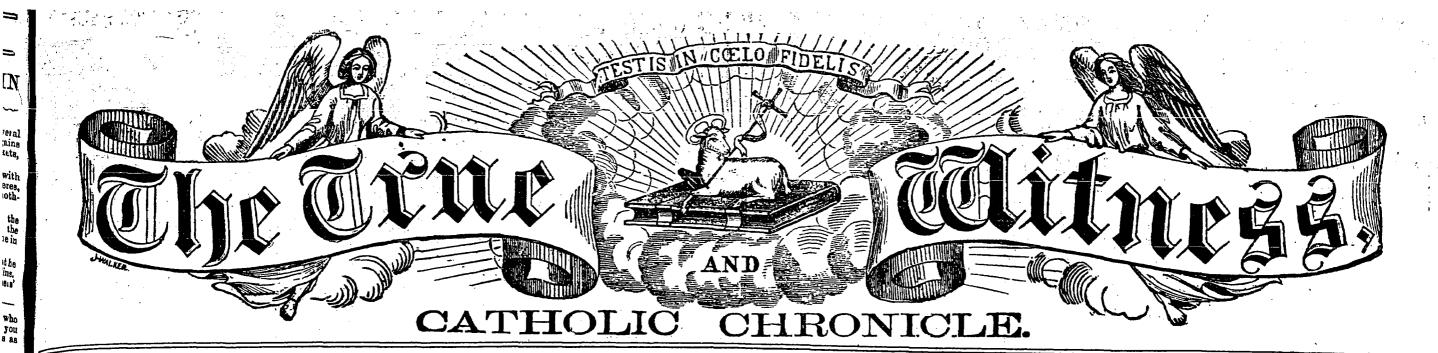
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VOL. XXXVIII.---NO. 18

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887.

DDRESS TO

Nade by the Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston.

Progress That Has Been Made Since His Lordship Has Presided Over It-It is of the Mest Substantial Character-ACom-

plete Sun.mary of It.

To His Lordship the most REV. JAMES VIN-CENT CLEARY, S. T. D., Bishop of Kings-

My Lord, -- We are assembled around your episcopal throre to tender to you our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the seventh opiversary of your consecration as our bllow time or an phone hishap. The recurrance of the anniversary of the hishop's consecration is always an event in be life of any diocese, a day of universal repicing for priests and people, for it brings back to our memories the day chosen by Divine Providence on which to give us a guide invested with His own authority to

onduct us in the ways which lead to eternal The seven years of your episcopate, my lord, are in our memories inseparably connected with the greatness and multitude of your works for God and His church. Through your zeal for His greater glory, temples have been uplitted to His worship, in beauty of form and solidity of structure, the substantial befor types of your own robust and vivid faith, the e ani entio faith of a mind affluently stored with the treasures of Christian learning. In that short space of time our diocese can

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point with pride to the crection of no less than fifteen churches, besides which there are four churches actually under construction, some of which. when completed, will vie in porfection and beauty of architectural design with the grandest hitherto existing in this or any neighboring dioceae; and five others have been enlarged and beautified by the addition of tower and spire, thereby receiving the full and due proportion of the Christian temple. Standing in this cathedral, the central church of the diocese, whose spiritual favors are distributed in the teachings of dera with from the episcopal chair and in the EY, sacramental elements of sanctification, we have but to look around us for testimony of the grace and beauty of art made auxiliary to nces faith and virtue in the mysteries and miracles and parables of the gospel, portrayed in those exquisite stained glass windows, the adornpet ! — Tidment of God's temple and the evidence of the

fest success under the wise guidance of your lordship. In the first year of your remarkable episcopate a great burden of financial difficulty weighed upon our diocese. This has been entirely removed and your lordship has taken wise measures to insure the impossibility of such embarrassment in the future. Care has been taken by you that the work undertaken in the present, although involving consider-able outlay of our resources, shall nevertheless not lead to the accumulation of any

grievous burden of debt upon the diocese in the future. But, my lord, in the growth and progress

of all this work, in the development of the grand beauty of the Catholic church, we would remind you that the same enemy must be fought against who is ever alive in his opposition to God and his Christ. In every land the church has had his wiles to struggle with, and the obstacles raised by him to over come; therefore, we expect to see your zeal opposed, your efforts for the good of your people combatted, the lessons and maxims delivered to your children misunderstood and oftentimes misrepresented by the enemies of the one saving faith of the crucified. Whilst we respectfully bring before your mind this common and universal inheritance of Christ's followers we would have your lordship take to heart the consoling assurance that your priests are with you in heart and soul and spirit, and we offer you our loving sympathy in return for your laborious guardianship of us and our faithful congregations, and the whole fold of Christ enclosed within the circle of this diocese. B3 comforted, we pray you, by the active co-operation of a loyal priesthood working at your side, and under your divinely-given authority for the

salvation of immortal souls. We offer this sympathy as the first duty of our priestly office, for the good example of our flocks, and to establish more and more firmly in the public mind the conviction that your priests are one with you in all your works, bear with you your burden of trial, and share in the distress and solicitu mind necessarily accompanying the adminis-

tration of an extensive diocese. The example of your energy and courage in the discharge of the onerous duties of the episcopal office inspires us in the discharge of our duties with now courage, for our cause is one, bishop and priest and people, one in the unity of faith and the charity of brotherhood, bequeathed to the Catholic church by Christ and His apostles. Your priests, my lord, understanding the

greatness and continuance of your pastoral work from the end of last May to the present time, pursued with an energy almost beyond belief, bid you take timely rest, for you are fatigued and wearied with excessive toil even to a degree of which your lordship zeal for its beauty quickening at once the souls of bishop and priests and laivy who have, by free donations and without cost to upon you, and we respectfully suggest to in to take a much needed rest ments of the piety of Kingston city and even now before winter sets in upon us. As diocese in this our day. We recognize and we value your life we crave your lordship's admire also the ardor of this zeal for the attention to our anxiety and for once sacrifice your own desire for labor to our reverent admonition and give yourself immediate rest. Again assuring your lordship of our loyalty, obedience and filial devotion to your person and your sacred office, we humbly implore your episcopal benediction upon ourselves and upon the congregations of which we have

his beads. The Father showing some surprised to see me saying the Rosary. I glory gitts, and imparted to each and every member in saying it. It is a pious custom which the gueen, my mother taught me, and f should his beads. The Father showing some surqueen, my mother taught me, and 1 should be very sorry to miss a single day without saying it."

When Archbishop Salpointe, of Santa Fe, N. M., was in Denver, Col., where he officiated at the consecration of the Rt. Rev. N. Matz as coadjutor bishop of that place, he spoke most hopefully of his Indian schools, to which he has devoted so much of his time and a great deal of money. The schools are a success.

The Jubilee collection for the Pope last Sunday week, which was made a test in view of a recent tirade against the Government of the Church by "Italians and foreigners," was the largest in the history of the New York archdioceso. The receipts will reach \$35,000, sgainst \$20,000 in other years. The cathedral contributed \$2,945; Paulist Charob, \$1,350; St. Stephen's, which last year gave only \$360, contributed \$1,103 47.

Once, in Paris, a nobleman invited St. Ignatius, in fun, to play a game with him. "I shall play with yor," said Ignatius. "But what are your stakes," said the nobleman, "since you have no money?" "The stakes will be," answered Ignatius, "that if you win I shall serve you for a certain number of days in whatever way you choose; but if I win, you will serve me as I please. "Agreed," said the nebleman. They began the game. Ignatius knew nothing at all about it; still, with the help of God, he won at every turn. "I am duly punished for challenging you," said the nobleman; "God is against me." When the game was over, Ignatius took him, gave him the spiritual exercises for a few days, and out of a man addicted to sloth and worldly pleasures be made a fervent and earnest Christian that feared God and prepared for eternity.

On Oct. 28th, the following students of the American College were elevated to the Holy Order of Deaconship in the Chapel of the Ferman College, Rome, by Archbishop Lenti, Vicegerant of Rome :- Rev. Mesars. John Sheahan, Buffalo; John Stafford and Charles Mackie, Newark, N.J.; John Shaw, Mobile, Ala.; William Guinon, New York; Michael Riordan, Baltimore ; Edward Walsh, Alton, Ill. ; Maurice Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUBILEE NOTES.

OFFERINGS TO POPE LEO FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

Cordova is offering to His Holiness a silver mage of St. Raphael.

Cardinal Hohenlohe will be the bearer of the Crown Prince's congratulation to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Jubilee.

The Catholics of St. Petersburg, Russia, have held a meeting to decide how they shall par-ticipate in the celebration of the Papal Jubilee.

The Jubilee programme has now been definite-ly arranged. The Pope himself will celebrate a Jubilee Mass at the Vatican on the 31st of Jubilee Mass at the Vatican on the 31st of December. On the 1st of January he will solemnly receive the Cardinals, the foreign Archbishops, and other notabilities present in Rome for the celebration. The opening of the Vatican Exposition will take place on the 2nd of January. On the 6th of January His Holi-ness will proceed to compute the new solution ness will proceed to canonize the new saints, whose causes have been decided upon, and on the 10th of January he will grant a special audience to the deputation from England.

Monseigneur the Comte de Paris is sending a valuable desk for the personal use of the Holy Father; but to this the representative of the monarchical principle has decided to add a sou-venir of the intimate charactor of the relations which have existed between the House of France and the head of the Church. He accordingly had a copy in silver taken of the statue of Joan of Arc, which was sculptured by the Princes Marie Arc, which was sculptured by the Frincess Marie d'Orleans, one of the daught rs of King Louis Philippe, and of which the original, in marble, is in the gall ries of Versailles. The holy French heroine is represented standing in armor, holding to her heart the cross of her sword. This which for art, so French in its inspiration and by the hand which created it, will recall in the Vatican the most glorious and purest epistle in English National history. The happiness of the Comte de Paris' choice will be ciated, without doubt, equally in Paris and Rome.

THE LATE FATHER WOODS.

FUNERAL OF THE IRISH-CANADIAN CLERGYMAN AT HUNTINGDON.

By the death of the Rev. Father Woods, void is made in the ranks of the Irish-Canadian clergy of this archdiocese, a void all the more appreciable by reason of the already insignificant number of English-speaking priests in proportion to the Irish Catholic population. His companion-clergymen deplore the premature demise of a zealous, noble-hearted confrere, his parishioners the loss of a generous self-devoting pastor, whose sole all absorbing aim was the spiritual advancement of the flock entrusted to his guidance. Born some 55 years ago in the parish of Rawdon, which has furnished its liberal_share of sons to the Church, Father Felix Woods was ordained priest by the late venerable Archickop Bourget, in the fall of 1861. Since then he has ever been found at his post of duty, the untiring, faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Master, but the field wherein he vowed particularly his labor of love, is that from which he has now been recalled forever by the peremptory voice of desth. His mem-ory, like that of all good men who render all ques-tion of individual interest subservient to their fond attachment to duty, will live forever in the sterling qualities of head and heart, the highest esteem and admiration. No greater eulogy is needed than the spontaneous outburst of affection and heartfelt sorrow evinced by the himbers who thronged the sacred edifice, keeping prayerful watch by the bier, in which, calm in prayerrul watch by the cler, in which, calm in the sleep of death, lay the friend and father of his parish. Clergymen from all parts of the vast Archdiccere had come to pay a last tribute to their departed friend : Rev. Fathers Demarsis, V.F., P.P., of St. Louis, J. Lonergan, St. Bridget's, Per-nut C. Stanishan, Baublion, St. of St. Louis, J. Lonergan, St. Bridgets, Per-rault, St. Stanislaus, Beaublen, St. Anicet, Mainville, St. Regis, Brown, Hogansburg, Mc-Carthy, St. Gabriel, Bedard, t. Constant, La-porte, St. Urbain, Vinet, of Chateauguay, Mc-Morrow, of Covington, N.Y., Gagnon, St. Barbe, Decary, St. Henry, Demers, Ormstown, Seers, St. John Chrysostome, De Repentigny, Winchisteredt Durguege, St. Argan O'Morgan Seers, St. John Chrysostome, De Kepentigny, Hinchinbrook, Durivage, St. Agnes, O'Meara, Valleyfield, Lesage, St. Etienne, Pepin, Howick, Turgeon, Trout River, Roussin. Don-nelly, Latulippe, O'Hara, Bruchesi, of Mon-treal, Lachapelle, St. Timothy, Desrochers, St. Martine, Nepveu, Huntingdon, and others. The funeral service was celebrated by Rev. J. Loneigan, of St. Bridget's, Father McCarthy, of St. Gabriel, acting as deacon. Father Loneigan, or St. Bridget e, rather McCarthy, of St. Gabriel, acting as deacon, Father O'Meara, of Valleyfield, as sub-deacon. The solemn numbers of the Grand Requien Mass, interpreted by a powerful choir of clergymen and distinguished amateurs, resounded majestically through the heavily draped edifice. Rev. Father Desrochers, so intimately associated with the former musical renown of Notre Dame, presided as leader, imparting to the solerm chant that peculiar weird character which thrills the soul and delights the ear. At one moment a grand burst of harmony would vibrate through the dimly lit temple, the true note of confiding prayer, ascending in potent appeal to the Almighty, then flusting sadly around the vast edifice, fading low and tender into the soft wail of a departed soul, yet always in keeping with the awful presence of death. A touching in cident occurred at the close of the ceremony. While yet the supreme requiescat lingered on the lips of the choristers, the entire congregation, by one impulse, pressed forward to cast a last glance upon the form of their beloved priest, and gathered around the casket that was soon to close upon his earthly remains. Father Woods now sleeps beneath the shadow of that altar where he so often prayed for his people. Oh I let us hope that when they gather for prayer, as of old, grateful, sympathetic hearts will voice to God an invocation for him whose heart is now stilled, but whose memory shall endure forever.

matter was, however, at length settled-towards the end of the seventeenth century-by the Pope and Cardinals, who decided (more Hi berniores) that, while the Archhishop of Dub-lin should be the Primate of Ireland, he of Ar-

magh should be Primate of All Ireland. The The archdiocese includes the entire county of Louth, almost the whole of Armagh, a great part of Tyrone and a part of Derry. The deceased prelate had not many years past, at least, taken a prominent part in Irish public affairs. The right Rev. Dr. Finegan Bishop of the diocesse of Kilmere, whose demise is also an-nounced, was consecrated about a year and a half ago. On the occasion of making the hair ago. On the occasion or making the first pastoral visit of his diocese he contracted pneumonia, which n-cessitated his going to the south of France for the winter. Recovering his health some-what he profitted by his proximity to Rome to make his first visit ad limina Apostolorum. Re-turning to Irolond he lingured for some month turning to Ireland he lingered for some months, but finally succumbed and died a few days ago, as already stated. Dr. Fineran took an active part in Irish politics as a Nationalist. The Diocese of Kilmore includes nearly all of the County of Cavan and parts of Leitrim and

TO ASSIST WORKINGMEN.

ermanagh.

MOVEMENT UNDER CONTRMPLATION BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. --- CARDINAL GIBBONS NOW AT WORK ON THE PLAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-According to reports that seem to be thoroughly reliable, the Catholic church in the United States is going thoroughly and systematically into the mat-ter of assisting in the amelioration of the aboring classes within its own pale, and to inaugurate a chain of organizations that will have for their object the assistance of the workingman. The idea is new to America, aut not to Germany or France.

In Germany there are hundreds of workingmen's unions, with reading-rooms, libraries, night schools, lecture lyceums, and even newspapers. They are also a powerful factor in politics, and it was largely to secure their support that Prince Bismarck made his

peace with the Pope. In France these workingmen's guilds are even more powerful. The Count de Murr is the president of their central body. Their representatives recently visited Rome, where Pope Leo himself was at pains to give them a splendid reception. The Pope is known to be very much in favor of such organizations. Cardinal Gibbons, since his last visit to Europe, where he went out of his way to study the workings of the French guilds, has been a warm admirer of them, and has been in favor of their establishment here.

The present is claimed to be an opportune time for the movement. The Knights of st. Joseph's, Huntingdon. Nor will this senti-ment of genuine regret be limited to those who profited directly by his spiritual ministration, but it will be shared even by those who, while helding different destring output of the senti-but it will be shared even by those who, while helding different destring output of the senti-but it will be shared even by those who, while helding different destring output of the senti-sential different destring output of the sential but it will be shared even by those who, while helding different destring output of the sential but it will be shared to be distributed to the sential but it will be shared to be distributed to the sential but it will be shared to be distributed to be dis Labor Order, which formerly filled the field holding different doctrinal opinions, ever enter-tained for the genial Father Woods, with his tions where such principles would not be tions where such principles would not be taught. Again, Dr. McGlynn and other agitators have asserted that the present heads | The first ballot resulted as follows : of the Church have no love for the laborer. and it would be a great move for the Church to prove the contrary. The movement here has taken no definite shape yet, and much preliminary work will be required, as Cardinal Gibbons and a few others are the only ones who are really acquainted with the system as it prevsils abroad. Cardinal Gibbons is now studying the project closely, and some definite action may soon be looked for. The plan of organization will be to have local guilds all over the country, which will be governed by a central body, somewhat similar to that which rules the Kaights of Labor. The heads of the organization will be laymen, with some archbishop or bishop acting, probably, as honorary president of the central body. Each guild will have its own officers and its own laws and regulations. The objects aimed at include the following: The promotion of temperance among workingmen; help for the unemployed by means of employment bureaus; funds for life insurance and for the care of the sick: night schools and lecture lycems for educational purpuses ; circulating libraries, free to mem bers, and regular debating societies; the es tablishment of a travelling card system, by which mombers will be recognized and assisted in any locality. These guilds, so-called, are to have no connection whatever with politics, and the church will have sufficient authority over them to prevent either socialistic or anarchistic propaganda from being preached in them. In short, while they will be for Catholics, they will be secular and non-political in obsracter. That it will be difficult to the congratulations my personal compliments. carry out this project in this country is recognized. France is a Catholic country and Germany is largely Catholic.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS -.

> church, and who left Monday evening for his new parish, to which he was as igned, at Hinchenbrooke, P.Q. The announcement of Hinchenorooke, 1.9. The announcement of the reverend gentleman's departure was received with considerable regret by the parishioners, to whom he had endeared himself during his residence in their midst. Their affection for him was plainly evident by the large number who assembled in the sacristy of the sacred edi-fine on Sunday last of the for the sacred edifice on Sunday last after Grand Mass to wish him prosperity and health in his new field of labor, and, as a slight taken of esteem in which he was held by all who enjoyed his acquainthe was held hy all who enjoyed his acquaint-nace, they presented him with a well filled purse. The reverend gentleman replied feeding-ly, expressing his reprot at leaving a parish composed of so many good-hearted and generous Irish people. He would always bear a fond re-membrance of them, and wished them a long and useful life, which he hoped would be guarded by the teachings of their Mother Church.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

The Republicans Unite Once More-M. Sadi-Carnot Elected to.

the Presidency of Franco.

PARIS, Dec. 3.-Grevy is gone and Sadi-

Carnot is his successor. So the "atlonal Congress at Versailles to-day decided. France's new president is a comparatively young man, only 50 years of age, and though his election was a surprise, it is regarded as a safe one and one that will preserve the republic. M. Marie Francoin Sadi-Carnot was born at Limoges, studied at the E-ol+ Pelytechnique and the Ecole de Ponts et Casusees, and first took a part in the government of his country as Under-Secretary of Public Works. He was promoted to be head of the same department in 1880, and held the post until April 7, 1882, when he was made Mini-ter of Figures. On the formation of the Da Freycinet ministry in January, 1886, he was re-appointed to that position and held the office until the defeat of the ministry in December last, when he was succeeded by M. Dauptio.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The congress of senators and deputies to elect a successor to President Grevy was opened at 2 o'clock by M. LeRoyer, president of the Senate, who declared that the national assembly was duly constituted to elect a president, Deputy Michelin, an Irreconcilable, asked leave to make a motion, but the president refused to allow him to do so, declaring that the Assembly was an electoral college, Paul De Cassagnao observed that the Assembly was sovereign. M. Goutier contested the competency of the president. President Le-Royer replied : "I take my stand on the con-stitution. Michelin wished to propose to revice the constitution." The president again declined to allow Michelin's proposal to be made and the latter entered a protest. The matter was then dropped. The balloting for the election of a president began at 2 15 and

the congregation. erected these lovely monu beauty of God's house in the abundant weekly offerings of the noble laity of the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral, forming a graud fand for meeting the cost of the exterior complation of this magnificent edifice. Six convents have been established and fur-

nished, which give promise of the most benecharge. ficent results in the training of the young and the development in them of the solid and attractive virtues of the Christian law as exemplified in the life of the immaculate Mother of its Founder.

Fourteen new presbyteries have been crect ₹D. ed and furnished, and wise measures adopted by the several church committees. under the ED. direction and with the counsel of the bishop. for the snitable maintenance of the priest in all that appertains to his support according to his position and the esteem in which he is always so affectionately held by the grateful children of the true faith.

These are some of the evidences of the material progress of religion in your diocese during the sive. years of your lordship's episcopate. Yet important though they be You reek, they suffer by comparison with the purely wiritual work that has been accomplished during those years of your pastoral care. You have every year provided that she spirit way. 1 exof our ecclesiastical vocation be renewed and purified by the holy exercises of spiritual retreat. Our minds have been instructed and invigorated by frequent theological conferences with knowledge generally imparted from the richness of your own varied and accurate ecclesiastical science. In you, indeed, the diocese of Kingston possesses a teacher of the science of God, fitted for the exalted office by long years of assiduous studies which has made you so eminently worthy to be an elect pontiff under Him, who

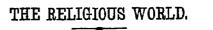
D. has made it an eternal ordinance for His priests that, "their lips shall keep knowledge D. and the people shall seek the law from their months, because they are the angels of the Lord of hosts." (Mal. 11 6.) JD.

But your care has not been limited to the spiritual advancement of your priests only. You have been also mindful of the spiritual interests of the laity by the creation of eight D, new parishes, whose people have thus been united more intimately with the blessed infuence of sacerdotal ministration, carrying ZD. with it the life giving and life preserving sacrifice of the gaaraments of the eternal

CD. priesthood of the New Law. And has not the establishment of the Confraternity of the Boly Family, now happily extended through the length and breadth of Kingston dio-ED,

cese, brought holiness and the discip ED. ED.

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The Bishop of Strasburg, Germany, is dead.

The Peter Pence collection in the Cincin nati archdiocese furnishes a total of \$4,500. The Holy See has interdicted the use of the Greek cross amongst the Catholics of

Ruthenia. The priests of the diocese of Alton, says a St. Louis contemporary, expect a bishop by the last of this month.

Twenty-two Cree Indians confined in the Stoney Mountain penitentiary, Manitoba, have become Catholics since their incarcera tion.

Rev. M. K. Norton has been changed from Spencer, Clay Co., Iowa, to Lansing Ridge, Alamakee Co., and Rev. J. Kelly, from Rockwell, to La Motte.

The English-speaking Catholics of Alton, Ill., regret very much the transfer of Rev. Dr. Howard from that city to Virden. There has been an appeal to Rome.

In a certain congregation in the diocese of Alton all the adult members approached Holy Communion on the Sunday appointed to honor the Jubilee of His Holiness Leo XIIL

The Rev. Thomas Esser, O.P., of the German Dominican Province, has been appointed, at the request of the Irlsh Bishops, to fill the chair of Scholastic Philosophy at Maynooth.

To show how lying is still a necessity in the English Protestant mind for Oatholic villification, the London Times of Oct. 27th charges that wo "worship the Blessed Virgin," and says substantially that we pray to her as we pray to God.

You can live without the world. Its smiles and jests and hollow shams and shows are not essential to your happiness. They will pass away. The fire of ambition will burn out, the some of success be reached, the goal of earthly fame and wealth and honor be attained, all that you seek be won and lost

An exposition of articles intended for the Jubilee Exposition at the Vatican is open at the palace of Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Lau anno end Geneva.

The Diocese of Valencia in Spain is sending to the Holy Father a large number of Jubilee presents, including a wonderful stole, which bristles with brilliants, diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

The Golden Jubilee address of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., is in preparation. Signor Gregori of Notre Dame University, Indiana, is illuminating it.

The director of the French Academy in Rome, M. Hebert, has offered to the Pope as a Jubilee gift, through the Comte de Behaine, Ambassador to the Holy See, a magnificent painting of the Madonna and Child.

Among the strange presents which are on their way to Rome, is the gift of Mgr. Simor, the Prince-Archbishop of Hungary. It is a universal calender of chronology, presented to him by a Jew, who took twenty years to make

The Parliament of Ecuador have decided that the 31st of December instant shall be a state holiday in honor of the Pope's Jubilee. By direction of the executive, a Mass of thanks-giving will be celebrated on that day in all churches throughout the Republic, to be followed by the singing of the Te Deum.

It is expected that the Emperor of Brazil will be in Rome to assist at the Mass to be cele brated by the Pope on New Year's Day. The Nuncios in Spain, Bavaria and Austro-Hungary are also active in this respect. The diala matic corps accredited to the Holy See will be present. None will be absent, not even the Protestant Minister-Plenipotentiary of Prussia.

The Diocess of Allababad has despatched half a dozen of rare examples of thoroughly Indian art, especially from Lucknow and Benares, for the Vatican exhibition; also the sum of Rs. 2,332, its contributions to the offering of Cath olic India to Leo XIII. The bishop and elergy of the dicesse, and the congregations, both Enropean and natives, have sent their addresses.

The Catholics who have received military titles and decorations from the Holy See have formed a committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions to secure as a Jubilee present to the Pope a work of art well worthy of the Vatican Galleries. With this present will be tendered a "Golden Book of Subscribera." General de Charette and the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Canadian Secretary of State, are honorary presidents of the Committee.

Syrian Catholics collected money for a special gift to His Holiness. The amount collected has already exceeded Ks. 7,000, and with this sum a magnificent gold pectoral cross and chain will be made. The gift is certainly a very valuable one, but we are afraid that the Holy Father will not be able to wear it very often on account of its great weight. About fifteen pounds of gold on the neck of a person of His Holiness's advanced age cannot be worn with-

"Remember your prelates, who have spoken to you the word of God."-Heb. XIII., 7.--R. I. P.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP MOGET-TIGAN.

The death of the Most Rev. Daniel Mc-Gettigan, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, is an-nounced. He was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop cese, brought holiness and the discip-line of Christian virtue into the homes and hearts of all your devoted children ? Has hearts of all your devoted children? Has hearts de list has hearts de all your devoted children? Has hearts de list has hearts de all hist four the sources sions of Catholic balief, with also a knowl-identified your name with practices of plety in the daily life of our people, which will go down as a heritage of exact and bleased faith hearts de all y life of our people, which will go down as a heritage of exact and bleased faith heigh on one coasion a Jesuit Father funct All related the sheer of the first reproduction in scolpture of that master iffer the first reproduction in scolpture of that master found King Louis XVL, of France, saying here of art. Yery Rev. Father Scriu further here of art. Yery Rev. Father Scriu further here all your Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. The

Catholics here have invariably resented any interference on the part of the church in their affairs, and this prejudice will have to be

overcome. It is hoped, however, that the several secular societies affiliating with the Catholic church may be induced to assist in the proposed movement. There is a purely temperance organization in the United States under the patropage of Bishop Ireland, numbering upward of 100,000 members, and having local unions. There is a Young Men's National Union, of which Rev. John R. Grady, of this diocese, is president. having 20,000 members, and there are similar organ izations that might all consolidate on the broader plan of a workingmen's national

union. The new body would, of course, exist under the auspices of the American hierarchy, while being a thoroughly business organiza-tion. The Knights of Labor, in the large cities at least, are largely made up of Catho-lice, and the founding of an organization such as that outlined above would, it is thought, weaken it fatally. Just who will take the first step in the inauguration of the new enterprise is not as yet known. It is very likely, however, to be Cardinal Gibbons.

PRESENTATION TO A BELOVED PASTOR .- The English-speaking parishioners of the Mile End mourn the loss of the Kev. Father O'Hara, who for some time was connected with the parish power to trangulize the public mind."

losed at 4 15, the Congress half an hour to allow the votes to be counted.

, i	Sadi Carnot Ferry Saussier	303
	Ferry	212
.	Saussier	148
i I	De Frevelnet	- 76
.	Appert	72
, 1	Brisson	26
.	Appert Brisson Other candidates	26

Before the second ballot was taken the members of the Left groups held a meeting. M. Ferry announced his resolution to withdraw in favor of M. Sadi-Carnot and M. De Freveinet tendered similar notification. An order of the day was thereupon adopted, declaring that the party recorded the patriotic acts of withdrawal and. at M. Ferry's instance, recolved to vote for M. Sadi-Carpat, The result was seen in the final ballot as fol-

lows ;---M. Sadi Carnot...... 616 Gen. Saussier 186 Gen. Appert..... M. Pyait..... 1

CONGRATULATIONS.

After signing the proces verbal of the decisions of the Congress and despatching the necessary official notification of the result of the election President LeRoyer, attended by ushers and followed by the ministers, pro-ceeded to his private apartments, where M. Sadi-Carnot was in waiting, M. LeRoyer addressed the newly elected president as follows :-- I have the honor to inform you that the National Assembly has just elected you to the Presidency. I congratulate you in tho name of the Congress, and desire to add to M. Rouvier also comgratulated M. Sadi-Carnot, adding : "The Republicans uniting to elect M. Sadi-Carnat have given proofs of the sentiment of union and concord which actuated thum, and at the same time afforded the country a pledge of peace and prosperity."

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKS.

In reply, M. Sadi-Oarnot said : "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the congratulations and sentiments expressed. I am filled with gratitude to the members of the Assembly, who, in uniting their suffrages in my favor, boro witness to the desire for peace and concord with which Republican France is animated. My dearest wish is that this great day may remain present in all minds and hearts. It signifies that the representatives of France can be united. Their common efforts can and must secure the constitution, securing an active and stable working Government, capable of bestowing upon the nation liberty at home and dignity abroad, with all the benefits which our country expects from the Republic. Once more I thank you. You may count upon my entire devo-tion." The President afterwards received Gen, Lacovat, commanding the troops at Versailles, who came with his staff to present his respects. Afterwards M. Sadi-Carnot advanced to meet the representatives of the pressidesiring to congratulate him. He shook them warmly by the hand, and after giving them a copy of his speech, said : "I feel confident that the preus will also do all in its

THE TRUE WEINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IRENE THE FOUNDLING ; Or, The Slave's Revenge.

1.4.2.4

By the Author of " The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER XXV.-Continued. As Irene took her station by his side, the wounded soldier opened his eyes, and vacantly stared upon the group in the room. Icene bent over him, with her coul in her eyes; his eyes rested on her with no gleam of recognition for a moment, and then feebly closed again.

Uncle Dan had ordered a litter made and four men now entered with it, and reported that everything was ready for departure. Oleah was placed upon the litter, and Irene rode beside it, half the men preceding it and half following. Mrs. Jackson, at her earnest request, had been left at the cabin, and the guarded litter was not two miles on its way before her red-headed husband came from the woods, snave and smiling, and the two hurried away toward the gap between the Twin Mountains. When next heard of, the Jackson family was at Colonel Scrabble's camp.

The movements of Uncle Dan were necessarily slow, and it was late at night when they arrived at the plantation. Irene, with Uncle Day, rode forward to pre-pare the planter and his wife for Oleah's coming, the others following slowly. We will not attempt to describe the scene that followed-their joy at Irene's return, their astonishment at her story, their anxious alarm when sho told them of Oleah's condi-She had hardly ceased speaking, when tion. they heard in the hall the slow, heavy troad "Poor fellows !" sigbed Abner, as he lay of men who carried a helpless burden. A back on his couch in the wagon. "Enjoy ever had set in, and Oleah was in a critical condition. A messenger was despatched to Snagtown for the family physician, and Uncle Dan left his prisoner and returned to his command at the Junction.

For ten weary days and nights Oleah was fever, and during all that time Irene was at his side, his constant attendant. When the fever had subsided and the man, once so imperious in his youthful strength, lay weak and helpless as an infant, but conscious at last, she was still at this post.

caddlelight and firelight made all bright and warm within. As Irene returned from drawing the heavy curtains, he opened his eyes and fixed them on her, as he had done many times during his long illness, but this was not a wild vacant stare, it was drenched and matted grass, soon presented a look of recognition. His lips an exciting and not an uncheerful scene. moved, but her sar failed to catch the The artillery and ammunition wagons were feeble, fluttering sound. She eagerly bent drawn up in a hollow quare in the centre of her head. Again his lips moved.

"Irene !" was the faint whisper. "Do you know me, Oleuh, do you know me?" she asked, tears of joy shining in her | der to the ravines beyond, hundreds of camp-

eyea. she pressed a kiss on his pale lips. With a smile of perfect content he raised his weak arm and put it about her neck.

But there were other auxious hearts to be on one arm and his box of instruments, medirelieved, and Irene lost him for a moment, cines and plasters on the other, he underwent swiftly through the hall, and her glad volce broke the silence of the room where sat bandaging, firmly resolving not to have any father and mother and physician : "He will live! He will live! He knows | could avoid it.

me 110w. They hastened to the sick-room. The favorable change was plainly visible, though the wagon front, the patient could not spoak above a whisper "Well, what w and only a few words at a time. The doctor issued peremptory orders to keep him quiet and to let him have as much sleep as he could get.

The recovery was slow and for several days yet not certain. The winter was well nigh to be conveyed to the Junction. His young

wife accompanied him. Oloah was detained a few days before his

em sure. "Well, I shall have to go to strapping mine soon, I am certain," said soldier with an incredulous smile. said the young "Them was swful times when I was out

5 yr (

with General Preston !" said the corporal, haking his head in sad reminiscence. May, 1862, and Captain Tompkins had been Abner Tompkins was with this train, but promoted to the vacant place. shaking his head in sad reminiscence.

and he was tired, sick, and faint with the Chancellorville, to meet a powerful contant motion. He leaned sgainst the side of the wagon and gazed out from under the Yellow Steve, who was still the cover. He saw a long line of slow-moving, muddy wagons, and to the right a long line of infantry, some of the men wet and weary as they were singing. Passing one part of the line, he heard a not

unmusical voice caroling :

" Oh, that darling little girl, that pretty little girl,

The girl I left behind me."

Further a chorus of voices joined in : "All the world is dark and dreary

Everywhere I roam." These suddenly hushed, when the song was

completed, and one poor boy, determined to rouse the drooping spirits of his comrades, was heard trying to sing "Annie Laurie." This was soon interrupted by some wild fellow, who broke out with :

'Raccoon up a gum-stump, opposum up holler

Next came "Rally round the flag, boys, roared out by half a hundred throats, and all the popular songs of the day were sung as solos, duets or chorases-all. except " Dixie." for this was not a " Dixie" crowd.

"Poor fellows !" sigbed Abner, as he lay your jokes and songs if you can; it is small comfort that awaits you. Your only beds will be wet earth to-night-your only cover ing the lowering clouds of heaven,"

Night was fast approaching, and the division commander sent men ahead to deterunconscious or raving in the delirium of mine a suitable location for encampment. A field, with wood and water close by, was selected, and the soldiers soon spread over it. Camp-fires gleamed bright in the darkness, pickets were stationed and guards thrown around the camp.

Abner, who was unable to walk without It was on a cold, still winter evening. the aid of a crutch, gave his instructions for The snow lay white over the landscape, but the night and then returned to the wagon, the aid of a crutch, gave his instructions for where he was to sleep. It was not an ambu-lance wagon, but simply a baggage wagon, with a couch arranged within for the captain. The wide, desolate field, with its hundreds of blackened stumps, gnarled snags, and drenched and matted grass, soon presented the camp, and the baggage-wagons formed a circle about them. Then over all the broad acres of the field, from its farthest hilly bor-

fires blazed. The fences for miles disap-Oaly his eyes answered her. Stooping peared, and roots and snags vanished as if by niagio. Abner was a patient sufferer, and, when

the regimental surgeon came with his lantern went, without a groan, the dressing and more sprained ankles to be dressed, if he

"Captain-hem, hem 1-Captain Tompkins," said a voice, as a head was thrust in

Well,	wha	t will	you	have?	"
	1		-		

"Are you alone?" "Yes, come in."

Abner had lighted a small place of candle, which he had placed on a box at the head of

his couch. A little round-faced man, with glasses on spent before Oleah was sufficiently recovered his nose, entered the wagon and seated him self on a camp-stool near the box, on which the captain had placed his light.

tight to our bodies, or we would have lost | smoke, saddened by the groans of the dying, the tears shed over the dead. Abner Tompkins had been acting principally in Eastern Vir-ginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. His regiment had suffered severely in some of Mc-Clellan's bardest fought hattles. His colonel had been killed at Fair Oaks on the 31st of

having sprained his ankle, he was unable to It was the 2nd of May, 1863, and Abner ride his horse, and had been placed in a and his command, now under General wagon. All day long it had rumbled and Hooker, having crossed the Rappahannock jolted over the hills of Southern Virginia, and Rapidan rivers, were advancing on and he was tired, sick, and faint with the Chancellorville, to meet a powerful Confeder-

Yellow Steve, who was still the sutler's steward on the morning of the first day's fight at Chancellorville, came to the Colonel's tent, just as he was preparing to take charge of his regiment.

"Well, Steve," said Abner, "we shall have some work to do to-day.

"I should be surprised, Colonel, if we don't," was the reply.

"Do you think those fellows over there will fight ?"

"I think they will, their guns shine bright enough, and they look dangerous. I went over there this morning before daylight, and I can tell you, it will be nasty getting into that town.

"You over there, Steve? What do you. mean ?"

"I often go over to the rebel camp," said Steve, coolly.

"Do you know that is very dangerous?" "I do not value my life very highly ; it has not been worth a straw for eighteen years ; all that ever was good with in me has been crushed out by the very men who carry those bayoncts over yonder. I have a feeling that my time has come and that you will know my

story when the fight is over.' The long roll of the drum was heard calling to the field.

"I must be going now, Stave." said the colonel, buckling on his sword, "but I will see you when the fight is over, if I live."

Colonel Tompkins mounted his horse, and took his place at the head of his regiment. The order had been extended along the entire line to advance, Abner was ordered forward to support a battery on the extreme right, which was being thrown forward to drive a body of the enemy out of the woods. The battery unlimbered when within point-blank range, and, after the first three or four rounds, the enemy fell back. As the order to advance had been countermanded, the intropid young colonel pushed his forces to the edge of the wood, pouring in a galling fire on the enemy. By this time the Eleventh Corps, to which Abner's regiment belonged. was figrcely engaged. The enemy poured forth twenty thousand strong and hurlod themselves on the Eleventh, which was composed in great part of raw recruits. The attack was herce, and the Eleventh, being somewhat taken by surprise, were soon forced to fall back.

Colonel Tompkins' regiment had advanced three or four hundred yards beyond the main boly of troops, and the falling back of the corps was not noticed until the enemy had them almost surrounded and were pouring in showers of grape and canister, while the face of the earth seemed ablaze with musketry. "Colonel," cried the adjutant, galloping

up to Col. Tompkins, "that infernal Eisventh is routed. They are in flight." Abner's glance swept over the field. He was loth to give up the ground he had won,

but they were almost surrounded. Things desperate. They must cut their looked way through and fly with the others or surrender. Rising in his stirrups, and waving his sword, the colonel shouted in thunder tones which were heard by the entire regiment :

"Yonder is our army. To remain here is death. Cut your way through, every man for himself !"

A wild cry went up, and the retreat commenced. As the colonel resumed his seat in his saddle a shell expleded in his horse's face, and, with one wild plunge, rider and steed

their very souls within them, and at last overcoming all other feelings. Colonel Tompkins name was enrolled on the prison list, and he was marched away

with the other prisoners, CHAPTER XXVIII.

OLIVIA.

Abner was kept but a few days at Chancellorville, when he was sent to Libby prison. Here he remained but a few weeks, when, from some cause, or no cause, unless the hope that change of climate would prove fatal, he was removed to Mobile. Here he was confined for four months during the hottest weather ; but, Mobile being threatened, he was removed to a small town in the eastern part of Louisiana, about fifty or sixty miles north of New Orleans, and near the headwaters of Ponchartrain ; here he was confined in a small stone jail. The town was nearly all French, and the regiment stationed there were nearly

all of French or Spanish descent. The colonel of the regiment, Castello Mortimore was a citizen of the town. He had formerly been one of the cotton kings of New Orleans; but, on the capture of that city, had removed to Bay's End, where he had a large oction plantation. Colonel Mortimer was half Spanish and half French, a portly man, open-hearted and pleasant of countewith kindly black eyes and thick, iron nance, gray hair.

He was regarded as a generous, whole souled man, although he had his bitter prejudices. He was a most uncompromising rebel, and although he knew very little about military tactics, was brave and chivalrons. He owned an untold number of slaves, and countless acres of cotton fields.

Colonel Mortimer had received his commission, not on account of his ability as a soldier, but on account of his wealth, and, as he was thought not fitted for active service, he was assigned to guard this out-of-the-way place, called Bay's End, and prisoners were brought and left there to be guarded and kept by him. Those brought to the colonel's camp fared well, considering the general treatment accorded prisoners. They were furnished with clean straw to sleep on, and their food, though not always the amplest in quantity, or the best in quality, was the best that, in the distressed condition of the country, could be afforded.

Here Abner lingered for two or three months. The glorious tropical winter was coming on; the sun was losing his fiercer heat, and his rays fell with mellowed laster on the earth. The orange and citron groves made ths air sweet with their perfume. The fields were yet white with cotton; but there were no slaves left now to gather it. A number of negroes, hired and forced, and whom the boon of freedom had not yet reached, were at work in and near Bay's End.

Colonel Mortimer was anxious about his cotton ; as some of the negross were constantly escaping and flying to the North, he kept a small body of soldiers detailed to watch them while they worked in the fields;

Bay's End was a beautiful village, situated on rising ground, that overlooked distant his long absence from home. She sang bayous, lagoons, lakes and sluggish streams, and played for him, she read to where the alligator revelled in his glory. The colonel had selected the village, on account of its healthy location, for his country residence. He had here a spacious mansion, such as only a Southerner knows how to construct : and where, every Autumn, he came with his beautiful Spanish wife. But she had died years before, and the colonel's family consisted of only one daughter, now a

young lady. At the end of three months, after Abner's artival at Bay's Eod, Colonel Mortimer ap

peared one morning at his cell door. " Colonal," he said, " I shall be compelled to remove you from here. More prisoners are coming, and there is not room for all in this little jug."

" I hope, sir, that you will give me accommodations as good as I have at present," replied Abcer. I shall be compelled to take you

which had grown in intensity, stirring up blasting of bugles and the sullen roar of caunon. He blashed like an awkward schoolboy, as he bowed before her queenly little habitanta

figure. "I am very sorry to see you a prisonar," she said. "It must be very bard to suffer confinement; to know that the flowers bloom and the birds sing, without being able to par-

take of their joy." . The gentle words betrayed a beart, kind end womanly. Abner felt that to lay down and womanly. Abuer let une to any thiss of the water; then a ball of fire circled

a man might hope for. "I assure you, Miss Mortimer, that prison life is not desirable, but I am more fortunate than most prisoners, while I have your father for my jailer, and his mansion for my jail, I

can well endure my captivity." "Colonel," said the old Confederate im-pulsively, "I have a notion to parole you and give you the freedom of the place. It seemed to offer the most inviting retreat at

"And I shall make Olivia your jailer," | the mansion. said the old colonel, with a quiet laugh, that said the old counter, with a guide the agitated jelly. leaving a long red tail, from the pulmetto " Then, sir, my imprisonment will be no punishment at all, but rather a lot to be envied," replied Abner.

"My dear, do you think you can guard a man who has led a thousand soldiers to the field of battle ?" said the old colonel, with another quiet laugh.

"He don't look dangerous, paps, and I can find him sufficient occupation ; busy people, you know, are not apt to get into mis-chief."

"Do you comprehend, colonel ?" said Colonel Mortimer. "She means to make you a galley slave as well as a prisoner."

"Even such servitude, under such a mis tress, would be a pleasure," answered Abnor. The old Confederate, being part French, was polite, being part Spanish, was chival- in the village. Here is the safest place we rous, and, when he had taken into his head (an find for the present." to treat his prisoner well, seemed unable to do enough for him. So Abner remained in the colonel's mansion, hardly realizing that he was a prisoner, treated rather as a guest. Since he had been brought to the house of the commander at Bay's End, Abner had greatly improved in personal appearance. By chance he had retained a suit of undress

colonel's uniform, which had not been soiled by the dampness of prison. He had been close shaved, excepting his light-colored mustache, and he his hair trimmed by Colonel Mortimer's own | tell you truly that the most dangerous place barber. Still when in the presence of the in town is at your father's house. Already Confederate's beautiful daughter, he always a cannon ball has struck it, and if the present lost his self possession ; his conversational powers, and, in fact, his common sense, seemed suddenly to desert him. He could only listen in silence, or make disjointed, in-

coherent replies. Olivia sympathized with the poor prisoner, who was so far from home and friends. She did every thing in her power to cheer him, she misunderstanding his feelings and attributed his silence and sadness to the bardships Colonel Mortimer was aroused by the first he had suffered during his imprisonment and cannon shot, and was making ready for the attack. The long roll of the drum and the she walked and talked with him, trumpets sounded, and the balf-dressed Conhim, revealing all her past history, telling timer had the three field pieces in his camp him of the years she had passed in one of the New England seminaries, of her mother's turned on the gunboats, and they belched death in her early girlhood, and of many inci- forth fire and smoke at the monsters, making dents in her bright pleasant life, to which the war as yet had brought no bitterness. It was several weeks, after Col. Mortimer

foe now was the land force, which was coming down in a solid column. had brought Abner to his home, that the shattered remnant of a Confederate regiment, passing through the village, paused to rest. There were not over three hundred men in the regiment fit for duty, and some of these fixed bayonets. battle-scarred. Colonel Mortimer inwere vited the commander of this brave little band to his house. He informed his prisoner and The fire had but little effect, however, One his daughter that a brave and distinguished officer would dine with them that day-a young man, a brigadier-gen-eral-he could not recall the name,

or two of the soldiers fell, but most the leaden hail swept over their heads. but they would meet him at din-

They went together towards the house,

black eyes, black hair and black moustache.

begged her to make his excuses to her

too much rejoiced at the prisoner's rapid re-

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ALARM-THE MANUSCRIPT.

of the Southern moon, gentle ripples stirred

the waves on the lake below, and the

soft breezes wafted sweetest perfumes

Spring more than beautiful in this tropical

Never did he believe that such surpassing

happiness could fall to the lot of any human

being. Even now, at times, it did not seem real. When he paused to reflect, he thought

pass and take with it all the brightness of

life. Could there be on the face of this earth

ful; her voice was sweetest music, and her

soul pure as her perfect face. Young as she was, Olivia had had many suitors, but the

sufferings, and admiration for his brave re-

He had apparently succeeded in overcom

ing the mood that had held him silent and

abashed in her presence, for now, as they

stand in the pale moonlight and listen to the

marmaring fountain, which seems, like their

Darkness fell over the lake as they lin

The fountain gleamed beneath the beams

covery to inquire into its cause.

the garden was yet a pleasant resort.

ner.

olime.

cord.

the water had been gradually rising, occasioning considerable comment among the in-

Slowly the lights glided over the dark face of the waters. As they came nearcr, they grow in size, and beneath them were defined the hulk of three monster gunboats, sweeping up towards the village. The sentry gave the

Martin Contractor

DEC. 7, 1887

Simultaneously with the alarm came a great blinding flash from one of the monstere through the air, and an explosion shook the village to its centre. Another, another, and another shell, hurled from the gunboats, came curving through the air and exploded in the streets of the village.

Abner cast a quick glance around, seeking some place of safety for the terrified Olivia, The stone fence that bounded the grounds and give you the freedom of the place. It is seened to oner the most inviting retreat at will be pleasanter for you and easier for me ?" 'For such a privilege, sir, I would be grateful indeed. I already owe much to your generosity, but this I can hardly water nymphs to pieces and soattering fragments far and wide: then a solid shot struct ments far and wide; then a solid shot struck

At this moment a rocket shot up skyward, and orange groves at the north of the village, and wild cheers went up from a land force on that side. The bombardment from the gunboats ceased.

What is it, what is it?" cried the terriied girl.

"Don't be frightened," answered Abner. "You will be quite safe here."

"But what is that awful noise ! Is the lake blowing up? Is an carthquake coming ?" "" "" "" No, it is gunboats bombarding the town."

"Then, let us hasten to the house. We shali be killed here," she cried.

"No, no, Olivia, that would not do," he answered, "for they will make the house an especial mark, it being the largest building can find for the present."

The wild yells of land troops, as they advanced on the vilage, again rose on the air. The poor girl looked questionably at her

companion, speechless with terror: "They are soldiers, who have come around by land, and are advancing on the village." "Oh, let me go ! I must go home, I must

go to my father !" She struggled wildly in Abner's grasp, for

he held her fast. "Just listen to me one moment, Olivia."

had he entreated. "Can you not trust me? I sortie is repulsed the cannonade will be instantly resumed, and it will be battered down.

""But my father is there ?"

" No, he is in the village, forming his men to meet the attack. This is the only place of safety for you. They will scarcely throw any shells over here, and the fight will be on the other hill." Bay's End was in a state of confusion.

federates fell hastily into line. Colunel Mor-

the very earth shake. But their most deadly

From behind the stone wall Abner could

The Union forces advanced up the hill with

A roar of fire-arms shook the air, and for a

moment caused the advancing line to waver.

" Fire !" cried Colonel Mortimer.

see the old Confederate colonel leading his

percle could be signed and then he was allowed to return. During the time he wrs in the Union camp, the brothers were frequently thrown together, but not a word escaped their line of welcome or recognition. Abaer passed silently and coldly by and Oisah maintained the indifferent bearing of a stranger. Irene saw this complete estrangement and it embittered all her joy.

On the day Oleah was paroled and was about to return home, Abner's company was on drill. The sleigh passed the drill ground and so near the coptain that his brother might have touched him with his hand. Abnor, seeing who was passing, draw his cloak about his shoulders and turned coldly away. Winter passed and spring came with its blooming flowers and singing birds. And thrilled the air, armies, that had lain dormant all winter, were in motion and the noise of battle was renewed.

The farmers tilled the soil. Negroes, boys and old man, and even women toiled at the plows, while fathers and brothers, and husbands and sons were engaged in grimmer work.

Olash had been exchanged at last and joined his company, leaving his young wife to use all gentle endeavor to comfort and cheer the ather and mother, who watched with sorrowful anxiety the movements of both armies.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ANOTHER PHASE OF SOLDIER LIFE.

A long line of muddy wagons, and a longer line of muddy soldiers was moving south-ward. It was one of those dark, cold, rainy days in March, when elements above. the earth beneath, the winds about, seem to con. spire to make man miserable, and surely no tains. men could have looked more mizerable than he long line of muddy soldiers. Some were mounted, but the largest number by far were infantry and plodded along on foot. Various were the moods of the soldiers. Some were gay, singing, laughing, telling jokes ; others were silent and morose, complaining and cursing their hard lot. The latter class were termed professional "growlers" by their com-One light-hearted fellow declared rades. that any one who would complain at their lot would be capable of grumbling at the prospect of being hanged.

A fine, persistent rain had been falling nearly all day, and the men were cold and wet and tired plodding through the mud.

Two soldiers were toiling along behind as ammunition wagon, one with the stripes of corporal on his sleeves, the other a private.

'I don't mind fighting or being shot," said the private, a young man and evidently a new recruit, "but the idea of a man's dragging himself apart and scattering the pieces along in the mud in this fashion is decidedly disagreeable." "No danger of that," said his companion,

who was no other than the irrepressible Corporal Grimm.

"Isn't eh? I tell you my legs are coming unjointed at the knees, and I'll soon be going on the stump." "Yer not gueed to this," said Corporal

Grimm. "I tell ye, when ye get used to it, this is nuthin'. Why, when I was with Gen. Preston, we travelled so fur and so long in the quisksand, and our legs became so loose at the knees, that we had to run straps under the soles of our boots and strap our lege

"Well, Diggs, we have had a disagreeable day for marching." "Yes, captain," said the little fellow, re-

moving a greasy sutler's cap. "It has thoroughly satisfied me that I am not for the army. A soldier's life may suit coarsor natures, but one such as mino, one that recoils from uncleanliness and confusion, and death by torture, should not be brought in daily contact with sights and sounds so repellant."

"I thought," said Corporal Grimm, who had just come to the wagon front, "that you had resolved to become a preacher."

Mr. Diggs turned towards the new-comer with an unuttered oath.

The corporal's laugh brought half a dozen

soldiers to his side. "Didn't you tell that preacher, that prayed not only the flowers awoke, and bird songs a week for you, that you had takent for a thrilied the air, armies, that had lain dormant preacher, and that you would be one if only you got out of this scrape ?"

"What's the use of bringing up those old things again ?" said Mr. Diggs, angrity. "I-hem, hem !-feel satisfied that my res! vocation lies in the editorial field. I think I shall try my hand in the newspaper busi-

ness. "Better try presching first. Maybe you can assist the chaplain next Sunday."

The little greasy sutler's clerk flew into a rage and left the wagon, cursing the fates that would not give him renown.

Diggs having gone, the rest also withdrew. but Abner was not yet to have the rest he so much needed. Scarcely hud they gone before the entrance of the wagon was darkened again, this time by that strange person we have known as Yellow Steve. Abner had not seen him since the day he prevented the combat between himself and his brother in the forest, between Snagtown and the Twin Moun-

"Well, sir," he demanded, "what are you doing here, more than two hundred miles from your usual place of a bode."

"Forests and mountains everywhere are my usual place of abode, and have been for

the last eighteen years." "You have been a slave," said Abner.

"Yes, sir, and for eighteen years a fugitive, I have become accustomed to constant flying, to battling bloodhounds and their no less brutal owners, to all the mysteries of woodcraft. Many are the bloodhounds that I have put to death, and have sent more than a few negro hunters plunging over the steep cascades and mountain sides to certain death. For eighteen years my life has been devoted to the liberation of my poor race, and I can number by hundreds the fugitives whom I have induced to leave their masters and have guided to where freedom awaited them."

"What are you doing here ?"

"I am the sutler's steward, and, strange as you may think it, Captain Tompkins, I have come with the regiment in order to be near you. I have a story, a sad, dark story to tell you, that will strike you with wonder and horror. In these times life is uncertain, and I must be near you when my time comes. I have written it, and the manuscript can not be lost ; my trunk in the sutler's camp, holds

The strange being was gone, and Abner was left alone to wonder.

CHAPTER XXVII.

A PRISONER.

fell to the earth, the horse struggling in death the master struck senseless by a fragment of the shell; in a moment more rebel infantry were pouring over the place in quick parsuit of the flying soldiers.

Abner was only stunned by the shock and fall, and his men wore scarcely driven from the field when he sat up and gazed around on the scene of desolation. The roar of battle could be heard in the distance; beside him lay his dead horse, and all the field was strewn with men and horses, dead and dying.

He wined away the blood that was flowing from a wound in his forehead, and tried to rise to his feet. A Confederate officer, seeing his endeavor, advanced and said :

"Are you badly hurt, colonel ?" "I think it is only a scratch," replied Ab-

ner, holding his handkerchief to his head,

"but it bleeds quite freely." "Let me nesses you to bandage your head, and then we will rative to the rear." He bound Abner's handkerchief about his head, assisted him to rise, and offered him his

"No. 1 thank you,' said Abner, "I can walk alone; I am only a little stunued." "I shall be compelled to take your sword,

colonel," said the licutenant. "I am glad," said Abner, handing it to him, "that if I must surrender, it is to a

gentleman."

Abner was conveyed to the rear of the Con federate army. During that day and part of the next the battle raged, but Hooker was finally compelled to fall back, with a loss of 11,000 men; the enemy, however, suffered an rreparable loss in the death of Stonewall Jackson, who was mortally wounded and died in a few days after. The affair was kept secret in the rebel army as long as possible, and there is yet a difference of opinion as to how he met his death, some asserting that he was accidently shot by his own orderts, others that he was killed by sharpens Dera while reconnoitering, and still others claim that he was assassinaled.

The fourth day after the battle, several hundred prisoners, Abner among them, were their brought before the provost-marshal, names demanded and placed on a largeroll. As Abner was standing in the ranks he observed a Confederate officer near him. There was something familiar about his figure, and Abner, looking up quickly, recognized his brother. A swift impulse swept over him, a longing to speak to him, to hear his voice, to break down-to sweep away, with passionate But he appeal this monstrous barrier. smothered the impulse; his brother might think him imploring clemency at his hands, and that he would never do.

Oleah's look was only the indifferent glance of a stranger, and he passed on and made no

sign, It was no jealous rivalry that held these brothers apart. Abner felt no bitterness that his brother had won the gentle Irene's love; his feeling for her had not been the one overpowering love of a lifetime, and now he looked after Oleah with the brotherly affection so long suppressed, swelling anew in his heart, and deplored their hopeless estrangement, little dreaming that Irene had come to blame herself as the cause. But Irens to blame nerself as the cause. But least was wrong; it was a deeper and dead-ly passion than love of her that had worked this evil miracle—a passion which had been roused in one son by the

own house, every other place being occupied,' said the fat old colonel, with a merry twin- the garden when the guest arrived, for, al kle in his black eves. " Surely, if I fare as well as my jailer, I

can not complain," said Abner.

He followed Colonel Mortimer from the prison, and stood still for a moment, looking und, passing the low, open window, saw the rebel general engaged in conversation with about him in the glorious sunshine, up and down the shaded street, and at the orange Colonel Mortimer-a young man, with fierce, groves in the distance. Never had nature cemed so beautiful to him before. For weeks It was his brother. Almer turned sudden-ly pale. He detained Clivia for a moment, told her he had been taken suddonly ill, at a time he had not seen the light of the sup, except through grates, for the rays that had struggled into his dungeon were shorn of their splendor. Now all the beauty father, and left her at the door of the of a tropical clime burst on him at oncethe fields of cotton the cloudless sky and the sweet scent of flowers, that continually bloom in this land of endless Summer.

" Oh, beautiful, beautiful !" murmured the prisoner, a moisture gathering in his eyes. "What is beautiful ?" asked the colonel,

who was by his side ? two soldiers walking in the rear.

"This world, which God has given us," was the reply. "Yes, it is a beautiful world," said the rebel.

"But we know not how to appreciate it, until we have been for a while deprived of the sight of its beauties," answered Abnery

Months had passed since last we saw "Yonder is my home," said the Confeder-Colonel Tompkine and his beautiful jailer, ate, pointing to a large granite building. "It who now stund side by side by the splashing is not, perhaps, in strict accordance with military discipline, to keep a prisoner in one's own house, but I have no other place for fountain. To him these months had seemed like a dream of heaven. you

"I wish your home was farther away," said Abner.

"Why, sir?" "That I might longer enjoy the free air and

it must be some delightful dream that would อบก∢าง่ธе." References hearted old colonel wiped his face decously with his red bandana, and the rest of the journey was made in silence. On entering the house, the colonel took his prisoner into a reception room, opening from the hall, to wait until his prison room could be made ready.

"You will be granted some privileges here, that you have not had before," said the colonel. "You will be permitted to walk in the grounds once in every two or three days for an hour or so,"

pale young officer from Virginia, with his handsome, melancholy face, had won her "I shall be very grateful to you for the heart. Perhaps it was pity that first stirred

favor, Colonel Mortimer," said Abner. At this moment his[quick ear caught the her soul-pity for the poor prisoner so far from home and friends; pity for his former sound of a gay, girlish voice on the stairway, and the swish of silken draperies. Then the door opened and a young girl entered. She cast a quick, surprised glance about the room, as one will, entering a room supposed to be vacant, to find therein a stranger. For a moment she hesitated.

"Come in, Olivia," said the colonel. " My dear, this is our prisoner, Colonel Tompkins. My daughter, colonel !"

own hearts, to overflow for very gladness, the arm of the young colonel in blue clasps the yielding form of his jailer, and it is he who A look of sorrowing compassion instantly clouded that sweet face-the sweetest Abner speaks, and she who listons in silence. bad ever looked on. Olivia Mortimer was one of those Southern gered. A light moved over the dark waters, women, over whose beauty novelists wax The lovers saw it not. Another light and yet

enthusiastic, pocts rave and painters dream and despair. Abner forgot that he was a prisoner, for-

got past hardships and future peril, forgot all inhabitants of Bay's En but this beautiful, unexpected vision, with outstretched hand, and pitying eyes, and orossing that shallow lake, sweet, low voice, that made the heart throb. For days the Union for

"Forward I" commanded a voice among that line of dark blue coats, and they rushed Abner and his fair jailer were in | up the hill.

men to meet them.

"Fire !" camo Colonel Mortimer's comthough it was in the month of February, the mand again. weather on this particular day was fine, and

Not more than a dozen guns responded. All had been captied in the first volley, and the enemy was now almost upon them.

"Stand firm !' cried the brave old colonel, waving his sword in the air. "Don't give way an inch ! Shoot them down as they come !"

Drawing his revolver, he commenced firing at the line and, several officers followed his example. His men, taking courage, began to reload. The Union forces halted and poured a raking fire into the Confederate ranks. Men dining-room. The distinguished general fell to the left and to the right of the old dined, and, later on, left with the colonel, but he was yet unburt. About gallant remuant of his regiment. Olivia was two hundred of his men, having reloaded, poured a destructive fire on the approaching lines, which made them recoil for a moment ; but, rallying, they advanced up the hill again and poured three volleys in quick succession into the ranks under the brave old colonel, which settled the fortunes of the day, or night rather, though the moon shone almost as bright as day. The Confederates fied, pursued by the glit-

through the splendid gardens of tering bayonets of their foes. Colonel Morti-Colonel Mortimer. Spring had come- mer, with a mere bandful of his bravest men, fell back towards his mansion. A detach, ment of soldiers pursued them and hemmed them in.

> "Oh, my father, my father ! he will be killed !" cried Olivia, as she saw the roldiers leaping the wall and surrounding the house. She broke away from Abner's restraining hand and ran towards the place, where the opposing forces had met with clashing and thrusting of bayonets. Abner followed her, but no bird was more fleet than she, as she skimmed over garden and lawn and dis-appeared behind the house, from whence came the sound of defiant voices and the discharge of fire-arms, but she heeded them not.

> When Abner reached the scene of struggle, he found that Colonel Mortimer had been thrown to the ground, and a bayonet glitterod at his breast; then he saw a small, white hand thrust the bayonet aside, and Olivia threw herself between the soldier and the prostrate man. Abner sprang to the side of Colonel Mortimer and thrust back the astonished soldier.

"Colonel Mortimer surrenders as a prisoner of war," he oried, in his arm, ringing tones.

"Hold on !" cried the soldier, looking at the newcomer, "I be hanged if here ain't our old colonel. Hurrah, boys, here's Colonel Tompkins !" and the excited soldier who was no other than Corporal Grimm, took off his cap, and gave three cheers, that were joined in by a hundred more men, who had gathered round.

The village was in possession of the Union forces, and nearly all of Colonel Mortimer's command were prisoners.

It was Abner's own regiment which had atormed the village.

"Well, well, I do declare," said Corporal Grimm, "this finding the colonel is a little another appeared, first mere luminous points romantic, and with a purty girl, too ! It re-or stars, but gradually growing in size as minds me of an incident in my experience or stars, but gradually growing in size as minds me of an incident in my experience they approached. No one, certainly not the with General Preston. Sergeant Swords, did inhabitants of Bay's End, would have I ever tell you my experience with General dreamed of a floating battery of steamere Preston ?" and Grimm took the long suffering Preston ?" and Grimm took the long suffering sergeant aside to relate it. When Abner had told the story of the

. The program -

For days the Union forces had been busy The year 1862 passed, darkened by battle | ather's words, in the other by the mother's, wildly, that had kept its even beat amid the damming up all the outlets of the lake, and coloral's kindness toward him, the victors'

a being so lovely; a mansion, a village, a country so perfectly delightful? Was it not some wild imagination of some artist that had turned his brain? No, it was all real. Olivia was not paint and canvas, but flesh and blood; a living reality, though face and form were so beauti-

DEC. 7, 1887

1 politeness and kindness towards the old Coniederate amply repaid him for the manner in which he had treated their colonel. Abner was informed by Major Fleming that be was to take immediate command of

the regiment. He instantly ordered Colonel Mortimer paroled and given the freedom of the chinp. whispered to the beautiful, dark-eyed daughter that she need have no fear on her father's account, that he commanded the men, who held him prisoner. She clung to him and asked so sweetly for him to spare her papa that, had he been a monster, he could not have refused. The night passed away, and daylight

dawned before the dead and wounded had been gathered up. Some lay stark and stiff is some gully, ravine, or behind some trees, mong the bushes and between the rocks, and it required time to find them.

The next morning a courier reached Abner, with an urgent message from a wounded man, who was dying and wished to see him. "Who is he ?" asked Abner.

"A steward of one of the sutlers, who came on this expedition as cook. He was a colored tellow," answered the messenger. A look of intense interest came over Abner's face.

"Where is he ?" he demanded.

"Follow me and I will show you," said the memenger.

Leaving the affairs, that were engaging his attention, to the management of Major Pleming, Colonel Tompkins hurried away. of the lowly huts of the village he 8 00 8 found Yeliow Steve, the strange negro, lying a pellet. He had been wounded by a masket ball in the breast, and his life was abbing away. He had but a few hours to live at most, for the wound was such the mrgeon pronounced recovery impossible. "I am dying, colonel," said the neg said the negro. "but I thank God that I have seen you at

last to give you this." He put his hand in the breast-pocket of his blouse and drew forth a sealed package. "I could not have died without giving you this. I have hunted for you everywhere since you were captured. I have been in almost every camp in the South. I should have been satisfied to give to your brother Oleah, had he not shown the same haughty spirit of one who has been the cause of his own ruin as well as mine."

Abner noticed that the packet had been much worn, as if it had been carried a long time in some one's pocket. It was addressed, in a very plain but evidently unknown hand, to himself.

"You will understand," said the negro, "the seal is not to be broken, nor the contents examined, until I am dead. I want no one, least of all you, to know my dark secret while there is yet life within this poor body. have suffered enough during my miserable xistence without having your curses heaped upon my dying head,"

Abner assured him that the packet should not be opened while he lived, and left, pro-

mising to return. His multifarious duties demanded his atantion, and when he returned to the hut

Yellow Steve was dead. It was late that night when Abner found time to return to his head-quarters. He drew his chair close to a lighted lamp, and, breaking the seal of the packet, he drew forth the manuscript and read.

CHAPTER XXX.

YELLOW STEVE'S MYSTERIOUS STORY. My name is Jeff. Winnings, and I was bun in the State of South Carolina, a slave orned by Wade Hampton. My father, I have been told, was a Seminole Indian. have little recollection of my mother, as I was torn from her, when but little more than two years old, and sold to a man a Kentucky. Here I lived until the age twelve, when, my master dying, his property was divided. and I was taken by a son of his to Missouri, in the county of Pike. I found this man an excellent master. te always treated me kindly, and, as I picked he encouraged cnowledge of books

THE POWER OF HABIT.

THT

There is a fairy story of a princess who was shut up in a castle, out of which she must make her escape, or else be starved to death. After a long search, she found the key of the mair door, and it was the same that unlocked the gate at the entrance of the grounds. Escape seemed easy enough now. The bright sun is shining on the forest in which the castle stands, and the princess joyfully hastens to the doors, that she may pass it and be free. Just outside the door a spider's web is hanging from top to bottom. She sweeps it away in a moment, and is going on; when, behold, another spider's web is before her, between the trees of the narrow pathway! It is very easy to sweep that too, and she does it. But there is a third; and when that is removed, a fourth ; and when that is removed, a fifth ; and when that is removed, a sixth; and so again, and again, and again and at last the poor princess sits down and weeps bitterly, and feels that, though there is only a spider's web between her and liberty, she

shall never be free. Habils are like these spiders' web. Each single act of a habit-what is easier to be overcome? But it is the constant succession of them, the coming of them one after the other, which, except by God's especial assistance, will in the long run overcome us.

MOTHERS !

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and abso-lutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea-the mothers friend, 35 doses, 35 cents,

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

[From the Goodall's Sun.]

She knows silk and satin and French words and Latin, but nothing of practical use, and when with a farmer, whose cows so alarm her, she can't tell a hen from a goose. Her "maw has to call her, and threaten toimanl her before she will get out of bed, and then she come down very mad in a gown, with curl papers stuck on her head. She'll romp at croquet and lawn tennis all day without feeling weary at all. but some how or other, if helping her mother, she's tired and ready to fall.

Her ma mends her clothes and darns holesin her hose and keeps her untidy rooms clean; while she reads romances and in mirror glances, or bangs the piano screne. She's cross to her brother and sister and mother and often a temper displays, but sweetness she shows to her silly young beaux, who thinks she's an angel always. She chews gum or candy, or anything handy, like pickles, slate pencils and chalk, and in French-heeled shoes, too little to use, she negligible struggles to walk

she painfully struggles to walk. She's stylish and vain and looks with disdain on housework as frightfully low, though she can't make a pie or a cake, she'll eat 'em-in pantries, you know. She is so afraid she'll die an old maid that she thinks of nothing but marriage, she being free, will spend money with glee, and dress and ride out in her carriage.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonis. Or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dan-

gerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept

healthy and clear of all obstructions and crime. finalize matter Otherwise there is trouble These conventionalities are principally: Tu ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat. bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. 1f you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of pecple can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

SECRET OF THE CREMONAS

Concerning discoveries, here is one that will interest the musical world. Everyone knows the extraordinary and special qualities of the old Cremona violins and the wonderful sweetness and charm of their sound. No mod-Dager, has been able to compete with a real Cremona violin, and thus the fabulous prices which have been given for an old Cremona instrument. The secret of these old Cremona violin makers consisted of something that was put into the varnish with which the instrument was covered. But what was this "something?" That is what no one could di cover until a short time ago when an old manuscript was discovered, written by An-tonio Pavardune, and marked, "Ex bibliotheca do Cardence" Even this manuscript we leave de Cardenas." From this manuscript we learn that the Jesuits, under the guidance of Melheo Pucci, went to evangelize China as early as the suxteenth century, and one of the Order, Father Martino Martini, speaks in 1665 of a varnish that the Chinese used daily on their furniture. This receipt, which Father Martini sent to Italy, was improved upon by a monk of the Order of St. Augustine, Father Eustachio Gamert, who made a varnish even superior to the Chinese varnish, and which was used afterwards by the old violin makers of Cremons. This receipt is fully detailed in the manuscript recently discovered, but it is not to be made public as yet. Italian violin makers will, no loubt, be the first to benefit by the discovery. Con'est que trop juste.

COMPANY KEEPING.

THE DITTES OF PARENTS.

[From "Marriage," by Charles W. Wood] The class of persons who pass through a period cf isformal company-keeping is numerous, and includes the young boy or girl, from fifteen or sixteen to the adults of twenty to thirty. Company-keeping, however serious in its consequences, is often practically considered, in its nature and progress, to be the halcyon time of life, and is frequently referred to, both by the parties concerned, and by their worldly friends, as a matter of supreme levity. The time of youth is the time of vigor, fire, entausiasm, poetry, inexperience, boisterous mirth, animal spirits, pleasure and indulgence.

The time of company keeping, therefore, for young people is, necessarily, a time of imminent langer. No passion is so treacherous, so insidious, so nowerful, so violent, and so ungov ernable, if not kept under due restraint, as that of love and concupiecence, which two persons, under such circumstances, do their utmost to excite and fan into wild, lurid flames. If then no watchful mother be at hand to guard her child, to hover round and protect her, hedge her in with fences, restrictions, admonitions, and endless wise precautions, who shall wonder at the follies and atastrophes which form the land-marks of the history of company-keeping. Parents will do well to understand their obligations towards their children at this time.

With advantage they may be instructed as to the special reasons which make unchastity in a woman so deserving of the reprobation with which it is commonly visited. They should be taught that "as a moral virtue, chastity is the same in either sex ; but as a social virtue, it belongs especially to the woman. Chastity is to her what truth and honesty, as social virtues, are to the man.

Parents need not be reminded that one dangerous rock, upon which so many split, is the love of dress, ornaments and finery, and the ambition to appear. If it be the girl, she must be "the cynosure of neighboring eyes." If it be the young man, he must pose as the well-known "masher," "lady-killer," or "van-quisher of hearts."

Flirtation, could and the vanity of claim-ing many admirers, will often prove a fatal source of misfortune. There is ever a latent desire to display the power of allurement and

conquest. Parents will be reminded of their duties and responsibilities in reference to this instduous comptation of overwhelming vanity, which seeks to please at all costs and in disregard of all dangers. They must understand how much the danger is to be dreaded, and how carefully it must be guarded against.

Along with this vanity is often joined an ill-regulated complacency, which regards the only sure proof of the estimate in which the girl is held by her suitor to be the extravegut words which are uttered and the presuming and un-warranted liberties which are offered or taken. From this vanity and complacency will spring the desire to obtain such extravagant words and unwarranted liberties; if for no other reason at least as a pledge for the reality of the professions of devotedness, and as a security for the con

tinuance of the admiration. There may never lurk in her mind the suspi ion of a moment, when all considerations for her name and fame and happiness may be dis carded, and when she may unexpectedly find herselt the unwary victim of violence and pas-

Hence it is that good parents, and particularly a good mother, will lead christian girls to understand that even society and worldly p.ople affect certain conventionalities which have the appearance at least of preventing

avoid solitude; to be seen in the presence of witnesses; to observe good hours, and not to frequent disreputable places. In all inter-course with others to insist upon the observance f mutual respect in work and act, and to admit of no other signs of affection beyond those legitimate and conventional expressions of attachments which may be exhibited in the presence of a good father and a prudent mother.

No solitary walks at night in lonely places; no long solitary scance in rooms and houses alone; no solitary visits to hotels and restaurants, nor frequent solitary attendance at places of public amusement, whether theatre or con-cert, or dancing saloons, will be sanctioned by wise parents. These are the circumstances in which danger lurks and even stalks abroad. All that has been said on the subject of company-keeping will apply with still greater force to the case of those girls who receive attentions, flattery, offers of presents, and overtures from men for great wealth, and who may in some

"A THREE-TIME WINNER."

THE DANGERS THEREIN TO YOUNG PROPLE AND HAS HANLAN LOST HIS GRIP ?- PRILOSOPHICAL PROGRESS OF THE FATHER MATHEW TEMPER-TRAINING DEMANDED.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

years of training must certainly some day find

Apropos of this we recall the following inter

the shores of the beautiful Kenebecassis, near St. John, N.B., attracted by a four-wared race between the famous Paris crew of that city and a picked English crew, for \$5,600 and the championship of the world. Wallace Ross, the present renowned carsmen, pulled stroke for the Blue Nose crew, and "Jim" Renforth, champion sculler and swimmer of England and of the world, was stroke in the English shell. Excitement was at fever heat.

Harry Kelly, ex-champion of England, who was pulling No. 3 oar

"I can't boys; I'm done," said Renforth, and with these words he fell forward an inanimate heap in the boat.

was the cry and belief. Everything that science and skill could sug gest for his restoration was tried; but after ter

rible struggles of agony the strong man, the flower of the athletes and pride of his countrymen, passed away. The stomach was annalyzed, but no sign or trace of poison could be found therein, though general examination showed a very strange con dition of the blood and the life giving and health-preserving or cans caused by years of un-wise training. While the muscular develop

wise training. While the muscular develop-ment was perfect the heart and kidneys were Congested. The whole system was, therefore, in just that state when the most simple departure from or dinary living and exertion was of momentous consequence. His wonderful strength only made his dying paroxysms more dreadful and

nore certain. Hanlan is now in Australia. Beach, champion of that country, is a powerful fellow, who probably understands the liability of athletes to death from over-training, the effort thereof being very serious to the neart, blood and kid-neys, as shown by poor Renforth's sudden death. Within the past three years he has taken par-ticular care of himself, and when training, always reinforces the kidneys and prevents blood congestion to them and the consequent ill-effect on the heart by using Warner's safe cure, the sportman's universal favorite, and says he " is

astonished at the great benefit." Harry Wyatt, the celebrated English traine of athletes, who continues himself to be one of the finest of specimene of manhood and one of the most successful of trainers, writes over his own signature to the English Sporting Life, Sept. 5, saying :- "I consider Warner's safe cure invaluable for all training purposes and outdoor exercise. I have been in the habit of using it for a long time. I am satisfied that it pulled me through when nothing else would, and t is always a three-time winner.

Beach's and Wystt's method of training is sound, and should be followed by all.

PIN THIS UP IN THE KITCHEN. Ten common sized egge weigh one pound. Soft butter the size of an ogg weight one onnce.

One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ouncer One quart of sitted flour (well beaped) one

pound. One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen onnces.

Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups (level) of granulated augar weigh one pound. Two teacups of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

Two tablespoons of powdered sugar of flour weigh one ounce, One tablespoon (well rounded) of soft but-

ter weight one ounce,

FROM ALMONTE.

ANCE ASSOCIATION-HOW THE GOOD WORK IS BRING CARRIED ON. [SPECIAL COBRESPONDENCE.]

Since the establishment in this town of the Father Mathew Temperance Association, by Provincial charter, some fifteen years ago, much good work has been accomplishment. but perhaps during the whole of its long and useful career no greater triumph has been schieved by the Society than that of a week or so ago, when twenty-one new members, who were made aware of the benefits and advantages to be derived from the protecting influence of the Association, enrolled their names on its list. Five others followed this noble example a few days later, increasing the number of new members to twenty-six, with prospects of some ten or twelve others joining very soon. It was an editying sight to witness one after another of those twenty one new members kneel before the spiritual director to receive the pledge of total abstinence; it was an example to which each and every one of them may look back with pride, with pleasure, and with true Christian piety, an example to which their children and their friends may revert with feelings of true Catholics and unswerving believers in the doctrines taught by the great temperance Apostle himself, whose name our Association is helping to perpetuate, whose memory is ever fresh and green in the mind of all lovers of the temperance principles which he advocated, and whose works will go down to all posterity, loved, honored and revered as those of a man whose lot it was to become a public benefactor and a brilliant star in the holy priesthood of Mother Church. Our worthy pastor, at the close of the happy ceremony, addressed kind words of encouragement to the little group, and dwelt upon the creditable work of the association in the cause of temperance. and the frequent assistance lent the Church by its members. But the crowning victory was reserved for Sunday last, the beginning of the new ecclesiastical year, when, in compliance with an established rule of th association, which provides that the members (rheumatism, receive Holy Communion in a body the first Sunday in Advent and the first Sunday in and approached the altar railing at Grand Mass in St. Mary's church and partook of the Eucharistic banquet. It was a pious spectacle for the large congregation to look upon, a noble and worthy example with which to open the new ecclesiastical year, and justly drew from the pastor in the sermon of the day

words of praise and encouragement, while he assured the members of the association that the blessings of Heaven would attend them in their efforts to lead good and holy lives. But even while the chief objects of the so-

ciety are directed in the cause of temperance and Catholicity, it has other advantages to offer the youth of the town, as well as those who are well advanced in years and learning. The former have splendid opportunities of becoming proficient in public speaking from the numerous debates on leading subjects, while the latter have a chance of increasing their knowledge of the various questions brought up for discussion, and it is gratifying to be able to say that in the ranks of the society there are many who are not only posted in any subject that may be brought up, but whose fluoncy of speech has caused them to be regarded as orators of no small degree. In fact it often happens that the neat and comfortable hall of the society resounds with the eloquence of more than one member. And, adding to all this the fact that the society possesses a library of some four or five hundred books, it may fairly be said that it has many advantages to offer new members, and that the unbounded success with which it has met in the past. and is still meeting, is well merited.

SOME THINGS TO TEACH YOUR GIRLS.

We have no long bookful programme to sug gest in educating our girls. It may be well to cram one woman in teu thousand ; we write for the 9.997.

To say our girls should be taught all that conduces to exemplary babits would be a general way of putting it; what we would now lay stress upon is the domestic training of the girl in the management of home affairs.

A good housewife, whose literacy never went beyond the three R's, is preferable to anything in the shape of a college graduate that is ignorant of baking, cooking and the rest of bousekeeping.

Slovenly homes send a vast number of the working class to the saloon; and even where the means permit hired labor, the absence of skilled and industrious housekeeping weakens the ties of home and sends men to one or other resort of entertainment. The best natured of hungry men, though even

admiring blue-stocking attainments, could not ind it in his stomach to prefer a burned dinner to a meal appetizingly prepared. And the transition of displeasure from the irresponsible dinner to the responsible cook is as easy as natural.

Yet although good housekeeping is a potent element of domestic happiness, to make home a paradire habits of thoughtfulness should be in-

paradire nations of thoughttumess should be in culcated in addition. It thoughtful habit is joined to good house-keeping and the domestic virtues, the man who can not then be happy must either be a colossal curmudgeon or a Job in afflictions.

Here we emphasize that even where one is

not naturally of a considerate disposition, thoughtfulness can be inculcated. The little girl that is taught to run meet papa on his return, not to badger him with questions if he feels werry, to kindly southe his aching band to batter for he alignment and hand, to hasten for his slippers and gown, knows precisely what to du years after-when her husband is at home.

A DILATIDATED PHYSIQUE may be built up and fortified against disease by that incomparable promoter of disgestion and fertilizer of the blood, Northrop & Lyman's Vtgetable Discovery Cure. It contern: tr'Blicounessand Kidney complaints, overcomes bodily ailments special with the feeble sex, causes the bowels to act like clockwork, and is a safeguard against malaria and

St. Theresa suffered eighteen years from

Lent, the members mustered almost to a man dryness of spirit. That was the work of God, who thus treats great souls in order to make their virtuo take deeper root.-[Ven. Anthony of the Blessed Sacrament.

> It hurte us when we hear that others have spoken ill of us. Should we not then rememper this when an inclination prompts us to belittle our neighbor ? We may defend ourselves from the aspersions of others, and ofton this is necessary and commendable. We do not offend against charity when we protect



OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in to 30 days. No paytill cure pr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O 6-13

The defeat of "Neil" Haulan by Teemer at Toronto in August indicates the " end of the

Be has sustained his record with admirable glory pluck and success, but the tramendous strain of its limit.

on a five bright day in August, 1871, an ex-cited multitude of 15,600 or 20,000 persons lined

But 300 yards of the course had been cover-ed when the Englishmen noticed that their

rivals were creeping away. "Give us a dozen, Jim." said the veteran

He has been poisoned by the bookmakers !"

me and furnished me means to improve my mind after my day's work was done.

"It was through his kindness that I, a slave, learned to read and write, which now enables me to record the history of my dark career, far darker than heaven made my face. I lived with him until I was eighteen years of age, and was at one time well known about Bowling Green, Missouri, as Yellow Jeff, Then my master became figancially embarrassed, and I, with his other slaves, was sold at a sheriff's sale. "A protessional negro-buyer, one of the most detestable class of men that God ever created, purchased me, and I was taken to North Carolina and sold to Mr. Henry

lompkins-" "Great God ?" gasped Abner, the manu-wript falling from his hands. "Was that man connected with my Uncle's murder ?" He sprung to his feet and paced the floor, but finally forced himself to pick up the manuscripts and resume.

"Mr. Tompkins was a man of very hasty emper and, although he was of Northern birth, he was a harsh master.

"Ámong the slaves he owned was a beatiinl quadroon named Maggie, and an attachment sprang up between us. I loved her with ill my heart, and she loved me as earnestly. White people, who think that the tender emotions are only for their own race, are much mistaken. I, who had the blood of two savage nations in my veins, loved as wildly, fiercely, and yet as ten-derly as any white man that ever lived. Maggie loved me as fervently as I did her. The little education I had picked up from my master in Missouri made me a hero is the negro quarters. Oftentimes, in the almy southren nights, when the days work was over, have taben my banjo and sat by the tide of my pretty quadroon, pretty to me, whatever she may have been to others, and played those old, longforgotten songs. "Our overseer was hard on us, and the

tasks we accomplished were wonderful-they tem impossible now for even negros to have performed. Yet darkness never found me Maggie's side. When I was twenty-one, I was a strong, athletic man. No one on the plantation could equal me for strength or wavity. Two or three times had the overseer tied me to a post and used his whip on me for some very trifling matter. On such occasions I felt the rising in my heart of that wild thirst for blood, which afterward proved my ruin, I was called 'Indian Jeff,' 'Proud Jeff,' and 'Dandy Jeff,' and the overseer, who seemed to have a special grudge against me, used to declare that he would whip the pride out of me."

"I could have borne all their beatings and ll-treatment, and have lived peaceably the le of a slave, until death or Abroham incoln's proclamation had set me free, had hot my master given me a blow, that was one than death. When I was twenty-one, Maggie and I were married, in the sight of bayen, though the law said negroes can not marry, and were as happy as persons in per-Petual bondage could be. She sympathized with me and I with her. I can not see now w we could have been so happy then. There was no promise in the future, but avery, toil and the lash. Our only hope of telease was death, yet we were happy in each her's love.

1.

(To be continued,)

Among the pains and aches cured with mar-

vellous rapidity by Dr. Thomas Eclectric [Oil, is ear ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admir ably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

There is an erticle going the rounds of the press, entitled "The Pocket." There is nothing in it.

Mrs. W. F. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes ;-"I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deaf-ness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric. Oil, and in ten minuts found relief. I continued and in ten minute found route, continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer succesfully in cases of inflamation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine."

A writer recommends football for girls. Evidently an enthusiast on the subject of hose.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relived at once by tak-ing one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

He is the best student who has the most fractured bones and wears the most courtolaster.

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

College football teams have been doing a rushing business this fall.

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 subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consump-tion 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.

Usually it is the meat which gets roasted, but this time it is the Grevy.

HOOSAO Tunnel is to be lighted by 1,250 incandescent lights.

men for great weatur, and who may in some instances be masters and employers. Special caution is needed here. Nor can it be conceded that, even when the advances made are honorable, and the promises are likely to be fulfilled, such marriages are faverable to happiness.

The sense of inequality will be continuous, and the facts of inferiority will invariably be made apparent, and will be incessantly com-mented upon by displeased relatives and disap-Exceptional successes may not be considered

to be a contradiction to the general rule.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn the medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accom-plished with douches, shuffs, powders, syringes, astringents, or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

FOR THE SUPERSTITIOUS ONLY.

It is unlucky to be discharged from a good nituation on Friday.

It is unlucky to leave a house on Saturday without paying the rent (for the landlord). Never begin work on a Friday, especially

if your tather provides you a sufficient income.

To pass a churn and not give a helping hand is unlucky (to the person who is churn-

ing). It is unlucky to pass under a hempen rope, especially if there is a loop at one end toying

with your Adam's apple. Never pay bills on the first Monday of the rear, or at any other time if you can help it. It is lucky to breakfast by candle light on town? The lad has divided the world up fair year, or at any other time if you can help it. Christmas morning, provided there is plenty and owns but his own eight-billionth share ; the to eat,

If the palm of the hand itches it is a sign of cutaneous irritation.

A broken nose is a sign of language. It indicates that its owner has had "words" with some one.

It is had luck to call a man a liar on Wednesday, especially if the calles be bigger than the caller.

To knock over the salt-cellar at the dinner table is a sign of awkwardness.

If a man with gray hair falls in love with a

young girl he will dye. A man's name on an umbrella is a sign it belongs to him (the name, not the umbrella). -Tid-Bits.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes ; "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Oure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces. Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon.

Two and one-half cups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound.

Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of

powdered sugar weigh one pound. One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granu-lated, coffee A, or best brown sugar, equals one ounce.

Miss Parlos asys one generous pint ot liquid, or one pint of finely-chopped meat backed solidly, weighs one pound, which it would be very convenient to remember.

Teaspoons vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as an old-fashioned remarkable cures. spoon of thirty years ago. A medium-sized

teaspoon contains about a dram,

The wife who bears her part in the burden of life-even though it be the larger partbravely, cheerfully, never dreaming that she is a heroine, much less a martyr; who bears with the faults of a husband not altogether congenial, with loving patience and a large charity, and with noble decision hiding them from the world-who makes no confidants and asks no confidence, who refrains from brooding over shortcomings in sympathy and sentiment, and from seeking perilous "affini-ties;" who does not build high tragedy sorrows on the inevitable, nor feel an earthquake in every family jar; who sees her hus-band united with hersolf indissolubly and eternally in their children-she, the wife in every truth, in the inward as in the outward, is a heroine, though of rather an unfashion-

able type,

Where, oh where, has the young man gone who graduation clothes put on, some time along the last of May, and owned the whole wide world for a day? And where is the sweet girl graduate, who chanted an essy dread with fate, and started out with a giggling frown to turn the old world upside down? And where is last year's candidate, who had things fixed for this year's slate? Who carried around, as you'd be-lieve, a couple of counties in his sleeve? And where is the scribe with the vaulting will, who where is the scribe with the vaulting will, who tried a long-felt want to fill, and courted shekels and owns but his own eight-billionth share; the sweet girl grad. is a grand surprise, and con-quers the world with, well-made pies; the can-didate with the deathless "gall" is fixing him-self for another fall; while the journalist with the haughty crest has gone the way of last year's nest. So year by year and day by day the world runs on in the same old way; the balloon that's the biggest round about, is the flabblest acc when the gais out flabbiest ray when the gas is out.

JUST THINK OF IT, LADIES! Not only every conceivable coloring for textile fabrics but wood stains, shoe dressing, laundry blue, liquid art colors, can be made at a nominal cost from Diamond Dyes. 32 beautiful Colors, each 10 cents, by mail, or at your druggists.

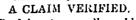
Lactated Food than by having a wet nurse. should always be tried before resorting to any other method.

WET NURSES

are no longer the fashion. There is hardly an instance in which an infant deprived of its own

A man the other day was complaining to his butcher that the piece of meat sent him was so tough that his mother could not even chew the gravy.

not thrive better upo

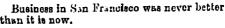


R. R. R. claims to cure all curable diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. That it actually performs all it claims, is proven by testimonials from parties which none can dispute. Send for testimonials of

> A troupe of Persian female dancers is enroute for Paris.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster, of Umfraville, Unt. "Having used it for soreness of the throat, burne, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."



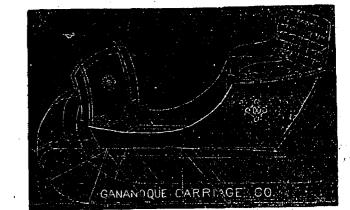
Then let the moon usurp the rule of day, And winking tapers show the sun his way; For what my senses can perceive, I need no revelation to believe." Ladies suffering from any of the weaknesses

or ailments peculiar to their sex, and who will use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription according to directions, will experience genuine revelation in the benefit they will receive. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful mensuration, un natural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness,"

anteversion, retroversion, baaring.down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with

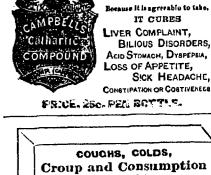
Knows the ropes-The hangman.

"internal heat."









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It destroys all Unpleasant Odors

from the Skin.

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PILES, belant relief, Final curo and never infe, purce alve or suppository. Nettage and all bowel troub. "-especially constitution-our edilke magia. Suscerers will be no a topic remean tree, by addressing. J. E. 2051.

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WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7, 1887

THE Cornwall Standard accuses the Ham-Ilton Spectator of stealing the pith of its editorial. The Spec. should be indicted for petty larceny.

A LONDON medical paper publishes an article on "How to lie when asleep." We commend it to the attention of the Kazoot so that it may be able to carry on its daily occupation throughout the twenty-four ours.

AND now the whitehaired poet, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and editor of the Nation, has been sent to prison, while the dude Balfour and the Jew Goschen govern Ireland ! "How long, O, Lord, how long ?"

mistake in this matter. His father was a foreign Jew, and we feel certain that few Englishmen or Irishmen will care to imitate, ·空間月11. Fi his habits."

THE Portland, Oregon, Daily News hits the nail right on the head in these words : " The telegrams report that the Tory. Chamberlain. Fishery Commissioner to the United States, is guarded by a force of detectives, lest some harm shall come to him because of his hatred of Irishman He overestimates bimself. There is no Irishman in the United States so mean, so wicked, and so despicable, as to waste even dirty water upon Chamberlain."

CONPULSORY voting is the latest advance in the direction of compelling citizens to do their duty. A bill has been prepared for introduction in the Maryland Legislature to make it obligatory on every qualified citizen to vote at every general election, with a fine of five dollars and costs in case of failure. Correct. Every man should do his duty.

THE rubber combine in this city, which has decided to raise the wholesale price of rubbers to one dollar, will give the public another illustration of the beauties of a fiscal system which makes them victims, without redress, to the extortionate manufacturers. Like Sinbad the Sailor, Canadians have taken the Old Man of the Sea on their shoulders, and while he grows fat they grow lean. Perhaps they may console themselves with the reflection that

"The pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat."

BALFOURIAN brutality has again been exhibited in a way that would justify the bitterest retaliation. In T. P. Gill's cable letter to the N. Y. Tribune we read-

The most cruel act the Government has yet performed is the refusal to accept bail in Mr Sheehy's case. The member for South Galway is not a man to run away, and the reason he asked to have bail accepted for him yesterday is that his wife is dangerously ill of scarlatina in Dublin, and he wanted to see her. Brutality could go no further.

If this sort of thing does not disgust all right feeling people in England we are greatly miataken.

ENGLISH Tories are making much of the fact that Ireland is sending more meat to Eogland at present than all the world combined. This speaks volumes for the industry of the Irish people under the greatest disadvantages. It reminds us, however, of the fact that in famine days American ships bringing food to the starving people of Ireland were met by Eaglish ships taking meat and provisions from Ireland to England. The people, robbed of what they had produced by the landlords, were left to starve, America. as usual, coming to their rescue. The fact jubilantly published by the Tories is only another proof of history repeatlog itself.

A LONDON correspondent writes that the promoters of the Conservative Home Rule Association profess themselves to be both pleased and astonished by the rapid and important response which has been made to their invitation for help from individual Conservatives opposed to the policy of coercion in Ireland. One of the prime movers in this To German physicians we owe the inaugura-

(this part of the country. Thir is the third) time I sat here and had the name pleasing his cleverness, Mr. Goschen is making a great duty to say the same remarkable words. And yet Drogheda is in a proclaimed district.

> Br appointing Hugh MacMahon, Q.O., an Irish Catholio Liberal, the seat on the Ontario beach made vacant by the lamented death of Judge O'Connor, Sir John Macdonald deserves commendation. No better selection could have been made.' Mr. Mao-Mahon is a representative of the young Irish Uanadian generation, and a gentleman of the highest legal standing. Were he in Ireland he would in all likelihood be put in jail for daring to be an able and honest man ; but, being in a free country, he is made a judge, as he ought to be. And so the Irish, whereever they get a chance, rise to the top of the in Tullamore jail as surely as the police vicheap. Mr. MacMahon's appointment is less owing to SirJohn's generosity in acknowledg. ing Irish claims than to the fact that he dare orimes." not disregard them.

Possibly the Fisheries Commission may be able to patch up some sort of a temporary arrangement, but nobody expects that any permanent result will be reached. This view is founded on the attitude of parties in the States in regard to the presidential election, the unwillingness of the Canadian Government to accept unrestricted reciprocity and the avowed hostility of the Chief British Commissioner to any settlement which would units Canada with the Republic commercially to the exclusion of England What the nature of the arrangement may be, nobody can tell, but it must take some form of reciprocity, or it will not be accepted. Every. body now sees that the question can only be settled on the broad basis of unrestricted reciprocity, and we can only regret that British selfishness and Canadian misrepresentation will delay to the great loss of Uanada the only and inevitable solution of the questions at issue between us and our neighbors. .

THE present occupants of Dublin Castle will go down to history, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, as an executive of unequaled meanness. Cold-blooded and tyranical they are ; reckless with regard to bloodshed they have on several occasions proved themselves : but the great characteristic of their mode of governing is petty persecution. They are as little able to understand manimess and dignity as fair rlay. The contumely which they have cought to heap on Mr. O'Brien, the theit of his clothes, and the harshness displayed towards a gentleman of refined tastes and delicate organism who is on the verge of consumption, if not actually in its grasp, are exhibitions of little-mindedness and cruelty which we did not expect to witness in this age. But the atmosphere of Dublin Castle is impure ; and as it impregnates the whole sys. tem of those who move in it. Mr. Balfour and his satellites, probably do not perceive how disgracefully they are acting.

ONE of the barbarons survivals of the ages of ignorance is apothecuries' Latin. a medium hy which very simple things are made to look grand, mysterious, and what is of more account, costly. It is therefore gratifying to learn that an effort is being made to do away with it and to substitute the popular zernacular.

This is the third | grip of hereditary disease, broken in health, peg Free Press, when it was published power and spirit, to totter down to an early that in addition to Mr. MoArthur's testimony died when he was a prisoner in Kilmainham. Many years ago the disease laid a strong hand upon himself, and is was by a flight into been a miracle to his doctor. But the germ stir to active and terrible life under the stimu. bed and the punishment regime of bread and water ? William O'Brien is being murdered tims were murdered in Mitchelstown square.

THE INBUIR WINDNESS AND CAULOIDE CHIRONICIES

THE way justice in Ireland is dispensed with is beautifully illustrated in the case of the magistrate Dillen who sentenced Mr. Blunt at Woodford. Tais lovely specimen of Dublin Castle judiciary lately tried several

batches of prisoners rauging from little girls of eleven to old women of seventy-five, for meeting to express sympathy with a wretched neighbor whose few sheep were seized and carried off for one balf year's arrears of rackrent. At the same time, this very magistrate Dillon's name appears in the black list for a judgment of £2,000 marked sgainst him. 'It must be specially gratifying," United Ireland thinks, "to Mr. Dillon's feelings to hear the ultra-virulent Crown Prosecutor vehemently denounce the profligate dishonesty of these people who actually refuse to ray their lawful debts, on the pitiful excuse that they have not got the money, and who must be harried by bailiffs, batoned by policemen. and imprisoned by the magistrates as an inadequate punishment for this heinous crime. Of course, Mr. Dillon has consolation in the fact that the prisoners owe about five pounds and he owes two thousand; but it must be hurtful to his sensitive soul to be even remotely associated with such dishonest and sordid scoundrels." However, he southed his ruffled feelings by giving them a double dose

An Italian-American, of Chicago, disputes the claim made by an English orator in that city recently, that the United States is an Anglo-Saxon nation. Our readers are probably aware that Englishmen in the United States have suddenly of late made a great movement to become citizens of the Republic, in order, as one of their leaders said, "to offset the Irish vote," Mr. Palmieri, the Italian-American alluded to, strikes back at John Bulliam, as he calls it, in this style :--

of imprisonment.

Many remarkable assertions were indulged in by these Angle-Saxons. Among them, and not the least factious, I quote : "The causes which alienated Englishmen from their dear old home centuries ago have dis appeared." What causes does this orator allude to? Is it the cause of oppression, of aristociatic empire, of un-just discrimination against a section English subjects, of abrogating the oivil and natural prerogatives COD ferred by law upon the people, of throttling free press and speech, of imposing arbitrary monopolizing (by capitalistic machinations) Chicago, said :-every available worldly value ? If this Eag-lish orator desires us to interpret his words in a purely English sense, I declare his assertion to be unhistorical and untrue. Our school boys know that from 1492 many revolt of 1776 (and not as this funny Anglo-Saxon tells us, "Englishmen only were alienated from their dear old home,") I make bold to state that had there been only English blood here in 1776 there would have been no revolt whatever. It is passing strange that these specimens of incarnate John Bullism should, in the very face of facts of history, contemporary and immediate; of their present outrages upon the Irish and other subjects, should dare to make in public misstatements of the foregoing character. We are not more English here because we speak that language than we are Chinese because we drink tea.

grave. It is time for plain speaking. Those it was "seized of facts and knew that when who know the inner history of O'Brien's life Mr. Norquay stated that his government know this: that brothers and sisters dropped never had a real offer for the bonds he was off from his side, killed by consumption, until guilty of deliberate and downright falsehood." he was left alone in the world. His mother Another circumstance that casts doubt on Mr. Norquay's good faith was his offer of the bonds of the Red River Valley Railway to Morton, Rose & Co., members of the Cana-Egypt that his life was preserved. Since then dian Paolfic Railway Company, who had been ideal man, a character which was finally and Egypt that his life, with its hardship and exposure, has parties to every effort which had been made forever established in the person of Christ. to prevent the construction of the road. Of Taking another view, he shows us that in the of the deadly disease were alceping and not course the London firm kept Norquay dang- world of action the human unity has dead, and who can doubt they will wake and ling as long as they could, in order to waste time, and finally refused to have anything to towering ambition. The wars of those great lating influence of the paved cell, the plank do with him. With this certificate of failure and disoredit Mr. Norquay proceeded to New York, but the capitalists of that city would not look at his bonds since they had been traced through the histories of Persia, Greeco, rejected in England. He contrived, however, and Mr. Balfour may plume himself on both to waste several more months and at last returned to Winnipeg with his thumb in his performance of Napoleon. The more recent

C.P.R. he could not have more thoroughly not favor the notion of the reappearance of served its interests.

The second letter to which we allude was the one recently published by Mr. Leacock, Government, in which he formulates a strong indictment against the Manitoba Ministers. illegal, because by the Act under which the contract was made it was stipulated that action had tractors of the Hudson Bay Railway, while her contractors unpaid, her credit gone, a condition strange to the Provinces of the Dominion, almost unknown in the history of the colonies of the Empire."

It will thus be seen that there are very strong grounds for the demand which has been made for the immediate assembling of the Legislature. It was only on condition that it should be summoned at once should an emergency arise in connection with the road that the members consented to the adjourn. ment. The latest report is, that owing to defections the Government is in a minority of one and is sure to be defeated on the assembling of the Legislature.

GLADSTONE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Already William Ewart Gladstone looms un as one of the most commanding figures in the nineteenth century. It is doubtful if there is any character in all history to be compared to him if we regard the man in the fall variety of his performances in statecraft and literature, the length of time he has stood in the blaze of public life and the extent of his attainments as a scholar. Dr. Parker. and ignominious taxes upon the weak, of the successor of Beecher, speaking of him at

protound and fruitful, so that we can in some degree understand why it is said that the little yearth and what passes upon it may form a spectacle to men and angels; a lesson of wonder, of sympathy, and, it may be, of warning, to erders of being besides and beyond our own."

The clue to the meaning of human history Mr. Gladstone finds in the attempts of the great poets of ancient times, to picture the variously figured as an idea in the eyes of empires, which have been termed prehistorio, appear to have been inspired by the design of universal dominion. The same idea is Kome, the Holy Roman Empire. It reap. pears in France with the colossal figure and mouth. Had he been employed by the course of history, Mr. Gladstone thinks, does this idea in the military form.

But Mr. Gladstone continues, while the possibilities of a political unity have receded M.P.P., a former supporter of the Norquay into the distance, there have been fragmentary manifestations, mixed and often questionable in their character, of an initiatory substitute He shows that the so-called Holt contract is for it in the collective action of the great European powers; and some real progress, favored by the new facilities of trade and to be taken before last July. But that is not communication, has been made towards a all. The petition which Mr. Leacock has great unity of human consent, by the forma addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor shows tion of a common judgment among civilized that \$256,000 worth of Provincial bonds have mankind under the name of the Law of been handed over to Mann & Holt, the con. | Nations, upon many matters that touch the liberty, morality and well-being of man. The the promised Hudson Bay Company's land | influence of the English speaking races on the grant warrants therefor have not been re- progress of universality is an idea which Mr. ceived by the Government. Mr. Leacock Gladstone does not neglect. He then argues that in both these cases the Ministers goes on to consider the attempts of have proceeded illegally-a very serious mat. Christian literature to fulfil the ter when it is considered that their action aspirations of the world for a type of involves \$1,000,000 guaranteed by Provincial unity and perfection, referring chiefly to bonds. Mr. Leacock sums up the state of Dante's "De Monarchia, which, "denying affairs by showing that the "Province is to the Church the right or capacity for prowithout resources, her cheques dishonored, perty, gave spiritual power to the Pope and temporal power to the Emperor, each in theory independent of the other, each universal, and each established once for all to fulfill a charge coextensive with the estimated doctrines of the species." This brings Mr. Gladstone to a point in his review where he could have found the most perfect and universal proof of the principle with which he started in the Catholic Church-" A lesson of wonder, of sympathy, and it may be of warning to orders of being besides and beyond our own." But he evades it. Further on, however, he tells 119 that there is one scheme, and one only, which tends and has tended for eighteen centuries to centrality and universality, which carries on its forehead the notes of an im. perial power; which is now feit at every point where human breath is drawn ; which is far indeed from having accomplished its work, and which has within it partial and sometimes formidable signs of disintegration ; but which holds the field, holds it with ever growing hope and effort, and holds it without a rival. That is the Christian scheme. Pursuing this line of thought Mr. Gladstone finds unity of design in history unheld. not destroyed, by science. "As the mind of an individual, by the use of reflection, often traces one pervading scheme of education in the experiences of his life, so probably for the race, certainly for its great central work of design, which runs unbroken from Adam to our day, there has been and is a profound unity of scheme well described by the poet Tennyson :

TORY ideas of how to govern Ireland are beautifully exemplified by the Jev Goschen and the Dade Balfour. These be the sort of men Ireland does not want, but who are forced upon her at the point of the bayonet. while men she has chosen-O'Brien, Mandeville and others-are put in prison and starved.

LORD LYONS, for many years British minister at Washington and recently superseded by Lord Lytion as ambassador at Paris, gives another instance of the progress of conversion to Catholicity which has been going on for some time among the English aristocracy. His Lordship was received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Butt, Bishop of Southwark. He has been preparing for this step for some time, and when stricken by paralysis he asked to have it no longer delayed.

In the elevation of Hugh MacMahon to the bench, certain Irish Catholic Tories may see that a man of their faith and nationality can rise to the highest dignity without becoming a crawling sycophant, a political lackey, or a toady. They may also observe that it is possible for an Irish Catholic to obtain a judgeship without betraying his country, slandering those who are true to her, or becoming the slave and applogist of Orange Toryism. ,

ROBERT BLISSERT has addressed a letter to Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of several Irish-American societies, challenging him to a debate on the Irish question. The proposal is that one hour be consumed by Mr. Chamberlain in presenting his side of the question, and that an American, prominent in his country's affairs, be awarded one-half hour to reply. Should the offer be accepted, Mr. John Swinton has been selected to reply to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Swinton was born in Scotland.

THE Liverpool Catholic Times compliments Rartington and Goschen on their courage in "going to Ireland to insult the intelligence, and wound the feelings of the people, at a jails with its political opponents. The men of Ireland feel flattered by this visit from a dull-witted, but noble Lord, who condescends to address them, though he does not think them capable of governing themselves, and a Cabinet Minister who has made it his mission to assail them with reptile venom. It appears

significant new departure of London Conservatiem states to-day that more than two hundred active political wo:kers in metropolitan constituencies, who have never previously opposed the measures of their party leaders, have orally or in wriing, assured him of their sympathy, while the majority have given in their names as members of the association. Common cause is being made with similar organizations in the provinces.

A cock and bull story, started by the Tory Morning Post, has been cabled to America and appears in the morning papers. It pretends to relate how certain Fenians had plotted to murder Hartington and Goschen, but "the plot miscarried owing to the watchfulness of the police." What wonderful fellows those police are? If the alleged Fenians really made up their minds to remove the Jew and Gentile mentioned, the funerals would have been ordered before the "watchful" police would have the first idea of what was intended. But it is no

adopted a policy of murder in Ireland. The God of justice and mercy will, in his own good time, call the murderers to account.

THE crisis in France has ended in a manner that must be highly satisfactory to all friends of the Republic. Sadi-Carnot is what is called a safe man, and his presence at the head of affairs will be a guarantee of a sound conservative policy. With the exception of a little street theatricals by cranks of the Louise Michel stripe Paris was fairly quiet during the crisis. The chambers acted with dignity and evidently learned to regard the revolutionary monster with distrust and to rely on the civil law. The events of the last few days will do charge of turbulence and fickleness made against them by the friends of reaction.

A rew months ago we recorded the gratifying fact of the presentation of white gloves him on having for once in his life done the right to Mr. Justice Holmes when he took his seat for the first time on the Bench at Drogheda. | dation. An ardent advocate of the Crimes Act, he moment when the Government is filling the had in his own person a proof of the scarcity ef crime in Ireland. Now comes County Court Judge Kisbey, who has only been on the Banch a few months, and at Drogheda he | Ireland sorrowfully says :-- "They are killhad to confess-it was kardly fair to the ing William O'Brien in jail. Later on, we Chief Secretary-that he had got white assume, when the mischief is done, he gloves three times. Here is what Judge will be sent to the infirmary, and pos-Kisbey said to the Grand Jury at Drogheda ; sibly when the three months is over from Mr. Goschen's speech in Manchester "I am happy to be able again to congratulate he will be tossed out of jail with some that he wishes the poople to imitate " the " you on the complete absence of crime from life still left in nim, but clutched tight in the a bona file effer for the bonds. The Winni. ever will, but yet in itself large, stirring, son, who was then practising in Duncas.

tion of this retorm. It is pointed out that countless mistakes, olten fatal in result, may be attributed to the writing of prescriptions in Latin which druggists and drug clerks could not read or did not understand. Good plain English is the thing. And when the drug store Latin is done away with, the Troy Times suggests that the people tackle the villianous French that disfigures restaurant and hotel bills of fare, and often serves to disguise the real nature of the dishes and befool the appetite of the eater. Let us have bills of fare in simple English, and restaurant and hotel patrons will be better for it. Hotel keepers generally are said to favor the change, a fact reflecting the good sense which sharacterizes them as a class. and the second s

AND so the Hon, Frank Smith has resigned his seat in Sir John's Cabinst. It will be remembered that he was the person who was more acceptable to the Orangemen, as an Irish Catholic minister of the Crown, than the Hon. part of the Irish plan of campaign to murder | John O'Donohoe. Without pausing to reflect anybody, something which cannot be said of on the curious fact that an Irish Catholic the Salisbury ministry, which has deliberately must have the approval of the sworn enemies of his faith before he can stretch his legs under the council table within the Tory Cabinet at Ottawa, we may briefly observe that Mr. Smith's retirement will not make the smallest difference politically or otherwise in the Tory party. Like Byron's lost mariner, he only makes a bubble and a groan while disappearing forever. Sir John's practice has sor been to select Irish representatives whom the Irish would never think of selecting. In this way he has always a stock Irishman or two on hand for use when party exigencies require, Hon. Frank was one of those, and being but a the people with calmness. Frenchmen have | lay figure in the ministry he drops out without being missed. The reason given for his retirement is said to be because his connection, J. J. Foy, was not made a judge. Mr. Foy is a nice much to redeem the French people from the young man who won distinction in the U. E. Club of blessed memory, but hardly a person to be chosen for the bench in preference to Mr. Hugh MacMahon. If Sir John has lost a collesgue and a henchman by selecting the best man for the judgeship, we must congratulate thing and therefore deserving of our commen-

> HUMANITY shudders at the spectacle of the slow murder of William O'Brien by the myrmidons of the Tory Government. United

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

It is not at all astonishing that a ministerial crisis should have arisen in Manltoba, Those who have watched the career of Mr. Norquey must have been astonished and amused with the facility with which he could change his opinions. A sort of political Vicar Manitoba no matter how public opinion

might change. He has even been known to join the popular cry against his own administration and then go on complacently with the government as if he had been sustained by a popular vote of confidence. Throughout all his twistings and turnings, however, he the greatest number, and the greatest number is number one." The only matter in Conference.

The present crisis in Manitoba is the result of Mr. Norquay's mismanagement of the railway policy of the province. It is alleged days ago, show Mr. Norquay in a' very unfavorable light. The first, written by Mr.

D. McArthur, of McArthur, Boyle & Allan, stated that that firm had made a responsible that it was not high enough. This

He imagined a meeting of Parliament at Corfu, in the Ionian Island ; the leading character, speaking in modern Greek, is an Englishman named William Ewart Gladetone. nations contributed to form the famous A few days later a congress is held at Florence. They are discussing Dante in the Italian tongue. Listen to that eloquent man ; we have seen him before. He is an English-man, and his name is William Ewart Gladstone. A few days later we are at Berlin. Who is that talking to Bismarck in his mother gutteral? He is the distinguished English statesman whom we saw at Corfu and Florence, and his name is William Ewart Gladstone. The day following we are at a grand banquet in Paris. The Queen has been toasted. Who is that gentleman speaking faultless French, in response to the sentiment ? Ab, we have seen him at Corfu, at Florence, at Berlin; his name is William Ewart Gladstone. He is now nearly seventy-eight, but in point of intellectual virility and capacity he is one of the youngest men in the political ranks of the world. "He began life as a Tory; but once you were a baby." He began in the cradle of toryism; to day he stands on the mountains of liberty

and looks at a land that is afar off. So much for the personality of the man who has made the cause of Ireof Bray, he was determined to be Premier of | land his own and the cause of the Liberal party of Great Britain, What chiefly interests us at the present moment is the contribution he has made in the North American Review to the current philosophical literature of the day. In the article "Universitas Hominum; or, the Unity of History," Gladstone takes a compreappears to have had Bulwer Lytton's idea hensive view of human history, which always before him :-- "The greatest good for must strengthen all who read it in brought before his hearers a view of the strugthe belief of an over-ruling providence. He be gins in a strain befitting one of his advanced which he appeared sincere was in the Quebec | age, and writes as a man "who must shortly quit the scene of life," but who has "an al

lowable desire to suggest what may be of use to persons who have in prospect a longer tenure." He would "promote thrift and that he played false all through the Red | obviate waste in the matter of mental effort : River Valley Railway business. The history what may help to invest thought with unity of that enterprise certainly reveals that he and method, to bring the various and separmust have been either grossly incompetent or ated movements of growing minds into relabasely treacherous. Two letters, one pub | tion with one another, and to give them their lished a few months ago and the others a few places as portions of the general scheme of life."

Here surely we have a capable teacher; one whose wisdom commands our respect, and from whom, if from any man, we may learn offer to take all the bonds of the R. R. V. Rail. the lesson of universal history. Taking his way for 100h, that is for half a cent above | stand at once on the highest theistic conceppar, an excellent figure under the circum- | tion of the destiny of man, he holds that "the stances. The offer was declined by plan of the world, material and moral, seen the Norquay Government on the ground and unseen, is adjusted and subordinated to man and the fulfillment of his destinies, girt letter was written in rebuttal of Mr. Nor. about, it is true, with speculative problems in 1838, and when 20 years of age entered the quay's statement that he never had received which none ever solved, and perhaps none office of Mr. Thomas ((now Judge) Robert-· , ,

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" Yet I doubt not through the ages One increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened. With the process of the suns."

In fulfilling this design all men have a place and a work to do, and each should perform his part to the best of his ability. ** If only such be our desire," Mr. Gladstone says, in concluding this remarkable essay, "a compartment is ready to receive our effort in the tramework made by the Eternal Workman; and all may contribute truly, though it may be infinitesimally to the accomplishment of His all-comprehending plan."

DR. AUBREY'S LECTURE.

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An intellectual treat of high order was enjoyed by those who attended Dr. Aubrev's lecture in Queen's Hall last night. The Doctor is a typical Englishman of the best class. Thoroughly in earnest, a lucid thinker, a calm, logical but withal a forcible speaker. He drove every argument home and clinched it in the style of a man who was conversant with the whole range of British politics and endowed with that spirit of fair play which has dominated the Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. Dr. Aubrey gle now going on in England for the removal of lrish disabilities so clear, so lucid and in such good taste, we only wish he could have been heard by thousands instead of hundreds. When we see Englishmen of Dr. Aubrey's ability and standing pleading for justice to Ireland before a Canadian audience, we can judge what a vast change has taken place of late years in the character of the Irish struggle. The spectacle fills us with the hope that we may live to see that struggle ended, and the long night of centuries replaced by a day full of joyful fruition when the peoples of the sister islands will be united in the bonds of mutual confidence and good will, no longer kept apart by a designing oligarchy, but cemented in resistance to every species of political and social tyranny.

JUDGE MACMAHON.

Hugh MacMahon, Q.C., recently appointed to the Ontario Bench, was born in Guelph, i mi -

with his, brother, the late Thomas B. Mac-Mahon afterwards Judge of Norfolk county. Settling in London a short time afterwards, Mr. MacMabon built up a large and luorative practice, one of his efforts to bring him fame being the successful defence of the five prisoners who were arraigned for the murder of the Donnelly family in Biddulph. In 1877 he represented the Dominion Government in the arbitration between the Federal Government and the Province of Ontario in the dispute over the Western and Northwestern boundaries; and in 1884 be was sent to England as one of the counsel for the Dominion when the boundary question was submitted to Her Majesty's Privy Council. He had a bad case then, and his able presentation of the Macdonald side could not save the men who attacked the rights of the Province from discomfiture. On two occasions Mr. MaoMahon was a Parliamentary candidate-in 1872 in London against Hon. John Carling and in Kent against Mr. Stephenson in 1878-but he gustained defeat in each case. Since 1883 br. MacMahon has practised his profession in Toronto. He is a brother of Dr. Mac-Mahon, M.P.P. for North Wentworth.

MR. MERCIER AND HIS CRITICS.

No spectacle could be more offensive to the general observer of provincial politics than the unvarying stream of envenomed villification of Mr. Mercier, which flows through the column of the French Conservative press without a day's interruption. One should think that the state of the Premier's health would alone induce these defamers to let up once in a while at least, and treat their readers to something more elevating than personal abuse. But it seems that party rancor has reached the proportions of a mental disease which prevents them from seeing how utterly distasteful their diatribes have become. Take La Minerve for instance. Not a day passes but it pours upon Mr. Mercier enough venom to blacken and ruin any public man, if the people did not know its source and object.

"Never was heard such a terrible curse, But nobody seems one penny the worse."

Our contemporary, whose genius for making mountains out of mole hills is worthy of passing notice, does not appear to observe that it is over-doing the bus ness of fault-finding enormously. The public has eyes to see and ears to hear, and the journal which distorts and misrepresents everything with the design of injuring an opponent, merely destroys its own influence by calling attention to facts which, when examined, shrink to their true proportions and leave it with the unpleasant reputation of a falsifier. Thus it is that the stream of abuse running through the columns of La Minerve has the sole effect of warning readers off, as an open sewer warns pedestrians to give the dirty current a wide berth.

Mr. Mercier has been conducting the affairs of the Province for but a short time, and it may be truly said that no public man has ever been submitted to closer or more searching criticism by avowed enemies and pretended friends. His every act has been made to appear wrong, and his whole policy has been condemned in advance. Yet, strange to say, public confidence in him has gone on increasing, and constituency after constituency has declared in his favor by sending representatives to support him in the Legislature. He thrives on villification, because the people see that he is making bonest efforts under most untoward circumstances to bring order and good government out of the choas created by his predecessors. The of the choas created by his predecessors. The olic churches. Father Hewit points dren, "Love Songs" for the youths and maid-public also perceive that the surperlative vin-dictiveness of his opponents is the result not the New Orthodoxy" is identical with that Night," for anybody, but particularly adapted of honest conviction that his policy and me. thods are wrong, but the result merely of partisan hatred for one who drove them from positions which they had disgraced with their vices, positious they had abused to their own advantage, positions in which their incapacity was demonstrated, their dishonesty glaringly Factory," by Lewis R. Dorsay, and a story exhibited, and from which they had at last to by John Talbot Smith, entitled "A Boy from exhibited, and from which they had at last to be removed like horse-leeches, whose capacity for bloodsucking was only equalled by the vacuity of their conscience. Let any one compare the conduct of public affairs in this province, since Mr. Mercier assumed the reigns of government, with what it was under the successive Grand Lamas that preceded him, and it will be found that practical statesmanship has taken the place of botching and boodling. Steadiness of purpose has replaced a shiftless and thriftless mismanagement. Abuses have been corrected, the finances have been placed upon a sound basis, clogs to honest administration have been removed, boodling has been sterdly repressed, expenses have been curtailed, useless offices abolished, public business expedited, the revenue applied to legitimate purposes, and the whole political atmosphere cleared of the clouds of apprehension of disaster which lowered so ominously over it when the | in the 73rd year of its publication. The North people issued their flat of condemnation against American Review is the oldest monthly in the the ministry that preceded Mr. Mercier's. Considering these undoubted facts, which everybody who is not a purblind partisan freely acknowledges, La Muncrve and its disgruntled a scholarly review. During the last year the confireres would display more wiedom, and circulation of the North American has steedily would do their party more service, by just and temperate criticism than by continuing their ferocious and rather grotesque onslaughts. It is an axiom with wise politicians and journalists not to point Out the errors of those to whom they are op-posed, but to let them go on making mistakes Gladstone. It is entited Universitas Homiuntil they become so entangled in their own num; or the unity of history. It is a follies that escape is impossible. We will how follies that escape is impossible. We will, however, venture to disregard it for once for the sake of public decency, with the hope that our admonition will not be without the desired effect. _

Sizyears later he entered into partnership with Ireland. The Chairman finally suo sprightly notes and comments and book re: ceeded in showing that both "the representatives of Parliament who were present were Home Rulers. The intelligence had the effect of restoring order, and Mr. Cremer resumed his address. He created a wild scene of enthusiasm by the declaration that both enthusiasm by the declaration that beth an unusually attractive one. The full-page himself and Mr. Stewart, his companion, had illustrations, of which there will be no less voted for Home Rule, and that they were pledged to do it again. He then told of wasted in foolish wars. The speaker advised, by Maude M. Clarke ; St. Senen Cove disinterestedly, that the magnificent surplus which the United States has on hand, instead ment's control of the telegraph, and then of the railroads, if any surplus should be left. Mr. Stewart, member of Parliament from South Lincolnshire, captured the audience by a spirited defense of Ireland. "I stand here his district at his last election ten Home Rulers to help him in his campaign. Loud applause was awakened by Mr. Stewart's ringing declaration that "the people of England are with the people of Ireland in their great struggle."

At the conclusion of the speaking, Thomas P. Curley arose in the audience and, after a brief and ringing speech, offered the tollowing as an additional resolution :

Resolved. That we earnestly urge that the principles of arbitration be adopted by England in the settlement of the difficulties between that country and down-trodden lreland, believing, as we do, that this method will result in a speedy correction of the shameful abuses that are being heaped upon defenseless IrisL tenants under cover of the iniquitous Coercion law.

This resolution was carried unanimously and with the consent of the English peace delegates amid the greatest enthusiasm. While we cannot see how this resolution could be made affective, it is not the less significant as showing that Englishmen cannot look to America for sympathy in their philanthrophic efforts, until Ireland is governed by principles of justice and liberty.

Every subscriber to either THE POST or TRUE WITNESS can have one of our excellent Litho. Pictures of "The Leading Home Rulers," by sending us one new subscriber to either paper and paying his own subscription in advance. Induce your triends to subscribe now.

LITERARY REVIEW. THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The Catholic World for December is predominantly a Papal Jubilee number. It opens with a poem on Leo XIII., by Mr. Maurice an amusing item of statistics. There is not F. Egan, followed by an article on the same a dull page between the covers of this theme by Father Hecker. A third, on "Leo superbly printed periodical. It is a specimen XIII. and the Philosophy of St. Thomss,' is by Rev. John Gmeiner. An amusing sketch, is signed B. Kingsley, and called 'A Fragment of a Forthcoming Work.' Bishop Keane's second article is entitled "The Roman Universities," and treats of their bearing upon the new American University. "Let all the People Sing," is a storing congregational singing in Cath-olic churches. Father Hewit points dren, "Love Sengs" for the vonthe and out that the "Radical Farit which it attempts to supersede-viz., that both spring from an "utterly false and incredible do trine of original sin, which is it-If the original sin of the Lutheran theology." discriminating study of Emerson's characristics. The fiction of the number consists of a third instalment of "John Van Alstyne's Garryowen."

LITERARY REVIEW. THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The December (Holiday) number of the English Illustrated Magazine promises to be than fourteen, comprise : Portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; Potuto Planting; Study of a Head, from a drawing by Sir Frederick the vast sums of money that England had Leighton, P.R.A. ; Herons, from a drawing Cornwall; Mrs. Yates as Medea ; Peg Wof tington as Mrs. Ford; Mrs. Abington, from the picture by Sir Joshus Reynolds; of being squandered on ironolads and seacoast | David Garrick as Abel Drugger, from the defences, should be utilized by the Govern- picture by Zoffany ; The Post Boye, from a drawing by Hugh Thomson; The Meet at an Inn, from a drawing by Hugh Tcomson; Courtyard of the Church House, Salasbury; Crane Bridge, Salisbury ; Old Lady, from painting by Rembrandt. The illustrated articles include. The Sea of Galilee, by Laurence Oliphant; Ornithology at South as a member of the British Parliament, pledged Kensington, by R. Bowdler Sharpe ; What to support Parnell and Gladstone," he said, Players Are They ? by J. Fitzgerald Molicy, and then told how the former had sent into and Coaching Days and Coaching ways, by W. Outram Tristram. In fiction, the stories by Professor Minto, and the author of "John Herring," will be continued, and there will also be the first chapter of a new oue by Mrs. Molesworth, under the title of "That Girl in The number will also be enriched Black." by poems from George Meredith and Sidney A. Alexander, and a continuation of H. D. Traill's clever monthly notes " Et Cætera."

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The completion of the Eighteenth volume of the Magazine of American History, with its December issue, is an event of interest These elegant volumes, elaborately indexed, are preserved by its subscribers in the choicest of bindings, and they constantly increase in value with age. It is the only magazine extant where back numbers are in as great demand as current ones. The contents of the holiday issue are most agreeably diversified. "Our Country Fifty Years Ago," by theeditor, presents a series of quaint pictures made at the time, and never before published in this country, together with incidents in connection with the journeyings of Lafavette in 1824 and 1825, not least among which is a graphic account of his en tertainment by the fishermen of the oldest olub in America, at the State in Schuylkill. "Stephen A. Douglas and the Free Soilers," by A. W. Clason, is an informing and readable contribution; "Aaron Burr : a Study," by Charles H. Peck, is continued from the November number, and con cluded ; " The Apotheosis of the Plutocrat" is a thoughtful discussion of the labor question, by W. M. Dickson ; "A Winter's Work of a Captain of Dragoons," by General P. St. George Cooke, of Detroit, gives the reader new light concerning the novement troops in New Mexico, in 1846; "Notes from Harvard College," by Rev. Heury C. Badger, furnishes interby esting data touching upon the physical basis and intellectual life of Harvard ; " The Treadmill in America," by Professor Oliver P. Hubbard, clears away some serious historical errors; the "Prototype of Leather-Stocking," by Henry H. Hurlbut, of Chicago, treats of one of Cooper's curious characters; and "Christmas," by Gilbert Nash, is an exquisite poem. In the Departments are numerous short contributions from eminent sources. "Baby Grace" is a sad little Christmas story in verse; and "Thanksgiving" is of typographic beauty that has no superior on this continent. The December is a strong, instructive, and delightful number. Price, \$5 a year. 743 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKLETS ARE TAKING THE PLACE OF CHRIST-MAS CARDS.

Frank E. Housh & Co, publishers of the dainty ragged edges booklets-the Soug Series,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE It is Unusually Brief-He Deals with the Surplus Question-And Discusses Tariff Matters-A Further Communica-

tion Promised.

that the annual message of the President to Congress would be a lengthy communication, but the document submitted to the Nations only with the question of the daugers arising from an increasing annual surplus of revenue and discussion of tariff matters. The President, however, concludes his Message with the significan statement that a brief history of the tracsactions of the Departmen of S'atesince last year may furnish the occasion for a future communication. The president in opening his communication to Congress says: "You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of present laws from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the +xpenses of the Go.ernment.

THE CONDITION OF OUR TREASURY

is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the peoples representatives in Congress, who alone can apply a remedy, and yet the situation still continues with sggravated incidents more than ever preaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation, because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly and await the unforescen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us." The President refers to the annual growth of the surplus and the large sums taken from private circulation causing financial stringency and making necessary the purchase of bonds to relieve the necessities of business interests. He measurably beyond the aid of Treasury inter-vention, as there are now no bonds outstanding the payment of which the Treasury has the right to insist upon; and the Government can only intervene by bidding in the open market These things can and should be done with for its bonds and paying the holders a premium to release them. The President deprecates various expedients for placing the surplus rev-enues in circulation, especially of making

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS. as stimulating a habit of reckless improvidence. nconsistent with the mission of the people and

the high and beneficial purposes of the Govern The President then goes on to say : "If nent. lisaster results from the coatinued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents foatures of wrong to the poople as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a per-fectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances a congested National Treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause. Our scheme of tax-ation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries ; there appears to be

NO JUST COMPLAINT

of this taxation by the consumers of these ar ticles, and there seems to be nothing to well able to hear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our prevent tariff laws. the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once re-vised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such e the amount of the duty measures duties. Thu the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country and the ducies now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures because they render it pos-

them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty.

So it happens that while comparatively a few

MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE.

kind made in this country, and pay, therefore

nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon

into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the

same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacture."

the realization of immense profits instead o

The President continuing the discussion of

use the imported articles,

tar ff readjustment, says :-

or a national exigency, must

order that

taining the present situation and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged in his purchases of clothing and woollen goods to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-Promises were made turn their share of

THIS INCREASED PRICE

to the tradesmen. When the number of farmer Legislature to day is unusually brief. It deals | engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country and the small pro portion they bear to our population is con eidered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the case of a large part of those who own survey benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory and above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it consti tutes a tax which with releatless grasp is fast ened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land-reasons are surgested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff aws. Our progress toward

A WISE CONCLUSION

will not be improved by dwelling apon the cries of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets; it is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

THE SIMPLE AND PLAIN DUTY

which we owe the people is to reduce taxation fears a recurrence of the late trouble, which is measurably beyond the aid of Treasury interthe business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of

safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity of remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

TARIFF CHANGES.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINIS-TER OF CUSTOMS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4 .--- The following tariff decisions have been given by the Minister of Customs during the month of November just closed :---

Automatic bell-ringers, 20 per cent.

Artificial olizarine composition, 20 per cent. Belt dressing, prepared grease, 20 per cent. Bank notes, unsigned, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Boot and shoe dressing, as blacking, 30 per cent.

Balsam twigs or leaves in a natural state, 20 per cent. Bay rum, to be rated under items Nos. 428

and 429.

Cotton and jute tapestry, 26 per cent. Cashmere domans, jackets and mufflers, hemmed, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent; and

cashmere mullers, unhemmed, 71c per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. Embossed paper, extra heavy, for cracked and

damaged walls, 35 per cent. Embossed iron hollow ware, 30 per cent. Felt boots, wholly 2f felt, or clothing, 10c per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Fly paper, 35 per cent.

Finger bars and reaper and mower bars, 15 per cent.

Fire clay, gas retorts, 20 per cent. German spirits and nitrous ether, sweet ni-

tre, \$2 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Galvanized sheet iron, No. 20 gauge, 30 per Hickory spokes, ring turned, not tennanted.

mitred threaded, face sized, cut to lengths, round tennanted or polished, free.

Linen coats, 35 per cent. Muffs and satchels combined with clasps etc.,

cents each, and 30 per cent

gent, Wm. Hespeler, G. F. Carrutiers, W. W. Watson. D. Macarthur, A. McDonald. The result was not unexpected and caused no great surprise.

5

"SECTIONALISM IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS,'

To the Editor of THE POST :

SIR,-Your article in yesterday's Post, under the above heading, will be gratefully read by very many parents and pupils. It is to be hoped that the temperate language in which it is dressed, and the gound philosophical advice it conveys to both the principals and teachers of our Catholic public schools, will be gracefully acknowledged, seriously considered, and put into immediate execution. If not, the results may be as serious as your predictions. Many intelligent and well-meaning people take upon themselves to say that there is only one effective and radical cure for the abnormal disease you have so pithily described, viz., a separate and distinct Catholic English Board. I for one do not advo-cate such a radical change, as it would partake too much of the very prejudice you are combatting in our public servantsfor what are these men-principals and teachers-but public servants? Still something must be done to abate, if not entirely eradicate the evil complained of, and the sooner

the better. I have heard of a tracher in one of our schools-I beg pardon, I should say professor, who makes it a point to play the wit, or rather, I conceive, the buffoon, with the children of our Jewish neighbors, it one of those unfortunates has the honor of becoming a pupil of his: He will not be long a member of this exquisite gentleman's class, till he receives a homily, ending with the significant peroration : "The Jews crucified our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." I have also heard of another exquisite, among these exquisites, this time a principal, who has as great a horror for a bit of green in a boy's buttonhole as a gobbler has for a red handkerchief, or a bovine for a red cloak; in fact, so abhorrent does the shamrock or bit of green ribbon become to this gentle-man's taste, about St. Patrick's eve, that he has been known to tear it from the breast of his pupils and irreverently trample it under foot in the class room with true orthodox Patrickphobia. The rage he evinces on such occasions would warm the hearts of those cauary colored gentlemen (as Dr. Aubrey calls the Orangemen), were they spectators. These are only solitary instances I have heard, from my own and other children attending the Catholic public schools, of the rude prejudices displayed in the class room by both principals and teachers. Many Englishspeaking ladies do not attend the distribution of prizes and other public scances, owing to the discourteous conduct of leaving them in the background, while others of a different nationality are most carefully seated and assiduously attended to. Enough for the present. I have said I would not advocate a division of the Board into distinct French and English boards; but I would advocate such a change therein as would give us representa-tives qualified and willing to cope with, and stille, all race prejudices in the composition of their public servants. Upfortunately, we never had such men, nor are we likely to, until the people have the selection of their own representatives on the Board. The Government and Corporation are not the bodies to entrust with such an important function as the naming and appointing of our Catholic School Commissioners. It remains in the electors' hands to change this abnormal state of things, and the sooner they see to it the better for the status of our educational system.

ANTI-PREJUDICE. Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1887.

THE CANADIAN AMATEURS OF CORN-WALL HOLD A CONCERT IN AID OF THEIR CHURCH.

(Special Correspondence.)

The Cercle St. Jean Baptiste of the parish of the Nativity of Cornwall, which was founded some two years ago by the Rev. J. J. Kelly, has already made admirable progress in dra-matic and literary pursuits. In truth, to say nothing has been neglected on the part of the young men in procuring for their promising society everything necessary for its vitality. This modest cerele was principally given birth to that the youth might meet together in their respective halls to cultivate their minds by the reading of interesting books and useful journals, with which they are being provided, as well as by declamations and public recitations of select compositions. The society also affords varicus other amusements which are in full keeping with the tastes of young men. But the special scheme of the infant society is to hold dramatical, tragical and comical entertainments, the returns of which their director, Rev J. J. Kelly, will utilize in farnishing the vestry with the will utilize in furnishing the vestry with the necessary ornaments required for Divine worship, and at the same time help to swell the funds of the new French church now under

ARBITRATION FOR IRELAND.

During a visit of the English peace arbitration delegates to Camden, N. J., recently, they held a meeting to forward the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes. Mr. Cremer, who represents one of the London districts in the House of Coming orvilization," by Feirs L. Oswald. Commons, addressed the meeting, explaining Land League of America, has an article exthe mission which had called himself and Les thitcen colleagues to America. A gratieman Victorian jubilee celebrations; showing that present raised the question of Horae Rule for both as woman and ruler, the Queen has al-

unvers for Gladstone and Farnell were given, and a soer of confusion ensued, show-ing the fail to be filled with sympathizers George W. Julian, as well as the usual Ireland. Cheers for Gladst te and Parnell were

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART

The December number of this excellent periodical opens with a frontispiece of Our Lady at Guadaloupe, with a detailed description of the present shrine in Mexico, and its past history, by the Rev. Charles Croonersbergha, S. J. Besides this, the number contains several very interesting articles on sub-jocts that cannot help but interest and edify the generality of readers. The Messenger of the Sacred Heart is published and edited by Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J., at \$2 a year, at Philadelphia, Pa.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

The December number of this magezine is at hand. It is a good number, containing many articles well worthy of a careful perusal.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

For December completes its 145th volume. country. It has the largest circulation to-day of any review in the world, excepting, possibly, the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris, which however is rather a popular magazine than increased, and extra editions have repeatedly been called for. There were no less than eight editions of the August number, and nine sditions of the November number printed and sold. The December number opens with a scholarly article, by the greatest of culture and capacity. Lawrence Barret, the tragedian, contributes an able and admirably written essay on Shakespeare, in which he shows that he is not a "Baconian." Rev. known authors. Dr. Field closes the theological control versy which has recently raged in the North American, by a "last word to Col. Ingersoll." The articles on "possible presidents" this month is devoted to President Cleveland, and is by Dorman B. Eaton. Rev. Dr. Parker, the famous English clergyman, has an article on "Dissent in England" in which he shows on "Dissent in England on "Dissent in England under how many disabilities the dissenters will suffer. The Scientific article is on "The Coming divilization," by Felix L. Oswald.

plaining why the Irish did not join in the

Victorian jubilee celebrations : showing that

for those along in years. They are very pretty, and only 25 cents each. Direct to the publish-er at Brattleboro, Vt., and they will be sent postnaid postpaid.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

for December is in all its features a Christmas number. The leading article, "Christ-Ideals number. The leading article, "Christ-Ideals in American Art," by Wm. H. Ingertoll, gives occasion for the frontispiece, "The Boy Carist Disputing with the Doctors," engraved from a picture by Frank Moss; and a sculptured "Head of Christ," by Launt Thompson, is reproduced in line engraving on the cover. The article is replete with descriptions and illustrations showing how our leading paintors and sculptors have represented the ideal Christ. A very interesting account is also given of the origin and history of this ideal, which according to early traditions, may be traced to a portrait taken in the lifetime of Jesus. Drawing upon his ample fund of persou-al recollections. Charles Gayarré tells, with a wealth of anecdote, how various means of amusement were provided for rich and poor fifty years ago, in a quarter of New Orleans that seems to have been devoted—at least in the boliday sea-son—to the Genius of Plessure. "Christmas in the Grand Army" is the story told by one of the surviving members of a society founded among our soldiers during the war. Ics meetings took place on successive Christmas days, the last being held just before the close of the s conflict. In the December number of Mr. Fawcett's story, Olivia begins to find out what sort of a husband she has acquired, and he in turn meets equal surprise in attempting to control her. Salmon fishing in the Cascapedia river is described in an illustrated article. Lords Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne, as vell as the

Princess Louise, angled in this stream; but visitors from the United States, among whom was the late President Arthur, caugh: the biggest fish. In another illustrated acticle, Z.L. White has a pleasant sketch of the discoverer of natural gas at Findlay, O., to whom the people of that place should certainly erect a morument. An interview with Wat Whitman and an ancient vision of the love story of Miles Standish will interest literary readers; there are some finished interest literary readers; there are some minsted stories, a discussion of new books by Julian Hawthorp, a paper on Home D-corations by Jenny Jane; Health Jottings for December by Dr. Hutchinson, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, Charles Henry Luders, George Edgar Montgomery, Charles Lotin Hildreth, Hamin Could and Andrew Hussey June Tho Garlind, and Andrew Hussey Allen. The Portfolio has three illustrated articles by well-

CHORAL MUSIC.

Fr. Pustet & Co., of New York and Cincinnati, printers to the Holy See and Sacred Congregation of Rites, have issued a very ser-viceable choir work. It contains short instructions in the art of singing plain chart, with an appendix containing all Vesuer paalms and the Magnificat, the responses for Vespers, the Antiphone of the B. V. Mary, and various hymus for Benediction. It is designed for the se of Catholic schools and choirs and compiled by J. Singenberger, editor and publisher of "Cmcilia." This is the third edition, revised and enlarged. We have much pleasure in recommending it.

An old bachelor was courting a widow, and ways been unfriendly to the Irish race.

Moquette according to value under tariff items Nos, 511, 512 and 513. sible for those of our people who are manu-factures to make these taxed articles and rell

Photographs, mounted or not, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Laper seed bags, illustrated, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cant. ad valorem.

Putty palette, glaziers' hacking knives and table and butchers' steels, 30 per cent. who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same Picture nails, 30 per cent. Surcingles of cotton and hemp, 35 per cent.

Stove polish, not to include stove varnish, 25 er cent. Tin tags for plug tobacco, 25 per cent.

Tinned over spoons, 30 per cent. Tracing cloth, 5 cents per square yard and 15

er cent.

Tin tobacco boxes, 25 per cent. Vegetable fibre, twisted for convenience in

transportation, free. Wool Italian skirts, 10 cents per pound and

"Relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with 25 per cent. Wood paptha, wood alcohol, \$1.90 per imespecial precautions againat imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interest; but perial gallon. Worsted fichue and window blind cord, 30

this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare per cent. Waxed or oil paper, 25 per cent.

A NEW LINE.

moderately profitable returns. It is also said," writes the President, "that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures result-SHERBROOKE, Que., Dec. 3 .- On Friday afternoon last the newly completed line of the Dominion Lime and Railway Company was ining from the present tariff in necessary, in spected by Mr. Thomas Ridout, C.E., Dominion Government Inspector of Railways. Amongst those present on the special train which took the party over the line of the Quebec Central Railway to the junction were: Mr. W. B. Ives, M.P., R. N. Hall, M.P., J. R. Wood-ward, Wm. Angus, F. P. Buck, D. E. McFce, T. J. Tuck and others. The new line of T. J. Tuck and others. The new line of road, which, as far as completed, is five miles in length, runs from Bishop's crossing, on the Quebec Central railway, to the works of the Dominion Lime company, thence to the works of the Dudswell Lime and Marble company. From this point it is intended to continue the line through to Arthabaska and there connect it with the Grand Trunk system. When en-tirely completed it will prove a most welchel tirely completed it will prove a most valuable addition to the railway facilities of this section of country. The road, which is well ballasted throughout and laid with 56 lb. steel rails, was built during the last summer by Messrs. Gordon & Loomis, contractors. under the super-vision of Mr. J. T. Morkill, C. E.

PUT TO AN END. THE CASE OF PROSECUTING THE RED RIVER BAIL-

WAY FALLS THROUGH.

WINNIPLG, Dec. 3 .- The joint committee o the city council, board of trade, and citizens who undertook to raise \$300,000 for the prosecution of the Red River Valley Railway met last night and after a long discussion passed the following resolution, which emphatically puts an end to any further operations for the present:

Resolved, That the amended contract with slight modifications would have been acceptable to this committee, but that owing to recent and unexplained developments in connection with the Government's transactions with Mr. Holt and the Hulson's Bay Railway, having so materially slaken confidence in their good faith, and also in view of the lateness of the season and the reported early calling togeth r of the provincial legislature, the com-mittee does not feel that at the present time they can recommend the furnishing of the funds required :--(Signed) R. T. Riley, J. H. Brock, day before, so that he lost nothing but his. L. M. Jones, J. H. Ashdown, Frank S. Nu- life."

course of erection in East Cornwall. Friday evening, December 2, at an early hour the citizens of the homely town of Cornwall could be seen in hundreds eagerly wending their way to the spacious Music Hall to assist at the first French concert to be given by the young amateurs. The subject to be discoursed was a beautiful drama in three acts entituled, was a beautiful drama in three acts entituled, "Vildar," which was ably rendered by the comedians, who names are as follows:--"Count Vildar," H. Rowiller; "Vildar, the Count's son," Ulric Coté; "Adolphus, son of Vildar," E. Dumais; "Bicardo," P. Beaudry; "William, the Count's old valet," S. L. Gway; "Zozo, peasant," H. Rowiller; "Brule-Moustache, Sergeant," H. Boileau; "Dandinet," E. Charbonean. Honor and praise are due to the young actors for the ability each one displayed in the rendi-

for the ability each one displayed in the rendi-tion of the parts assigned. Between the acts, Mr. S. J. O Callaghan, the highly appr-ciated singer of Cornwall, entertained the audience with a few of his choice Irish songs. Mr. O'Callaghan had received a special invitation from the Rev. director for the happy occasion. The powerful orchestra of St. Columban's. under the able leadership of S. C. Fleck, dis coursed a number of selections which were listened to with wrapt attention by the au-dience. The pleasant evening was brought to a close by a laughable Farce, "Le Descepoir de a close by a laughable Farce, " Iorissc or the Follies of a Day."

The comicality of this part elicited continual outbursts of laughter from the joyous specta

ors. The numerous audience dispersed to their homes, hoping the Amateurs would soon again call them to spend another pleasant time. AMATEUR.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- As winter advances and the weather becomes more and more inclement and trying the earliest evideoces of ill-health must be immediately checked, and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsy, influenza, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be re-lieved by rubbing this cooling Oiatment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, simple yet effective, is admrably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

A reporter, in describing the murder of a man named Jorkins, said :--- "The murderer was evi-dent y in quest of money, but luckily Mr. Jor-kins had deposited all his funds in the bank the

and the second second

ment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employé, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation, nor can the worker in manufac tures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wayes, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of

nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms he needs for the use of himself and family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged in a purchase which embraces his own labor to return in the pay-ment of the increase of price which the tariff

permits the hard earned compensation of

MANY DAYS OF TOIL.

The farmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the fariff imposes upon every agricultural An old bactelor was courting a widow, and ture nothing, but who pay the increased price both sought the sid of art to give their fading which the fariff imposes upon every sgricultural hair a darker shade. "That's going to be an implement, upon all he wears and upon all he affectionate couple." said a wag. "How so?" uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks asked a friend. "Why, don't you ses they are dyeing for each other already," was the reply. produces from the soil, is invited to aid in main-

always ensure

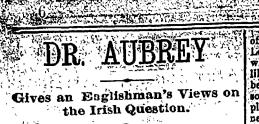
HIGHER WAGES MAY BE PAID to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. According to the latest cen-sus, 3,337,112 persons are employed in manufacturing and mining, and of these 2,623,089 are employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefitted by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their emplayment and maintain their wages by resisting a change, and yet with slight reflection they

will not overlook the fact that they are con-sumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their fam-ilies to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their wolfare and confectuate the measure of their welfare and comfort, but

THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION

demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or to justify either the loss of employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjust-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



6

Lecture in Queen's Hall-A Splendid Exposition of Gladstone's Policy.

As foreshadowed, a large, influential and enthusiastic audience greeted Dr. Aubrey on his appearance in the Queen's Hall on Tuesand appearance in the queen strain on 1985. Day evening last. On the stage were seated a number of invited guests, while Mr. H. J. Cloran, president, occupied the chair. Among these noticed were ex Mayor Beau grand, Messre. Denis Barry, Garroll Ryan,

Dr. Aubrey upon coming forward to address the audience was received with loud and long continued applause, and succeeded in holding his audience spellhound during the whole period of his lecture, which lasted for upwards of an hour and a half. The high and very wide reputation enjoyed by Dr. Aubrey, as a clear and scholarly orator, was fully sustained last night. Nor could anybody present at the lecture have gone away disappointed. The language employed by the speaker might serve as a model for all who have occasion to address public assemblies in English, and the lecture itself abounded in useful information and contained very much food for reflection. Dr. Aubrey is in appearance a typical Englishman, about middle age, with a pleasing voice and manner and a most remarkable command of exceptionally pure language. His delivery is measur-ed and slow, his diction remarkably pure, his manner easy and graceful and his critical narration of facts spiced with a good flavoring of genuine, and in most instances, original humor. He told the audience that after the recent presentation here of the Irish cause by those so qualified to eat of it as Meesrs. Davitt, McCarthy and O'Brien, he devote himself principally to the English view of the question. However, he gave a number of most interesting illustrations of the condition of the Irish people, averring that the decrease of Ireland's population, the poverty of her people, the wretchedness of the hovels inhabited by the poorer classes, and other features of the situation to which he referred at some length, were to him subjects for considerable humiliation. And yet he said the Tory papers and Tory politicians were continually complaining of the dissatisfied condition of man should enjoy of obtaining a national the Irish people. It would be most remark- education at the national universities. He the Irizh people. It would be most remark-able if they were not dissatisfied. He showed that prior to the Lieform Act of 1884, scarcely a tithe of the Irish people enjoyed the franchise, but that Mr. Gladstone said he would be no party to giving an extended franchise to the English people, which would not be also shared by the people of Ireland. amus in ireland was very interesting. Some was a clearer and more truthful term. Then of them he classed as palaces, others as mud cabins, many of only one room each, and of such a character that he was not afraid to say that Canadians would not use them for the progressive as orabs. housing their cattle or even their pigs. He said that the Tories continued to make (Gries of "shame."). The population of Ire. the same old objections to Home Rule that land had decreased in recent years from S, 000,000 to a little over 5,000,000 and 3,500.000 Irish people had been evicted. This was to him a subject for profound bugbear of the disintegration of the Empire. humiliation. The United States contain. Then there was the question of the rights of ed twice as many Irishmen as Ireland, and there was a goodly few also soattered provocation had been great, especially coming as it often did from the young Tory cubs of the House. (Laughter and applause.) Amongst the major peices of injustice that the Irish people had had to eudure, he placed the adoption of the Act of Union. The Irish people had never agreed to the passage of this Act. It was imposed upon them, and in order to force it, as was now made apparent without any possibility of contradiction, by official papers and records, the English Government had resorted to deceit, fraud, chicanery and bribery. More than that, the money which had been employed to bribe recreant Irish representatives, in some case five, ten, and even twenty thousand pounds, had been wrung out of the Irish themselves, the capital being added to the Irish national debt. He showed that with the exception of about eleven years, Ireland had nover been free freen coercion of some kind, since the Union. He ridiculed and condemned the present coercive measures of the Salisbury Government, showing that the thirty thousand soldiers in Ireland and the sixteen thousand armed constables, who were soldiers in all but name, were only no-In reality they incited to violation of the law. He pointed out that under the existing coer-cion laws, a meeting such as the present one could not be held in Ireland at all. For using language such as he used to-night he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien-(loud applause)-was now in jail, suffering as a common criminal, thief or burglar, for doing just what he (the lecturer) was doing at that moment. Mr. Davitt had spent one fifth of his life in jail. English gentlemen, like Mr. Blunt (loud applause), had been imprisoned. He enly hoped the Salisbury Government would go on imprisoning Englishmen, and English members of Parliament in particular. It would materially hasten the day for which they were all anxiously waiting. He would like nothing better himself than to visit Ireland and test his right to free speech in defiance of Government coercion, (Applaase.) He referred to the ridiculous position in which the Government thrust itself by its war upon women and children in Ireland. and ridiculed, too, the absurd nonsense that was talked about agrarian outrages, showing by statistics that there had been a large der crease in the number of such offences in re-cent years, and particularly since 1850. He abowed that Dublin Castle was largely responsible for the misgovernment of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant was changed with every change of government. He was seldom the ral head of the Irish Executive, and less often was so satisfactory a selection made as that of Earl Spencer. (Applanse.) The Ohief Secretary of Ireland, if he was a strong

officials of the Caatle, who controlled the Lord: Lieulenant. He spoke of the whole Irish question as a terrible Sphiuxlike (enigms, but was firmly of the belief that the modern Edipus who was to solve the riddle was Gladstone. (Loud applause.) That wonderful statesman had never lost his wonted vigor, and never gave up the hope of finally attaining his cherished desire of giving Home Rule to Ireland. The lecturer traced at some length the various efforts of the Grand Old Man in that direction, dwelling particularly upon his Land and Home Rule bills of 1886. The Home Rule proposal of Mr. Gladstone was so vast, so. startling to many of the English people that they were scarcely prepared for it. Then the Torics so sestematically misrepresented Mr. Gladstone and his

policy on the land question, that they irightened the British laborer. They had the audacity to say that Mr. Gladstone's scheme grand, Messre. Denis Barry, Garron Ryan, and officers of the different branches of the National Lesgue. The hall was crowded, and shortly after eight o'clock the president, Mr. Cloran, introduced the lecturer in eloquent terms. in eloquent terms. in the buying out of Irish landlords. As a matter of fact the printed copies of the Land Bill showed that £250,000,000 only was proposed for this object, and that, not to be collected from the taxpayer,

but to be a government three per cent stock, that anybody who desired could purchase or subscribe to, selling out again whenever they wished it. Then they had opposed to them the recreascy of Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain and other former liberals. Probably no man had more roundly abused the Tories in his day than John Bright, and nobody in return had received more of their abuse. Now he was unconsciously doing their dirty work, and they in return palavered him. A speech made by Mr. Bright in Birmingham, just before the elections, had cost him (Dr. Aubrey), over 500 Liberal votes in his election in the Hackney division of London. Firm, life long, liberal friends of his own, who had hitherto expressed the belief that he could be of service in Parliament, alleged that they could not vote for a follower of Mr. Gladetone; elections which had occurred this year, that the people were not with the Government, and that Lord Salisbury had not the confi-dence of the country. They made a pretence of desiring to settle the Irish question. but in spite of themselves the truth had been let out on several occasions, and it was now known that their policy was one of coercion. He hated Toryism. (Immense enthusiasm.) He hated Toryism, but he pitied the Tories. He knew there were Tories in Canada also. He had suffered in his liberty on account of Toryism, and so had his father and his grand-father before him. Because of Toryism, as he could not subscribe to all the doctrines of the book of common prayer, he had been debarred from the right which every Englishhad consequently been compelled to go to Scotland for his education. Some of the Tories now called themselves Conservatives. Well a Conservative was nothing after all but an elongated Tory. (Laughter.) Infacthe preferred the word Tory. In the first place it was a saying of two syllables, which was some-He said that the Tories continued to make had been answered by the Liberals over and over again, and still they kept grinding the same old tunes. There was first of all the the Protestant minority. In eloquent terms he showed that there was no fear of the up and down throughout Canada. In speak-ing of the English Liberal view of the Home with. Parnell himself was a Protestant, Rule question, he did not wish to imply for a single moment that there was any difference of Ireland there was no question of a between it and the Irish view of the same man's religion in selecting parliamontary subject. (Cheers.) The English Liberals or municipal representatives. In Belfast, on the contrary, a Roman Catholic was never by any chance elected to office, and nobody but Protestants were employed. Where conflicts Journal, he invited the reporters of that paper, who were present, to note and report carefully his words. Never had he said that the guidelous friends, that he could incided by Roman Catholics. (Haar, hear) Rule question, he did not wish to imply for a | and so was Butt. In the Catholic parts There had been certain things said and done on behalf of Irelaud by people who were not her judicious friends, that he could not as an Englishman and as a lover of jus-tice and fair play, justify. There had been many things said in the Elouse of Commons by Irish members, that might have been better unsaid, but then he admitted that the stremously opposed to Home Rule. He was believed that in the proper place and in the proper time he could give a good ac-count of the protestantism that was in But he hoped that his religion him. would never overshadow his Christianity. (Loud applause.) He ridiculed severely the Tory outory against the employment of American gold in Irish agitation. So long as the money sent from America was employed in paying rents, and thus found its way into the landlord's pockets, there was no objection raised, but so soon as it began to be used for purposes of legitimate agilation, it was condemned as traitorous. (Laughter.) He said the landlords had now missed their opportunity. They had aided in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's land purchase measure, and the English Liberals would take good care that they should never have the same chance again. The lecturer also spoke of the immense reductions in rentals already made by the land court, showing conclusively that the tenants must have been it would become an established fact. He referred to the patience of the frish people, and the confidence they reposed in the determination of the English to do them justice. At the conclusion of the brilliant lecture a vote of thanks was given the lecturer on metion of ex-Mayor Beaugrand, seconded by Denis Barry, and carried by the whole audience rising and cheering with great enthusiasm. Dr. Aubroy immediately afterwards started by train for Boston, where he lectures to-night.

THE UNIONIST MEETING. The Course of Irish Politics.

Mr. Dillon Speaks at Plymouth-O'Brien Heard From-Imprisoned for Selling "United Ireland."

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.-Mr. Goschen spoke after Lord Hartington at the Unionist demonstration last night, and was received with prolonged cheering. He arraigned the Lib-erals and Nationalists, whom, he said, were deceiving the Irish people, and said that those who denounced the League for spreading the doctrine of repudiation of contract are the truest friends of Ireland. The Irish Times (Conservative) claims that the Unionist meeting last night was an assemblage of intellect, oourage and popular feeling to protest, not as a minority, but substantially as an equal por-tion of the Irish people against the policy of the Home Rule party. The Freeman's Jourand says the arroundings proved that Lord am not aware of such weakness and certainly Hartington and Mr. Goschen were avowed enemies of Ireland. Detectives guarded the two Englishmen as if they were a couple of being in my left lung, which does not trubbe Czars. The meeting was attended by only those who had tickets, and no claim could be the belief that the state of my health renders made that it was the free expression of pub- the application of brute force dargerous, the lie opinion. The Dablin Express (Conservative) says there never was such a meeting before in Dublin. It asserts that its supporters included peers, ecclesiastics, civil dig-niteries and representatives of the railway, shipping, banking and professional interest

The Unionist banquet in Leinster hall this evening was a brilliant affair. The leading merchants and professional men ond a num-ber of Catholic Unionists were present. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were given an ovation. The toast to the Queen was received with enthusiasm, everybody rising and joining in the singing of the national anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Mr. Kenny, an eminent Catholic barrister, in proposing a tosst to the Unionist cause, denounced Home Rule as an insidious misnomer, simply meaning the disestablishment of the Empire and the utter ruin of Ireland. Agitation, he said, had already destroyed Irish trade and ruined Irish credit, but there were more hopeful symptoms that the people were beginning to find out the real tendencies of the agitators' works. Mr. Goschen, who responded, said that the time for anybody being neutral to-ward the Separatists had passed. No truce should be allowed with the party of sedition. These demonstrations, showing that the most important part of Ireland was against Home Rule, would help to convince England and the world that the sgitators' claim of representing Irish sentiment was largely delusive. Mr. Goschen thanked the landlords for

having rejected a bribe as gross as was ever offered to a great interest by a statesman, who ought to have known better. They had acted nobly, he said, under a strong temptation. The Government approvisted their patriotism. Then they were "the only section of the loyalist party in Ireland.' It was cant on the part of the learned professors who advised the Gladstonian party to throw discredit upon the views, intelligence, learning and literature of this city. It was cant on the part of the educated and wealthy classes of England to say when their brethren in Ireland expressed the opinion that their wealth and education could real authority were to hear nothing and to know nothing. (Cheers and laughter.) "Our opponents," said Mr. Goschen, "consider are men who main no structure blank batton out of the second structure of minds that are blank better receptacles for their doctrines. That is not our view. We prefer men acquainted with history and its audiences who cars more for argument man is a folly is to another a delight. The than for declamation, who care more to

deepest regret to many of us that we believe that a vast portion of the people of this coun try never have an opportunity of seeing any papers except those advocating disloyalty and separation." The proceedings ended with three obsers for the Queen.

DILLON AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. Dillon, speaking at Plymouth to-night, sharply criticized the Unionist meeting in Dublin. He said that that "highly moral statesman," Mr. Gosohen, who wanted to teach the people honesty, had promised the impoverished poor low unions in the Weet of Ireland further assistance from the Exchequer, if they would maintain the union. But they would not consent to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. They 900,000 who called themselves the English garrison in Ireland.

WHAT A SMUGGLED LETTER CONTAINED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.-Mr. O'Brien, in a letter smuggled from Tullamore jail to a friend in Dublin, says : "The substance of Mr. Balfour's statement that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicate condition of the lungs as an excuse for not being forced to wear convict clothes is a cruel falsehood. I me at present. If Mr. Balfour is acting on course he has pursued could not be recommended on the score of humanity. For six days after commital I was subjected to constant threats of force and put on bread and water dist. When this proved fruitless, I was led to believe that the point would not be insisted on. Thereupon my clothes were stolen. Since securing new clothes I have been unable to change them night or day for fear of their being stolen. No official intimation has yet been given to relieve me of this continued strain. This letter is the only

mearns of vindicating myself against Mr. Balfour's foul and dishonoring imputations. Henceforth I shall not speak concerning my

IMPRISONED.

A news vendor at Killarney has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for selling copies of United Ireland containing reports meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

HAPPINESS.

The foundation of all nappiness it health. Δ man with an imperfect digestion may be a millionaire, may be the husband of an angel and the father of half a dozen cherubs, and yet be miserable if he be troubled with dyspepsia, or any of the disorders arising from imperfect digestion or a sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the safest and surest remedy for these morbid conditions. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless.

Intellectual tastes, as they are called, are curiously wayward. It is rarely that a son follows in his father's track ; still rarer is it to find two brothers pursuing the same studies and seeking distinction in the same way. Happy the youth who in early life acquires a love of books, for next to the love of nature, there is no taste so satisfying and so are men who gain so strong a taste for the acquisition of books that they fail to read them. But, indeed, a long essay might be written on eccentricities of taste. Every one, man is a folly is to another a delight. The taste in which our neighbor glories is, proba-bly, in your eyes distasteful.

EDUCATION.

Thoughts Addressed to Parents and Teachers on the Education of Youth-Consequences which have Resulted from Insticution to the Connection Between the Mind and Body-The Best Mindy not Froduced by Early Mental Culture.

Br W. McK.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS :

SIB, -Teachers of youth in general appear to would rather starve. The Government sought to crush four millions in order to support the 900,000 who called themselves the English ent of the body-some mysterious entity, whose operations do not require any corpored assistance. They endeavor to accelerate, to the delicate machine, while, most unfortunate

deficate machine, while, most units units that ly, they are totally ignorant or regard-lass of its dependency on the body. They know that its action and power may both be increased for a while by the application of a beaution the string house the string house be increased for a while by the application of a certain force; and when the action becomes deranger, and the power destroyed, they know not what is the difficulty nor how it can be remedied. Fortunately they do not a sempt to remedy it thems lves, but call in the physician, who, if he affords any relief at all, does it by operating on a material organ. If medical men intertained the same views as many technic intertained the same views as many teachers, they would, in attempting to restore a deranged mind, entirely overlook the agency of the body, and instead of using means calculated to effect a change of action in the brain, would rely solely

a change of action in the brain, would rely solely upon arguments and appeals to the understanding. For if the mind bmay be cultivated independently of the body, why may not its disorders be removed without reference to the body? "*Instructors of youth, and authors of books for children would do well to acquaint them-selves with human anatomy and physiology be-fore they undertake to cultivate and discipline the mind. The neglect of these sciences on their part is a most lamentable avil. If they their part is a most lamontable will. If they had been understood, I am confident that in-numerable books for children, which have been high y recommended and esteemed very useful, Henceforth I shall not speak concerning my would never have been published; books which, health. I do not take any nourishing food. In the face of intolerable calumnies I leave it to honorable men to judge the chivalry of B.lfour's false and heartless insinuations." generations than the fact that those whose business it is, in this enlightened age, to culti-vate the human mind, were ignorant of the organ by which the mind acts, and of course were inattentive to the condition of that organ. It will appear strange hereafter that many, through the medium of books, ventured to dic-tate the manner in which the mind should be discip ined and tasked, and when it became disordered, acknowledged its dependence on an organization of which they are ignorant, and

organization of which they are ignorant, and expected to have it restored by those who, in all attempts to remedy it, act upon the bodily organization. Should teachers of youth venture thus, like Phaetoo, to guide the chariot of the sun, while ignorant of the power they endeavor to superintend, and of the means of controlling its irregular action?

its irregular action? As reference bas just been made to books for children, it seems a fitting opportunity to en-large a little upon this topic. They are, then, *cxccsivcly abundant.* Some are announced as purposely prepared "for calldren from three to four years old." Many are for the week-day infant school; some for the nursery; some to teach children history and geography; and others to instruct them in geometry, theology and netaphysics. "The Child's," "The Girl's," "The Boy's" books have been multiplied on al-most all subjects, until they have become nuis-auces. Where is the peof that they have ever benefited a single child? Do theyouth now, of the age of fifteen, who have used such books most of their lives, who committed to memory in-numerable truths, and were taught to reason at the age of three or four, possessmore active and independent minds than their parents possessed at the same age? Does their ments! power now show the good effect of their early and cz-traordinary culture? Do not the numerous slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths who now show the good effect of their early and ex-traordinary culture? Do not the numerous slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths who are seen in our schools and colleges, and in boarding schools for girls, exhibit the bad effects of this system? I ask, again, where is any evidence that books put into the hands of children before the age of seven or eight are of any lasting benefit, either to the body or the mind? Till a child attains this age his education should be chieffy, if not entirely, physical and moral. Let him ramble shout and thus streamton him formed and the shout and thus a streamton and the seven of the seven of the seven of the stream of the seven of the sev A HINT TO HOUSEKEETERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Oat., says: "I could not keep house without Hugyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore threat, and a cut foot, and can highly recom-threat. And a cut foot, and can highly recom-Laughter. should be very much in the open air. Laughter. shouling and innocent mirth, shouli never be checked, but rather encouraged. They are the grand safety valves for the superabundant exuberances of the young spirit; yet some parents have the incal-culable folly to close these outlets of joy, and interdict as much as possible every exuession interdict as much as possible every expression of vivacity in their children. The young crea-tures are prohibited from laughing and talking in their presence, obliged to sit stock-still like so many waxep images, and compelled to smother the glorious, and alas! too brief impulses of childbood in the stagnation of silonce. silence. I have shown that such books may do silence. I have shown that such books may do an immense injury. But apart from the injury which such books produce, by too early exciting the minds and feelings of children, many of them are very objectionable, on account of the nonsense and falsehoods which they contain. Some that I haveseen, designed for children from three to four haveseen, designed for children from three to four years of age, contain such trash as the follow-ing :--- "Englishmen love roast beef and plum pudding. The Dutchman loves ham and pomper-nicle," &c., &c. Surely children of any age are better without such knowledge than with it. Other "Books," "Leasons," "Manuals," and "Tales for Infants" and for "Infant Schools," contain much that is ques-tionable as to its truth, much that infants had better not know, and much that to primitive Christianity, thinking that they can draw from fint armory weapons against the Catholic Church. We are sometimes inclined to wonder whether they have heard of the Coptic Church, or know anything about it. Let them consider what the fact of the exist ence of that church means, and what an argu-ment it is for the antiquity of Catholic doctrine and practices. In that establishment we have a church founded by St. Mark, which, not-withstanding, that it has erred in certain essential points of doctrine, still retains most of the forms and beliefs of the primitive Christians. astronomy," See Lessons for Infant Schools, 1881; Infant School Manual, 1880, and a vast number of other books for infants with which our bookstores abound. The method for teaching little children varies The method for teaching little children varies held to Seven Sacriments; it demands chies ion as an indispensible prerequisite to receiving Holy Communion; the laity receive Commu-nion only in one kind; the Coptic word for altar means "place of sacrifice." Here, says the Correspondence, we have living witnesses, if our separated brethren pay no heed to departed ones. A LUCKY COAL MINER IN PUE-BOL, COL. Mr. Albert Evans, of Rockvale, was at the Victoria. He purchased one-tenth of ticket No. G1,503 in the September drawing of The Louisi-are State Lottery for one dollar. He was found to have drawn one-tenth of the fifty thousand dollar prize for a dollar invested. Heiss young man who has followed coal mining for a living, but he intends to invest this meney in a farm and establish himself for life.—Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, Sept.22. in different schools ; but that is everywhere con Chieflain, Sept.22. The second secon the child, by a sys em of rewards and of praise. Now of all these methods, if there is any pre-

ference, it should be sizen to the first; for that, is the least objectionable which has the least tendency to develop the mind, and awaken the passions prematurely. They must all, however, be wrong; if they call into action an organ which is but partially form d; for they do not conform to the requirements of the laws of nature, and wait for orga: s to be developed be-fore they are tasked. fore they are tasked. Montreal, Nov. 24,1887

DEC_7, 1887

(To be continued.)

FATE.

BY BRET HARTE. The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare ! The spray of the tempest is white in air; The winds are out with the waves at play, And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

The trail is narrow, the wood is dim, The parther clings to the arching limb ; And the line's whelps are abrowd at play, And I shall not join in the chaze to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea, And the hunters came from the chase in glee: And the town that was builded upon a rock Was swallowed up in the earthqueke shock.

An Elegant Chrisimas Present.



ing that there were thosenate upon the sands of remnants of ribbona among the of America which be of America which they would be willing to dispose of in bulk for a small fraction of their out to any one

stock of Silk and Satin Ribbon R of the largest of these houses, who imported goods may be depended upon as superior to except in the very best stores of America. Y except in the very best stores of America. Ict may are prior in the very best stores of America. Ict may are prior in the very best stores of America. Ict may are prior in the latter of the stores and the stores and the latter of the stores and the store and the stores and the stores and

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev, Father Labelle Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 30, for the Benefit of the Diocean Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednesday of every month.

The Seventh Monthly Drawing will take place on? WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1887,

At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00 FIRST SÉRIES :

PRIZES VALUE - - - \$50,000.00 Principal Lot-1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

NIL DISPERANDUM.

"Never despair," is a good motto for all. If afflicted with any lingering disease, re-member "while there is life there is hope." Nover despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures diseases of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicinos fail.

"I'm looking for a flaw in your friend." "Looking for a floor in him! I hope you. don't take him for a flat."

IN A DREADFUL CONDITION.

says : "My cough was dreadful ; I could not sleep at nights on account of it; but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Baleam I had rest our task will be greatly lightened. In conman, was the virtual ruler of the country, and was quickly oured. All druggists sell clusion I would ask the generous assistance present but it was and if he was not a strong man, it was the this invaluable cough remedy.

O'Brien deserved five years' peral servitude. The story was an invention of the Freeman's Journal reporters. (Laughter and hisses.) He continued : "We have other matters to occupy our minds than paying atten tion to sensational paragraphs in the national press, which are devised to preoccupy us, or to the incidents of their ridiculous campaign against the executors of the law. Such provocation will not turn us aside from the duty of promoting the prosperity of that Ireland, whose fortunes and fate are as clear to us as those of any other part of the Kingdom. Referring to the charge that the Gov ernment had broken its pledges concerning the granting of local government to Ireland, he said : "You who live hore and who know what passes at national and municipal gatherings will be able to furnish an answer. I consider that a pledge given to a same man will not hold when the man has become a lunatic. I should be too glad to see established in Ireland a real rival to the political influence of the central league in Dublin, but it is impossible while municipal privileges are utilized for purposes of revolution and partisan home rule. Bias alone is at the bottom of the municipal local government in Ireland. So long as that continues, the Imperial party cannot assist in creating a vantage ground for operations against the loy-alistinhabitants, but when coercion is no longer put upon local opinion we shall be ready to return our pledges." In conclusion he entreated the audience to remember that though they had to bear the blunt, the forces behind them were stronger than those in front, and that if they stood firm they would be certain

to come out victorious. Lord Hartington, rising after midnight to reply to a toast to the president of the union, said that the Freeman's Journal, in criticizing him, said he showed no emotion upon his re-ception. He did not know what the Free-man's Journal expected. He could only say that if he possessed the gratitude of the greatest of Irish orators it would not suffice to express the warmth of the gratitude he felt for press the warmth of the gravitude he rolt for the welcome accorded him. In his treatment of the local government question he used much the same arguments as had Mr. Goschen. He said that great as was the temptation to rely upon force and exceptional law solely for the maintenauce of the union, the sooner the Unionists found themselves in a position to deal on terms of perfect equality with the people of Ireland, as compared with those of England, the easier would their task become and the more firmly would they secure the maintenance of the union. But to do this they were powerless without the co-operation of the loyal party in Ireland." We look to you to show England that there is a party in Ireland which is as deeply attached to our institutions and laws as are Eoglishmen themselves. We further look to you to prove that Hattle E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., you are equally willing to trust to your fellow countrymen and extend to them equal liber ties and laws. With your steady assistance

THE OWNER CAME TO THE DOOR. [From the Omaha World]

New Spirit-Who are you? Trumpet-toned Angel-I am Fortune. "Fortune, ch? On earth I heard that For-tune knocked once at every man's door. I never saw you, and I died as poor as a church-

'I knocked once at your door, but you were

- not at home." "Where was it."
- "At the salon around the corner." "Well, why didn't you go there and knock ?" "I went there."
- "I did not se you." "No, but the saloon keeper did."

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE, and prevent its return, Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a does. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE COPTIC CHURCH.

Some Protestants are very fond of appealing to primitive Christianity, thinking that they

The Indo-European Correspondence points out some instances of this, which it may be s well to reproduce here. The Coptic Church has always held to Seven Sacriments; it demands confes-sion as an indispensible prerequisite to receiving Holy Communion; the laity receive Commu

present but it won't do to tell Authony Com-

LIST OF PRIZES.		
Real Estate worth	.85.000	\$ 5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2.900	2,000
10 Building Lots in Montreel.	. SGO	3,000
15 Bed-room or Drawing-roon		5,000
Suites to choice	1 000	0.000
		3,000
20 do do do .		2,000
100 Gold Watches	. 50	5,000
1000 Silver Watches		20,000
1000 do do	. 10	10,000
2147 Prizes	Value.	850.008
TICKETS	\$1.00	
HOKEIS	31.00	
SECOND SERIE	5.	
Prizes Value		0.000.00
Principal Lot-1 Real Estate v		
_		1000100
LIST OF PRIZES :		
1 Real Estate worth	\$1,000	\$1,000
2 Real Estates worth		1,000
4 Threshing Machines worth	250	1.00
50 Gold Chains worth		
1000 Toilat Sets worth	5	5,000
		0,000
1057 Prizes	Talma .	G10 000
		\$10,000
TICKETS 25	CENT	rs.
S. E. LEFEBYRE Seo	rotumz	
19 St. Ja	mes Str	vet,
	MONT	REAL.



COURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowainoss, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills aro equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEAD ADD Ache they would he almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but forth-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sletched MADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD Is the bane does many lives that here is where we east. Our pills cure it while others do not. Terrer's Little Liver are very small and they are strictly vegetable and the does of they are strictly vegetable and the set who proc, but by their gentle action o not gripe or proce, but by their gentle action o not gripe or proce, but by their gentle action o not gripe or procedent. In vials as 25 cents in the part of the strictly who by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

د بالمرابع الي به معاورة الله وسعاد المحقورة أن المعالي . المحرب المائية الفاقع ما بالمحر الما المائية من المحالي الماري .

THEREPTILE SLANDER.

"Why, this is my friend," I said, " of whom I • Wuy, m fond and proud : am fond and proud : This is my irread, who e good name, you say, rests under a cloud.

"Well," and I stood up straight, and I looked Whatever you asy of my friend, I know that it is a lie!"

Back he shrank, like a whipped cur, green eyes

good, and strong. Are always reaching out greedy hands and try,

ing to drag them down, Who by interrity, touth, and right, have won fair Honor's crown.

He who was talked of thus knew not even my

name: I had never spoke to him, nor touched his hand, but I loved him all the same. name ;

For I knew of the good dands he had done, the For 1 knew of one good decas he had done, the the good words he had said; Knew him a brave, true, noble man, tender-hearted, wise of head.

No need to meet God's great hearts to understand what they are : That soul c uid n , more fall from its place

than could heaven's highest star.

Brave benefiter of mankind ! my friend, nay, my brother was he : And I'd fight for him against all the world, as be fights for humanity.

-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A GOOD IRISHMAN.

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.-[From North and South.]

Amongst the orstors and patriots of the Union period the name of William Cauning-ham Plunket will always hold a high and honorable place. Now, nearly a century af-ter, all true Irishmen recognize how his grandson and namesake, the present Arch-bishop of Dublin, nobly suztains the reputation on which his house was founded.

At the annual meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Dubi.n, held last week, Archbishop Plucket spake of the 100.000 Irish Churchmen of his diocese as being men-" as loyal and as law abiding as any others who are to be found in any other parts of Ireland-100,000 Iriah Churchmen, who do not desire to be looked upon as English settlers or as a foreign garrison, who are Irish to the heart's core, who love their country and desire to abide in their country, and to exercise their influence to promote, as far as in them lies, the peacee and prosperity of the land, and to live in brotherly love among all classes and creeds of their fellow countrymen in this our native land."

The applsuse which greeted these wise and patriotic words will echo outside the Synof House in Dublin, and reverberate throughout Ireland in all those far-off corpers of the earth wherever our countrymen have made their homes.

It is the position that Archbishop Plunket holds that makes the expression of these liberal and patrictic sentiments of so Huch value. He has a tained, it may be said, to the highest place to which he can be raised by his co-religionists, and there can be no doubt as to his zeal for his Church and his attachment to the British connection. To combine these with that loys! love for Ireland that claims her, first and only, as a mother and a home, and to preach peace and brotherly love to "all clasees and creeds" of his fellowconntrymen, is to proclaim a faith and a gospel truly befitting the high character of a Christian Bishop, and to hold up an example which every man, he he a priest or layman, will do well to follow. Coming, too, at a time like the present, when the country is torn by political dissension-we might say, convulsed with passion and the struggles of contending elements-Lord Plunket's words would seem to have been in a measure inspired by that spirit that said to the waves-Peace, he still."

THE ORISIS IN FRANCE.

Great Excitement in Paris-Troops Charge on the Mob.

PARIS, December 1. - President Grevy changed his mind and did not resign to-day. He anyounced his decision to the ministers this forenoon and said he would not have any communication to make to the chamber today, believing that public opinion was now But I laughed at his anger and scorred his in his favor, and that he could now form a But I laughed at his anger and scorred his in his favor, and that he could now form a threats; they had not a feather's weight. Deputies met Premier Rouvier announced the Deputies met Premier Rouvier announced the Oh, he who talks of another, he sure he's the President's change of mind and followed it Oh, ne who shall be and and the second and second the ministry was greeted with continued applause by members of the Left. M. Ricard. president of the Left groups, moved that the aitting be suspended. The members of the Right and the Extreme Left murmured at this proposal and M. Canoed Arno exclaimed that dissolution would be preferable. The adjournment was the result of a conference between the four Bepublican groups, who unanimously agreed to adopt an order of the day, declaring that the Chamber, awaiting the communication promised from the President, would adjourn until 6 oclock. When the session was resumed the order was submitted and met with applause from both the Left and Centre. It was carried by a vote of 531 sgainst 3. M. Rouvier then returned to Latt and Centre. It was carried by a vote of school active of the polace to communicate to M. Grevy the the palace to communicate to M. Grevy the result of the vote. It is reported that when he is formed M. Grevy that the sitting was he informed M. Grevy that the sitting was suspended the President replied that the ministers having resigned could not be charged with any communication to the Chamber. A number of members of the Chamber are in favor of impeaching M. Grevy if his resignation is not to hand when the session is re-

> sumed. The excitement in the city is intense. A mob gathered in front of the palace of the Eivace and cried for the President to resign. Troops guarded the entrance to the palace. The crowds became so demonstrative that cavalry were obliged to charge them. When the session began in the afternoon there was a big crowd in front of the Parliament building which made hostile and friendly demonstrations. Paul de Koulede, of the Patriotic League, addressed a section of the crowd outside the chamber, and gave the crowd "Vive Grevy" and "Vive Boulanger." The people rejoined with cries of "A bas Grevy" and "Vive Is Republique." The Garde Re-publicaine assisted the police to clear the whole space between the Palais Bourbon and

the quays. A council was held at the Elysee palace after the second sitting of the Chamber. M. Ronvier having explained the bearing of the vote, M. Grevy tarned to each minister and asked his opinion. All told him that his immediate resignation appeared peremptory. M. Grevy replied that it was the Chamber that had brought about the existing situation and that the Chamber must hear the responsibility before the judgnents of history. A discussion ensued on the terms of the ministerial declara-tion to be made in Parliament. M. Grevy begged M. Rouvier not to pronounce the word "resignation" from the tribune. The use of the word, he said, would be unconstitational, because the Congress ought to be summoned immediately on the President's resignation, which was only to be announced to-morrow. He authorized M. Rouvier, however, to informally acquaint the individual deputies that his resolution was taken, and that in the presence of the votes in the Senate

and Chamber, it was irrevocable. The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was resumed at 6 30 M. Rouvier ascended the tribune and announced that he had com-municated to M. Grevy the vote of the Chamber on the order of the day. This communication, said M. Rouvier, caused the President to modify his resolution. He had never intended to enter upon a conflict with Parliament, and would, therefore, send a message to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate errow informing them of his decision. M. Rouvier added that the President declines to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which therefore retained its functions. M. Rouvier's statement was greeted with cheers, and at its conclusion the Chamber adjourned until 2 pm. to-morrow, as did also the Senate. No doubt is now entertained that the president will resign. The Congress meets on Saturday. The plenary meeting of Republicans will be held at Versailles on Saturday morning.



for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that Frecommend it as superior to any prescription Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ABCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

gestion. Without injurious medication.

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

reported to me that the little ones are fairly SULLIVAN'S APPLICATION OPPOSED. treated by the teachers and trustees without DUBLIN, Dec 1.-Lord Mayor Sullivan has applied for an adjournmant until Monday of is second trial for printing reports of a meeting of the suppressed branches of the League in the Nation. The Crown opposes an adjournment. THE IRISH DELEGATES. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-Sir Thomas Grattan Esmondo and Mr Arthur O Connor, M.P., are

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louistona Nat'l Bank. the guests of the Irish citizens of Memphis, Team. They will next visit Washington and PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. then make a tour of the Dominion, speaking in CABL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. all the chi-f Canadian cities. Sir Thomas fixes upon St. Patrick's Day, 1869, for the opening of the first home rule Parliament. GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

When you drop down in Boston you don't want to epeak of smoking a ciger ; the proper thing there is "cremating a weed."





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

Diace Monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (Jane and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the sams are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with jao-similes of our signatures attached, in sits advertisements." 1. Jeancar

We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all rizes draw in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may

in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1887.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100.000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars

each. Haives \$10; Quarters \$5;

3,136 Prizes amounting to......\$1,055,000

For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Euvolope bearing

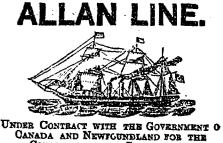
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e presented a our counters.

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CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

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

rccora.			
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Com	nanders
Acadian	931	Capt. 1	McGrath.
Assyrian		- n X	V. S. Main
Austrian		" J	ohn Bentley.
Buenos Ayr	can 4,005	"]	ames Scott,
Canadian		u j	ohn Kerr.
Carthaginia	n4.214	- n _	A. Machicol.
Caspian		- H	lex. McDongall.
Circassian.		Lt. R.	Barret, R.N.R.
Corean		Capt. (O. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3,613	– н [°] (J. E. LeGallais,
Hibernian .	2,997	" 3	John Brown.
Lucerne			Nunan.
Manitoban.			Dunlop,
Monte Vid	ean3,500	Buildin	ng.
Nestorian .		"	John France.
Newfoundla	ind 919	- 4 (J. J. Mylins,
Newfoundle Norwegian	3,523	- 14]	R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotu	an3.305	- e 1	R. H. Hughes.
Parisian	5,359	Lt. W.	H. Smith RNR.
Peruvian		Capt. J	J.G. Stephenson
Phœnician.		- H]	D. McKillon.
Polynesian		- 44 -]	Hugh Wylie,
Pomerania	0		W. Dalziel.
Prussian			James Ambury."
Rosarian		Buildi	og.
Sardinian	4,376	Capt.	J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian.	3,647	- aī - 1	W. Richardson,
Scandinavi	an 3.068		John Park.
Siberian]	R. P. Moore.
Waldensia	12,256	_ H _]	D. J. James.
The Steame	TS OF the Liver	pool Mai	Lino sailing from ortland on THURS- IRDAYS, calling at and land Mails and d Scotland, are in- x:
DAYS. and 1	rom Hallfax	11000 170 00 88771	RDAVE calling as
Lough Foyle	o to receive or	beard a	and land Mails and
Passongers 1	o and from Ir	eland ar	d Sootland, are in-
Sardinian	dopherene1 110		
Parisian	****************	********	Saturday, Dec. 3 Eaturday, Dec. 17 e srrival of the
At TWO	o'clock p.m.,	or on the	estrival of the
Interc	olonial Railwa	y train fi	com the West.
From Port	land to Liverpo	ol, via H	alifax :
Bardinlan			Thursday, Dec. 1
Parisian		n the com	Thursday, Dec. 1 Thursday, Dec. 15 Ival of the Grand the West.
Tri	lak Railway ti	ain from	the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax :- Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommoda tion). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Porland:-Cabin, \$57,50, \$72,50 and \$82,50 (according to accommode-\$57.50. \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accontion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, \$25.60. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Stramers of the Ralifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.
FROM BALIFAX. Nova Scotlan
AssyrianMonday, Dec. 19 PeruvianMonday, Jan. 2
NOVA SCOLINT
Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's :
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$6.00.
Replice sun
GLASGOW LINE.
During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will
be despatched regularly from Glasuow for Muster, (als

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Frize. Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows : FROM BOSTON.

		Carthagmian
1	KEWESTERE That the payment of all Prizes is	Scandinavian
	GUARANTERD BI FOUR NATIONAL BANKS	Reference and
	of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are	THE STORMALS OF THE GIRBROW, DOUGDRUCTLA BUILD MILLING
		delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:-
	any imitations or anonymous schemes.	Fundaciping for Ginegow:-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in



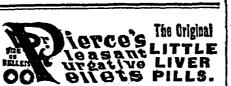
BEWARE OF INITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PLERCE'S PELLETS, OR

bigottry or insult of religion. May this continue to be the rule everywhere. Say ere cially to young females who have come out of the public schools that the Bishop does not believe that

should ever hear such an accusation made in any public assembly in Canada or elsewhere he is prepared to stand up and indignantly repel it and offer the testimony of his seven years experience of Canadian life and his fulness of the belief that the imputation is unwarranted and untrue.

FARMERS OF ENGLAND WANT PRO-TECTION.

AFRAID OF OUR BREVES AND WHEAT, LONDON, Dec. 2.-The generally satisfactory outcome of recent shipments of Northwest ranche cattle is giving rise to much discussion about the future supplies of the British mar kets. Mayor Craigie, secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, declares that in view of the immensely increasing home needs of the United States, Canada must become the main source of supplies of meat imported into Great Britain, and that the Northwest is destined to play an important part in these imports. British butch against this ranche beef, owing to its high color, but authorities on the subject predict that this will doubtless subside in the same way as did that against Australian mutton many years ago, particularly as the flavor is admitted to be excellent. The Fair Trade sgitation is rapidly advancing in the farm districts, and farmers advancing in the farm districts, and farmers' clubs on all sides are taking 'up a proposal to tax imported oorn, meaning thereby all bread stuffs. Some of the proposals would exempt the colonies from the operation of these duties, or they would put a lesser duty on colonial grain. The Fair Trade leaders in Parliament, who are nearly all supporters of the Salisbury Government, declare their inten-tion of raising the question at an early date in the next session of Parliament. Several of them favor an Imperial zollverein, and will make this a part of their protectionist platmake this a part of their protections plat-form. It is generally believed, however, that the Government is unwilling to take any de-cided action on the subject, particularly as the



LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they op-erate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermeti-cally sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1 -- Edward Harrington, M.P., was arrested to-day at Trales for publishing in his newspoper reports of the proceedings of suppressed branches of the league throughout Kerry. He was taken before the magistrate and gave bail for trial. His case will be heard on Monday next. After his release he returned to his house and addressed the crowd that had gathered there from a window. He defied the Government, saying that the authorities could only sentence him to six months' imprisonment, and that he would continue to publish reports of the league meetings until forcibly stopped.

Mr. Haslett, Congervative, has been elected Mayor of Builast, Mr. John O'Brien Mayor Cork, and Mr. Devereaux, Nationalist, Mayor of Wexford. The following named gentlemen have been nominated for sheriffs : At Drogheda, Messrs. O'Brien and Gill, M.P.; at Limerick, Mossre, O'Brien and Dillon, M.P. ; at Waterford, Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Mandeville.

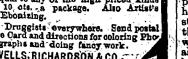
Notwithstanding the stringent police sur-veillance United Ireland and other papers, which print reports of suppressed branches of the National League, are freely circulated. The Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, D.D. Roman Catholic Archbishop of the diocese of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, is dying at Armagh,

The most charming talkers are those who estrict themselves to the monosyllables 'Yes" and "No" with the rising inflection.



For gilding Fanoy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliors, and for all kinds of ornamental work. "Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10 ofter a package. Also Artist's Black for Ebonizing

Black for Ebonizing. Black for Ebonizing. Bold by Druggists everywhere. Send postal for Sample Card and directions for coloring Pho-tographs and doing fancy work. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.



DE ROULEDE ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

When M. de Roulede left the Chamber he proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, followed by a large crowd of people, whom he harangued, calling for cheers for M. Grevy. The only responses to his appeals were cries of "A has Ferry," and "Demission, demission." M. de Roulede and the crowd moved toward the Senate, when the crowd was dispersed by the police. M. de Roulede, however, refused to go, and he was arrested and taken to the nearest police station. He was released an hour later. There was a good deal of rough skirmishing during the evening. Several persons sustained contusions and twenty were arrested, the crowds in the meantime denouncing the police.

FEELING IN THE SENATE.

PARIS, Dec. 1.-Midnight.-The boulevards are calm. The Municipal Court is sit-

ting with closed doors. When the members of the Cabinet visited the Elysee in the morning, M. Grevy said :-"If the Chamber and Senate really wish me to resign, they must acquaint me with their wish by some clear and unmistakable demonstration. The events of the past few days convince ma that in the interests of the Republic I am bound not to resign. I have received from various parliamentary quarters communications asking me to remain in office, and until the wish of the Deputies and Senate is unmistakably clear that my resignation is desired, 1 shall remain in office. 1 bolieve that very soon 1 shall be able to form a Cabi-net." M. Rouvier appeared to be greatly irritated and remonstrated with M. Grevy for sending him to the Chamber without the promised message.

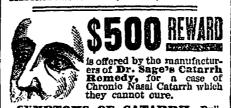
BISHOP CLEARY SPEAKS.

BISHOF OHEANS ST. Bishop Cleary will leave for Rome in a few weeks. He has appointed Mgr. Farrelly, of inisiatratur. In reply to his Belleville, administrator. In reply to his priests, the Bishop speaks of the late difficulties with the Kingston school brard. He points out that many of his priests, nuns and most ardent Catholic members and school teachardent Catholic members and school teach-ers received their education in the public schools, and alds: "In view of statements cir-culated, I deem it right to ask you to inform your congregation that the withdrawal of all Catholic pupils from the public schools of Kingston, in accordance with my pastoral in-struction, in nowise affects the relations of the schurch with the mublic schools of the struction, in nowise affects the relations of the church with the public schools of the diocese, because episcopal action in the city has been determined by causes wholly exceptional and exclusively per-taining to the actual administration of the public schools in the city. I confidently hope and expect that the gentlemen who con-stitute the board of trustees for the direction of phonic schools in the city. I conndently hope and expect that the gentlemen who con-stitute the board of trustees for the direction of the public schools in your respective districts will never afford the same grounds of complaint as the public school board of Kingston has un-happily supplied. I have never heard of similar conduct in any of the missions. You have always

a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.



may truthfully be said that there action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their senative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufacturel at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARREH.-Dull, heavy beadache, obstruction of the nesal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and actid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are im-paired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and gen-eral debility. Only a few of the above-named symptome are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting hel? of the above symptoms, re-sult in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is ... common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, sociating, and healing properties, Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cuses of Catarrin " cold in the head." Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. "Untold Agony from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSKER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffored untold a gony from chronic nasal catarrh. My fami" physician gave me up as incurable, and smi' must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sun-set, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sard's Catarrh liemedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "House J. Rusming, Esq., 2903 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from entarth for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last-light months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarth Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarth now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

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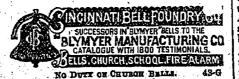
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Use DR. JAMES' three preparations of EAST INDIA Uses DR. JAMES' three preparations of EAST INDIA ILENT; they will prevent the Catarrh entering the Brouchial tales or lungs, thereby warding off **Con-umplifum**, and keep the disease located until positively curel. Put yourcelf fully under the indu-ones of tacse remedies, and as sure as the sum phines upon you a complete cure will be made of that loath-some disease.

upon you a complete cure will be made of that load some disease. $N l_i - This remt^{ed}y speaks for itself. A single bottle$ will satisfy the most skeptical, and with break up a freshcold in twenty-four hours.Ask your druggist for DR. JAMES' CANNAMS INDICA,at d if they fail you, send to us direct. \$2.50 perbuilt, or three bottles for \$6.50. Fills and Olintment,S1.25 each. Address**CKADBOCK & (0.**,1032 Race bt., Philadelphia, Pa. 18-2







to 58 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses, feet. Writ: BERWEIN'S SAFATT REAL HOLDER CO. Hely Mich 143-G \$5 ~~ ' ----· · · ·

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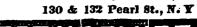
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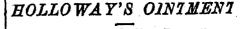


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an every kind of Ostin Disease, has been known to fail Both Pills and Ointment are at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Cxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at , 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 38s. each, and by all medi nine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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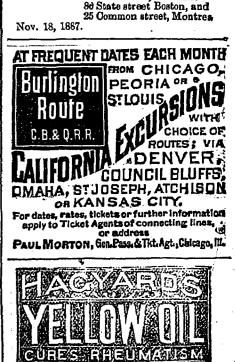
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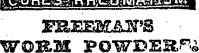
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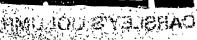




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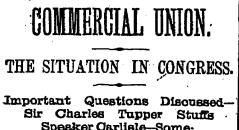


THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE The property of the second of the The second states



scription in advance.

12.5



Speaker Oarlisle-Something About the Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, D. O., Nov. 30.-I propose in this letter to explain the existing condi-tion of political affairs on this side and to let them draw their own copclusions. The facts shall be presented without blas, my ob-ject being to enable Canadians to understand how their case is being handled in Washington, and to make up their minds as to whether the interests of the Dominion are

being subordinated to those of Great Britain. In the first place, and to have an intelligible understanding of the situation, the reader must take a glance at Congress. The Lower House consists of 325 members, of whem 168 are Democrats, 153 Republicans and 4 Inde-pendents, and how these Independents will vote is not known. It will thus be seen that the Democratic majority is very small. The 153 Republican members are out and out protectionists-" protection to American interests " is the corner stone on which svery Republican platform, state and national, rests. They will resist any attempt to lower the presont tariff.

House must pass a bill to make it valid,; as under the constitution all measures affecting revenue must originate in the House. The Senate stands' 38 Republicans, 37

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Democrats; and the senior senator from Virginia, H. H. Riddleberger, who was clouted as a Republican, and then broke with his associates and now votes at he happens to, feel. Riddleberger hates England and everything English, and was the means of defeat-ing the proposed Dominion extradition treaty. It takes a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, and while the Democratio Senators can be counted on as voting solidly tor any treaty originating with or ap-proved by Secretary of State Bayard, the action of the Republicans' cannot be so well foretold. The Senate is an extremely partisan body, and there are Republicans in it like Frys and Hale, of Maine, and the other New England men, who would like to keep the question open for political purposes. They do not believe that acrious consequences will follow, and they think a little friction

Union that, knowing these facts-and of packing prices. course he must know them-it would be part of his duty to show to the parties in interest that Commercial Union should not be considered as part of a tariff measure, but would be of mutual benefit to both countries. What are the facts? Not one single Canadian or American paper has pub-lished before this, that last week Sir Charles Tupper called on Speaker Carlisle and had a conversation with him lasting over an hour. I have it on the best authority-my informant_cannot be questioned-that Sir Charles Tupper impressed upon the Speaker that the sentiment in Canada in regard to commercial union was not widespread; in fact, that it was more or less manufactured and taken up as a political ory by the Oppo-sition in and out of Parliament. Mr. Carlisle, on his part, frankly admitted that he had not studied the subject very deeply and he thought that the malority of public men had given it still lass consideration than he had, and if commercial union was to be brought before them through any congres. Grain and Flour. Some car lots of Manitoba flour have been sold at \$4.30 to \$4.35, and on the whole the flour market can safely be set down as firm, although there is beyond question a vast amount of wheat in the North-West awaiting purchase and shipment. The Chicago wheat peas slow and oats firm. The Chicago wheat and taken up as a political cry by the Oppo-sition in and out of Parliament. Mr. brought before them through any congres. sional action it would be virgin ground. It can be readily understood that Sir Charles Tupper's words made considerable of an im-pression on the Speaker, and that the latter must naturally now believe that Canada must naturally now believe that Canada does not want commercial union. Sir Charles could not have taken a better way to defeat that project nor worked more effectually if it had been his avowed idea to kill off that scheme. He did impress upon Mr. Carlisle that reciprocity would be desirable and might help to settle existing differences, and Mr. Carlisle on his side, so I am told, replied that in the absence of a mora general revision of the tariff he would be glad to accept reciprocity with Canada. A Democratic Senator, who has talked with the President, says that Mr. Cleveland is

heartily in accord with any measure that will promote treer intercourse between the United States and its Canadian neighbors. "I asked the President," continued the Senator, "how far we should go in the matter, but Mr. Cleveland would not commit himself.

The great fight, as I have already wired the *Herald*, seems to hinge on the "touch and trade" privilege, which the American American vessels. What Mr. Bayard wants abundance.

to secure, and he does not seem inclined

: recede from his position, is not only to

obtain for his Gloucester fishermen the right

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

treaty in any way deals with revenue the helped to depres the feeling, and it was House must pass a bill to make it valid, as under the constitution all measures affecting While some of the stock was of exceedingly. good quality the general trup was not above medium and much of a very inferior description. There was no demand for sheep; out of the small quantity sout in only a few of the very, best found purchasers, the remainder were not wanted. The demand for lamba was a fairly good one, but the market was overstocked, partioularly in this line, and there was no anxiety to purchase. The hog market was strong on a basis of \$4.50 to \$4.75; all offerings were sold, trade was brisk, and more were wanted. There were only a few calves and milch cows, which sold at very moderate figures, and were in but little request."

Beans, -

will follow, and they think a little friation party for country is the rub. It can be seen that the good ship Commercial Union has not a perfectly smooth sea befors her. One would think, however, that if Sir Charles Tupper was desirous of accomplishing a settlement on the basis of Commercial Union that the good ship Commercial Union has not best. The pork now coming fin is heavi-r and of far better quality than that earlier in the season, and the lean, lank specimen is generally passed, by and when sold is for packing and at Dacking prices.

Fish.

The local markets seem to be well supplied with "fish in their season." At St. Johns and Halifax, the reputed fish marts of the world, the following prices are given :--Codfish, per qtl. large dry, \$3.05 to \$3.75; medium, \$3.50 qtl. large dry, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3 the following prices are given:--Codish, per qtl, large dry, \$3.65 to \$3.75; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.60; pollock, \$2; haddock, \$1 to \$1.25; herring, bay, per brl, split, \$2.75 to \$3; do. half-brl., \$1.50; herring, Shelburne, No. J, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50; do. Labrador, \$6. Smoked herring: Grand Manan, scl'd, per box, 122; tucktails, lærg:hwise, 82 to 12c. At Gloucester-Newfoandland herring, \$4 per brl; Nova Scotia, large split, \$5; me-dium, \$35 to 33; Labrador, \$5; trout, \$143 per brl.; pickled codish, \$5; haddock, \$4. Our quotations are for the local demand. Grain and Flour.

Grain and Flour.

Hay and Straw.

Quite large quantities of hay are being brought in, mostly in bulk, for "home con-sumption." Choice Timothy is wanted at \$11, but the dark-colored, weed-infected article finds a slow sale at \$7 to \$8. Pressed hay brings \$12 for the best. Straw is sought for, and a bright article sells quickly at \$7 for a hundred hundles, but nothing but the best is wanted. The hay, as a rule, offered seems to be of good quality, io fact it don't pay to cart in low grades. The feed trade is good.

Game.

The ruinously low prices at which partridge sold during the month of September stems to have materially checked shipments. The lots that came to hand during the month of October. however, keing in much better order than pre-vions shipments, have met with a fairly ready sale and at improved figures, values hav-ing gradually advanced until to-d y good stock sells quick at our quotations. Veni-on is being received in liberal quantities, and does not meet and trade" privilege, which the American with as ready sales as heretofore, although some Government claims should be accorded to all fine carcases are shown. Hare are to be seen in

Cheese.

mission, 220 farm dairy at 10c@103c.

consigned.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 5 .- The sales of cheese

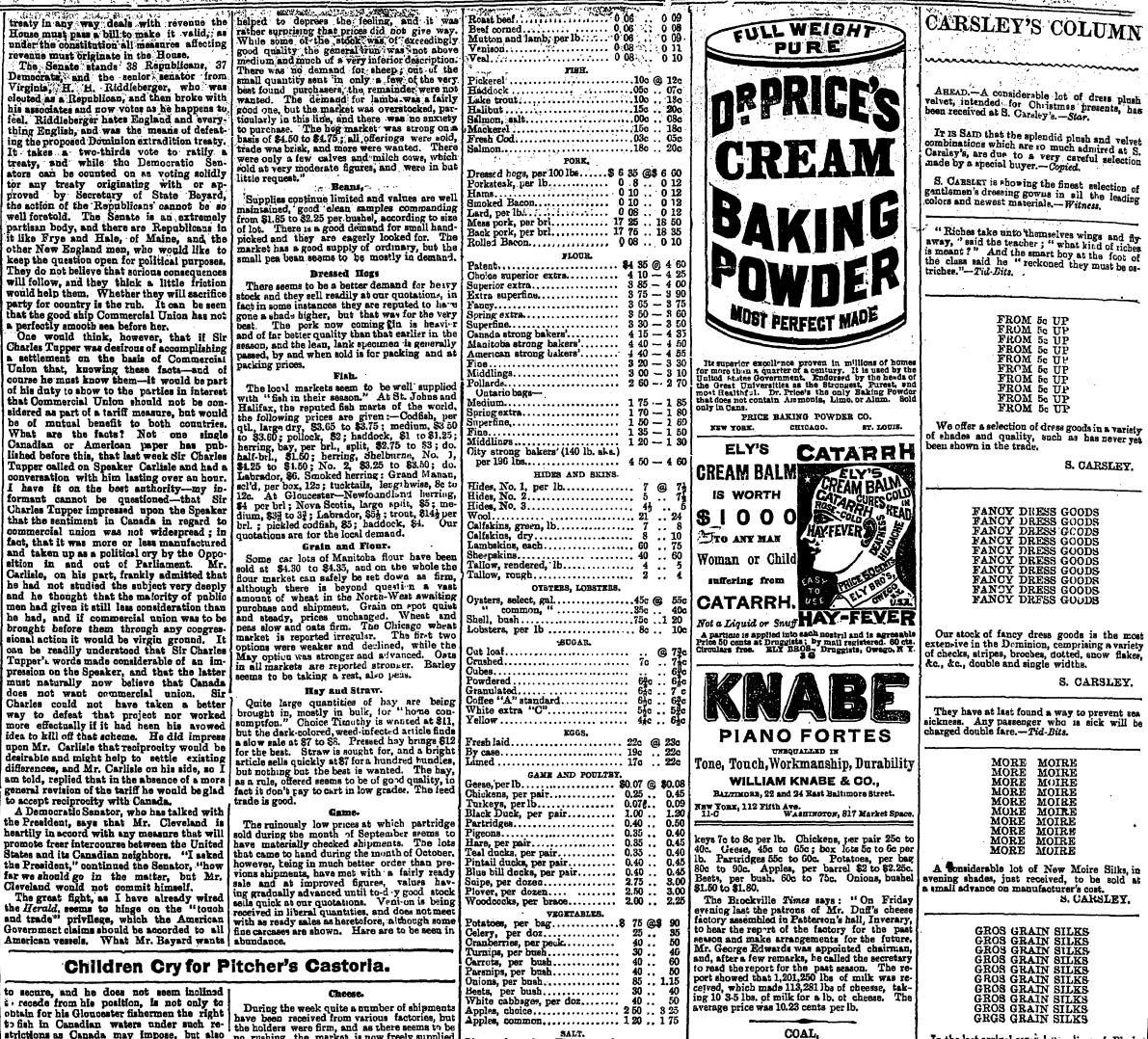
Butter.

QUOTATIONS.

BUTTER.

During the week quite a number of shipments

FISH. FLOUR. Spring extra..... 1 70 - 1 80 Superfine..... 1 50 - 1 69 per 196 lbs..... 4 50 - 4 60 HIDES AND SKINS. Hides, No. 1, per lb..... 7 Indees 100. 21 24 Wool. 21 24 Calfskins, green, lb. 7 8 Calfskins, dry. 8 10 Lambskins, each 60 75 Collection 60 75 Sherpskins 40 60 Tallow, rendered, lb 4 5 Tallow, rough 2 4 OYSTEES, LOBSTEES. Lobsters, per lb 8c .. 10c SUGAR. Cut loaf..... @ 73 EGGS. Fresh laid 22c @ 23c GAME AND POULTBY. Partridges. 0.40 ... Pigeons. 0.35 ... Pigeons. 0.30 0.70 Hare, per pair. 0.35 0.45 Tesl dacks, per pair. 0.35 0.40 Pintail ducks, per pair. 0.40 0.45 Blue bill ducks, per pair. 0.40 0.45 Saipe, per dozea 2.75 3.00 Plover, per dozen 2.50 3.00 Woodcocks, per brace 2.00 2.25 VEGETABLES.



Дво, 7, 1887

And the second second

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

MOIRE

MOIRE

ernment leader"-that is if there The The "government leader"-that is if there ing such supplies as they may want. can be said to be a government leader in this Let this be conceded, and the American fishcountry-or at any rate the man who occu-pies that position-is John G. Oarlisle, Speaker of the last House, and who will be re-elected next Monday when Congress re-assemble. Mr. Carlisle, like tee majority of the party, believes that the present tariff duties are a frightful tax on the people; that they are imposed on the masses for the benefit of a few favored manufacturers and monopolists, and are quite unnecessary. Apart from this how-ever, which, in a measure, is theory, there is a practical reality that is too patent to need further demonstration. It is the urplus. Every year the United States colsects through its custom houses some \$100,-4000,000 over and above all ordinary expanditures of government. This vast sum goes into the Treasury and remains there, the currency is contracted to that extent, and trade and commerce is perpetually nervous over a "tight money " scare, Both parties realize that the surplus must not be allowed to grow. The Democrats made their cam-paign, and elected President Cleveland, on the issue of reducing the surplus by reducing taxation; the Republicans have proposed various other schemes,

A member of the House is Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, who is now enter-ing on his twenty-fourth year in Congress and has been thrice elected as speaker He comes from a State that is overwhelmingly Republican, and, as a matter of course, protectionist all through. Nominally Randall Republican, and, as a matter of course, protectioniat all through. Nominally Randall is a Democrat and on all party measures ex-coupt the tariff his vote is cast with the Democrats. He is elected by Republican votes--the Republicans never oppose him--because he always votes to retain the taxiff. No one has ever impugned his mo-tives, but straight ont Democrats do not love , wim. In the last Congress, Mr. Randall had a f wllowing of 26. When a motion was made f sllowing of 26. When a motion was made to 'ge into committee of the whole to consider re venue measures, the Randall Democrate vo ted with the Republicans against the cans a 1d defeat any tariff measure which the Carlisle, Democrate may try to pass. The Admist ation is pledged to a reduction of the tariff.

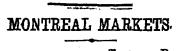
Now, it may be asked, what has all this go-to do with Canada? It has a very important bearing. Commercial Union per se, even if it did not involve the settlement of the fisheries contention, would be acceptable to the Carlisle Democrats as being one of the steps toward the breaking down of the tariff. Reciprocity with the Dominien would be equally as well received. Commercial union could be a woll received. Confine rotation of a second and the store of the daties of the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was fair. Built would cause a seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was fair. Built would cause a stand those not of a start and those not and t carried into effect by a very brief amendment It'is claimed, however, by all Parliamenta: It is claimed, howaver, by all Parliamenta: rians un l'constitutional Tawyers that if the Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

to fish in Canadian waters under such re-strictions as Canada may impose, but also the posing of any fish caught and of purchas-ing such supplies as they may want. Let this be conceded, and the American fish-ermen would be better off than the Canadian, as the former would be able to obtain necess their competitors, and in addition they would have all the advantage of the home markets. have all the advantage of the home markets. able consideration has been offored in return. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper are firmly opposed to making this concession, and now we have reached a stage in the negotiations where diplomacy will cut a figure. Which side will induce the other to recede, or from whom the offer of compromise will come, no one knows, not even the plenipotentiaries themselves. The events of the next few days will throw some light on the com plication. Montreal Herald.

HORSFORD'S ACID PAUSPHATE

IN NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

There is little that can be said which is new on this subject. The demand is steady but al-most entirely for home consumption. Some ordinary lots since the "freeze up" have found DR. GEO. MCKNIGHT, Hannibal, N.Y., says ; "I have used it in cases of nervous exhaustion, with quite satisfactory results."



TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

soon after arrival as possible, and this seems to be the fault with much fresh made in the Townships, the cows are fed too much sawdust and too little meal. ST. ALBANS, Dec. 6.—The sales of butter to-day were light, about 300 tubs in all. Prices ranged from 19c to 22c. It was a choice article mand or price; poultry being offered in such abundance and at such low figures, has materithat brought last figure. No cheese. ally injured the sales of beef, although good pork, of which there seems to be but little, finds vo ted with the Republicans against the mo tion and all tariff legislation was killed. Thi s wintar the Randall men are said to num-ber: 30, but the strength cannot be accurately dets, mined unless a test wote has been taken. It is plain, however, that the Randall Demo-crats, van form a coalition with the Republi-ber and deform a coalition with the Republi-ber and deform a coalition with the Republi-there is a good call for fresh eggs, most offered the is the scales at 250 thinks he is something of a porkine. The venison is small, but plenty of it: being limed. There is any quantity of sick looking butter being offered, but the call seems to be for only choice, of which there is ample at our quotations.

Live Stock Trade.

At Point St. Charles yesterday the cattle business was fairly active and the receipts large and the stock offered above the average. No great shipments have been made since close of navigation. One steamer from Boston took away 160 sheep and another 119 head of cattle, the prices paid averaged about 34. There was no great demand for live hors, although there were quite a number in the nors, staticity inter-were quite a number in the pens. There seemed to be no call for sheep. The call for lambs was fairly good and the stock öffered was fair. But few milk cows are offered and those not of a

son, but it looks like hoping against hope. A despatch from Boston yesterday says:-"The condition of the cheese market has not changed materially within a week. The demand has been confined to small lots for immediate use and prices have ruled steady. Best New York

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The shipments of California fruits to the Eas by rail in October were over twenty-four million pounds-twice as much as in October, 1886.

September and October factory obesited 12 to to 124c, and Vermont 114 to 12 cents. Northern choice, 12 to 124c; Ohio choice, 114 to 12c; lower grades, 9 to 11c; jobbing prices 4c higher. So it will be seen that the market here is freely up to that of Boston. A cable yesterday says that England would need 8,000,000 bushels of wheat between now and the lat of January outside of the amoun afloat. LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 5 .- The sales of cheese

here to-day were, 970 boxes at 9c. 1,540 boxes at 10c, 99 boxes at 101c, 90 boxes at 101c, 315 boxes at 105c, 400 boxes at 11c, 440 boxes com-An exchange says: for preserving cheese from mold, cover the cheese with a piece of outron or linen cloth saturated with strong vinegar. It will preserve the cheese as fresh as when first cut, and no flies or insects will touch it. The taste of the cheese is in no way affected by the on the Utica market to-day were 64 boxes at 91c, 975 boxes at 10c, 600 boxes at 101c, 670 vinegar.

Vinegar. At London, Ontario, the market is reported slow. Wheat sold at \$1.33 per cental, oats at 93c to \$1 per cwt, other grains ruled at our quotations. The meat supply, in beef and mutton, large. Pork, as we predicted, did not come forward, and prices had an upward tendency. Farmers will not bring in their pork at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. In fact, they do not intend to kill at this price. Hogs are scarce through this part of the country, and farmers intend to pack down and cure unless there is a mend in prices. Butter fell to 20c There has been a tremendous shipment coal for several weeks to Buffalo, whenc anthracite is sent West by water. The close ordinary lots since the "freeze up" have found sale at ordinary prices, but the demand is most-ly for the beat. Much of the creamery now being received cannot be classed as the best, as it shows wintry detects or lacking body in absence of grain feed, the only merit being its freshness, and holders have been anxious to ing of navigation on the lakes ends this drain on the coal regions, and will give the rail roads more cars to send East. Then the cos will begin to pour towards tidewater from the Schuylkill and Wyoming regions, and with absence of grain feed, the only merit being its freshness, and holders have been anxious to keep it moving, knowing that as soon as the fresh flavor was gone it would have to drop down in competition with ordinary held goods, and have been inclined to urge their receipts as soon after arrival as possible, and this seems to give to the soon after arrival as possible. less demand and an increased supply ther must be a fall in price. The yards in thi city are now well stocked, yet a reduction o price at the mines cannot fail in reducing the \$13 a ton. price here,

The Toronto Globc says :- " A meeting of the Oat Millers' association was held at the Walker house. It was complained of that a great cutting of prices was resorted to since the last meeting, and that the standard agreed to

by the association was not maintained. When the question of cutting prices was sharply inthe question of cutting prices was sharply in-vestigated a general cutting was made mani-fest. This was disgusting to the number who entered the combine and intended to keep up the standard price in good faith. After a warm discussion it was resolved to advance the price of meal and stick closely to the standard set, but it was not until long after midnight that a peaceful agreement was arrived at, and it is believed that the oatmeal combine will not live long."

The Ogdensburg Journal says: A novel sight The Ogdensburg Journal says: A novel sight was seen at the railway station at Norwood, N. Y., the other day. A pair of fat oxen from Oaledonia county, Vermont, had been to the fat cattle show in Ohicago and were on their way home. They are claimed to weigh more than any other cattle in the United States. They balance the scales at 7.060, one weighing 3,550 and the other 3,510. The price asked for them is \$10 000, and they are while at Chi.

2	The end of the Lonigh mines strike, which	French Gros Grain Silks were received. The
05	was announced a day or two since, has given rise to the statement that a grand reduction	markets are Bonin, Ponson, Tapissier Freres and Joubert of Lyons.
15 15	of at least least \$1 per ton can shortly be ex-	S. UARSLEY,
0	pected, but as this would be next to a miracle	
0	we shall wait with anxiety for the rumor to	
Ö	be confirmed. The output of anthracite in	gular as a clock. To some it might imply that
	the Wyoming and Schuylkill regions has been to stimulated as to more than make up	I he mend through life on high Mid Dite
	for the idle Lehigh mines. In other words,	
	it is said the total output of anthracite from	REDUCED. REDUCED.
6. E	the two working regions is more than it ever	
or	, Was before when all these regions were work-	MANTLES MANTLES
	ing. The strike had nothing to do with the increase. It has contributed to make the	MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES
lċ	¹ trice higher, not by lessening the ontront, but	MANTLES MANTLES
) W 121	by causing an unwarranted tear in inland	• MANTLES MANTLES
-	COWIN IN & COBI IBMINS. FIOM IDESS TOWDS &	. MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES
n	perfectly enormous demand of coal has poured in. The worst of it was that they all	MANTLES MANTLES
01	wanted coal at the same time and that time	MANTLES MANTLES
I	[was right away. The result was that the	Mantles of every description are greatly re-
isi be	railroads did not have cars enough to ship	duced in prices, even the newest garments at
16	coal as fast as it was ordered, and another	exceedingly low figures.
	result was that prices went up, it is	S. CARSLEY.
d	I TO TRANTA AT THE THENTY INTONA COMMAN	
st Iľ	I grades lles becoming assisted Mana Sumant	REDUCED, REDUCED.
d	ant still, the demand of the West will fall off.	99 40 TOT MANY TOT MANY OF M
d		S2 65 DOLMANS DOLMANS GTO 50
d ir		\$2.85 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$11.50
y	ing of navigation on the lakes ends this drain	\$3.25 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$12.50 \$4.00 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$13.50
8	on the coal regions, and will give the rail-	\$4.50 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$15.00
d 1B	roads more cars to send East. Then the coal	\$5.00 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$17.00
0	will begin to pour towards tidewater from the	\$6.25 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$18.00 \$7.50 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$20.00
	Schuylkill and Wyoming regions, and with	\$8.75 DOLMANS DOLMANS \$22.00
1	less demand and an increased supply there must be a fall in price. The yards in this	Grand inducement in Ladies' Garments
8	city are now well stocked, yet a reduction of	during this clearing sale at reduced prices.
0	price at the mines cannot fail in reducing the	S. CARSLEY.
	price here.	
f e	The imports of bituminous coal into Mont- real for the season of 1887 shows a marked	REDUCED, REDUCED.
n	increase over those of 1886. Following com-	
8	parison indicates the quantity and source of	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
	supply :	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
-	1886, 1887.	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
<u>-</u>	Tons. Tons. Cape Breton,	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
<u>ן</u>	N.S 200,286 272,021 71,735 Inc.	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
1	Picton, N.S. 66,260 65,579 681 Dec.	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
۶ļ	Great Britain., 23,277 31,027 7,750 Inc.	PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS
		PLUSH JACKETS PLUSH JACKETS Ladies will find every Plush Jacket, Dolman,
1	Total tons. 289,823 368,627 78,804 Inc.	Ulster and Wrap reduced below value during
	A very large quantity is also received by	this cheap sale.
	rail, principally from Springhill mines, but the returns are not yet received. The amount	At S. CARSLEY'S.
1	in 1886 was about 75,000 tons. But as there	
	must be a uniformity in price the great coal	COSTUMES COSTUMES
ĺ	regions of the States must be greatly relied	COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES
	upon to fix that price and let us all hope for	COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES
1	the best.	COSTUMES COSTUMES
	—	COSTUMES COSTUMES
		COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES
	When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,	COSTUMES COSTUMES
1		COSTUMES COSTUMES
I	When she was a Child, she oried for Castoria,	A grand selection of Costumes and Tailor-made
ļ	when and becaute miss, and clung to Castoria,	Suits, in all sizes, styles and qualities, at price
	When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,	much lower than same goods can be bought else.
1		where.
1	, ,	
I		
	(It is stated that Databas Westing & D.)	

ARSLEY'S COLUMN

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria