for the church. He is armed with a long "hickory," which he flourishes over her nead, thus evin ing to the world his lature matrimonial authority over her.

After the ceremony every man woman en child keesas the brine, shakes hanns with the groom, who, remounting the same horse with his wife, ride off to their future home, fellowed by every one who chooses to go. On their arrival a bountiful dinner is set forth and partaken of by all. Then dancing and

other amusements fellow. Wraslin' of various kinds, such as the 'Iojun hug," the "tlack snake lock," the "back holt," and so on, is popular; and the man who can "jest ride the hull passel on 'em' is deservedly admirad by every female present. Jumping, shooting at a mark with the inovitable long rifle, with an occasional

foot race, usually occupy much of the time. A heavy jocularity pervades the atmosphere. There is a rough splint-ring of wi-, and a slow yet pithy play of bovine humor, accompanied by spasmodic bursts of ponderous laughter, that pass like ripples over at li leaving no trace behind upon the

The luck that happens to one during the week between Christmas and the first day of

THE OLD MAID.

The old maid sits in her chair and she rocks, While crooning a plaint of the old long ago: Building a dream and smoothing her locks, As the shadows of years just a shade longer grow

Ever about her the sween of the tide. Of a world filled heav'n-high with love and its glow; For her but heart-longings and strivings to hide The wrath of her hope in the lost long ago.

Who in the wide world divines her dumb pain? What seer who may read in the soul neath that face Where dolorous rath has traced lines in vain To conquer derision with pain, patient grace?

Leal, all supreme to what never shall be ! Her life is the saints', lonely guarding love dead ; Whence tenderest lessons to thee and to me

That we pass on our way with our reverend tread

EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

BICKLE'S ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE SYRUP stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdu d, of the last, yet the mountain boy kisses his tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints -

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Emperor William assisted at Saturday's sitting of the Frontier Defence commission. The Crown Prince Frederick William presided, and Count Von Moltke, Gen. Von Schellendorft, Prussian minister of war, Gen. Waldersee and Stiehle and several command ers of army corps were present. The sitting was practically a council of war.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of S years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too

"Why, I assure you, signor, rich apparel hath strange virtues; it makes him that hath it without means, esteemed for an excellent wit, he that enjoys it with means, put the would in remembrance of his means; it helps the deformation of nature, and gives lustre to her beauties."-Johnson, Every Man out of his Hamour.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rost to the sufferer. It only costs

An article is going the rounds treating on been toiling meanwhile. Whiskey circulates the best method of putting away 1 otatoes, freely, being carried about by the children in 'similin' gourds' to their elders, and, as night approaches, the mirth and uproar grow fast successfully as is necessary.

MEN OF MARK. Dr. Vaughan, S.J., Prenches on David and Balthasar. The Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., delivered the first of a series of discourses on " Men of Mark" recently at Manchester. The text was as follows: "Daniel turned to the King and said, * And thou, Balthasar, hast not humbled thy heart, but hast lifted up thyself against the Lord of Heaven, and the vessels of His temp'es have been brought to thee, and thou and thy nobles and thy wives have drunk from them, and thou hast not glorified the God of Heaven. Therefore both at peared this hand, and this is the writing that is writ ten: Mane-thy kingdom is numbered and is finished: Thekel-thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting; Phares-thy kingdom is given to a other ! " Having stoken of the importance and magnificence of the ancient city of Babylon, sketching in eloquent and poetic language its leading features and boauties, the rev. preacher detailed the events immediately preceding the destruction of the city by the Medes and Persians-the mysterious writing on the wall of the banqueling hall, the failure of the Chaldean seers to explain the meaning of the same, and the interpretation at upon the words by the prophet Daviel. Scarcely had the king and his nobles taken up the thought thus thrown before them by Daulel, than the enemy burst in tion them, and next morning when the castern sun irose and streamed through the open casement, it revenied on the throne of Babylon the king of terrors-Beath, and all the nobility, the flower and promise of the land, lay backed to pieces in pools of blood. Thus early came to pay the fulfi ment of the writing on the wall. Now that he had shown them the m sange, and the curtain had fallen over the awful i agedy which ended in the triumph of death oversin : be pride, they might turn their backs upon the ancient city, and there in the presence of Gof ask themselves the portinent question-What does God Almighty mean by all The last lot I got from you ; this for my own individual scul? The same scene was soing on every day-men of the stamp of Balth over and men of the stamp of Daniel, side by side, men of in ark, one man making his mark in the world and for this world, another making his mark far above. The great mistake in the life of Falthasar was that he forgot he was a creature; he lost sight of the fact that one day i is body must die and rot. He was a man who hved or the present and in the present, for his passions and in his passions. Dazzled and dazed by the splendor of God. Here was a m in first in the world, and had not teached the first principle of a creature's life-that he must not often have been thrown across the thought Why am I here; whence do I come, and whither am I and p indefine ever them, he dealt with them as a mandealt with a nightmare-to be flung away and discohimself that he was not to die, or that If he was to ditwould be an early to was no argument to new that percaps there was none, or to say that because we known thing of the next world, therefore it was usehave argued thus with hims if: As I cannot prove to myself that there is no other world, that there is no in such a way during the few short years that tem in for no, that if there is a realm of hiss it shall be mice. and if ther is a place accursed I shall have gone from it there was a man properting all the glorus of the as: for his holy and making no preparation for his bit. The He y Spirit told us that man when he was in senor did not understand, and being compared with he senseless beasts he became like un to them. It was the old story over again. Why did this man not under stand what his mission was in this life? It was not that he could not understand, but that he would not: and be won duot understand because he knew that if he yielded himself up to the real teaching he would have to put a check upon his passions, gag his mouth, and this was too much to ask of a king that wanted to live as a beast. Withing to lift himself up high, he became low inde d. Being compared with the senseless leasts he became like unto them in that they know not Gos and bowed not the knee in prayer; like the beasts, he lived at highest for his passions. Like a beast he lived, and like a beast hedied, for he died with the butcher's knife sticking in his royal heart. But when death came it did not end all things. When this life was at an end another life was at its beginning. While his hody lay weltering in its blood, his immortal soul stood face to face with God, holding in his hand the balance. With tearful face his guardian angel placed in the one scale all the words and actions that Ralthus ir in his mortal life ought to have said and done, accumulation of grace from the dawn of reason to the last day of his life. What a saint Balthasar might have been if all these had been corresponded with. The angel on the one side; the cvil spirit with his myrms. dons on the other, flinging into the balance all the wicked deads, the archangel waiting for the word. The word was given, the scale in which was placed wnat might have been flew upward, while theother fa is into the bottomicss pit. Balthasar was found wanting. Had he corresponded with the grace of God, he would have found that the trash of earth was as nothing compared with the treasures of Heaven; he might have been seated on a go'den throne in the city of many mansions; he might have been forever happy of his own free choice. There was the road to Heaven before him. no clearly before him as before us, but he deliberately surned his tack upon God, and went straight into hell. The ray, preacher then went on to contrast the life of Belthasar with that of Daniel, brought into captivity from his native land so young, so beautiful, yet giving all h s beauty, not only the external beauty of his person, but the greater beauty of his hear', the glory of his soul, laying it all before the feet of God in prostrate prayer three times a day. Though he was living in the midst of a licentious court, i: the midst of men and women who would drag him into sin, still, as the seabird flung from off his p'umage the brine of the ocean, so sin touched not the grace and beauty of Daniel. He was bern for God, it was God Who sent him here, and as a man it would b: God Whom he would serve. God had given him a mission here, and it was God's will be would do. And God would call him hence, and it would be to the bosom of God he would go forth with a light heart. "He must not pray," King Nabuchodono sor had said, "fling him to the wild beasts," In the hands of God, what cared Daniel whother wild beasts devoured him or not? They could not touch his soul they could not touch even his body without the will of God, and if it was the will of God, let them tear his hody to pieces. Here was a young man who was ready to stand up before the king and tell him of his sins and the judgment that awaited him. What cared he for man or woman, k ng or courtier. He wanted nothing from them; God could give him all. Called before Balthusar, he told the story of the king's life without hesitat on; he looked at the message, and interpreted it to his black heart. Here was a man making his mark every moment of his life, writing it down in golden letters in the book of life. There was another marking his down in the realms of despair, where forever Satan

would howl in his car the words "Weighed in the

barance and found wanting." Applying this to our

selvis, we were all going to be men of mark. We had before us these two lives, the man who had lived for his

body and his passions, the man who lived for his soul

and the grace of Gcd. Whom would they follow:

They could not tollow both ; they could not make a com-

promise. Especially in the nineteenth century, we

wanted, above everything, readty. There were too

many shams in reil ion. We wanted something real:

something that would bear the wear and rust of time.

As men they would follow Daniel, for a man was

nothing if not maxily and courageous, and there were

nothing in one like Balthasar that was courageous and

manly. Dontel stood calmly and at peace in the den of

lions, looking at the wild beasts that were seeking to

devour him. They might say that they could never be

found in that position, but there were wild beasts our-

rounding many of them in the shape of their own pas-

sions, which were num, rous chough and strong enough

so entry them off to the realms where they would find

Halthara". Let them stand up against their passions.

not trusting in their own strength any more than

Baniel con d have done, but trusting in the strength

at d grave of our good God. As men, then, let them fol-

low Daniel. As Christians they were bound to follow

him. Let them live, then, as creatures, remembering

THE PAPAL PERSECUTION.

"No Pope Ever Acknowledged that He wa-Subject and no Pope Ever Will." In a recent address His Eminence Cardinal Manning made the following superb address on the above made the following superb address on the above thought:—
His Eminence, after aying the the temporal power was not necessary to the existence of the spirit of power, but necessary to the existence of the spirit of power, but necessary to the existence of the spirit of the there was no other choice between the Catacombis and the Vatican, with on its say? No lone ever yet acknowledged that he was judified, and no Pope ever with. Now, what is the cuttinge that has been committee actual the sover ignity and independence of Paces it more modern times? In the year 1870 an army of 60.00 men with 60 guns surrounded the throok of the Verroir Jesus Christ, and with an inglorious victory, treached the rule bing wall of that city of power two proceeding. What was the first act? So far is man could, to transfer its sovereguly to a king to the The Very of Jesus Christ, and, with an inglorious victory, preached the runs bing wall of that city of place, They care, ed in. What was their first act? So far as man could, to transfer is sovereignly to a kinge of the as man could, to transfer is sovereignly to a kinge of the as man could, to make him a subject. And yet in that very act they shrunk back, and declared his passen to be sovered and sovereign, because they knew that the whole Christian world would rise with indicatal in against the pretens on to make him subject to any civil authority. What has been the consquence? The list time Plus IX, spoke openly his words would have been prosecuted if it hat not been so visible to common sensitiat prosecuting the words of one who is declared to be a sovereign would be a visitine of reason. They took possession not only of the city, but of all those monaments of Christian pity—the 100 chareless built by the effectings of the Christian world—which belonged to you and me, and, therefore, to no one nation upon earth. Rome is the head of Christiadom, the capital of no nation, nor can men make it so, yor will it ever be. The use of the Vatican was still permitted—not the possession by right, but the use only he might swell there and he was invited to go treely through the streets. Therefly know how I dare to make a parallel for the blood of Englishma would heat at it. I come suppose—and I wit not ever put a name nor a nation to make the supposition more offernive—let me suppose that any comparing Power by violence resultion to make the tagen of Englishma would be that in the cone of Englishma would be that in the cone of Englishma would be that in the cone of those who had taken place of St. James, that it permitted the use of Wondsor and Enckingham of accomponent of the province of the majest of the neighborhood of my partice that is to easy, sinctiantly to the deed. My cyss shall neversenction it even by gazing on it. I will rether live and die within the timeshold of my palice that set of our it with a followin the providence of find his made his own. What if howed in due cones of the estad most conducts were so receed, is or hans each of which and to the net beautiful the works of pi to which had been record in Rome the Caristian nations of the world were turned in Rome the Caristian nations of the world were turned in the creases and povertiment offices and I know my while it little while reliation was rand-ord free, the may sites. Again, in a little while reliation was house from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. Shall new to make the nature of which I can express in two sentence the first is this: Every chinster of religion who, the exercise of his ministry, shall either trouble tipublic considered or disturb the peace of famility so the liable to miprisonment from four morths to tive as and a due of 21. And the scored ranks is, we soccer, by writing or public ution, should either call question the laws of the state or the royal decrees she liable to mit I come at transform morths to tivers and to the of \$50. Now, for meach which and bubble conscience. Who is to take? What meaks on earth is to tell to what the public colors are not set. specifing the law so, the state or the regal decrees shall be liable to 11 | 1 cmm at transfort mortes to two years and to 11 | 1 cmm at transfort marks to two years and to 11 | 1 cmm at transfort marks to 11 | 1 the public conscience | Who is to ha it? What marks not on earth is to tell 40 what he public existence | s | 1 the public conscience | 1 cathode people; and so men have yio lated and transford of the public existence | s | 1 the public conscience | 1 cathode people; and so men have yio lated and transford of the fact this, it r | s | a public conscience has been troubled by these deads of sorthing the tot for a ss sin years. But see the operation of the law. It has been once thy declared their any newsport is get for the ass sin years. But see the operation of the law. It has been once thy declared their any mass-port that publishes the Allo auton of the fully rather, shall not be prosecuted, because they are the words; but of they add a c minimal if they say. This magnition and any stone declaration to which we accurate they are had a comment. If they say, with a magnitical that and any stone declaration to which we accurate they are had be to prosecution. If the linkop in his eathedrea church should read that Allo auton as it will be read further church should read that Allo auton as it will be read in these three knuzdoms be will be lighter to pursocution and imprisonment for every word that is spoken in its pratical and for every word that is spoken in its pratical and for every word that is spoken in this serious it know not how many years of imprisonment might be inflicted upon me. If a word is spoken by lishop or by Priest from the north to the south of Iraly, thanking God for the Apostolic boldness of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, he is libbe to a fire and imprisonment with them that of the many not frat the them, may not turn them that chart had may not frat the them, and not transformed the law of divorce established in England, and have absolutely refused to marry those that have been discorce in the instant fine and imprisement would follow. If any priest in Rome were to say there are 15,000 talkoule children at this moment in government schools being brought up without Christian doctrine, he would be liable to fine and Imprisomment. Now, I ask you what is the meaning of this law? In one word it is he claim of the cemporal and in judament upon it, to determine the interest of the int

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. let a bottle at once and be happy.

"What a good thing it would be if men were angels!" said one young lady to another. "Well, my dear, all these who made love to me were. "How so?" eagerly asked the former. " Why, because they have

that when they died they could take nothing with them "I dash off those little things every once but their sins or their merits. Their merits would carry in a while," said Smith, after perpethem to Heaven through Jesus Christ, but their sins trating an atrocious pun. " Contagious, ain't them to Heaven through beets contain the their sine would weigh them down into hell. If they hed lived like baniel they would be weighted in the balance and not be found wanting. Father Vaughan concludes with an appear is the concregation to be p by their contributions to defray the cost of the new gither. t?" "I haven't remarked it." "Well. I notice your friends generally dash off when you begin, Good morning.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is no change to note since last criting. There is a good general business

doing. Asnes -- Very little ashes coming forward, n'i this fact, with light stocks here, and in England, has given some trength to the maket, priess hein; \$3 00 to \$4.00 for that po's, but any marked increase in receipts and likely tend to lower prices again; last

de of second pots was at \$3 40. There are all, sine barrels of pots in store, there have b en no sales of late and prices are entirely nominal.

FURS.—The demand for all lines of furs medication the local trade is excellent, and turners look for a busy December. R copts are fairly liberal, and the opening of the C. P. R. north of Like Superior is opening up a fresh source of supply for the market, both here and in Toronto, many of the furs from this section, which used to go to the Hudson Bay Company's factories, are now coming this way. We still quote: Beaver, \$3 50 to \$4; hear, \$12 to \$14; cub do, \$5 to \$6; finher, \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; fox, cross, \$2; lynx, \$3 to \$1; marten, \$1 to \$1 25; mink, 750 to \$1; murkist, 100; raccoon, 50 to 60e; skunk, 40e to \$1, as to quality; otter, \$8 to \$12. DRY Go us -Reports from the vest indi-

cate that the weather has been too open to cause any heavy breaking into retail stacks. Nearer home, matters are a little better in this particular, but steady cold weather and snow roads are needed to help trade generally. There are still some travellers out, but orders are not very large or numerous at the moment, and many houses will soon be husy stock-tiking. Remittances are very well Prices of cottons continue firm, spoken of. and there is some disposition being shown by the mills to advence the prices of colored goods generally. Weatlens are firm at recent advance.

Fish-Tacre is not any great rush in this line, the principal movement is in green coa-A cargo of damaged herrings sold at auction at prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$2.00, for damaged to \$4.25 to \$5.00. Salmon is firmly held, though stocks have been added to of late. We quote :- Genuine Labrador herrings \$5.75 to \$6.00; inferior brands so-called \$5 to \$5.50 : Cope Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75 ; dry col \$2.75 to \$3.00 ; green do, \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 1 : No. 2. \$3 00 to \$3.25 : macketel scarce at \$6 50; North Shore solmen No 1 \$17.00, No. 2 \$16.00 ; British Columbia do \$14 00; lake trout \$3.75.

Hines-Fair sales of but hers' green hide. are reported at S₂, 7½; and 6½; for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively, also of cured No 1 at 9hr. No. I Winmpeg, inspected, are reper-ed as having been sold for Montreal at S72.

LEATHER AND SHOPS -Leather matters are rather quiet, and we do not hear of any importants ils; stocks, however, are in good shape, an t there is no weakening of the market. Shoe men are fairly employed as a rule on spring orders, which are coming in satisfactorily. The excitement anent recentiallures has quieted down, and there are no antipations of any further troubles. We quote :-Scanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c to 21c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 40c to 48c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38a; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28: to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to Suc; Imitation French Calfskine, Suc to Sec; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 11c to 15 to; Rough, 23c to 28c;

Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55 GROCERIES .- The volume of trade is fairly maintained, but snow roads in the country would give an impetus to trade. Remittances are generally spoken of as satisfactory. There are no special changes in values. Sugars remain at the old level, granulated being 6: in quantity at refinery, and 61 to 610 in a jobbing way; yellows 4g to 5le; syrup firm at last noted advance, and hard to get; molasses 321 to 342 for Barbadoes. Tea 21c to 23c; fleece 23c to 25c. values remain as they were, though the New York market shows a furn in the favor of better prices for Jamaus; stocks there are light, and the thort, age in greens will lead to a larger och amp: ti n of Japane; low grade blacks are easier in Lendon Coffees are firm. The attempt to advance prices of Valencia raisins has not made much progress as yet, as the stocks of inferior goods in the market will have to be exhausted first. There are some wet lots to by had at 510, and the general keeping qualities of this year's crop is not first-class; holders of good fruits are asking 64c in lots, and say they will hold on for this tigure ; currants steady at 540 to 640; Malaga fruit steady at former quotations. All lines of conned goods very firm at high prices last noted.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - Scotch werrants are cabled at 42s ld, being a penny easier than a week ago, makers' prices have undergone no change, and locally prices remain pretty much as they were, while there is a full reported in the demand; bar iron at unchanged rates; for Canada plates there is a good enquiry at \$2 30 to \$2.35 for ordinary brands in fair lots; no Penn to be had; tin plates are a little duller in England, and there s more inclination to quote for future business than there was : tin is vibrating considerably, but is still high and will likely go higher still; copper steady; lead, not a deal doing, some round lots have changed hands at \$3 65 There is considerable enquiry for boiler plates from the West. Wo quote :-Sum-merlee, \$00.00 to \$18; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18; Langloan and Coltness, \$00.00 to \$18.00; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17 to \$17.50; Carnbree, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20.00; Siemens, No. 1, \$18.00; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Beat Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 61; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 ibs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 ibs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel hoiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13; firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe. \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3he per lb.; lugot tin, 25e to 00e; har tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zino, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lba; Annealed do, 2 30.

SALT .- Stocks are now all in store and winter prizes in force. We quote :- Coars: He is in good health. That's what's the elevens 5240 to 55c; for twelves 50; t. matter with him."

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624c; factory filled \$1.20 to \$1.25; Eureka and Ashton's \$2 40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton : Turk's Island :00ca bushel.

WOOL .- Domestics are firm at quotations. with a fair trade doing; fcreign wocls not so active and easier in value, but not sufficiently so to alter quotations. We quote ;-Cane 17e to 20c; Australian none; A subcra ; 28c to 29c; B supers 23c to 24c; unassorted

MAVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended December 6th :- Cattle, 670; sheep, 927; celves, 19; hogs, 252.

At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were light, as is usually the case at this time of year, consequently business was dull in export tock, and we hear of no sales. In cutchers' cattle a fair demand was done at about steady prices, sales being made at from 2 to 310 per lb live weight. For sheep there was a fair demend, the offered being of good quality, and values Mere unchanged at 3e to 3he per lb live weight. There was a good demand for and and mostly all the offerings were bought up at from \$2 to \$4 50 each as to quality. hogs were steady and met with a good demand at 4 to to 4 to per lb. Calves were in light supply and higher at \$5 to \$12 each as to zize.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is nothing new to note. Business is, as usual at this season of the year, very

active. HAY AND STRAW, -There have been large receipts on the farmer's market this week, and all have found ready buyers. Loose timothy \$14 to \$16; clover hay \$9 to \$13; bundles out straw \$11 to \$13; loose ditte, \$ to \$8.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is to ported as very fair, travellers meeting with fair saccess. Glycerine still keeps firm. Opium is also strong, and morphia has advanced. Sennas are scarce and likely to

PETROLEUM, -Prices are generally firm throughout the list. Canadian can still be had for 18c in 5 to 10 barrel lots, and 18ic for single barrels. There is no change in carbon safety, say 20c; American prime white, 23: to 24c; water do, 26c to 27c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Quotations for flour remain the same as a week ago, with a slightly better feeling. Oatmeal and commeal still remains dull.

Mis. D. Morrissen, Farnham Centre, P.Q. writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rhenmatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm.

A woman met a fr.en., who did not seem so be in good health. "How do you feel this morning?" "Poorly, I'm feeling right had. You see, I have to watch over my hus-band all the time." "Is he sick?" No; if band all the time." he was sick I wouldn't have to watch him.