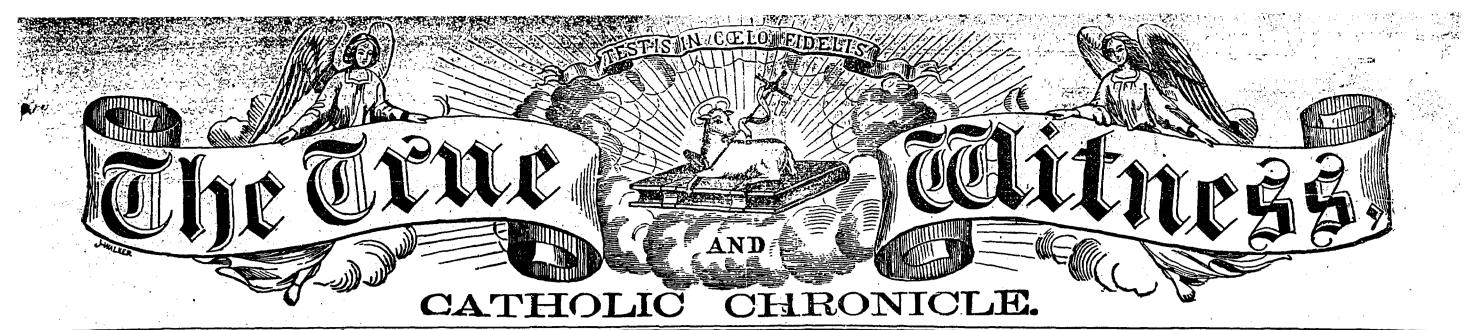
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VOL. XXXVIII.---NO. 26

Α

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1. 1888.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS - -

TEN SAINTS CANONIZED.

A Crowning Glory of the Pope's Jubilce.

On Sunday Pope Leo XIII. added to the glory of his jubilee by increasing the calendar of saints in the comonization of the "seven blessed founders" of the Servites and three Jesuits, Peter Claver. a priest, and Alphonsus Rodriguez and John Barchmans, lay brothers. Five thousand guests were admitted to the auls over the vestibule of St. Peter's, which had been fitted up regardless of expense for the occasion of these inbilee festivities. The decorations were beautiful, though simple, in white and gold. There were bitteen tribunes on each side, with hangings of crimson silk and gold. Two thousand wax candles lighted up the chapel. Four hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, wearing white mitres and silver lama capes, headed the cortege, each carrying a lighted candle in his hand. Then came the college of cardinals and last the pope, borne aloft on the sedia gestatoria. A jeweled tiara crowned the pontiff's head. In his left hand was a lighted candle ; with his right he bleased the assembled multitude, the silver trampets heralding his presence. The ceremonials conducted by the pope was very impressive.

The new Jesuit saints, named above, are distinguished representatives of the piety and devotion of the order, and have long been held in great veneration. Alphonsus Rolri-guez was a native of S govia, Spain, where he was born July 25, 1531. While at school the death of his father recolled him to a mercantile life, in which he does not seem to have been successful. Finally, his mother, wife and children having died, he resolved, at the age of thirty-eight, to abandon the world. He sought admission to the Society of the Jesuits, but was rejected on account of his age and slight educational attainments, but his piety and humility and persistence secured him admission as one of the lay brothers, who devote themselves to domestic avocations in the society. Here he soon showed himself a model in exact and fervent practice of all the virtues of his state. For thirty years he was porter of the college of Majorca, and had the training of the lay brothers. He had frequent ecsticies and intimate communion with heavenly spirits. He foretold his dissolution eight days before it occurred, and died Octobor 31, 1617, at the age of eighty-six years. Miraculous cures were ascribed to his intercessions, even before his body was buried. A petition for his beatification was granted by Pope Urban beatification was granted by Pope Urban VIII., in 1625 Pope Clement XIII. issued a decree declaring his virtues to be heroic, in 1760, and the decree of beatification was given by Pope Leo XII., in 1825. Pope Leo XIII. now completes the process, and raises the humble lay brother to the full dignity and honors of saintship.

Peter Claver was born in the principality of Catalonia, Spain, in 1584, of noble parent-age. He was destined by his parents for an oludiar

Now Iveland Will Receive Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

LONGON, Jan. 25 -- Even already the colat of the Morley and Ripon demonstration far out loes and overwhilms the effect of the demonstration with which the Unionists recently welcomed Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen to Dublin. The names of the reception committee, which have just been published, are a far more imposing array of the wealth, intelligence and education, of which the Unionists were bragging they had a monopoly, than the Unionists themselves could muster. The list is a revelation of the great extent to which Home Rula has been gaining allies among the so-called classes in Ircland. Everybody knows, of course, what the deep-seated Nationalist sentiment of the great body of the Irish people is. This is a declaration of the faith of the classes. As hundreds of the names are those of persons who have joined the movement within the past few months, a great deal of the conversion that has taken place must be set down to the credit of Mr. Balfour's excesses and stupidities. This must make him feel comcomfortable, especially after the mighty de-monstration of welcome to William O'Brien, which he showed his terror of by doing his best to frustrate.

The reception committee comprises nineteen Catholic archbishops and bishops, not counting the Archbishop of Dablin, who is on his way back from Rome, and two vicare capitalar of vacant sees. Dr. O'Dwyer, of Limerick, whom the Unionists had recently been claiming, gives his name as a Home Ruler to the Royal University address of welcome. There are four peers-the Earl of Cvvan, Lard Greville, Lord French and Lord Clifden. This is two peers more than were on the Hartington and Goschen Committee. Three professors of Trinity (all Protestaute), ninoty-sight barrieters (that is, about half the Irish practising bar), 155 solicitors and 118 physicians and surgeons represent the professional classes. Among the names are several of the most eminent in each of the professions. Dr. Kidd and Dr. Mapother are ex-presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Dr. Kidd represents Ireland on the general medical council and is a Protestant physician of great reputation. There are eight Queen's Counsels, ef whom four are Protestants. Among the lawyers, 204 are Deputy Lientenants and magistrates. The commercial element is represented by over 1,000 names, many of great eminence. Thore are several bank directors and directors of publio companies, and the deputy vice-chairman of the National Bank. All the famous manufacturing houses in the woollen trade are represented, including [the Mahonys, of Blarney, and the Smiths and Gleesons, of Athlone. Several great firms of Ulster are on the list, and many brewers and distillers, including the Murphys of Cork, the next largest brewers to Guianess. The list in-oludes sli the Mayors of Ireland but two, forty-three chairmen of town commissions, and seventy-three chairmon and vice-chairmen of poor law unions. Never since the Union was there such an imposing and representative demonstration as this in favor of the National cause. The number of recent converts is a most significant feature, because these men have come over, not in the sunshine of a Home Rule bill, but in the thick of Mr. Balfour's coercion. Why? Because coercion has shown them that the game against Home Rule is up. They are practical and farseeing men, and they perceive that a Government which thinks it con settle the Irish question with Mr. Balfour and his Coercion Act is doomed to failure. I look upon their action at such a time with coercion in full swing as a most serious blow to the Government, and for the national cause a most auspicious omen. Great preparations are going on in Dublin for the functions to take place during the visit-the public meeting, the conversazione and the presentation of the freedom of Dublin in the City Hall. Lord Ripon will be the guest of Mr. Dwyer Gray, M.P., proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, and Mr. Morley the guest of Samuel Walker, 1rish Attorney-General in the late Gladstone administration. The arrest of Mr. Cox, M.P., in London was a step which the Government are already repenting. It has aroused indignation even in Tory circles. Most Englishmen regard it in the light of a sacrilege, as a desecration of the sanctuary which English soil has ever been to the oppressed of every nation. A striking illustration of the effect it has produced was given at the great meeting addressed last night in Cambridge by Mr. John Dillon. A leading citizen who until then had been a strong Unionist took his place on the platform and declared that when he opened his papers that morning and found that an Irish Member of Parliament had been arrested in the streets of London he said that it was too much for him and he would support a Government that did such things no longer. Talking of Cambridge, Mr. Dillon has now poken at the two great seats of learning in England and found a powerful minority supporting Home Rule in each. His meeting at Cambridge was as great a success as the one at Oxford. It was held in the Guildhall. Several professors and distinguished graduates of the University were on the platform, together with a strong representation important citizens of the town. The audience were so enthusiastic that all rose to their feet when Mr. Dillon came forward. Mr. Dillon during his stay was the guest of Mrs. Bateson, and he dined in the hall at King's College in the evening as the guest of Mr. Oscar Browning.

LECTURE ON IBELAND.

Mr. Charles Thibault Beads an Interesting Paper on Erin's Past and Present.

On Sanday alternoon at the meeting of the Union Catholique the attendance was very iarge, the fact being accounted for by the presence of the well-known literateur, Mr. Charles Thibault, who was announced to lecture on "Ireland."

Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Bruchesi and Caisse, Recorder De-Montigny, Registrar Auger, Messrs. Dupuis, C. J. Doherty, N. H. Bourgouin, Chauvin, and many other gentlemen of note. The lecturer was introduced by the presi-

dent of the Union, Mr. Alphonso Leclerc, and was received with applause. He said the mere mention of Ireland's misfortunes evoked sorrow in the heart of all right thinking men, who could not but feel sympathy for the Irish race in their national agony, martyrdom and other tribulations. The Irish were an impetons, courageous and kind people, being passionately addicted to poetry, and brimful of love. One of the most noble attributes of the Irish was their respect for the sex. Ireland in the past ages could boast of an advanced civilization in the arts and sciences which was attested in a most authentie manner. Reference was made to the numerous struggles with pirates whom ancient Erin had to conquer, and the many invasions of the country were graphically depicted. Up to the time of St. Patrick not less than one hundred and eighteen kings had reigned. Ireland's patron saint, the speaker said, was born in the year 373, near Boulogne, and was sur-named "Brave in Battle' by Pope Celestin XIII. He was sent by Pope Sixtus III to Ireland, whore he established churches, nunneries and monastries to such an extent as to gain for the green isle the appelation of "the Ireland of Suints." The invasion by the Danes in the 8th century, the death of Brian at Clontarf, and the complete route of the invaders were portrayed in a manner which showed that the speaker's knowledge of Irish history was not an acquisition of yesrerday. He alluded to the fact that the only English Pope, Nicholas Brakespeare, who reigned as Adrian III or IV (on this point authorities were at variance) had favored Eogland to the detriment of Ireland in matters submitted to him for settlement. The Powning Act was then explained as a measure which disallowed the passage of any law in Ireland, without having been previously submitted to the English Parliament. Coming to the reign of Henry VIII., that deepot was characterized as the most infamous of kings, as during his reign and that of Elizabeth, of infamous memory, there was one uninterrupted course of confiscation, sanguinary edicts and persecution of the most diabolical conception. An idea might be had from the fact that not less than four thousand monasteries were pillaged and a number ar rtyrdom during the reign of these two tyrannical rulers, and a sad feature in connection with the oppression of the people was that the Protestant clergy of that age were more determined against the people than the Government itself. In fact, the persecution of Catholids was as sanguinary as had been the pursecution of the early Christians. William of Orange, when his turn came to oppress the devoted people, issued an order preventing Irish Catholics from joining the army, and numbers of them left the country and took up arms and fought under the ensigns of France or Spain. The Irish Brigade was composed of men who left Ireland in consequence of tyranny's reign, and, on the first opportunity which presented itself, they forgot not Cromwell's periody to Limerick, their wutchword being "Remem-per Limerick and Saxon perfidy." It was of this same glorious band that the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. said "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such soldiers." The measures employed to "wipe out" the Irish people of a most barbarous character, and the laws were thought to be so effective in that respect that an Attorney General and a judge, speaking on the subject, said they "didn't hink there were any (meaning Catholics) living in the courtry." Ibe charge of laziness preferred against the Irish by the enemies of the courty were plain lies manufactured in Eugland. Manuactures began in Ireland 100 years before England reached that point of advancement, Erin would have established an ever increasing business in manufactures were it not for the prohibitory laws made to allay the ealousy of English manufacturers, by constituting as a penal offence the importation into England of any goods manufactured in Ireland. The speaker counselled the union of French Canadians and Irish, who, he said, were natural allies, and if they presented a solid front they would, thus united, prove un conquerable. Grattan and his volunteers, the United Irishmen, the rising of '98 and all its attendant horrors were referred to in such a patriotic manner as to draw forth the plaudits of the assemblage. The stirring events which immediately followed '98 were next mentioned, and in vivid terms Mr. Thibault spoke of the execution of Robert Emmet in 1803 as well as the banishment of Emmet in 1803 as well as the bankhment of that patriot's brother and a number of other noble victims of tyranny. The questions of repeal, emancipation and the payment of the Catholic clergy were raised by O'Connell in the year 1807. In 1828 O'Connell was elected for Clare, but refused to take the obnoxious oath which, however, was abolished the following year. In the year 1845 a charter was granted to Maynooth, which was so displeasing to the ministry of the day that Mr. Gladstone, the then leader, resigned. A glowing tribute was paid to the men of 48 and especially to the United States in 1870, and has its head-quarters in Chicago, where there is also a convent of Servite Sisters of Mary. The convent of Servite Sisters of Servite Sisters of Servite Sisters of Mary. The convent of Servite Sisters Servite Sisters of Servite Sisters of Servite S Mitchell, William Smith O'Brien and Thomas

of contagion as their excuse for the non-fulfilment of their ministerial offices. Famine and desolation, however, had their sway in the old land, and, between the years 1847 and 1857, not less than one million persons left Ireland to seek among the stranger that means of subsistence of which harsh and unjust laws had deprived them in their own land. A cursory glance was taken of the troubles of 1866, including the Fenian raid on Canada on the 31st of May in that year. In 1868 the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland was passed by Gladstone; to his eternal honor be it said :-The Home Rule organization under Butt, and its present improved substitute, the Land League association, under the illustrious Charles Stawart Parnell and his noble lieutenants was the last point touched upon by the eloquent speaker. The Irish people, he said, were worthy of home rule, and under such a measure the country could not but prosper. Lord Clare had said himself admitted that no people under the sun had in the same length of time made such progress as the Irish in cultivation, agriculture and manufactures, a statement borne out by the fact that during the existence of the Grattan Government Ireland's trade in-

crease was fully 50 per cent. more than that of England. The Irish people te-day were, as in the past, determined not to yield to persecution. The executioner might continue his work, but the Irish people would march onward with a consciousness of right, until (and God grant it may be in the near future) their prayers are heard, and they are placed in the position which God and nature intended for them.

In the course of his address the lecturer was several times loudly applauded, and at the conclusion the Rev. Mr. Calsse, Spiritual Director of the Union, tendered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Thibault, whom they would be always glad to welcome among them.

The rev. gentleman added that Ireland was worthy of love for her adherence to the faith, for her sufferings and on account of the frank and generous character of her children. It was said that an august intermediary was contemplated to setile the question between Ireland and England, the illustrious arbitrator being His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. " Let us hope," said the reverend gentleman, " that such is the case, and if so it is certain to prove successful and will benefit alks the two countries."

During the lecture the following was re ceived by the lecturer. It is from the well-known writer Mr. J. K. Foran, of Aylmer :

To Chas. Thibault, Esq., on the occasion of his lecture upon "Ireland." delivered in Montreal, 29th January, 1888.

Son of the poble Gallic race, List to a Celtic child and hear An humble tribute to the Frank-like grace, Wherewith you traced old Ireland's sad career, Our fathers oft, in sturdy battle's face, Fought side by side, and answered cheer for cheer. You've learnt the story of that ancient land, You've fathomed well her sorrow and her

ROSARY OF MY TEARS. BY FATHER BYAN.

Some reckon their age by years, Some measures their life by art But some tell the days by the flow of their tears

And their lives by the moans of their heart.

The dials of earth may show The length and the depth of years. Few or many they come-few or many they

But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah. not by the silver gray

That creeps through the sunny hair, And not by the scenes that we pass on our way, And not by the furrows, the fingers of care.

On the forehead and face they have made, Not so do we count our years, Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oft times old,

Though their brow be bright and fair, While their blood beats warm their heart lie

cold, O'er them the springtime, but winter in there.

And the old are oft times young When the hair is thin and white, And they sing in age as in youth they sung, And they laugh, for their cross was light.

But head by head I tell

The rosary of my years, From a cross to a cross they lead—'tis well ! And they're blessed with a blessing of tears.

Better a day of strife Than a century of sleep, Give me instead of a long stream of life, The tempest and tears of the deep.

thousand joys may foam

On the billows of the years, But never the foam brings the brave bark

home. It reaches the haven through tears.

FHE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Opening of the Session—The Lieutenant Governor's Interesting Speech From the Throne.

TOBONTO, Jan. 25.-The Session of the Pro vincial Legislature was opened here to day with the usual tormal ceremonial. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, who was attended by his suite, delivered the following

SPERCH MROM THE THRONE. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 25.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to your annual duties, as representatives of the people, for the first time since my appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. I should like to believe that my long experience in Canadian public life may give mesomespecial advantages for rendering in my new position useful service to the province which has long been my home, and in whose progress and prosperity I take the despest interest.

price obtained for limits for the timber sale which was afterward held. I am glad to have it in my power to issue the necessary proclamation for bringing into force at the close of the year the newly revised Statutes of the Province, embodying once more in two con-venient volumes its whole public statute law. The report of the Commissioners, which will be laid before you, recommende the passing of a confirmatory clause, as was done in the case of the revision of 1877, and I commend their suggestion to your attention. In connection with the revision of our public

statutes, all statutory provisions affecting prac-tice or procedure, and all the rules and orders issued by the various courts during the last thirty years have been consolidated and revised under the superintendence and direction of the judges of the Ontario Supreme Court, with the judges of the Ontario Supreme Court, with the view of completing the fusion of courts contem-plated by the judicature act, and of promoting uniformity, certainty and simplicity in legal proceedings The consolidated orders have been adopted under the authority given to the judges for this purpose by statute, but they recommend that their work; as executed, should receive legislative confirmation, and to this re-commendation also I invite your stiention. I regret that I have not had occasion to call into force by proclamationtheAct of hast see.

into force by proclamationtheAct of last session providing for the confederation of other universities with the Provincial University, but I hope to have the pleasure of doing so before the close of the present year. Meanwhile an efficient medical faculty has been added to the Provincial University, and it is now in success-ful covertion. Merching to take the place ful operation. Negotiations have taken place for the establishment of a faculty of law also; and I hope that the legal professions, will soon with all other learned professions, will soon share in the advantages to be derived from closer relations with the Provincial University.

A site has been procured for the Upper Canada College outside of the city and yet within convenient distance. The plans of the new buildings have been prepared and will be laid before you with a view to the erection of the buildings being commenced during the present year. present year. 1 have the pleasure of informing you that

very gratifying progress has been made during the past season in the erection of the new Departmental and Parhament buildings, and that equally satisfactory progress is confidently expected to be made during the present year, Much needed additions have been made to the accommodation for the insane and idiotic by the opening at the Hamilton asylum of the north wing of the new building there, sfording room wing of the new building there, slording room for 150 patients, and by the opening at Orillia of the two new cottages, for which appropria-tions were granted in the two last sessions of the Legislature, and which will accom-modate two hundred patients. The south wing of the new building at Hamil-ton, which has the same capacity as the north wing, will, it is confidently hoped, be complet-ed and ready for accounting during the coming wing, will, it is confidently hoped, be complet-ed and ready for occupation during the coming summer. It has for some time been evident that it would not be practicable to continue occupying for the uses of the Toronto asylum the large tract of land within the city, heretofore used for farm purposes in connection with that institution. The growth of the city and the value of property within its limits render it desirable to limit the future occupation to as small an area as may be consistent with the positive necessities of the institu-

ecclesiastical career and was educated with that end in view. In his twentieth year he was admitted to the Jesuit novitiate and at once attained the highest degree of perfection. Under the intillage of Rodriguez he was destined for a career as an evangelist among the heathen of the western world. In 1810 he was sent to South America, where he finished his theological studies and was admitted to the priesthood by the bishop of Carthagena in 1616. He devoted his life to the care of the negro slaves, and his labors in the hospitals were wonderful Many remarkable cures were noted, and even the dead were raised to life. He died in 1655 in in the seventy year of his life. His death was regarded as a public calamity. His canonization was begun at once. He was declared venerable by Pope Urban VIII. and the beatification is now completed by Leo XIII.

John Berchmans, one of the three young models presented by the Jesuits, was born in Diest, Belgium, March 13, 1600. He entered college at the age of eleven, and in his sixteenth year entered the society of Jeaus, where he shone as the model of every virtue. He wasted no moment of time. He after ward went to Rome to study philosophy. where his eminent and constant virtues attracted universal attention, but he fell a victim to fever, which caused his death, August 13, 1621, when but just past legsl age. The numerous miracles wrought through his intercession so increased daily that his beatification was resolved upon, and the process was begun by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622. This was approved by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1745. After delays caused by political disturbances, Pops Gregory XVI. decreed Berchmans heoic in 1843. Pope Pius IX. in 1865 published a decree declaring him bleased, and now Pope Leo XIII. completes the pro-Qess of Barohmana's saintship.

Less well known than the Jesuits are the "Seven Blessed Founders" of the order of "Religious Servants of the Blessed Virgin," commonly called the "Servites." They were Florentine merchants named Monaldi, Manetti, Amidisi, Lantella, Uguccioni, Sostegni anb Falconieri, belonging to a confraternity instituted to sing the praises of the Virgin Mary. Being assembled in their chapel, on the feast of the Assumption, 1233, they al became conscious of a common internal admonition to renounce the world. They ac-oordingly sold all their possessions and dis-tributed the proceeds to the poor of the city, themselves taking a small house outside the dity limits, living in great austerity and self-denial and continual prayer, obtaining a subsistance by begging. From this grew the order by which they are now known, Falconieri, the last survivor of the Seven Founders, lived to the age of 110 years. The order passed through many vioissitudes, and before the last of the founders died numbered

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

wrong, You've told the tale with eloquence most grand, And woke again her la mentation song ;

Your object is to tie a sacred band Round French and Irish in a union strong.

Go on! Your work is holy, great and brave, Your patriot efforts shall receive their due, If but one single Irish home you save The tenfold blessings shall return to you, And here below, and -'en beyond the grave Shall gratitude reward your efforts true. You walk the road by patriots ever trod Le1 by the Symbol of your faith in God : " FOBAN."

Ottawa, January, 1888.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

The blue of beaven is larger than the cloud.

-[E. B. Browning. Humility kneels in the dust but gazes on the skies. -- [Aroher Butler.

Strength for to-day is all that we need, For there never will be a to-morrow

For to-morrow will prove but another to-day, With its measures of joy and of sorrow.

[Philip Doddridge. Faith, though weak, is still faith, a glim-

mering taper, if not a torch; but the taper may give light as true as the torch, though not so brightly.--[H. Muller. You turn the gospel upside down when you tell a wicked person to get quit of his wicked-

-[Henry G. Comingo, D.D.

We will trust God. The blank interstices Men take for ruins, He will buld into With pillared marbles rare, or knit across

With generous arches, till the fane's complete. -[Mrs. Browning.

What the world calls virtue is a name and dream without Christ. The foundation of all human excellence must be laid deep in the blood of the Redeemer's cross, and in the dower of His resurrection .- [F. W. Robert-802.

It is as difficult to pray well as to live well. For prayer, rightly uttered, must reflect with perfect faithfulness the life of the pleading soul : and God can only judge when either the life or the prayer is such as to find acceptance in His sight,-[Rev. Peter S. Menzien.

The life of Christ concerns Him who, being the holiest among the mighty, and the mightlest among the holy, lifted, with His pierced hand, empires off their hinges, and turned the stream of centuries out of its channel., and still governs the ages, --{Jean Paul Richter,

Since your last session the Supreme Court of Canada has affirmed the judgments of the High Court and Court of Appeal in favor of the Pro-vincial claim to Crown lands to which the socalled Indian title had not been existinguiched until after confederation. The defendants have appealed from all these decisions to Her Ma-jesty's Privy Council and the appeal will probably be heard and decided during the present year. Meanwhile in reliance on the decisions already obtained patents have been issued by the Province to claimants who have applied to my Government for patents and have shown their right to receive them on like grounds and proofs as are recognized and acted on with respect to our other provincial lands. There has been some correspondence with the Federal Government on the subject which will be laid

before you. I am happy to inform you that the Federa Government has recently intimated to me its intention of concurring in the steps necessary for obtaining, at the next session of the Imperia Parliament, an act confirming the western boundary of the province, agreeable to the order

of Her Majesty in council, made in August, 1884. Negotiations have commenced respecting our northern boundary also, so far as the same has not already been determined.

I regret that no substantial progress has been made towards the settlement of the long pend Dominion and the province. The correspond As respects the unsettled matters between On tario and Quebec, in which the Dominion has no interest, including the claim of this province on behalf of the municipalities to the land im-provement fund, in respect of collections from Crown Lands before confederation, an agree ment has been arrived at between the two proment has been arrived at between the two pro-vincial governments for setting these matters by a friendly arbitration in case the proposal shall receive your approval. The resolutions respecting provincial matters, adopted unanimously at the recent inter-provin-inter-provincial for the set of th

cial conference at Quebec, will be submitted for your consideration and bills are in preparation for carrying into effect such of the resolutions as require present legislation on the part of this

I regret exceedingly that the province has ex perienced a considerable amount of agricultura depression by reason of the great drouth o last year and its unprecedented duration. On the other hand I am glad to say that there has been more than the usual activity in the settle-ment of our Grown Lands and in mining enter-(exclusive of timber sales) has been greater than

for several years previously. The Legislature has always given special at-tention to the development of the agricultural tention to the development of the agricultural resources of the provinces, and to the condition of those who follow agricultural pursuits. To further promote these important objects and in view of increasing work of all Government departments from year to year, I recommend for your consideration the appointment of a minister to whose special attention all matters re-lating to agriculture and kindred subjects may

lating to agriculture and kinded subjects may be transferred. A bill for this purpose will be laid before you. "The value of our timber limits having greatly lincreased of late years, is was recently thought that the time bad come for making such ad-vances in ground great and timber dues the

asylum purposes. I, therefore, commend to your attention the expediency of making immediate provision for the erection of asylum cottages on land of the province at Mimico, with a view to the removal thereto of patients who may derive benefit from work, and of others whose removal to the same locality may be expedient. management to be in connection with the Toronto Asylum and by its officers.

You will, I doubt not, concur with me in the opinion that the hours of daily labor for childen and young girls in ordinary retail shops ren and young gitle in ordinary retail anops should not be so prolonged or exhausb-ing as to be injurious to health, and that the time has come when somo-provision of law may he made to limit the number of hours during which in any week young persons can be employed in these shops. A bill for this purpose, and to promote also the early closing of retail stores in cities, towns and villages, at such periods of the year as in the judgment of the municipal authorities the cir-cumstances of the respective municipalities may nake desirable, will be submitted for your con a:deration.

Amongst the other orders intended to be laid before you are a bill respecting the franchise, a bill respecting friendly societies, a bill respect-ing alimony, and a bil for the separation of Parry Sound and Muskoka from the adjoining counties for certain nurnoses.

In consequence of representations as to the necessity of important amendments in the mu-nicipal law affecting cities specially, but upt exclusively, I issued a commission during the re-cess to collect the experience of other countries, states, and provinces, as well as of our.own, in regard to the matters referred to, with the object of putting you in posseusion of mate ials which may be of service in this department of legislative duty. I hope to receive in a few days the first report of the Commissioners. This report, when received, and all department and other usual reports, will be laid before you

for your information. The estimates for the current year will at an early date be submitted, for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with all the economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

I am glad to feel assured that your legislative labors during the present session will be charac-terized by the same earnest care and thoughtful attention which have heretofore marked the work of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. It is understood the address in reply to the

speech will be moved to-morrow by Mr. Strat-ton, member for West Peterborough and seconded by Dr. McKay, of South Oxford,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.-The special correspondent of, the Baltimore Sun at Rome. writes : A number of important changes in connection with the government of the Catho-lic Church in the United States is contemplated. Though nothing has been formulated, yet it is agreed upon in ecclesiastica l circles that Archbishop Williams, of Boston, will be made a cardinal at a consistory in W.1. DB made a cardinal at a consistory in March, as seen as the resignation of Bishop Keans, of Richmond, which is now in the Vatican, is accepted to allow him officially to resume his duties as rector of the proposed

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VENDETTA; -OB-The Story of One Forgotten.

고 전 국민준이 관계

CHAPTER XVII-Continued.

And as I obeyed her request she encircle i the doll with one arm, while she still clung to me with the other, and added-"To-to remembers you Papa ; you know you

brought him from Rome, and he is fond of you too, but not as four as I am !" And her dark eyes glittered feverishly. Suddenly her glauce fell ou Assunts, whose grey head was buried in her hands as she knelt. "Assunta !"

The old woman looked up.

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Bambinetta !" she answered, and her aged

voice trembled "Why are you crying?" inquired Stella with an air of plauntive surprise. "Are you not glad to see Papa?"

Her words were interrupted by a sharp spasm of pain which convulsed her whole body, she gasped for breath, —slie was nearly suffor sted. Assunta and I raised her up gently cated. and supported her against her pillows; the and supported her against her phows, the agony passed slowly, but left her little face white and rigid, while large drops of sweat gathered on her brow. I endeavored to soothe

her. "Darling, you must not talk," I whispered imploringly; try to be very still-then the poor throat will not ache so much."

She looked at me wistfully. After a minute

ar two she said gently— "Kiss me then, and I will be quite good." I kissed her fondly, and she closed her eyes. Ten, twenty, thirty minutes passed and she did not stir. At the end of that time the doctor entrand. He alonged at her gave me a warn entered. He glanced at her, gave me a warn ing look, and remained standing quietly at the foot of the bed. Suddenly the child woke, and

smiled divinely on all three of us. "Are you in pain, my dear?" I softly asked. "No," she an-wered in a tiny voice, so faint and far away that we held our breath to listen to it : "I am quite well now. Assunta dress me in my white frock again, now Papa is here. I knew he would come back." And she turned her eyes upon me with a look

of bright intelligence. "Her brain wanders," said the doctor in a low pitying voice; "it will soon be over." Stella did not hear him ; she turned and nestled in my arms, asking in a sort of babbling

whisper-"You did not go away because I was naughty

-did you Papa ?" " No, darling !" I answered, hiding my face in her curls.

"Why do you have those ugly black things on ?" she asked in the feeblest and most plan-tive tone imaginable, so weak that I myself could scarcely hear it; "has somebody hurt your eyes ! Let me see your eyes !" I healtated. Dare I humor her in her fancy? I glanced up, The doctor's head again was turned away, As sunta was on her knees, her face buried in the bedclothes, praying to her south; quick as thought I sl pped my spectacles slightly down, (and looked over them full at my little one. She uttered a soft cry of delight—"Papa ! Papa !" and stretched out her arms, then a strong and terrible shudder shook her little frame. The doctor came closer,-I replaced my classes without my action being noticed, and we both bent anx ously over the suffering child. Her face paled and grew livid,-she made another effort to speak,-her beautiful eyes rolled upwards and became fixed,-she sighed,-and sauk back on my shoulder dying -d ad ! My poor little one ! A hard sob stifled itself in my throat,-I clasped the small lifeless body close in my embrace, and my terrs fell hot and fast. There was a long silence in the room, -a deep, an awe-struck, reverent silence, while the Angel of noiselessly entering and departing, Death. gathered my little white rose for his Immortal Garden of flowers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

After some little time, the doctor's ganial voice, slightly tremulous from kindly emotion, roused me from my grief-stricken attitude.

"Monsieur, permit me to persuade you to me away. Poor little child ! she is free from come away. Her fancy that you were her father was a fortun ste delusion for her. It made her last moments happy. Pray come with me, I cin see this has been a shock to your feelings."

fainting. All very well done ! I have assured the lady there is no fear of contagion, as under my orders everything will be disinfected. I shall go now. Oh, by the way, the Countess s that you will wait here a few minutes reque -she has a message for you-she will not detain you lovg. I should recommend you to get back to your hotel as soon as you cau, and take some good wine. A rivedcroi! Anything I can do for you, pray command me!" And with a cordial shake of the hand he left

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me, and I heard the street door close behind him. Again I paced wearily up and down, wrapped in sorrowful musing. I dit not hear a stealthy tread on the carpet behind me, so that when I turned round abruptly, I was startled to find myself face to face with old Giacomo, who held out a note to me on a silver salver, and who meanwhile peered at me with his earer eyes in so inquisitive a manner that felt

almost uneary. "And so the little angel 18 dead!" he murmured in a thin, Juavering voice. "Dead! Ay, that is a pity, a pity! But my master is not dead—no, no! I am not such an old fool as to believe that."

I paid no heed to his rambling talk, but read the message Nina had sent to me through him.

"I am broken-hcarted !" so ran the delicately enned lines. "Will you kindly telegraph my penned lines. dreadful loss to Signor Ferrari? I shall be so I looked up from the much obliged to you." I looked up from the perfumed missive and down at the old butler's wrinkled visage : he was a short man and much bent, and something in the downward glauce] gave him evidently caught and riveted his

Yes, yes! I understand !" faltered Giacomo nervously. "My master never thought me foelish-I could always understand him..."

"Do you know, my friend," I observed in a purposely cold and cutting tone, "that I have heard somewhat too much about your master? The subject is thresome to me! Were your master alive, he would say you were in your dotage ! Take my message to the Countess at once.

The old man's face paled and his lips quivered,—he made an attempt to draw up his shrunken figure with a sort of dignity as he answered—

"Excellenza, my master would never speak to me so." Then his contenance fell, and he muttered softly—"Though it is just—I am a fool,—I am mistaken—quite mistaken—there is no resemblance !-." After a little pause he added humbly, "I will take your message, Ex-collenza." And stooping more than ever, he hambled out of the room. Mu hart tmoite me shambled out of the room. My heart smote me as he disappeared; I had spoken very harshly t) the poor old fellow,—but I instinc-tively felt that it was necessary to do 80. His close and ceaseless examination of me,-his timidity when he approached me,-the strange tremors he experienced when I addressed him, were so many warnings to me to be on my guard with this devoted domestic. to be on my guard with this devoted upmester. Were he, by some unforsten chance, to re-cognize me, my plans would all be spoilt. I took my hat and left the house. As I crossed the upper terrace, I saw a small round object lying in the grass, -- it was Stella's ball that she used to throw for Wyvis to catch and bring to her. I picked up the poor plaything tende ly and put it in my pocket-and glancing up once more at the darkener. nursery windows Iswaved a kiss of farewell to my little one lying there in her last sleep. Then hercely controlling all the weaker and softer emotions that threatened to overwhelm me, I hurried away. On my road to the hotel I stopped at the teleoffice and despatched the news of Stella's giapl death to Guido Ferrari in Rome. He would be surprised I thought, but certainly not grieved, the poor child had always been in his way. Would he come back to Naples to console the now childless widow? Not he !-- he would know well that she stood in very small need of consolution-and that she took Stella's death as she had taken mine, -as a blessing, and not a orders to Vincenzo that I was not at home to lived, I confess her presence would have been a any one who might call, — and I passed the rest of of the day in absolute solitude. I had much to think of. The last frail the between my wife and myself had been snapped sounder,--the child, the one innocent link in the long chain of falsehood and deception, no longer existed.

Was I glad or sorry for this? I asked myself the question a hundred times :- and I admitted the truth, though I trembled to realize it. I Reverently 1 had the fragile corpse back on the yet werm pillows. With a fond touch I stroked the flaxen head; I closed the dark, upmiserable; she was now happy? The tragedy of her parents' lives could be enacted without embittering and darkening her young days; she was out of it all, and I re-joiced to know it. For I was absolutely resake would I have relaxed in one detail of my vengeance-nothing seemed to me so paramount as the necessity for restoring my own self-respect and damaged honor. In England know these things are managed by the less, and the names of the guilty and ionocont are dragged through the revolting slums of the low London press. It may be an excellent method, but it does not tend to ele-vate a man in his own eyes, and it certainly does not do much to restore his lost dignity. It has one advantage, it enables the criminal parties to have their way without further interference, the wronged husband is set free, left out in the cold, and laughed at by those who wronged him. An admirable arrangement no deubt, but one that would not suit me. Chacun à son gout! It would be ourious to know in matters of this kind whether livorced persons are really satisfied when they bave got their divorce, --whether the amount of red tape and parchment expended in their real tape and parchment expended in their interest has done them good and really relieved their feelings. Whether, for instance, the be-trayed husband is glad to have got rid of his untaithful wife by throwing her (with the full authority and permission of the law) into his rival's arms? I almost doubt it! I heard of a strange case in England once. A may, mov-ing in good society, being more than suspicious of his wife's fidelity, divorced her—the law pro-nounced her guilty. Some years afterwards, be, being free, met her again, fell in love with her for the second time and are married her her for the second time and re-married her. She was (naturally !) delighted at his making such a fool of himself, -- for henceforth, whatever she chose to do, he could not reasonsuch a ably complain without running the risk of be-ing laughed at. So now the number and variety of her lovers is notorious in the particular circle where she moves, while he, poor wretch, is perforce tongue-tied, and dare not consider him self wronged. There is no more pitiable object, in the world than such a man, —secretly derided and jeered at by his fellows, he occupies an almost worse position than that of a galley slave, while in his own esteem be has sunk so low that he dare not, even in secret, try to fathom the depth to which he has fallen. Some may assert that to be divorced is a social stigma. It used to be so perhaps, but society has grown very lenient nowadays. Divorced women hold their own in the best and most brilliant circles, and what is strange is that they are very generally.

those who are forced to listin to it. As for me, I believe in the old, old, apparently foolish legend of Adam and Eves sin and the ourse which followed it-the curse on man which is inevitably carried out to this day. God said, (mark that because !) thou has Because hearkened unto the voice of thy wife" (or thy woman, whoever she be), "aud hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it" (the tree or fruit being the erials not east of 1t thus tree or irall bring the evil surge:ted first to man by woman), "cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou east of it all the days of thy life!" True enough! The curse is upon all who

trust woman too far-the sorrow up n all who are beguiled by her witching flatteries. of what avail her poor excuse in the ancient story—" The serpent beguiled me and I did ast !" Had she never listened she could not have been beguiled. The weakness, the treachery, was in herself, and is there still. Through everything the bitterness of it runs. The woman tempts, the man yields, and the gate of Eden, the Eden of a clear conscience gate and an untrammelled soul, is shut upon them. For ever and ever the Divine denunciation reechoes like muttering thunder through the clouds of passing generations; for ever and to us of passing generation; for ever and ever we uncoasciously carry it out in our lives to its full extent till the heart grows sick and the brain weary, and we long for the end of it all, which is Death—Death, that mysterious silence and darkness at which we sometimes shudder, wondering vaguely—Can it be worse than Life? than Life?

CHAPTER XIX.

More than ten days had passed since Stella's death. Her mother had asked me to see to the avrangements for the child's funeral, declaring herael too ill to attend to anything. I was glad enough to accede to her request, for I was thus able to avoid the Romani vault as a place of interment. I could not bear to think of the little cherished body being laid to moulder in that terrific place where I had endured such frantic horrors. Therefore, informing all whom it concerned that I acted under the Countesta's It concerned that incred under the countest as orders, I chose a pretty spot in the open ground of the cemetery, close to the tree where I had heard the nightingale singing in my hour of supreme misery and suffering. Here my little one was laid tenderly to rest in waym mother-earth, and I had sweet violets and primroses planted thickly all about the blace, while on the simple white marble cross that marked the spot I had the words graved..." Una Stella svanita,"--a vanished star--adding the names of her parents and the date of her birth and death. Since all this had been done I had visited my wife several times She was always at home to me, though, of course, for decency's sake, in consequence of the child's dorth, she denied herself to every body else. She looked lovelier than ever; the air of delicate languor she assumed suited her as perfectly as its fragile whiteness suits a hothouse lily. She knew the power of her own beauty most thoroughly, and employed it in arduous efforts to fascinate me. But I had changed my tactics; I paid very little heed to her, and never went to see her unless she asked me very pressingly to do so. Al All compliments and attention from me to her had ceased. She courted me, and I accepted her courtship in unresponsive silence. I played the part of a taciturn and reserved man, who preferred reading some ancient and abutruse treatise on metaphysics to even the charms of her society, -a.d often, when she urgently desired my company. I would sit in her draw ng-room, turning over the leaves of a book and feigning to be absorbed in it, while she, from her velves fautcuil, would look at me with a pretty pensiveness made up half of respect, half of gentle admiration—a capitally acted facial expression, by-the-by, and one that would do credit to Sarah Bernhardt. We had both heard from Guido Ferrari; his letter to my wife 1 of course did not see ; she had, how ever, told me he was "much shocked and dis tressed to hear of Stella's death." The epistle he addressed to me had a different tale to tell. In it he wrote-"You can understand my dear Conte, that I am not much griered to hear of the death of Fabio's child. Had she perpetual reminder to me of things I prefer forget. She never liked me-she might have been a great source of trouble and inconvenience ; so, on the whole, I am glad she is out of the way. Further on in the letter he informed me-"My uncle is at death's door, but though

that door stands wide open for him, he cannot make up his mind to go in. His hesitation will not be allowed to last, so the doctors tell me, --at any rate I fervently

marrisge." "How, madame? Pardon me if I fail to

comp chend you." 'Do you not see, Conte ?" she went on in a coaxing voice, as of one that begged to be be-lieved, "if I were to marry one that was known o have be a my husband's most intimate friend, society is so wicked-people would be sure to say that there had been something be-tween us before my husband's death-I know they would, and I could not endure such slan-

der "Murder will" out," they say! Here was guilt partially declining uself. A perfectly in nocent woman could not foresee so readily the cond mustion of society. Not having the know-ledge of evil she would be unable to calculate consequences The over-prudish woman betrays herself ; the fine lady who virtuously shudders at the sight of a nuclestatue or picture, annouaces a: once to all whom it may concern, that there is something far coarser in the suggestions of her own ming than the work of art she condemns. Absolute purity has no fear of social slander ; it knows its own value, and that it must con quer in the end. My wife-alse ! that I should call her so-was innately vicious and false; yet how particular she was in her efforts s-cure the blind world's good opinion Poor old world ! how exquisitely fooled, and how good naturedly it accepts its fooling ! But I had to answer the fair liar, whose net of graceful deceptions was now spread to entrap me; therefore I said with

an effort at courtesy-"No one would dare to slander you, Countessa, in my presence." She bowed and smiled prettily. "But," I went en; "if it is true that you have no liking for Signor Ferrari-"

is true !" she exclaimed with sudden emphasis. "He is rough and ill mannered; I have seen him the worse for wine; sometimes

he is insufferable ! I am afraid of him? I glanced at her quie:ly. Her face had paled,

in other respects, because-

"Because what?" she demanded eagerly. "Why," I answered, feigning a little embar-rassment, "because there will be more chance for other men who may seek to possess the hand of the accomplished and beautiful Countessa Komani.

She shook her fair head slightly. A transient expression of disappointment passed over her eatures.

"The 'other men' you speak of, Conte, are net likely to indulge in such an ambition," she and with a faint sigh; "more especially," and ber eyes flashed indignantly, "since Signor Ferrari thinks it his duty to mount guard over me. I suppose he wishes to keep me for himself-a most impertinent and foolish notion ! There is only one thing to do-I shall leave Naples before he returns." "Why?" I asked.

She flushed deeply. "I wish to avoid him," she flushed deeply. "I wish to avoid him," she said after a little pnuse; "I tell you frankly. he has lately given me much cause for annuvatice. I will not be persecuted by his attentions ; and as I before said to you, I am often afraid of him. Under your protection I know I am quite safe, but I cannot always The moment had come. I advanced a step

or two. C:" Why not?" I said. "It rests entirely with vourself.

She started and half rose from her chair, her

"What do you mean, Conte?" she faltered half timidly, yet anxiously; "I do not under-

stand 1' "I mean what I say," I continued in cool, bard tones, and stooping, I picked up her work and restored it to her; but pray do not excite yourself ! You say you cannot always enjoy my protection; it seems to me that you cau, by becoming my wife." "Conte!" she stammered. I held up my

hand as a sign to her to be silent.

"I am perfectly aware," I went on in busi-ness-like accents-"Of the disparity in years health or good looks to recommend me to you. t Trouble and bitter disappointment bave made me what I am. But I have wealth which is almost inexhaustible - I have position and influence - and besides there things "- and here I hooked at her steadily, "I have an ardent desire to do you all you deserve I conscious of a

point of absolute exhaustion on the part of run the risk of what the world would say of such She started from my arms with an exclamation of delight. "On, Oesare ! how lovely ! How good you are to me!"

And leaving towards me, she kissed me, then resting against my shoulder, she held up her hand to admite the flash of the diamond in the light. Suddenly she said with some anxiety in her to e:

You will not tell Gaido? not yet?" 'No," I an wered ; "I certainly will not tell him till he returns. Otherwise he would leave

Rome at once, and we do not want him back just immediately, do we?" And I toyed with her ripping gold tresses half mechanically, while I wondered within myself at the rand success of my scheme. She, in the meantime wrew pensive and abstracted, and for a few mo-ments we were both silent. If she had known ! I thought, if she could have imagined that she was encircled by the arm of her own kusband, the man whom she had duped and wronged, the poor fool she had mocked at und dispised, whole life had been an obstruction in her path, whose death the had been glad of ! Would she have smiled so sweetly ! Would she have kissed me then?

She remained leaning against me in a repose ful attitude for some moments, ever and anon turning the ring I had given her round and round upon her finger. By and by she looked

"You do me one favor?" she asked, coax-"You do me one favor?" she asked, coaxingly; "such a little thing-a trifle! but it would give me such pleasure?" "What is it ?" I asked ; "it is yot to com-

mand and I to obey.⁴ "Well, take off those dark glasses just for a

minute. I want to see your eyes." I rose from the sofa quickly and answered her with some co dness.

"Ask anything you like but that, mia bolla. The least light on my eyes gives me the most acute pain that irritates my neves for hours afterwards. Be satisfied with me as I am for the present, though I promise you your wish shall be gratified-"When ?" she

she interrupted me eagerly. I stooged and kissed her hand, "On the evening of our marriage day," I an-

swered, She blushed and turned away her head co-

quettishly. "Ah! that is so long to wait !" she said, half

pettishly.

"Not very long, I hope," I observed, with saning emphasis. "We are now in Novemmeaning emphasis. ber. May I ask you to make my suspense brief? to allow me to fix our wedding for the second month of the New Year?"

. . Stella's But my recent widowhood ! death !" . . . she objected faintly, pressing a perfumed handkerchief cently to her eyes. "In February your husband will have been dead nearly six months "I said, decisively; "it is quite a sufficient period of mourning for one so young as yourself. And the loss of your child increases the lonliness of your situation, so in that that it is natural, even necessary, that you should secure a protector as scon as possible. Society will not censure you, you may be sure ; besides I shall know how to silence any

gossip that savors of impertinence. A smile of conscious triumph parted her

lips, "It shall be as you wish," she said, demurely; Naples as one who "if you, who are known in Naples as one who is perfectly indifferent to women, like now to ure as an impatient lover, I shall not object." fig And she gave me a quick glance of mischiev-ous amusement from under the languid lids of her dreamy dask eyes. I saw it, but answered

stiffly --"You are aware, Contesss, and I am also aware that I am not a 'lover' according to the accepted type, but that I am impatient I readily admit.

And why?" she asked.

"And wby?" Ste skeed. "Because," I replied, speaking clowly and emphatically; "I desire you to be mine and mine only, to have you absolutely in my pos-session, and to feel that no one can come between us, or to interfere with my wishes con cerning you.

She laughed gaily. "A la bonne heurc! You are a lover without knowing it! Your dignity will not allow you to believe that you are ac-

oesides these things "-and here I hooked which possess me; I am only conscious of a ther steadily, "I have an ardent desire to do justice to your admirable qualities, and to give of your destiny." And involuntarily I clenched be happy with me, speak trankly, I cannot offer on the speak trankly I cannot trank

second thoughts you would rather not in me, you have only to say, so, al shall acc my tate with equanimity, and shall not bla you

FEB. 1, 1888.

At this she seemed quite al .rmed, and rim laid her hand pleading y on my arm, "Surely you are no: "flendert?" she said.

was not really afraid of you, you know-it was not really afraid of you, you know-it a a stupid fancy-I cannot explain it. But I quite well now, and I am only too happ Why, I would not lose your love for all it worli-you must believe me !" And she touched my hand caressingly wi her lips. I withdrew it gently, and stroked h hair with an almost parental tenderness; then

said quietly-"If so, we are agreed, and all is well.

'me advise you to take a long night's rest; yo nerves are weak and somewhat shaken. Yo wish me to keep our eogagement secret ?" She thought for a mement, then ausw

musingly: "For the present, perhaps, it would be been Though," and she laughed, "it would be d lightful to see all the other women jealous i lightful to see all the other women jealous a envious of my good fortune ; Still, if the ne were told to any of our friends—who knows it might accidentally reach Guido, and _____' "I understand !. You may rely upon my di eretion. Good night, Contessa !" "You may call me Nina," she murmured as

ly. "Nina, then," I said with some effort, i lightly kissed her. "Good night !- may y dreams be of me !"

She responded to this with a gratified sm She responded to this with a gratiled smi and as I left the room she waved her hand in parting salute. My diamonds flashed on like a small circle of fire; the light shed throug the rose-colored lamps that hung from the painted osiling fall full on her exquisite love ness, softening it into ethereal radience and de ercy, and when Istrodeforth from the house the night air heavy with the threatening glou of coming tempest, the picture of that fair h and form flitted before me like a mirage, -glitter of her hair flashed on my vision li glitter of her hair nashed on my vision is little snakes of fire, —her lips had left a score ing heat on mine. Distracted with the though that tortured me. I walked on and on for how that tortured me, I wanted the rain poured The storm broke at last; the rain poured township but heedless of wind and weath I wandered on like a forsaken fugitin I seemed to be the only human being b al ve in a world of wrath and darkness. In rush and rear of the blast, the angry noise waves breaking hurriedly on the shore, t swirling showers that fellon my defencelesshe —all these things were unfelt, unheard by m There are times in a mans life whan mere physical feeling grows numb under the pressure of intense mental ages —when the indignant soul, smarting with the experience of some vile injustice, in gets for a little its narrow and poor house clay. Some such mood was upon me then I are prese, for in the very act of walking I was almo-unconscious of movement. An awful soling is seemed to encompass me—a silence of my an swirling showers that fellon my defencelesshe seemed to encompass me-a silence of my or seemed to encompass me-a silence of my or creating. I fancied that even the angry menta avoided me as I passed; that there a nothing, nothing in all the wide universe b myself and a dark broodi g horror called Ve grance. All suddenly, the mists of my mi myself and a dark broodi g horror called ve geance. All suddenly, the mists of my mi cleared; I moved no lorger in a deaf, bli stupor. A flash of lightuing danced vivid before my eyes, followed by a crashing peal thunder; I saw to what end of a wild journ I had come! Those heavy gates,—that und fined stretch of land,—those ghostly glimmu of motionless white like spectral mileston to make the gloon—I knew it all too we emerging from the gloom - I knew it all too w -it was the cemetery. I looked through thein palisades with the fewerish interest of one w palisades with the tevenish interest of one w watches the stage curtain rise on the last are of a tragedy. The lightning sprang once m across the sky, and shewed me for a brief secon the distant marble outline of the Romani way There the drama began; where would it en Slowly, slowly there flitted into my though the face of my lost child—the young serie the face of my lost child-the young, send face as it had looked when the calm, pret naturally wice smile of Death had rested up it; and then a curious feeling of pity possess me-pity that her little body shot be lying stiffly out there, not in the van but under the wet sod, in such a relentle storm of rain. I wanted to take her " that cold couch,-to carry her to some he where there should be light and heat a laughter,—to warm her to life again within arms; and as my brain played with these fool fancies, slow bot tears forced themselves intor eyes and scalded my cheeks as they fell. The

turned, and glazing eyes, I kused the waxen checks and hps, and folded the tiny hands in attitude of prayer. There was a grave smile on he young dead face, a smile of superior wisdoin and sweetness, majorite in its simplicity, As unta rose from her knees and laid her crucify on the little breast,-the tears were running down her worn and withered countenance. As she strove to wine them away with her apron, she said tremblingly-

'It must be told to Madama." A frown "Ib must be told to reasons." came on the doctor's face. He was evidently a true Britisher, decisive in his opinions, and true britisher, the declare them openly. "Yes," the said curtly, "Made should have been here." "Madama, as you call her

The littl angel did not once ask for her,' murmured Assunts. "True !" he arewored. And again there was

silence. We stood round the small bed, looking at the empty casket that had held the lost jewel. -the flawless pearl of innocent childhood that had gone, according to a graceful superstition, to ornament the festal robes of the Madonna as she walked in all her majesty awful satisfaction. I felt, not as though I had lost my child, but had rather gained her to be nore entirely mine than ever. She seemed nesser to me, dead, than she had been when living. Who could say what her future might have been? She would have grown to womanhood, what thea? What is the usual fate that fails to even the best women? Sorrow, pain and pitty worry, unsatisfied longings, incom-pleted sims, the disppontment of an imperfect and fettered life-for say what you will t the contrary, women's inferiority to man, her physical weakness, her inability to accomplish any great thing for the welfare of the world in which she lives, will always make her more or the tenderness, support, and chivalrous guidance of her master, man-if bad, she merits what she receives, his pitdees disdain and measureless contempt. From all dangers and griefs of the kind my Stella had escaped,—for her, sorrow no longer existed. I was glad of it, I thought, as I watched Assunta shutting the blinds close, as a signal to outsiders that death was in the house. At a sign from the doctor I followed him out of the room, -on the stairs, he turned round abruptly, and asked-

"Will you tell the Countess ?"

"I would rather be excused," I replied deci-vely. "I am not at all in the humor for a sively.

scene." "You think she will make a scene ?" he said with an astonished uplifting of his eyebrows I daresay you are right, though. She is an excellent actress.

By this time we had reached the foot of the

'She is very beautiful," I 'answered eva-

"Oh, very 1 No'dou t of that !". And here a strange frown "contracted the doctor's brow. For my own taste, I prefer an ugly woman

to such beauty." And with those words he left me, disappear And with those words he let me, disappear-ing down the passage which led to "A Madama's" boudoif. Left slone, I paced up and down the sidrawing room, gazing abarractedly on its costly ifftings, its many luxurious nick-packs and ele-ing ancies, most of which I had given to my wifes dittings, its many diversions nick-nacks and ele-gancias, most of which I had given to my wife-during the first rew months of our marriago. By and by I beard the sound of violent hysterical obting, accompanied by the noise of hurrying. "Too a source of the source of the source of the source field of the source of the source of the source field of the source of the source of the source entered with an expression of sardonic amuse-ment on his face. "Yes," he said in reply to my look of inquiry, "hysterics, lace bandkerchiefs can de Cologne, and attempts at THE REAL STREET

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"Poor thing " says Society, putting up its eyeglass to scan admiringly the beautiful he-roine of the latest aristocratic scandal-" she had such a brute of a husband ! No wonder she likel that dear. Lord So-and-So ! Very wrong of her of course, but she is so young ! She was married at sixteen—quite a child !—could not have known her own mind !". The hushand alluded to might have been

the best and most chivalrous of men,-anything "but, as" brute,"-yee he slways igures as io such i somehow; and gets no, sympathy and, by, the way, it is rather a notable fact that all the beautiful, famous or notorious, women weren "married at sixteen." Southern colimates, where girls are full grown at sixteen and old at thirty, but I cannot un derstand its being the case in England, where a "miss" of sixteen is a most objectionable "charms where with to charm," and whose conversation is always vapid and silly to the

hope I shall not be kept waiting too long otherwise I shall return to Naples and sacrifice

my heritage, for I am resteless and unhappy away from Nina, though I know she is safely guarded by your protecting care.'

I lead this particular paragraph to my wife. watching her closely as I slowly enunciated the words contained in it, She listened, and a vivid blush crimsoned her cheeks - a blush of .nd.g. nation-and her brows contracted in the vexed frown I knew so well. Her lips carted in a half sweet, half chilly smile as she said quietly,

"I owe you my thanks. Co te, for showing me to what extent Signor Ferrari's impertinence may reach. I am surprised at his writing to you in such a manner! The fact is, my late husband's attachment for him was so extreme. that he now presumes upon a supposed right he has over me .- he fancies 1 that am reall his sister, and that he can tyrannise, as broth-resometimes do ! I really regret I have been so patient with him, -I have allowed him too mu b liberty,'

True enough ! I thought, and smiled bitterly I was now in the heat of the game,the moves must be played quickly-there was no more time for hecitation or reflection.

' I think, madame." I said deliberately, as folded Guido's letter and replaced it in my pocket-book, "Signor Ferrari ardently aspires to be something more than a brother to you at no very distant date."

This creature showed no sign of embarrass ment-sae raised her eyes frankly to mine in apparent surprise-then she gave a little low laugh of disdain.

"Indeed !" she said. "Then I fear Signor Ferrari is doomed to have his aspirations disappointed ! My dear Conte," and here she rose and swept softly across the room towards me with that graceful gliding step that somehow always reminded me of the approach of a panther, "do you really mean to tell me that his audacity has reached such a beight thatmeally it is too abourd i-that he hopes to marry me?" And sinking into a chair near mine she looked at me in calm inquiry. Lost in amaze-ment at the duplicity of the woman, I answered briefly-

"I believe so! He intimated as much to me."

She smiled scornfully.

"I am too much honored ! And did you. Conte, think for a moment that such an ar rangement would meet with my approval ?"

I was silent. My brain was confused,-1 found it difficult to meet with and confront such treachery as this. What! Had she no conscience? Were all the passionate embraces, the lingering kisses, the vows of fidelity, and words of caressing endearment as naugh? Were they all blotted from her memory as the writing on a slate is wiped out by a sponge ! Almost I pitied Guido! His fate, in her hands, was evidenty to be the same as mine had been ; yet after all, why should I be surprised ? why should I pity ? Had I not calculated it all ? and it was not part of my vengeance?

"Tell me !" pr.raued.'my wife's dulcat voice. breaking in upon my reflections, "did you ever imagine Signor Feyrari's suit might meet with avor at my hands?

I must speak the comedy had to be played out. So I'answered bluntly-

fairly wealthy, -what more could you desire?"

him " she interrupted me with a decided ges-ture.) " Even if i liked him sufficiently, which I do not (oh, miserable traitress), I would not e de

von the passionate adoration of a young man -my blood is cold and my pulse is slow, --but what I can do. I will !"

Having spoken thus, I was silent, gazing at her intently. She paled and flushed alternately. and s emed for a moment lest in thought-then a sudden smile of triumph curved her mouth, -ahe raised for large, lovely eyes to mine, with a look of melting and wistful tenderness. She laid her needl-work gently down, and come c oso up to me-her ragrant breach fell warm on my che-k,-her strange gaze fascinated me,

and a sort of tremor shock my norfees. "You mean," she said, with a tender patho-in her voice, "that you are willing to marry me but that you really do not love me."

And almost appealing'y she laid her white hand on my shoulder,—her musical accents were I w and thrilling—she sighed faintly. I was silent,—battling violently with the folish desire that had sprong up within me, the de-sire to draw this witching fragile thing to my heart, to cover hor lips with kisses, to startle her with the passion of my embraces ! But I forced the mad impulse down, and stood mute. She watched me, slowly she litted her hand from where it had rested, and passed it with a caressing touch through my hair.

"No, you do not really love me," she whis-pered—"but I will tell you the truth—*I love*

you." And she drew herself up to her full height and smiled sgain as she uttered the lie. I knew it was a lie-but I seized the hand whose careeses stung me, and held it hard, as I answered :

"You love me? No, no-I cannot believe it -it is impossib e !"-

She laughed softly. "It is true though," she said emphatoslly, "the very first time I saw you I knew I should love you ! I never even 1.ked my husband, and though in some things you resemble him, you are quite different in others—and soperior to him in every way. Believe it or not as you like, you are the only man in all the world I have ever loved !"—

And she made the assertion unb'ushingly, with an air of conscious pride and virtue. Half stupefied at her manner, I asked :-

Then you will be my wife ?" "I will i" she answered, " and tell me-your name is Cesare, is it not?"

"Yes," I said mechanically. "Then, Oesare," she murmured tenderly, "I will make you love me very much !" Aud with a quick lithe movement of her supple figure, she nestled softly against me, and turned up her radiant glowing face. I slipped my arms round her half-reclining

figure, drew her gently backwards to the couch sue had left, and sat down beside her. "You really love me?" I asked almost fiercely. "Yes !"

"And I am the first man whom you have

really cared for ?" 'You are !"

"You never liked Ferrari?" "Never !

'Did he ever kiss you as I have done ?" "Not once !"

Gud how the lies poured forth | a very cascade of them ! and they were all told with such, an air of truth !.I marvelled at the ease and rapidity, with which they glided off this fair woman's tongue, feeling somewhat the same sense of studid astonishment a rustic exhibits when he sees for the first time a conjurer time-ting yards and yards of many-colored ribbon out of his mouth. I took on the little hand ont which the wedding ring I had placed there was still worn, and quietly slipped upon the slim finger a circlet of magnificent rose-brilliants. I had long carried this trinket about with me in expectation of the moment that had now some,

action, but she answere i the words with a grace ful bend of the head and a smile.

"I could not have a better fortune," she said, "for I am sure my destiny will be all bright-ness and beauty with you to control and guide

it! "It will be what you deserve," I half muttered ; then with an abrupt change of manner I lad.

'I will wish you good night, Contessa. It grows late, and my state of health compels me t retire to rest early."

She rose from her seat and gave me a compas sionate look.

"You are really a great sufferer then ?" she inquired ten etly, "I am corry ! But per-haps careful nursing will quite restore you. I shall be so proud if I can help you to secure better health."

"Kest and happiness wi'l no doubt do much for me," I answered, " still I warn you, cara twia, that in acc-pticg me as your hus-band you take a broken down man-one whose whims are legion and whose chronic state of invalidism may in time prove to be a burden on your young life. Are y.u sure your decision is a wise one?" "Quite sure!" she replied firmly. "D. I

not love you! And you will not always be ailing -you lo k so strong." "I am strong to a certain extent," I said un-

consciously straightening myself as I stood. "I have plenty of muscle as far as that goes, but my nervous system is completely disorgan ized. I—, why, what is the matter? Are you ill?"

For she had turned deathly pale, and her eyes looked sturtled and terrihed. Thinking she would faint, I extended my arms to save her from falling, but she put them aside with an

alarmed yet appealing gesture. "It is nothing," she murmured feebly, sudden giddiness :-- I thought -- no matter what! Tell me. are you not related to the Romani family? When you drew yourself up just now you were so like-like Falso / I fanoied," and she shuddered, "that I saw his ghost !" I supported her to a chair near the window,

which I threw open for air, though the evening was cold.

You are fatigued and over-excited," I said calmly, "your nature is too imaginative. No; I am not related to the Romanis, though possibly I may have some of their mannerisms. Many men are alike in these things. But you must not give way to such fancies. Rest per-fectly quiet, you will soon recover."

And pouring out a glass of water I handed it to her. She sipped it slowly, leaning back in the fauteuil where I had placed her, and in silence we both looked out on the November night. There was a moon, but she was veiled by driving clouds, which ever an I anon swept asunder to show her gleaming pallidly white, like the restless spirit of a deceived and white, like the festless spirit of a deceived and murdered lady. A rising wind moaned dis-mally among the fading creepers and rustled the heavy branches of a giant cypress that stood on the lawn like a huge spectral mourner draped in black appar-ently waiting for a forest funeral. Now, ad then a few big drops of rain fell-sudden tears wrung as though by force from the black

"Shut the sky., My, wife shivered "Shut the window !" she said, glancing back at me where I stood behind her chair." I am much better now. I It was very silly !! I do not know what came over me, but for the moment know what came over me, one for the moment to the AN OFFENSIVE, BREATH "That was not complimentary, to your future: issued the local stressing, not only in print the per-hushand," Iragarked quietly, at olosed, and afficted it he have any pride, but to those y fastened the window, in obedience to her re-quest. "Should I not insist upon an apology ?" "She laughed ner onsly, and played with her fields but lovers' Bad breath and charter ring of rose-brilliants: "It is not y trolate," I resumed; "if on

Sec. Sec. 1

stones, I walked back to the day through thick of the storm, this time with an assumate pand a knowledge of where I was going. did not reach my hotel till past midnight; h this was not late for Naples, and the curior of the fat French hall-porter was not so m excited by the lateness of my arrival as by disorder of my annual

disorder of my apparel. "Ab. heaven ?" ho cried; "that Monsie "Ab, heaven !" he cried ; "that Monsi the distinguished should have been in suc storm all unprotected ! Why did not Mcnu send for his carriage?"

I cut short his exclamations by dropping f francs into his ever-ready hand, assuring that I had theroughly enjoyed the novelty of walk in bad weather, whereat he smiled and a gratulated me as much as he had just commis ated me. on reaching my own rooms, my ra Vincenzo stared at my dripping and dishere! condition, but was discreetly mute. He quid warm dressing-grown, and then brought a gla of mulled port wine, but performed these dus with such an air of unbroken gravity that Iw inwardly amused while I admired the fellow reticence. When I was about to retire for a night, I torsed him a Napoleon. He eyed musingly and inquiringly; then he asked-"Your Excellency desires to purchase so

thing? "Your silence, my friend, that is all," Is with a laugh. "Understand me, Vincen you will serve yourself and me best by ober implicitly, and asking no questions. Fortun is the servant who. accustomed to see his may is the servant who, accustomed to see his may drunk every night, swears to all outsiders th be has never served so soher and discret gentleman ! This is your chara ter. Vinc -keep to it, and we shall not quarre!.' smiled gravely, and pocketed my piece of without a word-like a true Tuscan as The sentimental servant, whose fine feel will not allow him to accept an extra "tip you may be sure, a humbug. I never be you may be sure, a humbur. I never belier in such an one. Labor can sha command its price, and what so habor in this age as to be honest? What difficult as to keep silence on other peop affairs? Such herculean tasks deserve a ment! A valet who is generously briber, addition to his wages, can be relied on; if derpaid, all heaven and earth will not permi-him to hold his tangent. Left diver a left him to hold his tongue. Left alone at last, my sleeping chamber, I remained for someti before actually going to bed. I tosk off black spectacles which served me so well, s looked at myself in the mirror w some curiosity. I never permitted cenzo to enter my bedroom at night, or l I was dressed in the morning, lest he a surprise me without these appendages were my chief disguise, for in such a cas fancy even his studied composure would b given way. For, disburdened of smoke colo glasses, I appeared what I was, young a yigorous in spite of my white beard and b My face, which had been worn and hage at first, had filled up and was health colored; while my eyes, the spokesmen of thoughts, were bright with the clearness and filled the clearness and of constitutional strength and physical w being as I wondered, as I stared mod at my own reflection, how it was that I did look ill. The mental suffering I continue underwent, mingled blouch it was with a tain gloomy satisfaction, should surely left mererindelible trades on my counterau (To ba Continued.)

inseparable. D.: [Sage's Catarra Romedy, the worst cases as thousands can testify.

THE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WHITLEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

CHIME OF SCHOOL BELLS.

A Quarter to Ning.

On these cold Junuary morninge, when, On these tory of an intermedian similar, the this ubject necessary to discuss it. It is prerth appears like un enformous frosted pride ke, and the kein tir cuts into it like a ile, the sahe of tell ringing out cheerily om tarret and encola its warning summoar, one of the most significant sounds that rall a busy may. It is quite a study to atch the school chilinen go trooping past; onpa of tiny to's with bright eves glaocing oder hord or cap, with stout, well set limbs, armly caved in wolliens, blanket coat armly cared in wo mens, Dispace coat trim cloth thiter, sitting closely to no round young finance, a dosy fawhon and psible too, as it gives no hint of sex in make r shape, at least in the casual observer; hen, the clier mere, buys and piris, Cenalans overy one of them : the firm free tread, he upiurned on n. the fearless regard, who es not live to watch them? Every street ends out its country nt to this great army. from lane and alloy they pour, a long proroun is and I have aften thought, when receives a streng of pash, how heavy the re-

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ponsibilisies and how manifold the duties of hose who stand to these young beings in the elation of parent, guardian or teacher.

A Serious Blunder.

The last clurg of the noisy bell has left the streets ampty of their child-crowd. No one now belouging to that population which disappears as suidenly as it came is to be seen, save some straggling "late" till at last the save some surgering inte will be last the iron gates of the sthool buildings close with a crash that forbids hope oven to the most hardened offender against punctuality. In a great many cases—too many in fact—if we could follow them beyond the closing gates, we should see a sight that would surprise us. The brightness of air and the fresh briskness of step that charmed us an would be replaced of step toat charging us so would be replaced by a doll languor, a finiless apathy. The transient glow and spackle given by the pure morning air no longer diaminates the countenance. As investigation made some time ago in certain schools revealed the fact that a large percentige of the children attending them came breakfastless to school. And this not once sione, but morning after morning till it became shnost habitual. Sarely no graver error could be. And as it could not occur without the knowledge of the mother, at least, there is something amiss here for which it is difficult to account. Few grown porsons could stand an enforced fast from supper time till ucon of the next day without serious disturbance of the digestive system. And this only occasionally. But what if such a violation of Nature's laws word frequent? It has always seemed to me, errois in dist are more swittly and severely (punished in children than in adults. I be-lieve that this contastion of the morning meal is to be held accountable for a great deal of the inervia which provokes parents and trachers so much, and which is too often ascribed to perversity of temper, when in reality it is N sture's method of taking a revenge on these who should see that her unalterable laws are obeyed and respected.

the symptoms of a threatening cold upon him. Snoczy, blowy, all through the calendar, in mother-haud hus been at work perhans since starlight these wintry mornings, tending fires, stopping a obink here, a draught there, the thousehold warmth and light strives to escape sick children? If this were done, the girl into the cold, bloak world outside. And she promised to think favorably over the prop cannot understand how her chill, so well-fed, tion as to taking service, and some day call so comfortably clad and housed should be ill. around and make her decision known. Perhaps he caught this coll now coming on as he went on an errand, perhaps in perform-ing some of his little every day chores about has much to recommend it. There is a scientific the house, such as bringing in wood or coal. Cease from self roproaches, anxious mother. What does the child say? "I'm only cold a recess. We're driven out to play. Some of the fellows like it ; sometimes I do too. Bat sometimes it is terribly cold. The wind outs one. Sometimes the snow is so deep in the schoolyard it gets into one's boots and you can't get it out ; it works down into one's stockings and melts after awhile, and one's feet get icy cold." Then the mother resigns herself to the inevitable, and, if she is wise, keeps her child at home till all traces of his ailment have disappeared under proper treatment. Then, what can she do but send him back to take his chances among the others?

mercury'stands still it sends out new growths At the out er, in looking at the practice of -brigary as carried out in our citics from a some what different point of view from that which has been usedally taken by the charitable and humane, it may be as well to enter a disclaimer as to what might be imputed as an inability to see the sympacheric side of the question, and in this very idea the whole kernel of the matter lies. It is therefore, always at the opening of cise of the best feelings of our nature that it is so hard to deal with this social fuegus. When a beugar solicits alms at the door, we find it bard to turn away and refuse the humble request. to turn away and reture the humble request. In spite of repeated deceptions in past times, we are always inclined to believe the last comer, and to credib the old story told in so many ways, but almost always with the sterotyped whine, or what is so much harder to result, the pictous "Weil, God belp me, then !" or the bowed head and half-mothered sigh with which the poor and hair-smoothered sign with which the poor creature prepares to depart. All this has the instant efficient insting one appear harsh and mean for refusing to alleviate such evident suf-fering, a d by a curious reversal of positions, it is the person to whom appeal has been made, and not the beggar, who feels the loss of self-currents. Conversition is success. respect. Generally if the imposition is success ful for the time, and aid given, the recipient, embold-net by such success, extends the suber of operations and a ready a shrewd reader of uman nature learns the value of cheap stage

effects of voice and gesture in dealing with and-hearted bu credulous people.

The Tramp-Beggar. The tramp, poor feltow ! Hy has surely been written about long en uch. Containly he is a far from a savory subject. But all mole beggars far from a savory subject. But all mole beggars are closed as trampe, for who would call a beggar a man. The hardshood of tramps finds dany exemplification. A space men of the genus tramp called at a house the other evening. He told a straight story of traveling in search of employment and of being overtaken by poverty in a big city without any money or friends. The mistress was inclined to listen undoubted by the bar an event by the undoubtedly to his few but apparently truthful words. Being overruled, however, singular-ly enough by one of her own children, she let the tramp dep rt without the aid he sought. Having uccasion shortly after to send to the bakers, the tramp was found to have preneded. He told the same sorrowful story as before. The woman who served at the counter said that she could not give bim money, but that he was welcome to some buns. The offer was not accepted, and a fraud of the meanest type stood revealed-a strong and able-bodied vagrant seeking to live on the efforts of the industrious.

A New Kind of "Collector."

I have noticed that the woman who resort to the miserable way of begging for a living are line: tinvariably impostors. No doubt some of them thrive on it, but if so they have the grace to conceal the fact, for anything more deplorably wretched looking than the appear-ance of all of them cannot be imagined. A lady who was in sore need of a servant, was one morning summoned to the door from the breakfast table by a very imperative ring of the bell. On opening the door she was confronted by a stout, hardy-looking country girl. The girl was almost perishing from c.ld, as her red, ungloved hands and scent shawl atand from personal observation too, that tested. She reque ted to be permitted to warm ing so, the heart of the mistress warmed to her. Here was a poor girl, evidently very much in want, who would provably welcome the idea of a g od situation in a comfortable home The lady would have the help she so much nee ad, and the girl would have the chance of earning a respectable living. The lady brokch-ed the idea to the girl, who seem-ed not to be averse to it, but expressly stipulated that no "hard work," such as some bing or washing, must be expressed of her. The Coid Recesses. A child comes home from school with all offering to put out the "doing up" of the clothes and to meet her wishes in other respects as re-garded the rest of the work. The girl raised the ty, blowy, all through the calendar, in guided the fest of the work. The grift sheet the Homo is warm and cosy; a careful point of wages. That was also settled satisfac-torily. But a new difficulty arose. The girl was engaged by a poor woman, a widow, with ght these wintry mornings, tending fires, whom she lived, in the office of "Collector." Would the lady be so kind as to give something,

Mondicancy as a Crime.

ON THE STAIRS.

Cance, the well the wharl is resting, And the heavy step is still, Tanged skein and knot attesting, Broken hope and baffled will; In the dusk life's fibre spinning, Till a tear the sight impairs; Only now the mys ic inning, Phantom footsteps on the stairs.

Little feet that softly patter, Now your haste can cause no fear ; Little hands no longer scatter, Calling frown or, loving tear ; Like the rain on scented clover, Osting fragrance o'er the way, Tiny foo stops passing over, Sweeter leaves a cloudy day.

Broken shafts of mornlight darting, Twixt the bars of garden gate ; Not a shade their shimmer starting Tho' I till the morning wait. Gone the forms, and hushed forever Are the songs that you h can feel Powerless too, the hands to sever

Snowy threads of spinning wheel. Dreamy footsteps ever ringing, Through the soul's sed monotone; Children of the twiligh bringing Prace, when left by all alone; Creating out familiar sounding, Music of our past despairs, Messured tread, or, small test bounding, Phantom footsteps on the stairs.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

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 concumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dan-gerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble abead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lunge, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of

Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, theusands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

No matter how prompt actors may be at rehearsal there is always one man who is prompter.

JIM BAKER AND SAM ARTHUR GUT THEIR MONEY.

The Times recently mentioned the fact that im Baker and Sam McArthur had drawn \$15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. Last Thursday the money was received through the Missoula National Back, and turned over to the lucky holders of the ticket. Toree or four other minor prizes were secured by Missoula parties at the last drawing. other tenth of the capital prize of \$150,000 wes drawn by William Poad of the town of Anaconda, in the self-ining county of Deer Lodge, and was cell used through the Omaha National Bank of Omalia, Nebraska.-Missoula (Moat.) Times, Dec. 7.

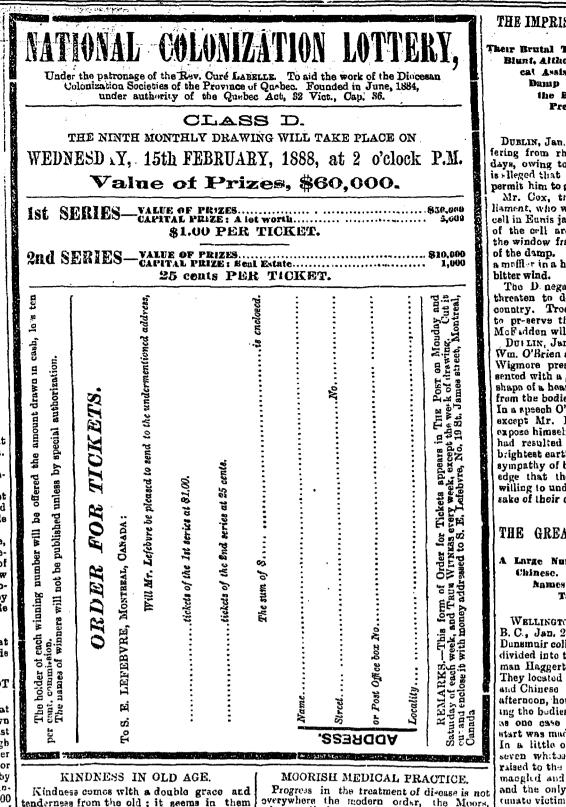
An Ohio man who sent \$2 to a New York gas bills, was told to burn cil.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is good in case of accidents and emergencies, and when coupled with Hag-yard's Yellow Oil will often save l.fe. Yellow Oil cures all painful injuries, burns, ecalds, bruisses, frost bites, rheumatic and neur-lgic pains, and is in fact a handy and reliable sur-circl and gical aid.

your ploture, I guess. Photographer-Yes, all ready; now look pleasant. Wife (before the camera) -My dear, I think you'd botter go into the other room,-Boston Gazette

The steamboat, the ranger, the sewing machine, Cars running by night and by day, Houses lighted by cas and bested by sleam.



the hearded and long-purified benevelence of years, as if it had survived and conquered the selfishness of youth. The tendernoss of old age is thrice blessed-bless its trophics over the obduracy of encrusting and withering years ; blast because it is tinged with the san; tity of the grave; bleat because it tells advertiser for a reliable method of reducing us that the heart will bloesom upon the precincts of the tomb,

ANGER AND AMIABILITY.

There are people who eschew any and all evidences of asger-who petition for peace at any price rather than risk discussions, and will, in many instances, make derogating concessions in order to avoid contact with one harp aggle in the dispositions of others. Rusband-The photograper is ready to take | These people are either milk-and-watery, or prefer to make a policy point of never quar-relling. If of the first-mentioned type, they are next to being non composmentis, for it is impossible for people of pronounced person-INVENTIONS OF THE 19TH CENTURY. seas; if of the latter ilk, how calmly, coldly very soul to the quick, and smile sweetly as

Progress in the treatment of discase is not overywhere the modern order, the Moors, whose medical practice is a singular mixture of whose merical practice is a sugarar mixture of a little real skill with an astonishing amount of ignorant superstition, seeming to be actually going backward. Says a recent writer: " The Morish 'medicine man'—we can hardly call him doctor—certainly displays some skill in couching for cataract. He has also an original method of curing irritation of the same during couching for catariact. He has also an original method of curing irritation of the over due to the presence of foreign bodies. With much skill he passes his tongue over the oren eye of the patient, and thus, with-out irritating, removes the cand, grit, etc. For cupping, the Moor also makes good use of his mouth : a cow's horn is placed over When laboring men who get good may stop how ling for an increase of their (vn wges and

how ling for an increase of their twn woges and work to place the poorly paid in a position to make a respectable living, some real, lasting good may be accompliabed. The trouble has been that every man has considered himself the party for whom the reform movement was in-sugarated, and whenever it is proposed to render assistance to anyone save himself he be-comes perfectly ind firment. There are thousands of people on this continent whose earning do not enable them to enjoy half the necessaries of life. These are the people who are most in need of assistance, and these it is our duty cruch they may be ! How they can cut the to assist.-Williamport, Pa., Labor Record. Hollwoay's Pills .- Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by redundancy of vit ated bile, can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power; for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or anusement. On the contrary, they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled may by a simple trial speedily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system,

Chinese 41. The following are the names of the 18 whites

THE IMPRISONED NATIONALISTS.

3

Their Brutal Treatment in the Ceis-Blunt, Although Ill, is Bernset Medie cat Assistance-Mr. Cox in a Damp Dungcon-Eising of the Boucgal Peasants-Presentation to Mr. O'Erlen.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Blunt has been saffering from rhoumatiem for the past three days, owing to his oils being unhasted. It is alleged that the prison officials refuge to permit him to go to the infirmary.

Mr. Cox, the Nationalist member of Parliament, who was arrested in London, is in a cell in Eunis ja L. The stone floor and walls of the cell are reeking with moisture, and the window frame has rotted from the effects of the damp. Mr. Cox was compelled to stuff a moffler in a hole in the frame to exclude the

The D negal peasants are arming, and threaten to destroy all the bridges in the country. Troops are marching to Dusfanagh to preserve the pesce. The trial of Father

McFadden will begin on Satur laynext DUILIN, Jan. 27.-A banquet was given to Wm. O'Brien at Mallow last evening. Canon Wigmore presided. Mr. O'Brien was pre-sented with a gold-mounted medellion in the shaps of a heart, composed of buliets extracted from the bodies of the Mitchellstown martyrr, In a speech O'Brien said that no man living, except Mr. Parnell, could induce him to expose himself to the glare of publicity that had resulted from his recent action. His brightest earthly reward was the alf clion and sympathy of his countrymen and the knowledge that they had undergone and were willing to undergo much more than he for the sake of their country.

THE GREAT COLLIERY FATALITY,

Station of the local division of the local d

A Large Number of Bodics, White and Chinese. Brought to the Surface-Names of the Dead So Far Taken From the Pit.

WELLINGTON, B. C., Jan. 25, via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—The exploring party at the Dunsmuir collieries worked all Tuesday night, divided into threeshifts, and that under Forcman Haggert penetrated into the cast slope. They located a number of bodies of whites and Chinese It was not until 2 o'clook this afternoon, however, that the work of bringing the bodies to the surface was begun, and, as one case was in working order after the start was made, this proceeded very rapidly. In a little over an hour's time the bodies of seven whites and eight Gainese had been raised to the surface. The bodies were all macgled and blackened beyond recognition, and the only means of knowing the unforcunate victims were the stalls and points at which they were found. The hodies of the whites were placed in the carpenter shop of the railroad company, while these of the Chinamon were laid in the exercision of the blacksmith shop. There were not more than 100 men and no women around the shaft during the afternoon, and the melancholy task proceeded with regularity and quiet. The report in circulation during the day that many more perished than those named in yesterday's telegrams is happily untrue.

The despatch sent Tuesday night is about correct. Every individual in the cast slope, when the explosion occurred, was killed. In the west slope the explosion did not penetrate further than to make a severe concussion, which affected some severely, but the after damp rushed in. However, by the presence of mind exhibited in immediately repairing the fan, the air current was restored and many lives saved. This is attested by the recovery of a large number who were prostruted by the after damp, but who subsequently recovered consciousness, and came to the foot of the shaft.

'The report that a man had fallen from the wire rope and been killed, is incorrect. At 9 o'clock last night, after the change of shift,

The Lunckcon Basket.

Next in mischievous effects to entire omission of a meal is a badly prepared or hastily eaten one, or one in which the nutritive element is almost or wholly wanting. And this brings us to the consideration of the vexed question of lunches, and school lunches are of a neccesity cold. The custom that used to obtain in country schools of " het" over tosst and warmed up tea, though a horror to the rocollection even of any one who ever witnessed it, was an improvement ever witnessed it, was an improvement control control of the pain of the cold snack" in the middle of the day. If, we could, without offence, lift the cover of the meat little basket that pratty school-giri, who trips past so punctually every morning, is carrying, what should we see? Almost to a carrying, what should we see ? Almost to a certainty, the inevitable cake and candy that so many of her school-companions con sume. But food such as that assuredly does not go to make a woman of the girl, to build up her physique, to strengthen her intellect. If she doss succeed in retaining health and beauty, it will be in spite of the candy and cake, and most likely, owing to a hardy but-termilk-drinking and catmeal-eating an cestry.

"A Bit of a Surprise."

A good old grandmother said once in my hearing, as she hovered about a flock of her grandchildren at the nursery table, tucking the wide bib-napkin under the chin of the youngest, and pushing its high chair closer to the table as she spoke : "Always have a bit of a surprise for children at dinner-time. They like it, and it isn't much trouble." She signed to the servant, and the particular dish that made that dinner unlike any other dinner in the week was served. I forget just now what it was, but I know it was heartily appreciated by the young ones. In that home the custom never falled while "Grandma" lived. As soon as eleven struck, down she went into the kitchen and with her own hands prepared some tempting dainty for her And they didn't forget, you may be brood. sure, to make a bee-line for home at noon, as soon as ever school was over.

MARIANA. WALLET AND STAFF. The Beggars' Barvest Time.

way of treating every social problem, and this has been found very effectual in stopping the evil. Streat beggars are not to be tolerated. There are refuges for all really deserving cases charitable societies and institutions for the care of those who are physically or mentally unfit to take care of themselves. But the hardened mendicant being generally well able to work does not take kindly to to the idea, as a strict ecarch into antecedents would be sure to be made, and work would be provided, which would be worst of all to the pauper mind.

The Worthy Poor.

I have said already that winter is the beggar's harvest. It is so only on account of misplaced sympathy; not but what there is enough of real want and privation in our northern climate at such a sesson to warm a heart of stone to feeling for the poor, and to win from the hands of wealth the coin not too reluctantly given, There is enough of genuine, unaffected distress which it is a blessed privilege to relieve, and which it is our duty to seek out, and when found assist in every way we can. "Man does found assist in every way we can. "Man does not live by bread slone." So neither the giving of food, clothes nor money to those in want can relieve us altogether of our part in this great work. There are some who would prize more a kind word, a helping hand, to secure for them the rewards of houses labor, than all the moveyed aid that indiscriminate charity so lavishly pours into the palm of the the sad estate of poverty.

MABIANA.

A BOON AND A BLESSING.

A boon and a blessing to mankind is Hag yard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for external and internal use. Yellow Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatiam, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted cords and lameness. Prooure it of your druggist. ••

It's fortunate to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth but it's handy to have a bowl of porridge near by.

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 abao-lutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regu-lates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys morms and prevents convulsions souther the 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.

A Chinaman in New York is named Tahk Tahk. It is not stated, but we suppose he is a barber. AL OB

CAUTION.

A source of much ill-health is neglected. Constipation. The utmost cantion should be observation. The bowels regular. The best regulator of the bowels regular. The natural action is Burdock Blood Bitters. Try it if acualed with constipation.

eated by steam. And bright electricity's ray.

The telegraph's olick speeds like lightning released, Then that our phone comes to excel it; and, to put on the finish the last but not least, is the famed little Purgative Pollot.

Purgative Pellet, because it relieves human suffering, adds to the sum of human comfort, and enables the relieved sufferer to enjoy all the blessings and luxuries of the age we live in.

Infant industries don't deserve protection when they consist in bawling all night and pulling all the dinner dishes off the table.

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of ARMALES FILLS possess the power of Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all acting specially upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the domant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanso and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the bady Man December 10 for from the time disorders. Dr body. Mr. D. Carawell, Carawell P.O., Ont., writes : "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

The man who was found eating oysters out of the fishegman's barrel gave as his excuse that he believed in admitting raw material free.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so had that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

A tumble in the price of wheat is not relished by the Produce Exchange bul!. It goes against his grain.

This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons ac-quainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and binefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

Having pulled the cold-wave string every day for a week, the signal service observer is happy at having the cold wave come in.

O. A. Livingstone, Plattaville, Ont., says : I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have over tried for rheumatism.'

Northrop & Lyman's Vegotable Discovery has worked wonders for dyspeptics, and we don't think there is a case of Dyspepsia to be found that it will not cure if the directions are followed. Mr. C. E. Williams, Druggist, Wingham, says : "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well, and I know of one bad case of Dyspepsia that it has completely cared."-----

A comely figure in a woman has its charms.

they bury their barbed arrows in the quivering centre of a sensitive heart! And yet they never say or do anything aggressiveoh, no! They know how to coat the bitter Lass but not least is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant pills they administer to others with the sweet-

ness of apparent amiability.

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true, Less with eyes of violet blue, Lipe as sweet as honey dew, Bonnie little bride !

Will he love you as to day, When your bloom has fied away,

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all

weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

To prevent drain pipes from stopping up pour a hot solution of potash into the pipes every month or two.

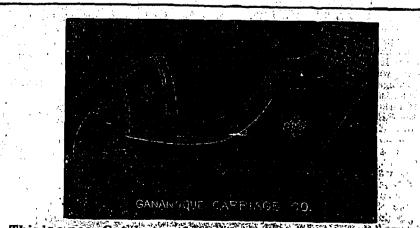
Rust upon steel may be removed by covering the rusted parts with cil or fat ; let it remain on some time, then wine it off.

Salt water as a lotion for weak eyes is highly recommended by many physicians, and gives much relief where eyes have been strained by overwork.

Diamond cement is made by soaking isinglass in water until soft, then dissolve it in proof spirits and add a little resin ; good for china and glass.

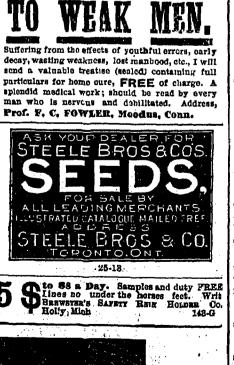
Place lamp chimneys, tumblers and such articles in a pot filled with cold water, to which come common salt has been added. Boil the water well and allow it to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed they will resist any sudden change of temperature.

We Don't see what hope Dakota has of We Don't see what hope Dakota has of getting into the volon after starting that last blizzard on Ita waa,



The Beggars' Harvest aime. Beggars' is a plant of hardy habit. Even the intense rigor of our Oanadian winter cannot kull is The very changes of the ther-mometer will bestify to its' sturdy vitality, as with every downward plange of the weather first divance. Marvelous ourse, with every downward plange of the prose of \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send to 7. Karse 300 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the wages of an the strouble \$200 frait bottle from \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit cases. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send Much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send Much at the short bour \$100 Fit case. Send M

The Norwich Bulletin editor, having received a gilt of doughnuts, thanks the doughnor."



18 whites and 22 Chinese had been taken out of the pit, while seven more bodies had been found and taken to the bottom of the shatt. There yet remains 13 whites and 19 Chinese in the mine. James Morrison was omitted from the former report, making the total of whites who perished in the cast level 31, and

taken out : Robert Williams, R Greenwell, Alex Ross, R McDonald, John Stuart, John Ness, John Marshall, John Wall, all unmarried ; John Jones, who has a wife and two children ; John Bologna and wife, Jacob Klean, Wm Wilkes, wife and four children ; ink McCoy, unmarried ; Valernia and two Belglan. The bodies of the white miners are being wathau and prepared for buriel. Those belonging to the masons, Oddfellows and belonging to the masons, ben in charge by those orders, while the other why be taken to their late homes. All the collieries of the Vancouver Coal Co. and the Wellington collieries have been closed since the accident. At 10.30 p.m; four more white men were brought up.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.-

THEY DID EVERYTHING, from making new dresses, shawls, draperies and feathers, from old ones, to staining floors and furniture, coloring photographs, elo., and making ten cent a quart inks, shoe dressing, and laundry blaing. They did it all with Diamond Dyes.

A Missouri farmer has a oilt with a trunk closely resembling that of an elephant. The animal was probably so constructed for the purpose of making horse traders think they'd got 'em.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Fills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this, ...

The wear and tear on contribution boxes is very small item of church expenses,

I HAVE NOT used all of one bottle yet. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget, I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have bad no more bleeding-the screness is entirely gone. - D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with the Boston Journal.

"The lougshoreman is generally a short shore-man before he gets his weekly pay.

Users of the Diamond Gold, Silver, Copper and Bronze Paints will be glad to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IB PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY the Pest Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES : 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST of TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho. Pic tures, grouping Gladstone Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

ARRESTS continue in Ireland of priests and leading Nationalists. But still, as was sung of the Irish Brigade of Fontenoy-

Steady they march adown the slope, Steady they mount the hell; Steady they load-steady they fire, Moving right onward still.

WHAT DOES TEIS MEAN? The Herald #878 :---

"A meeting of the Insane Commission was held yesterday and Hon. Mr. Taillon examined."

SohasMEBODY discovered that Mr. Wilfred Blant, who is now suffering imprisonment with hard labor for asserting an Englishman's right to free speech in Ireland, is a descendant of Sir Walter Blunt, whom Shakespeare has rendered immortal in the celebrated lines : "I knew this face full well,

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blum."

PREMIER MOWAT has declared in favor of manhood suffrage and will submit a bill to the Ontario Legislature making it the law of the Province. He has not taken this decision without due consideration, for the question has been fully argued for several years past in and out of Parliament. The immense cost, circumlocution and innate rescality of Sir John Macdonald's Franchise Act prove that manhood suffrage is only the fair, logical result of the extension of the franchise. In a country under a protective tariff, universal suffrage is an absolute right, since everybody pays taxes, and it is an admitted British principle that there should be no taxation without representation.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT is a witty as well as a coursecous man. He has exhumed from the annals of the Strafford Viceroyaliy in Ireland of the time of Charles the First a choice description of a certain Balfour who acted as one of that infamous governor's lieutenents. Here it is :--

As for Balfour he had done as many outor Pacha had done under a Grand Ssignenr. There was no such tyrant in the King's dominions. Utterly drank with the vice of

THE TRUE WITINESS thing done to exasperate the Nationalists, who, persisted in treating the business with good-humored contempt. The Orangemen were excerted by a strong force of Mr. Bal-four's police. On the following day a Nationwell as their instruments. Encouraged by this example of Dublin Caetle's impartiality, the Orangemen of Tyrone, headed by a band, marched into the town of Cosgh, emptied their revolvers at the Nationalists, and wrecked the houses of Catholics, amongst others the residence of the parish priest. Will the British Loyal Association, having satisfied itself about these facts, circulate them in America?

Tuns it will be seen that the news cabled to this country about Irish Nationalist and Catholic outrages were actually a reversal of the facts, as the above refutation clearly proves. American sympathy for Ireland is great, and has done much to aid the oppressed people in their struggle for freedom and justics. To destroy or divert that sympathy these lying cables are sent across the ocean, The cause of toryism, landlordry and bigotry must be in a bad way when resort is made to such villainous yet transparent untruth.

OUR "HOUSEHOLD TALKS." To-day we publish the first article in our new department of "Household Talks," and will continue them hereafter regularly twice more acceptable as a journal for the home graced the periodical Eterature of Canada and the United States. It will be her province to discuss all matters relating to home and the family, and, as occasion may require, those the welfare and happiness of the people depend. As one who has had snuch experience in life and its duties, such as are known to wives and mothers, the writer of "Household Talks" brings to her task a rich fund of practical knowledge, while her wide opportunities for observation and literary culture give a charm of their own to all she writes. These articles will, we believe, be found most useful and instructive. Correspondence in relation to this department may be addressed to the Editor of THE POST and will receive careful attention.

CANON DOYLE'S REPLY TO THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

The anti-Home Rule proclivities of the Tory press of Canada, and its innate anti-Herald, the Montreal Gazette, the Empire, not to mention the small fry like the Moneblow at the Irish people. If there was any of spimus would set it at rest. But it has sible occasion is seized upon by the tise whatever may seem to prejudice Doyle's reply to the Bishop. Both letter and reply appeared in the Dablin Freeman. The Tory papers of Canada copied the first and not a line did they give to the crushing repeople of Canada that our Canadian Tories are truly, as Sir John Macdonald said, "the same as the Tory stage of the Home Rule conflict, we repro prominence we can give it. It will be observed that it is not only a crushing reply to Dr. O'Dwyer, but a complete, irresistable argument in justification of the course and the policy adopted by the Irish priests and tyranny of the landlordy and Tory Government in Ireland. Canon Doyle's letter is as fellow-subjects beyond the Channel

by degrees and beautifully less, until its of shops, surfillery workhouses, and wards. decided to become a subscriber, and you will be the store of "I stood on the hustings with Issao Butt al Band turned out to parade the streets. It has he been doing of late years? What part had no sconer appeared than Mr. Balfour's has he taken in the great and homefol areas of Mr. Gladstone ? Does the enjoyment of the Italian " dolce far niente," " it is delicious to do nothing," represent the duty of an Irish patriotic bishop under present circumstances ? "I stood by Isaan Butt in 1870 !" Why, King Harman stood by Isaac 17 years ago. Indeed, I am not sure he was not accompanied by the famous Johnston of Billykilbeg, and that meek rev. gentleman who, under certain circumstances, threatened "to kick the Queen's crown into the Bayne,"

His life's sympathy with the farmers is even more intangible than his patriotism. I will let him describe it in his own words. read the sentence twice over, fearing there might be some mistake. Here it is verbatim. "My whole life as a priest has been spent in Limerick, and I confidently appeal to my fellow-citizens, if they ever knew mo to take one step against the farmers in the whole course of this agitation " So that while our unfortunate peasaatry are oppressed and tortured by titled scoundrels like Clauricarde, aided aud abetted by one of the most brutal Goveraments that ever onread a country-while their homes are torn down over their heads, ruined and destroyed by the appliances of savage warfare, and themselves and their families, young and old, flung out in midwinter to perish by the road side, because they could not pay an impossible rent-while a week. In order to make this paper still men of the highest character and the purest patriotiam have, for sympathising with their and fireside, a character which it has always afferings, been cast into prison and treated with brutality that has shocked the civilized maintained, the management has secured the services of a well known literary lady, whose writings in prose and verse have frequently writings in prose and verse have frequently while English gentlemen and even tender ladies leave their happy homes and come over here to endure outrage and imprisonment in their defence, an Irish Catholic bishop thinks he has reason to boast because he has taken no step against the farmers. His lordship's nationality and sympathy for larger questions of social importance on which the farmers are exceedingly like the faith of the welfare and happiness of the people de certain folks of whom St. James speaks in his Catholic epistle, "Fath, also, if it have no works, is dead in itself." Platonic patriotism is a cheap commodity. So is sentimental sympathy. Bad as they were, no doubt, the priest and Levite experienced that feeling when pussing the wounded man on the road

to Jericho. But now we come to the pith and marrow of this extraordinary effusion. Dr. O'Dwyer having, seemingly to his own satisfaction, at least, disposed of the charges against him, breaks new ground with an eagerness and impetuosity it is difficult to understand. He roundly condemns boycotting and the Plan of Campaign as being "irreligious, ain-ful, bad and unjust." His Lordebip says, with much temper-"But, sir, as I am put to it, . . , and as I am compelled to pub lish my views." When and where was he "put to it ?" Who "compelled him to publish his views ?" Was there a word, or the least insiguation, in the Freeman or the Pall pathy to the National cause, is plainly to be Mall Gazette that His Lordship preached or seen in the eagerness with which such papers practised boycotting, or, that he ap-as the Hamilton Speciator, the Halifax proved of the Plan of Campaign? Then why talk of compulsion ? Boycotting was just as " irreligions " and " sinful " years ago, when a captain of that name gave a ton Times, Belleville Intelligencer, etc., seize upon the Bishop of Limerick's letter to strike blow at the Limerick's letter to strike as "upjust" from its inception, some two and a half years ago, in this parish, as it is doubt about the sympathy felt by Canadian at this moment. Dr. O'Dwyer appeals to his rages and grisvious misdemeanors as Vizier Tories for the old country Tories this display conscience. I ask, with all due respect, or Pichs had done under a Grand Seigneur. of animus world set it at east that it has where was his conscience these years back? May I not also humbly suggest that there are always been the same. Every pos- hishops, priests, and Isymen too, in Ireland the Home Rule movement, while suppressing but he is bound, as every man is, to or garbling whatever comes over the wires in | rectify his erroneous conscience. Now, that its favor. Dr. O'Dwyer's letter gave them a his lordship entertains the most erroncous ood chance to show their prejudice by giving se vident as the sun at noonday. I can say, t all the prominence they could, while their as without the slightest presumpt on, that there suppressive feelings were gratified by observa is scarcely a priest now living who knows as is a profound silence with regard to Cano- much as I do about evictions, their causes. and their consequences. I commenced my mission amidet the awful famine and nestilence of '46. At that time the present gifted and accomplianed Bishop of Limcommented gleefully upon it editorially, but erick was likely in long clothes or anneing himself, with his humming top. Now what has been the principal cause of evicjoinder. This is enough to show the Irish tions? The landgrabber. He tempted the needy, embarrassed, or avaridous lundlord with a promise of increased rent; he greated the itching palm of the agent that by his help donald said, "the same as the Tory he might scoure his prey. Then came the party of England. As this is a dreadful eviction; then the awful consematter of the first importance at the present quences, most of which will be never known till the Day of Judgment-frequently followed by an agrarian murder. All duce Canon Doyle's letter in tuil with all the this has been seared on my memory as with a red-hot iron. There have been opinions volunteered of late why it is that agrarian crime is now reduced to a minimum. Balfour and Co. attribute this to the efficacy of coercion. Absolute nonsense. The man who is determined on revenge will bide his people in resistance to the brutality and time, and laugh at police and coercion. Some attribute the diminution of orime to the high hopes of the people, and the sympathy of our This is not the true cause at all .. A man whose brain is set aflame and maidened by the ruin and destruction of all be holds dear is not in a frame of mind to philosophise on the blessings of Home Rule, and to be consoled by the hopes of a has caused intense pain to the Irish people is nution of what is called agrarian orime is the unquestionable. That it has been received nution of what is called agrarian orime is the destruction of landgrabbing, which has been effected by boycotting. Give up the boycott, let land-grabbing be resumed, and you will have an immediate reorudescence of these orimes of which land-grabbing has been the prolific source. But is this a new punish-ment invented for evildoers in our day ? What does St. Paul say, let Corin-thians, 5th chap. 11th verse-"But now 1 have written to you, not to keep company, if any man that is named a brother, he a fornicator, or covetous, or a server of idols, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner, with such a one not so much as to eat,' 13 v-"Put away the evil one from among yourselves." What "covetous" man is so guilty as he who covets and grabs his neighbor's land to the utter ruin and destruction of himself and family ! Good God, what ALIMENTALY, ALIMENTALY, and Carlow, con-ge as that town. Its rulon is one of the gest, 1 believe, in Ireland, comprising gest, 1 believe, in Ireland, a curse and calamity the grabber and the evictor have been to their native land ! challenging all comers, anxions, it would the evictor have been to their native land I seem, to wind up by what the fancy call a I was on the New Ross mission from Septemfree fight. Dr. O'Dwyer devices the first ber, 1846, to February, 1853. Three coun-part of his letter to assail yon, and to indiginate the werford Killsenny, and Carlow, con-nantly repudiate the three charges made verge at that town. Its union is one of the against him. These charges are, in abort, largest, 1 belleve, in Ireland, comprising that he is en "intriguer," "a Unionist," and large portions of the three above-named "alandlord bianop." Even you, will at once counties. The food of the people failed with take His Lordship's word that he is not an out any fault of theirs. Then the grabber and the evictor commanced their woeful As to his nationality, it seems to me on his work. The poor people were swept from their

were literally packed with the poor. The dreadful schurage of typhus fever in its most virulent form seized upon its victims. It is quite impossible for one who did not witness and pass through those scenes to realize to himself the unutterable misery of those years. But wretched as was the material condition of the grabbers and landlords' victims, their moral min was even more heartreading. Imagine crowds of simple young country girls packed into the low lodging-houses of a large seaport town, where everything they saw and heard might be the proximate occasion of sin for a saint, Have I not known hundreds of peasant girls who, when they were evicted from their humble homes, were as pure as the springs that gushed from the heart of their native hills, to have, amidst these overwhelming temptations, fallen away, become a shame to their sex and a disgrace to their country ! The grabber and the evictor will answer for their souls. Am'I to be told I am not to warn my people to avoid a wretch who is the prime cause of all those material and moral calamities ? The teaching of St. Paul quoted above is far more precise and comprehensive than any depundation issued by the National League. But is there not danger of murder ! St. Paul did not

think so. But our people are "excitable." Not a whit more so than the Jews, as must be obvious to anyone acquainted with the characteristics of both nations. St. Peter and St. Paul are evidently two Irishmen who were accidentally born in Judea. Boycotting 'a terrible risk of the crime of murder ?' Qaite the contrary; for if the bishops, priests and people would with one voice denounce the grabber, the monster would immediately disappear like the wolf; so you would have nothing of the kind to hunt or to kill. But boycotting and the Plan may be abused. Quite so. Is there a gift of God or an invention of man that is not frequently and fearfully abused ? Have not the attributies of the soul and the faculties of the body become so debased and degraded that it would seem as if all flish bed corrupted its way, and that the immutable God would again be sorry he had created man ? As to the inventions of man, take for example the Press. Is it not availed to pour a very deluge of abominations on the world. Even the beautiful and interesting art of the photographer is employed as an auxiliary of the Press to ruin those who cannot read, and plunge them into a seething abyes of pictorial putrescence Yes, the best and most holy things can be abused. If, however, the priests stand by the people as they ought, to guide and direct them, there is little or no danger in the

'boycott" or "The Plan." If the priest retires and abandons the people, of course they will stray like sheep without a shepherd. I speak from the practical experience of years, I confidently place that in the balance against Dr. O'Dwar's theories and against all these dan gers conjured up by his fertile imagination. His lordship says repeatedly in his letter that he advised his pricats "to stand by their people," " to stand between their people and oppression." What is the meaning of this advice? It is so indefinite that I confess I don't know what to make of it. I trust his lordship will explain for the benefit of us all how we are "to stand by our people." As he has so severely condemned our "methods," it is to be hoped he has as good, if not better, to recommend as substitutes. Let us see and understand them, and if we find them effectual we will adopt them.

This letter has now run to an unconsionable length, so much so that I fear it has outrun your patience and your space. It was written in scraps of time anatched at inter vals between other pressing occupations. If I may have used any word or phrase which can be interpreted in the slightest degree disgraceful to the sublime digoity with which the Lord Bishop of Limerick is invested, I bereby withdraw and retract it. who have intelligence and are amenable to the However, His Lordship, having hit so hard violence, he had with untottering pace trod-den down His Majesty's people on every Tory newspapers of Canada to adver-He asks triumphantly, "Was I to stille methods he vehemently condemns, does net expect, I am sure, in return to be pelted with roses-" vim vi repellers ordines leges permittunt." Bs so kind as to receive my mea culpa. Pardon me if you can, and oblige .-Sir, yours faithfully, THOMAS CANON DOYLE, P.P.

by degrees and beautifully less, with at main house, the guardians had to provide acres glowing, terms of the Datty Post, I have his also, and is so well pleased that he is send wing terms of the DALLY POST, I that ing his subscription before due, as his paper sided to become a subscriber, and you will ing his subscription before due, as his paper d analoged my subscription.

> CHAPBAU VILLAGE, JAG. 12, 1888. Enclosed and subscription for TRUE WITNESS which send to John Nephin. Thanking you for the beautiful lithograph, and with the compli ments of the season, I remain,

Yours respectfully. PATRICK FRAWLEY.

LOWELL Mass., Jan. 16, '88. I received that beautiful picture, and am very thankful. I enclose pay for Fred. Mayo's paper. Please be so kind as to send him the picture. JOHN MAYO.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 9, 1888. Your premium received, and I am very thank-ful, as I appreciate very highly. Enclosed find pay for three subscriptions-Michael Higgins', John Conner's and my own. F. DOLAN.

ST. PHILEPE, Jan, 25.

Enclosed find my subscription. It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your lithograph, and am greatly pleased with it. With my best wishes for you and the cause. MICHAEL BREASTON.

WHITE LARE, Jan. 23. I have received your lithograph, for which accept thanks. Euclosed is my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS, the Champion of Ireland. TIMOTHY MOYNAHAS.

HAMILTON, Jan. 21, 1888.

I have received your pictures and am well pleased with them. They are held in great favor in our house, and I would not give the a for five dollars. You will find enclosed the address of a new subscriber. P. DILLON.

WINDSOB MILLS, Jan. 20, 1888. Enclosed please find my subscription to the TRUE WITNESS and also that of a new subscriber. I received your picture of the leading Home Rulers and am delighted with them. Your's respectfully. THOS, BURNS,

POINT FORTUNE, Jan. 24, 1888. I must hasten to thank you heartily for your beautiful picture of our most distinguished Home Rulers of the present day. We wish them all success in the coming struggle. We will always consider the picture the most precious that we posses

MRS. JOHN CONSTANTINEAU.

CHAMBLY LOCK, Jan. 16. You will please find enclosed my subscrip-tion and that of Moses Doil for the TRUE WIT-NESS. I am highly pleased with my litho pic-ture which is beautiful.

autiful. Your's Truly. TEOS. BULGER.

SEAFORTH, JAD. 16. MY DEAR SIR, -Enclosed is my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS. Kindly forward me the lithograph of the Home Rulers. JAMES LEMON.

HESPELER, Jan. 23, 1888.

Please find enclosed my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for another year. I am highly pleased with your paper, especially for your noble defence of our religious liberties. I am elated with the beautiful present you sent me a week ago. viz., the illustrious Home Rulers. It is worthy of a place in every Irishman's home. Please accept my sincere thanks with every wish for your success in life, 1 remain

.

Your sincere friend, CHARLES BARRETT.

CHAPLEAU, Jan. 19. POST PRINTING CO.,-I received your picture of the Home Rulers and am delighted with it. Within find my subscription. MICHAEL DONNELLAN.

ABBOTSFORD, Que., Jan. 20. I have just received your exquisite lithegraph. It is most interesting as well as ornamental. With many thanks I remain, a new subscriber. MES. P. BELLISLE.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, Jan, 19. Please find enclosed the amount of my sub-scription for the present year, with thats for the beautiful picture, which every true Irish-man must appreciate. Wishing you every suc-loyalty of French Canadians, who, unheed-

got another new subscriber to the TAUR WIT-NESS. JAMES O'DONELL.

THURSO, Jan. 17. I am thankful for your pictures, and have got you two new subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS. THOMAS J. MALONEY,

STEWARTSVILLE, Jan. 18, 1888. I received your litbograph and was very much pleased. It is worth the while subscription. JOHN JOSEPH O'GRADY.

NORTH LOWE, Jan. 15, 1888.

Enclosed find my subscription for the DAILT Posr. Please mail to my address. L. HIGGINS.

IRELAND AND QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Journal : SIR,-Under the heading of "Quebec and Ireland," in the issue of the Evening Journal of the 16th instant, "Connaught" grossly abuses both Qaebec and Ireland,

Please allow me a word in reply. He as-sumes the name of "Connaught." In French it would sound " Canaille," a more appro-priate cognomen he could not have adopted. congratulate him, however, on his prudence -that mother of security and cowardice-in hiding himself under a nom de plume, which indicates that he is still somewhat virtuous 1 that he can still blush !! He believes what he writes or he does not. If he does he is the most ignorant man ; if he does not, he is the wickedest man that ever breathed.

I will be short this time, but Mr. "Connaught," if you take down your mask and being a man of any moral value or responsibility, I will be happy to point out your error and correct your slanderous and maliclous views on Quebec and Ireland.

First you say that : "In both countries we find profound and widespread ignorance, poverty, prejudice and a violent antipathy rarely conceased to British rula." What What? Ignorant ! The people of Quebec !! when statistics show that we have a larger percentage of children edu-cated than in England, Ontario and the United States ; when we have convents where well brought-up Protestants of Ontario and the United States send their daughters to he educated; when our colleges are everywhere giving a superior education to thousands and thousands of Protestant young men of all America, owing to the advanced state of culture and learning of our classical institations. If Ireland is not as well educated to-day as in her former days, it is owing to persecution and spoliation; Cobbet and Hume, both Protestant authors, will give you the reasons.

Are you more reliable when you state that there is "a violent antipathy. rarely con-cealed, to British rule," in Quebec. No. Although British rule might not always be kind, all the French Canadians are loyal ; Ireland would be as well, if jrstly treated. History shows our loyalty. When Joseph Howe, made in England the charge you now repeat against French Canadian, disloyalty, the then hon. prime minister of Nova Scotia, a Protestant, answered him victoriously, stating that :

"So long ago as 1776 the overtures of Franklin, Chase and Carroll. sent by the revolting states (English and Protestant Connaught Irishmen) to induce the Canadians (read French-Canadians) to abandon their allegiance to the Brillah Crown proved unsuccessful and their emissaries had to return home discomfited. These diplomatic efforts were followed by hostile armies led by Arnold and Montgomery, two of the ablest of American generals, whom with but a handful of soldiers, sent from England to assist them, the French Canadians successfully resisted. relized the siege of Quebec and recaptured Montreal,

"The struggles of 1812, 1813 and 1814,. ing the specious ellurements held out tothem, met and drove back the enemies of Eogland, and Canada was once more saved to the Empire," as His Graco, the Duke of Wellington, has so emphatically asserted. Speaking of Irish loyalty, is it not a fact that the bones of Irishmen are bleaching on every British battle field ? and have not Irishman borne the British flag to victory under most extraordinary and difficul; circumstances ? You also state that in both Ireland and Quebee "there is a disposition to encroach upon

What makes this elegant extract more cutting is the fact that it was written by Strafford himself. Thus we have another case of heredity, or as the popular phrase goes, "blood will tell."

IN ORDER to keep Ireland down the Eng lish Tories and their recreant "Liberal" allies are prepared to sacrifice the liberties of England. "Parliamentary institutions are only on their trial," said Buron Stockmar, the political tutor of the Queen and Prince Albert. It would now seem that the Tories have come to the conclusion that parliamentary institutions have had trial enough and must give way to government by will of ministere and if parliament does not submit it must be gagged. Englishmen may discover when it is too late, like the Romans of old, that proscription is but a step from closure, and that the tongue of him who opposes the tyrant may be pierced by the bodkin of a harlot. The suppression of British liberty in Ireland is but a prelude to the same thing in England if the Tories be permitted to have their way. But a ministerial defeat may prevent a revolution. It is strange that the century should draw towards an end with the reaction from the terror of its beginning leading directly to the same action which produced that terror.

MANUFACTURED "IRISHOUTRAGES."

. A city contemporary published the follow-" special," dated Dublin, January 24th :

When the Protestant Episcopal Church at Belleck, County Fermanagh, was opened on Sanday morning it was discovered that an attempt had been made to burn the building during the night. Rushes and straw were heaped in the aisles, and all the Bibles in the church and the altar linen were placed there. on, and the whole then fired. Many pews were damaged.

This is a development of "Loyalist" lying, which the Dublin Freeman's Journan says "has been scotched through and killed in the Liberal press of Great Britain, but the libellers appear to have found in America a field for their peculiar talents." - The same paper observes :--

Stalt is strange that no Irish journalist, Na-Ationalist or Tory, has heard of these 'horparticulars of them, and perhaps the I. L. P. Wanyhow? Though none of our loyalist fiends can give the information which we we will give them tome facts' concern intragest of anothers kind. On Monday angOrange band, with colors flying,

follows :- RAMSGRANGE, ARTHURSTOWN,]

DEAR SIR,-Few documents have appeared for some time which have caused a greater sensation than Dr. O'Dwyer's letter. That it with exuberant joy by their enemics is equally certain. The letter itself is intrinsically of little or no importance, but our people are always grieved to see an ecclesiastic, especially a bishop, in the enemy's camp. Our enemies are, on the other hand, ever delighted, not merely at the acquisition of a bishop, but of the very garbage which they gather into "The Priests' Protection Society." With your permission I will offer a few observations on this remarkable Lim. rick lucubration. It is obvious at a glance that Dr. O'Dwyer writes under deep-ly exaperated feelings. This must be the reason that his lordship is not content to meet the adversaries who stand before himthe Freeman and the Pall Mall Gazette-but, as if inhaling inspiration from the atmosphere, now laden with the news of pugilistic encounters, he strikes wildly around him, "intriguer."

Orange band, with colors, flying, own showing to be of the most shadow type homes with as little compunction as you would through Darry, City, represented in litreminds me for obly of a dissolving view tear a burrow of rate. Having no place to rest. Parliament Dy a Netionalist member. In which the object presented grows small they swarmed into the town. Besides the

"把"流

PROOFS OF POPULARITY.

"The Post " and "True Witness " are H·w Estiensed by Subscriber

Fom all parts of the country we continue to receive gratitying assurances of the este-m in which THE POST and TRUE WITN-88 are held by our readers. In addition to the extracts from letters published last week, we give below another series of selections of an equally eating factory character :

ALMONTE, Ont., Jan. 19. I have received the pictures and return you sincere thanks far the very beautiful gift which I appreciate so much. Enclosed you will find my subscription. and Thue Witness, I remain, yours, etc., THOS. GRACE. my subscription. Wishing success to the Post

BEECHWOOD, Ont., Jan. 19. Please find my subscription for the Taur WITNESS. I also received your picture which gratefully accept.

I remain. yours, etc., CORNELIUS DELANEY.

SEAFORTH, Jan. 21, 1888. Enclosed in this you will find my subscription to the TRUE WITNESS for one year, and I hope you will send me that beautiful ricture at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours truly, JAMES RYAN.

Your pictures just received and they are eautiful. They are the best I have ever seen; beautiful. It is more than I expected, taking your paper such a short time. I like the paper very much and the story is excellent. I enclose subscription for another year.

PATEICK WELSE.

RIGAUD, Jan. 20, 1888. Enclosed please find subscription for the com-ing year, with a great mary thanks for my beau-tiful premium picture. It is just perfect and a beautiful thing for every Irishman to have in and neighbors to subsoribe to the TRUE WIRNESS for it is just the paper for every Catholic, and has not its equal in Canada.

MANIWARI, Jan. 13, 1888. In forwarding a renewal of my subscrip-tion to the Taue WITNESS I must say that of the several leading newspapers I receive yours is the favorite one. It is the most interesting, reliable and instructive home paper of them all. I hope it will continue to prosper and

HUNTINGDON, Jan 18. Please find my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS enclosed, for the year 1888. I am very thankful for the lithe, of the Home Rulers.

Yours, Peter Kiernan, Je.

CHAMBLY CANTON, Jan. 19, '88.

I see by THE Post lately that you are pre-senting all the subscribers to THE Post with a pict are of the Irish Patriots, and as I have been a subscriber to THE POST since it started. I a subscriber w the subscriber would like to h ve oue. WM. JACKSON.

Box 45 Post office.

I acknowledge the receipt of your magnificent premium, the "Home Rulers." These men have done much for Catholic Ireland, and, again, the picture is a work of art, and deserves to be preserved with care. Enclosed you will find my subscription to THE POST. Accept my sincere thanks, and believe me to be your humsincere thanks, suu souther bie and devoted servant. FAB. PARISEAU.

Priest-Ourate.

YOUNG'S POINT, Jan. 17, 1888. I received your valuable picture. Every-body admires it. Enclosed you will please find my subscription for the year. the year. Yours, sto, JOHN YOUNG.

HAMILTON, ONT., Jan. 19, 1888. Enclosed you will find amount of my sub-scription to the TRUE WITNESS in which I am much interested. I am much obliged for the picture you sent and will try to get you as many subscribers as I can. MRs. Isabella Enright.

MANIWARI, January 18, 1888.

Please find enclosed amount for TRUE WIT-NESS, and allow me to thank you for the grand (premium, the picture of Gladstone, Parnell, Davits and O'Brien. It is a premium which should be in the house of every one who loves Yours respectfully, JAMES DONOVAN. liberty.

BROCKVILLE, JAN. 17, 1888.

Enclosed find my subsciption for THE TRUE WITNESS. I received the Home Rule lithograph, for which I am very thankful. The pictures are good, and the work in which they are engaged JOHN MULDOON.

EGANVILLE, Jan, 14, 1888. I received the lithograph, which is worth the whole subscription, which find enclosed. MICHARL DALY, • `

VANELEER HILL, Jan. 17, 1888.

the rights of the Protest int minority ?" Catholic Irish not only do not, but even cannot enorcach upon the rights of a Protestant minority, they being crushed themselves under the dirst tyrappy ever witnessed in any country. In Quebec, we live in per-fect harmony with the Protestant minority ; we give all the religious liberties asked by our Protestant citizens ; they enjoy all their benefices, their free churches, their free schools and their free institutions. Nobody complains. Uften Catholio majorities sent Protestant members to Parilament, The Protestants are more free in Onebec than in England, in the United States, and just as free as those of Untario. You dars say that : "In the case of Quebec, the Government has, at times, exercised them (the powers) in a harsh and tyrannical manner towards the Protestant minority." I challenge you, I defy you to point out a single instance of tyranny towards the Protestants in Quebec. You speak of Land Leaguers as a blind man would speak of colors ; you ignore the first elements of the question.

And you are not better posted, when you say that " Ireland is not prosperous, because she is not industrions." History shows the very reverse. The Irish people were robbed of their soil under Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Cromwell and William of Orange. Since, if they ameliorate an acre of that soil, their rents are increased ! The Irish manutactures were closed by acta passed in the English Parliament, and their trade, which was much ahead of that of Eng land, was destroyed by tyrannical and arbitrary measures to foster English manufacturers and traders. In the presence of all these facts, Mr. Connaught, how can you have the to ourage to affirm that the Irish are not industrious? Do they not successfully compete the with all the other nations in America either In trade, manufactures, industries, arts, learn? ing, poetry, oratory, politics and solences? ing, poetry, pratory, press, p

Mr. Thibauli's Second Reply te, "Con-SIB,—Allow me, before answering the last

JAMES MADDEN.

WATFORD. Jan. 19, 1888.

JENKINS' EVIDENCE BACKED BY HIS BARTENDER.

Professionalism of Gentlemen Amateurs

-How the Games were Cutely Fixed-

Mr. Jeukius Makes Some Start-

ling Revelations-The Way the

Money was Distributed-

Three Montreal Players

Implicated

The appouncement that the celebrated lible

case of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Asso

ciation and THE POST would be up for hearing

to-day had the effect of drawing a large crowd

of sports, lacrosse players and other citizens to

ten o'clock His Honor Judge Davidson took his

seat on the bench. Messrs. McGibbon and

Major appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C.

Doherty, Q.C., for the defendants. The first

business was the swearing in of the jury, but

Charles R. Black, Alfred P. Howard, Wm. W.

Daniel E. Budge, Frederick Barlow, George R

were fined \$15 for default, but the latter way

allowed to escape punishment as he came in

were, the defendants were justified, in the in

with a large financial profit to those in the ar-

that the charges should be investigated, and

angement. The M. A. A. A. had considered

Wilson, George Forks and Alex. McFee Messrs. Walter Drake and W. O. N. Parker

TH= TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

glorious. rays of martyrdom. England g strike her As Moore has it, "The gem may be broke,

hat an and the

FEB 1.1888

By many a stroke, But not ing can cloud its native ray ; Each fragment will cast,

A light to the last, hus, Erin my country, though broken

thou art, a lustre within thee, that ne'er will

decay. he efforte of "Connaught," still hiding ier his mask, to insult both Irish and och recall the famous "Telum imbelle iota" of the old Grecian poet. Evidently onnaught" is haunted with a mania of ideas. He is probably incurable; Brady, Patterson and McNanghton-The ertheless he understands the orack of the p and he is now much more civil, although much less bitter than in his letter of the inst. Lions are tamed, even mad dogs,

a leopard cannot change its spots. t as now come calmly to the facts for the oft of your honest readers. "Connaught" "if Jesuitical training has not nires ed the crass ignorance of those who write speak on Irish affairs?" A man with mon sense would blusb at this question, he Jesuits have given education to the Protestant scholars, divines, scientists politicians of England and of America, "Conusught," bat like, would dare to at their "training."

a stating that "the position of the Irigh nt is to day better than that of a lease-er, even in Ganada or the U.S.," "Consht" shows his ignorance on that subject. this continent we can bardly find yeomen ultivate our farms, free of taxes, for half clear benefit, when in Ireland they several of the citizens summoned turned ld be satisfied with one-fourth or less. He out to be members of the Montreal Amateur butes the sad state of affairs in Ireland Athletic association and were therefore dishe influence of the dominant church ! I. qualified. Finally the following eleven gentleall the civilized world, attribute it to men ware obtained : Messrs. David Dawson, lish misrule and policy. Let us quote best wit nesses on that point. Mussen, Robert R. Logan, Nicholas E. Power,

he celebrated Pitt, speaking on the com-cial proposition of 1785, said : "The unia policy of England has been to deprive and of the use of her own resources and to e her subservient to the interests and the ance of the English people." "Ireland," Junius, "has been uniformly plundered Cobbet and Hume go oppressed."

Later. Finally the jury of twelve was made up by taking Mr. James Stewart, who was among the citizens present in court. The eloquent Justice Bushe said to Mr. McGibbon, after the jury were sworn, explained to them the nature of the case before Irish :--- "Would you give up your inde-tence to a nation which for 600 centuries them. It was an action for damages taken reated you with uniform oppression and by the M. A. A. A. against the Post Printing and Publishing Co. The Montreal Lacrosse Club was a bracch of the M. A. A. and Protestant Primate Boulter was tice ?" s same opinion. Lord Clare, in his speech was also one of the clubs represented in the 798, reforring to the period of indepen-National Amatenr Lacrosse Association. ence of the Irish Parliament, says :-the 24th September last a game was played be ere is not a nation on the face of the tween the Cornwalls and Montreals, and at that table globe which has advanced in cultitime there was great excitement attending the n, in agriculture, in manufactures, with match. Everyone supposed that such games were to be c inducted on those principles of fair play to be expected from gentlemen amane rapidicy in the same period as Ire-(1782-1798)." teurs. The match was played and won by the Cornwalls by three goals to none. On the 26th

ainst these authorities your readers have pse dixit of "Connaught !" Risum ten-

September an article appeared in THE Post and on the 27th another in the same paper con amici. other evidence of what is said by Pitt taining various statements and insiduations which might involve a libel of a very serious others is the tableau of the relative incharacter. The only question to consider was whether the statements were true, and if they e of luxuries of life in England and Ireunder Grattan's Paritament down to Jaion of 1800.

Jaio	וט בו	100	nu.		
ner	eased	in	Ireland	84 per cent	terest of public motality, in exposing the
	44	84	England	45	proper parmen. It oney were true, one detout.
cco		61	Ireland	100 44	ants were entitled to a verdict, but i' they
000	"	"	Eugland	64 55	were not, then it was for the jury to
	"		Traland	P74 46 1	settle upon the amount of damage. The
			Ireland	14	accusations in the art cles complained
		••	England	22	of he said amounted to practically

- 66
- " Ireland..... 57 " ...
- " England 53 " Ireland 600 66
- 44 " England 75 66

was it that it was the very reverse the Union? Would you dare to say were to see that the game was won by the Cornit is not owing to English legislation? d you deny now that Ireland has always illtreated, misgoverned, spoiled and by England?

tot a fact that George, the second, when hat his son, the Duke of Cumberland, that if they were proved to be true the guilty parties should be properly dealt with. een crushed at Fontenoy by the Irish in the service of France, that he ed the laws (Penal laws) that had dem of en/ hornin ar

MR. MALTEY'S EVIDENCE. Mr. W. L. Maltby, president of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, was first ex-amined, and produced a copy of the by-laws of Was i іетя the association, also a list of its members. The total number of members was 1,368 last year. He explained, according to the by-laws, rule 3, sec. 1, the anateur standing re-quired of any member forming part of the association. Witness was a member of the National Amateur Lacrosse association. He produced the list of clubs in, and the by in fact he admits that "Home Rule laws governing, the N.A.L.A. and quoted the s ours in this Dominion would, if rule defining amateurs. The Montreal Lacrosse Club was one of the divisions of the M.A.A.A. Those who played on the 24th September, 1887, Mith the Cornwalls were members of the M.A.A.A. Witness did not know personally of any positive resignation from the association hut one that was brought about by the publication of the charges in THE POST. The year before last there were only 87 resignations from the association, while last year, between September and January, or since the charges appeared, 132 resignations had been handed in. At the public meeting held by the association after the charges were published, a large number of memberssaid that if the charges were proved true they would not form part of the associa-tion. Witness admitted that there were subtion. Witness admitted that there were sub-scriptions being solicited from citizens to purchase new lacrosse grounds. Personally, wit ness did not know whether money was refused by any citizens for this object on the ground of the charges published against the club. No one was admitted into the association un-less they were respectable. Those wish-ing to join had to get their applications signed and seconded by members, who are responsible for the applicants' characters. Their pages are posted in the hall, and a committee of two directors are delegated to examine into it. their character. The by-laws contain rules for the expulsion of members contravening the

Mr. Doherty-"Was there mention made of other players who were to be a party to the agreement ?" Mr. Jankins-"There was another player there another night." Mr Doherty-"Then there were two occa

BIOUS Mr. Jenkins-" It might have been the same

The Gelebrated Cornwall - Montreal night." Match Raing Sifted, Mr. Jenkins-"McNaughton. He came alone. Mr. Jenkins-"McNaughton. He came alone. I could not say whether those parties had left be one he came in or not." Mr. Dobrity --- "Was he present when the un-

derstanding was arrived at?" Mr, Jenkins-"I think he was. He was to be a sharer in the proceeds, to the best of my knowledge. In consequence of the agreement I bet about \$400, That was my own money. I think some of it may have been Flannigan's." Mr. Doherty-"Besides this \$400, did you

et mon-y given you by other people?" Mr. Jenkins-"That I could not swear to My recollection is very bad. Of the \$400 bet I gave the players' share to Joe Pont or Flanni-

gan. Mr. Doherty-" Besides the money you bet

are you aware that Flannigan bet any Mr. Jenkins-"Yes. He bet on the same

Mr. Jenkins-"Yes. He bet on the same conditions, that half would go to the players. He would probably recollect more about the understanding than I would. The three play-ers I saw were Brady, Patterson and Mc-Naughton. I don't remember of any others be-ing mentioned. To the best of my knowledge I did not hear Grant's or Michaud's name men-tioned." box? the Superior Court this morning. Promptly at

tioned. Mr Doherty-"Was there any talk about the number of games they were to take in the metch ?

Mr. Jenkins—"Yes, that was mentioned. The Montreaters were to lose three straight." Mr. Doherty—"Who was it told you?" Mr. Jenkins—"That was the conclusion they

Mr. Doherty—"Before they reached that

conclusion there was some discussion between you and them? Mr. Jenkins-"I had some discussion with

them. Mr. Doherty-"Did you make a proposition

to them?" Mr. Jenkins-"'I cannot answer that. It was either I or they that made it."

Continuing Mr. Jonkins said the agreement was that they were to lose three straight, and there was some betting to be done. We all arranged to bet more or less. We were to bet that the Montrealers would not take a goal. The players gave us their word that their club would not take a game I think the money was to be divided. The players were to have fifty per cent of the money bet.

Mr. Doherty-Did you communicate the ar rangement to others before the match ?" Mr. Jenkins-" I don't think so.'

Mr. Doherty -" Did you give any hint to our friends ?

Mr. Jenkins-" I may have to a few but can not swear positively."

Mr. Doherty-" After this interview you were open to take all the bets you could get that the Montrealers couldn't take a game? Yes.

Mr. Doherty-" And you took all?" "Yes; I don't think I missed one.

26th

Mr. Doherty-"You did not offer two to one?" "No, I did not." Mr. Doherty-"You thought that would look too thin?" "Yes. It wouldn't look well.

It would arouse suspicion." Mr. Doherty-"You bet a good deal on sporting events?" "Yes sir."

Mr. Doberty-"And you make a little money in that way?" "Yes. Sometimes I lose though." Mr. Doherty—"You make a practice of bet-

ting on such events ?" Mr. Jenkus-"Yes; I make a habit of it

of, he said, amounted to practically the same, and were to the effect that three or and am always open to take my chances." Q-"Wes there other money bet in your saloon besides what you bet." four members of the Montreal Lacrosse club

were in league with sporting men and A-"I don't know that any was bet in my gambler, and that they had arranged or "fixed" things so that the ball would not be saloon. I was present at the match. The Montrealers did not take a goal. I considered allowed to pass between the Cornwall flags, and that these gentlemen had carried out their contract. I gave Mr. Pont. I think, some walls. Everything, it is charged, was arranged beforehand, in order that bets might be made money to be distributed among the players in avestion.

Q-" Have the players complained that they A-"No. I saw McNaughton since, but not the others."

Q-"Did he ever make any reference to this?"

A-" I do not recollect. I did not think it arth rec To Mr. McGibbon-I have kept a saloon in Montreal for about nine months. Previous to that for three months I was in the horse busi-ness. I also kept a hotel in Cornwall. Have taken an interest in sporting events for some yras, such as horse racing and foot racing, and poker, a little. I have not played much poker; I was not successful at it. I don's recollect seeing Brady or Patterson until they were introduced to me. I think I knew McNanghton before that. Probably for week before or probably longer. Can't say if the three were there together at once. The talk took place upstairs in the dining-room. These men may have been in the diplog-room twice. No conversation took place about the match except in the dinng-room. I don't recollect whether this interview was prearranged, yet I think it was cut out before think Flannigan and I had a little talk about it. We thought that they did not want to win the match. Flannigan was to see some of the players and find out whether they were going to play on their merits. Flanigan came with Brady and Patterson two or three days before the match. I cannot recollect who McNaughton came with. I lorget how Joe Pont an interest in it. I think I spoke to both Detective Fahey and Pont previous to the match. I understood we were to have a meetibg and somebody was to be there. Don't re-collect how the conversation opened. We un-doubtedly asked the players if they were going to win or lose. The nature of the conversation wa whether they thought they could not win. Either myself or Flannigan or Pont remarked : "Why not lose three straight." The reply was that they would. I couldn't state which player said At any rate it was agreed on. Could not say who it was had to pay back the players. Cansiff has the agreement in his possession; he is in Toronto. I don't think any of the men signed it. Could not say whether the agree-ment was read to the players or not. It may have been an understanding between Pont Plannigan and myself to give 50 per cent, to players. I don't think Fahey bet. Canniff would bet on a pretty sure thing, but don't know whether he bet on the match in question. The players agreed to play as easy as they could. To the best of my recollection they agreed not to play as hard as they might. They agreed to play to lose. I do not know the post-tions the men held. I didn't think it was a certainty. I thought the Cornwalls could win, but I would not bet that they would beat the Montrealers three straights, unless I had the inside track. I think about \$400 was bet by Flannigan and me. According to the agreemen \$200 was to go to the Lacrosse players. I think I gave the \$200 in bills to Pont for the players. Mr. Flannigan was present when I gave the money to Pont. The both of them came to me and said they wanted to settle up accounts amongst the whole lot. I have the whole thing marked in a book, but Mr, Canniff has it in Toronto. He has it for over two months, but I never sent for it till Thurs-day last. He had as much right to the book as I had. I am positive that a telegram was sent to Canniff to forward the book. Cannot say whether it was before or after the publications in THE POST that settlements were made. I think Pont was some way connected with the \$400. Pont was supposed to accourt to us for money bet. The money was divided halves, one-half to go to two any money bet. into halves, one-half to go to two visit?? I wisit?? I w what is be an unsettled question in the converted question is the conv

think there was money put in my hands, about | Witness only stayed about fifteen minutes on Post. I didn't care about the affair being published. Canniff may have told some perple about the deal. To the best of my knowledge I did non give information to Post reporters there before and tried TO "FIX " THINGS ON THE POBLIC

and got left. I don't often play sure things, I generally lose. The other parties in the Elliott to Pont about the match, an race were smarter than than I. I did not be was going to do about it. Case in progress, either Patterson or Brady since the match in quetion. I have seen McNaughton since and we talked about the mstch. He may have said that the articles in the Post were a pack of lies. Q. Have you ever said that you'd just as soon tell one story as another in the witness

A. I may have said it; we often say things that we don't mean. I couldn't swear who put the \$25 in my hands;

I think it is entered on the book. To the bes of my recollection, I never asked McNaughtor if he got the \$25 deposit. I had a conversation with Detective Fahey. Well we dropped Fahey afterwards in the arrangement because he didn't have any money. I may have bed \$400 or \$500 on other matchts, but never \$1,000, although I might have told others that I had. If you want to know what I consider a sure thing, I might say that it would have been a sure thing if the Montrealers hadn't played at all. I generally don't bet on a sure thing, as I have said, for I always lose. I would not like to say positively that Brady, McNaughton or Patterson were or were not all together when the arrangement was made. Fahey came in, I think, after the players went out. Flaonigan and Pont were, however, present. I think Fahey was told of the arrange-men when he came in. We didn't care ab ut having him when we learned he had no money. To Mr. Doherty-I telegraphed to Cavniff for the book the day before I received my sub-When I heard I was to be summoned I pæna. ent for it, as I thought it would be needed. We were taking chances of the three players carrying out their agreement and the likelihood

of the Cornwalls beating them anyhow. To the judge—I think that the agreement in the book now held by Canniff was read aloud in the presence of all parties, but I do not think it was signed.

MR. M'LAUGHLIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. John McLaughlin, was then called and testified as follows: "I was bartender for Mr. Jonkins in September last. The evening preced ing the Montreal-Cornwall match some gentlemen came into the place. Mr. Pont and, I think, Brady came in together. Shortly afterwards Mr. Fahey came in and went up stairs, Mr. Canniff came down afterwards for drinks. When Mr. Jenkins came down Mr. Pont followed as did also Brady, but the latter did not stay long. I thought it rather suspicious at the time that Mr. Jenkins was entertaining lacrosse men. Canniff, when he came down, said, "If I'm not a winner on Saturday I'll know why." He also said it was a "dead sure thing." I can t say that I heard any conversation between Jenkins and Bady at the time. I remember McNaughton coming is after the match under the influence of liquor and asking Jenkins it there was any danger of the others squealing. Jenkins said no, it was all right. McNaughton did not mention the names of those who might squeal. I did not hear what the nature of the conversation was up stairs. I beard Jenkins and Canniff say after the interview that they had "a dead sure hing " To McGibbon-J overheard Canniff say to

Jenkins, that he had a "dead sure thing." The only person connected with the Montreal Lacrosse Club present on the night in question was Mr. Brady, so far as I know. I was led to believe that the game was fixed, because after the party came down. Canniff and Jenkins were ready to give odds on three straight for the Cornwalls. I saw Mr. Brady previous to the match, but I did not see McNaughton until after it, although be mere how there there is without me knowing ones commenced to smell a rat and wisely kept their money in their pockets. ave heen I warned different people not to put up their money and told one man, named Renaud, to get back \$200 which he had bet on the Monrealers. I may have told about ten persons, I didn't want to beg or borrow mover to put up on the match, although I did not have the collateral and was convinced that there was something crooked going on. The Court then adjourned until two o'clock. Before the court took recess Mr. McGibbon made an application to have Detective Fahey brought from jail to testify in the case. The application was granted and he will likely appear to morrow,

think there was money put in my names, about with season y stayed about inteen minutes on \$25, as security hat the players would keep to the ground, as he took but little interest in the the agreement. The money was given back, I match. Mr. Flannagan remained at Jenkins' think, about the time that I gave Mr. Pont atter the players went away, and witness spoke the othe money for the players. Flan. nigan was there at the time I gave it. not say anything In answer to the judge, with may have asked Flanigen if the money had ness said he knew at the time that the men reached its destination. It looks natural that were on the team that was to play I would ask such a question; Flannigan said the following day. Since the match the reached its destination. Is looks natural that were on the team that was to play I would ask such a question; Flannigan said the following day. Since the match the they had paid it over. I saw the articles in the poem Lidark and the deal, asking if he was summoned. He had seen Cameron, Michaud, McNaughton, Patterson and Brady since and Patterson asked him if he was subponzed in the case. Patterson spoke to him about the match. I may have spoken to De tective K lists. I may have even said that things had been fixed. I may also have talked about the case. Jenkins and witness arranged about their bets afterwards, and witness of this kind might make an impression in a was to have a share of Jenkins bets on three man's mind, but it did not on mine. I've been straights; Jenkins got \$200 from witness, which the latter has not got back yet. \$200 was handed right over to Mr. Pont. Witness never thought about the \$200 since, and only saw Pont since then on Thursday. Spoke to Pont about the match, and asked him what

"THE POST'S" CHARGES.

The following is the article which was published on Sept. 26th last, and is the one upon which the M. A. A. association have based their action for libel against THE POST :---

SOLD !

A TRANSPARENT SWINDLE -- HOW THE MONT-REAL-CORNWALL MATCH WAS "FIXED"-THE ONLY "GENTLEMEN AMATEURS" PERPETRATE & GENTLEMANLY FRAUD IN A VERY AMATEUR MANNER-IN COLLUSION WITH GAMBLERS-THE WHOLK STORY-AN INVESTIGATION LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE-

THE MONTREAL CLUB'S HONOR AT STAKE. A stain has been cast upon the national game. For the first time in the history of Iscrosse a championship match has been sold ! And by the members of a club, too, who have hitherto held their heads pretty high and talked considerable with their mouths about their's being the only club in the country composed of "gentlemen amateurs." Well, some of the "gentlemen amateurs" succeeded on Saturday, only too well, in perpetrating a gentlemanly swindle on the public, and did it, we must say, in were very amateur manner. If there nothing else to prove the truth of the assertion, the conduct of at least four members of the team on the field would be amply sufficient testimony to sutisfy any one acquainted with the game, but a chain of circumstances, amounting almost to positive

proof, leaves but one conclusion to be arrived st.

When we say that popular indignation ran high after the match on Saturday afternoon it is but stating a fact. Old supporters and members of the Montreal Club were among members of the Montreal Club were among the victims of the "deal," but these were not the men who were the most indignant. Oh, no ! The humiliation some of the club's friends felt was deep and suppressed. "What," exclaimed one of them in the morning when a gentleman ventured to refer to the ugly rumors about town. "What ! Do you think any member of the Montreal team would consort with professional gamblers? No sir ree. The club's past record and reputation is above suspicion of that sort," and the speaker forthwith went and took some of the extraordinary wagers on three straight. In the evening he was seen in a hotel rotunda, and although he did not say much it was clearly evident that he felt too sore for utterance. The respectable members of the club are gurely to be pitied in their present humilistion, and the only course open to them is a close investigation, when the true inwardness of Saturday's lacrosse

farce will be easily brought out. When on Friday night and Saturday morning bets were being freely offered, even money Others, however, who had fidence more con

this way. Over \$600 was put in one saloon alone on Friday night.

5

A well known salconkeeper told our reporter that one of the "professional gentlemen" alluded to wanted him to take \$800 to bet for him on the three straight idea, but that he had refused to take the money for that pur-**D088.**

A well known livery stable keeper, who was in the secret and who made no less than \$700 out of it, was asked to speak, by a Posr reporter, on Saturday night.

"I will not say anything about it," said he, " and you can make what you like out of that."

Mr. Ross McKenzie, formerly of the Torontes, was asked : "What do you think about the match ?" "What match ?" was the answer,. I didn't see it," and the smile which followed this assertion reminded the reporter of heathen Chinee's "childlike and bland" expression of countenance. At any rate it expressed volumes.

The following is the list of Montrealers who played in the match :---

Shanks, Cameron, Shepherd, Michaud, Geraghty, Urquhart, Patterson, Spriggins, Carlind, MoNaughton, Brady and Grant, SOME OPINIONS ON THE " MATCH."

"It is no wonder it was three straight, Five men could scarcely play nineteen,' " There are boodlers on the lacrosse field as

well as anywhere else." "The thing should be shown up. It is a

disgrace to the game and the club. " If the club is responsible for the team put on the field on Saturday, let us know it."

"Yes; I have resigned from the Montreal Club. Until they hold an investigation into Saturday's disgraceful farce, I will never identify myself with it again.

A member of the committee of the Montreal Club was asked by a Post representative whether it was the intention of the committee to have an investigation. "I am pretty sure that that is their intention," he answered. "I don't see how we can help it in view of the circumstances. For my part, that is the oply course open to us"

A player said :- "I knew the game was a crocked one before I went on the field, but what could I do. I played for all I was worth, and I'm ashamed of the whole busi-D688.'

A gambler :-- "It was the best thing I've touched for some time. I always thought that lacrosse was no good for us, but I see now a feller might be able to make "a few cases " out of it occasionally. There's a terrible lot of suckers in this town. I think I'll stay here."

Andy Maloney :- "Yes. I made a few dollars, but there is an awful lot of fresh coons travelling now. The papers are getting too new altogether."

The second days of the second division of the LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CATHELIC WORLD. A Monthly Magazine. February, 1888 New York; John J. Farrell, 6 Park Place. Montreal : J. & D. Sadlier, Notre Dame street,

The following is the table of contents: The Negrocs in Mississippi. A Demurrer to Henry George's Complaint. Letters of Thackeray. Our Catholic Schools. Hymn to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Beginnings of Georgetown College. Louis Pasteur. Lovo is Elind. The Wyntertons of Netherwood-I. The University of Strassburg. At One. John Van Alstyne's Factory. (Continued). Ireland in Parliament : A Retrospect. The Heart's Need. State Socialism. Two Months in French Canada. A Chat About New Books. With Readers sad Correspondents. New Publications.

The opening article in The American Magazine for February is 27 the well known natur-alist, C. F. Holder. Ile takes his renders into "The Heart of the Sierra Madre," loading them through dense forests and gloomy canons, to climb steep precipices by narrow ledges where a misstep means instant death. ere are the resorts o a variety in the Montreal Club than to believe what the favorite haunt of the mountain lion-pre-Macdonald Oxley contributes an interesting Hudson's Bay. Hafis Behran Aga, chief eunuch to the Sultan of Turkey, who died a few months ago at Constantinople, is said to have carried more secrets to the grave than any other man. Rose Eytinge, in her travels around the world. met this personage, and relates an incident that came under her observation, which shows the character of the secrets the chief sunuch carried. The oldest Protestant church edifice in this country is now in process of careful and reverent restoration. An illustrated account of this venerable pile (which dates back to 1632) is furnished by Mary Gay Humphreys. Une of the first American railways was a portable one, and its en. tire plant of locomotive, car and rails, was carried to various places for exhibition. Asketch of this quaint contrivance is given by Charles H. Roberts. George Riddle, widely known as a public speaker, sets forth reasons why one of our great universities should educate actors and have a theatre of its own. Mr. Rideing completes his paper on "Boston Artists and their Studios;" the article is illustrated with obaracteristic specimens of the work of different painters. A suggestive article by Joanna Condict Carpenter des cribes the "Early Development of Great Composers." The experiment in joint authorship that Miss Sara F. Good cich and Miss Edith M. Thomas made its The American Magazine for November was so successful that they have written another article entitled "The Witchery of Ice ar Hoar-Frost" for the February num! Veterans will no doubt be interested ir sketches of The Army Mule, which f the ells of the trials and exercises of that animthe war. William H. Hayne, s' Hamilton Hayne, has a quartet' Aduring under the head of "Thoughts , of Paul Our poems are contributed e of verses Austin, Bessie Chand!-Bungay and George Rby Henry W. George W. Lewis. "The Raid on Cagger's Co All Liewis "The story by David J of revenue off .owry "thowing how a party to led by a young girl. way on "Witerature" is CON BIGO by as as usual. It is followed this month additional revi ws of recent books. In at Timely Topics , department a correspondect attennts to show that the American farmer will even anally become the American statesman ; whil e another writer offers a plea for diplomatic t raining, The pulpit contains articles by Re . Thes. Armitage and Rev. 49 S. B. Monsiter. Jenny June, in her depart-S. B. (NUMBLESS.) Jenny June, in her depart-ment of Hou schold Art, discusses "Table Wares and their Uses." The valuable health hidtsgiven it The Calendar of Health by Dr. **P**70 wing; Hutchinson 'Are continued .: New humorous tonot anectotes make up the Portiolio. be put

aws of England that were cursed by a of England ? Lord Macaulay says ency was a portion of the just retridue for the wrong to Ireland as r's Hill was for the wrong to America ?" re any retribution for justice, loyalty, ess and virtue ?

anaught" must be a profound dialectiin fact he admits that "Home Rule y exercised, prove beneficial alike to and the Empire." Although this conis directly opposed to his premises and his contentions. Home Rulers ask ig else. Now that we have the adhesion anaught" on that point, let us come to rovince of Quebec and see it his argaare more solidly established when he that "I rish tenantry are in a deplorable tion is undeniable, but it is doubtful if are worse off than the French yeomanry Province of Quebec ?"

a doubt alone is an indication of hi judgment, want of knowledge or his inclination to abuse, slander and

What ! French Canadian yeomanry plorable condition ! When statistics that their farms are six times less aged than those of Ontario ! When the not only keeping their own, but are ng the valleys of the Ottawa, both on o and Quebec sides, the shores of the mingue, and of the great Lake, St. and invading the twelve Anglo-Saxon s of Quebec with such rapidity that he last 30 years they are now the maa eight of thos counties when they are out the properties of the U. E. L's. ving them cash for the same.

naught" does not surely pretend that togress was impeded by the dominant as he knows in those townships there ecial legal protection for any church, than in Ontario.

he progress of French-Canadians set due to their intelligence, activity, on, industry, economy, perseverance, and morality.

Yours,

CHARLES THIBAULT. Jan. 26th, 1888.

COERCION'S VICTIMS.

L M.P., AN ELITEOR, AND A LAND LEAGUE DENT BENTENOED, AND & MAYOR TO RE AREESTED.

, Jan. 27.-The trial of Patrick member of Parlisment, Thos. Byrne, of the Ballinasloe branch of the sue, and John Hayden, editor of tmeath Examiner for offenses under resact, was held at Coolderry, County ab, to-day. Messrs. U Driver won the ment and Mr. Heyden to three A notice of appeal was given in each

Jan. 27 .- The mayor of this city has mmoned under the Orimes Act for g Policeman, Cox on the 17th inst

d can be ignited by the liest of a in contact with it. with it is admitted,

To Mr. C. J. Poherty.-If any members of the association were guilty of the charges im-puted to them, their conduct would be deserving of as severe a comment as that given by THE POST. The association were agreeable that such men should be exposed. Of the 132 resig-nations given in witness only knew of one case personally having been the result of the publi cation of the charges in question.

MR. JENKINS GIVES SOME STARTLING EVIDENCE

Mr. Irwin Jenkins, saloon-keeper, of Montreal, was then called and testified that he kept a saloon on McGill street in this city. He kept it during September last with a cartner named Caniff, and recollected of the match between Montrealers and Cornwalls. He did not know the twelve players on the Montreal team, but knew some of them who played in the match. "He recollected meeting some of them a day or so before the match in his place of business, but could not tell the day or date. The gentlemen in question called in the evening. They were Mr. Joe Poot, Mr. John Flanzigan, Detective Fahey, and Mr. Brady. Mr. Brady was here called and identified by

witness as the party he referred to. Another person was also introduced, named Patterson. The gentleman mentioned here stepped forward, but the witness could not wear positively that he was the ame party as he had not seen him since the day in question. Winess continuing said that Patterson and Brady were represented as two of the players to take part in the Cornwall Montreal match.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The case was resumed at 2 o'clock, when Mr McGibbon continued cross-examining Mr. Mc-Laughlin. Witness said McNaughton said to Jenkins, "Is there any fear of those other parties squealing on the scheme?" McNaughton went away and came back some time afterwards. Several people were in the bar when McNaughton spoke to Jenkins. Don't remember anything else being said regarding the swindle. Witness was a lacrosse player ; had played with the Boston club, an amateur team ; witness might have hit Billy Ross up for some boodle but it was not for playing lacrosse. The conversation between Jenkins and McNaughton was subsequent to THE POST'S exposures. Faley come in about half an hour after Pont and Brady went upstairs. Did not potice Mr. Fahey come again. These parties might have been there bout an hour and a half.

Re-examined by Mr. Doherty, witness said the arbicles in THE POST caused a sensation and a great deal of talk among Jenkins's friends. When Pont and Brady came in Jeokins met them in the bar. After a few other minor ques-

Mr. John Flannagao, livery stable keeper, testified that he recollected the match between the Cornwails and Montrealers and was acquainted with Brady, Patterson, McNaughton and Jenkins. Patterson and Brady visite witness at his stables the night previous to the match. They said he was wanted at Jenkins'. Before this Jenkins and witness had talked together. Flannigan thought Jenkins meant that the match was to be fead. Som Lowing at his (Jenkins') also be fixed. Saw Jenkins at his (Jenkins') place. Witness said he had no conversation as he was Jenkins told him that the players would have nothing to do with witness. Mr. Pont was in Jenkins' at the time and thought that Canniff and witness had a bet, witness betting that the Montreals would not be beaten three straight. Jenkins said he did not want witness's money, and told him that the thing would be fixed and he told him also not te do any more betting. Witness went with the two men to Jen Witness went with the two men to sen-kins'. They told witness nothing. Jenkins told witness that he would have nothing to do with the thing, unless he was there also. The players did not want witness because he was a Shamrook backer, and Lenking said he would not so into the grame in

Jenkins said be would not go into the game un less he (witness) took part. Patterson. Drady, Jeaking and Pont were conversing together, Witness said, before the match was fixed, he Witness said, before the master was fixed, he bet \$200 that the Cornwalls would win one way or the other, and also tried to bet \$100 to \$50 that the Cornwalls would not win three straight. Mr. Junkuns subsequently gave wit

they ascribed to "newspaper talk" were im- sumably the king of American beastr. pelled by the outrageous odds offered to invest considerable money. What reason was and valuable resume of the results obtained there to believe that the Montreal team by expeditions which the Canadian Govwould be unable to score at least one ernment has recently sent to explore game? they argued. Certainly Cleg-horn was off, but the loss was not irreparable. Had they stopped to think a moment however, they would have though it at least strange that professional gamblers were for the first time taking a leading part in the betting. Andy Maloney was offering to bet any thing from five dollars tos thousand even that the Montrealers would not take a game. People thought he was crazy, and not a few took the bets up. In less than an hour over one thousand dollars was deposited in a certain gentleman's hands. "I have bet over a thousand dollars now," said Maloney, "and I haven't put up two hundred dollars of my own yet." Whose money was he betting, then Oh! that's the rub; and pray, how came it, too, that Mr. Maloney had so suddenly become possessed of such an extraordinary confidence in the Cornwall team to win three straight games? The explanation can essily be guessed. On Friday night three members of the Montreal team were noticed in the company of two well known "sporting men," i.e., professional gamblers. They were for some time closetted in a room with these "gentlemen," and, after emerging from the same, one of the "sporting men" offered to bet two to one, in any amount to suit the taker, that the Montreal team would be beaten by three straight games by the Cornwalls! This was an astounding offer, but was not taken up at the time for obvious reasons. The "ring" afterwards changed their tactics and talked no more about two to one. That was too much of a good thing they thought and might arouse suspicion, so even money was bet on the same thing, the money being covered as fast as offered by those who deemed members of the Montreal team incapable of perpetrating a swindle or shooking public decency in the manner in which it was subsequently done. The following story, told to our reporter by a Montreal man, has more truth than postry in it : "Four members of the team undoubtedly combined to make some money out of the "match." They very likely did not think the club's Julian Har interests would be in any endangered by as bright their little scheme, as it was practically out of the race for the championship. I am sorry to say their principal outside cor federates were, with three or four er tions, nothing more or less than prof cen-

- Chonaj were the meeves without the mecessa gampier. the tear capital to make a good haul, but t' difficulty was gotten over by the ". fessionals" kindly making the follo proposition : We will give you 700 much each provided you undertake allow the ball by any chance to through the Cornwall goals. You ca

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TALK WITH WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

HOW IRISH AFFAIRS LOOK TO THE PRISONER OF TULLAMORE.

Mr. Balfour's Present Desperation Due to His Utter Failure as Director-General of the Coercion Act.

DUBLIN. Jan. 22 .- I have spent a few hours with William O'Brien and found him wonderfully well, considering all that the brave-hearted editor of United Iretand has gone through for the past three or four months and the perfect torrent of popular enthusiasm of which he was the central figure on Friday. There is no doubt that Mr. O'Brien is badly shattered. That much, at all [events, must be conceded to Mr. Balfour, and our Chief Secre-tary is welcome to whatever the fact is worth. I found Mr. O'Brien in bis bedroom at the house of Dr. Kenny, M.P., in Rutland Square. He had gone there to avoid the ceaseless flow of visitors that have besieged the Imperial Hotel. He is pale and looks terribly baggard and the little voice he had when he left Tallamore is pretty nearly gone. He has last considerably in weight since his imprisonment began, and he acknowledges himself that such another spell ot prison life would finally and forever do for him.

DECLINING TO LEAVE IRELAND.

I ventured to suggest that he should leave the country at once, but this he declined to do, "Let them," he said, "arrest mo if they like, but I will go at all hazards to the ban-quet which my dear old town of Mallow has proposed for me on Thursday night next." He will also superintend the production of United Ireland this week.

When I told him that The Tribune would Tike to have his views on the situation as he it is not a matter of the smallest importance found it on his liberation, he readily assented what I do or do not. The snirit of the counand had a word to say of the services to the National cause which you have rendered. He rose from his hed and seating himself beside the fire spoke as long as Dr. Kenny thought advisable in his present frail state.

MR. BALFOUR'S FAILURE.

"Well," he continued, "I have come out to find everything in the state of political affairs to delight me. Mr. Balfour's failure is almost grotesque. The landlords are sorer with him than the Nationalists. In place of fulfilling Lord Randolph Churchill's prophecy that the Coercion policy would have the League effaced before the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Balfour has to face Parliament with the avowal that he has failed to suppress effectually any one of the proclaimed branches, and has shirked altogether the tackling of 1,500 out of the 1,800 branches of the organization oven nominally.

"What do you think," I asked, " of those continued imprisonments."

"His imprisonments under the Coercion act, detestable as they are in their meanness, have aroused among all sections of the people a perfectly unparalleled contempt for the terrors of the Coercion act. Not only young men, but pricets, high dignataries, merchants and professional men in acores, hundred, aye, and if necessary, in thousands, are eager for invitation to try a fall with him."

THE FEOTLE BEARING UP WELL. "How do you think the people are bearing

np?" "W.E." answered Mr. O'Brien, "instead of the spirit of the country having declined since my last experience of the outer world, I found that what was a comparatively small fire had spread into an inextinguishable blaze.

"Have you heard of the feeling in England ?"

"From all that 1 can learn, Mr. Balfour's fuilure across the Channel is still more abject. Instead of succeeding in his policy of disgracing Irish representatives in Englisb oyes by saturating them with the contamination of criminals, he has aroused widespread English disgust and indigna-tion. Even there who besitated to believe that his statement to Mr. Blunt meant de-liberate murder are perfectly convinced that

and even at the private friend's house where I am staying, the torrent of congratulations has continued. Such of the communications as I have been able to read have affected me to a degree that I am really unable to describe. Many of them ere from members of Parliament, English, Sootoh and Welsh as well as Irish, and a large number are from Protestant clergymen in all parts of the three Kingdoms, Several are from prominent members of the English Liberal party. It is surprising that I have not yet some across a threatening letter. It is the first important occasion in my life that this has happoned. Bat," added Mr. O'Brien with a laugh, "there is still a large portmanteau full to investigate."

Correspondent-From the letters and telegrams which you have received are you able to form any opinion as to the progress of the

Home Rule movement in England ? Mr. O'Brien-I am convinced that the English people are unwavering in their adhesion to our cause. Even in the heart of the jail I received messages from England which wore as good an assurance to me as if I had had whole newsroom full of newspapers. In regard to the demonstrations which took place between Tul'amore and Dublin on Friday, they were from our people as much a matter of course as that the sun should shine. Their feeling in a matter of this kind can be forecast with as much certainty as that the sun will rise, and that without the slightest reference to the individual who is temporarly the object of their enthusisem,

Correspondent-In the course of your speeches on Friday you expressed your determination to begin precisely where you left off on October 31. Have you formed any plans as to your future movements? Mr. O Brien-I have not even had time to

think of the subject. At present I find that what I do or do not. The spirit of the coun-try so far from being cowed by what has happened during the winter has mounted to a degree altogether beyond our former experience. I find all sorts of people, even the quietest commercial and professional men, willing to run auy risk of prison or police trutality. The National League, in-atead of being offaced at the meeting of Farliament, as had been prophesied, is a thon-sand times a more rooted organization than over. In addition to this nearly all the struggles which engaged our attention last autumn have either slready ended in victory or are on the read to victory. Upon the Kingston estate, as to which I have suffered three months' imprisonment for preventing wholesale evictions, I find that the worst sub-commission which a Tory Government could construct, sent specially to the estate to discredit the Plan of Campaign, have been obliged to give a decree with costs for every shilling's worth that the campaigners sought and a good deal more. The only censure in point of fact that a Tery born sub-commission have been able to pass on the Plan of Campaign is a vote of censure on its moderation, and my guilt has been that I have saved a whole country side from being robbed of the benefits of this decision by an infamous attempt to evict them within the last few weeks that Parliament left the landlord legal power to do it. In the same way we received nows yesterday of the acceptance of the terms of which we have been struggling on the vast estates of Lord Defroyne, in Ros-common and Sligo. Upon the Luggacurran estate the tenants not yet actually evicted have now been offered higher reductions than those for seeking which a whole community was evicted last summer. The Marquis of Ely's estate in Wexford has been reduced to perfect tranquility by the acceptance of the Plan of Compain terms, The same has happened upon one of the most troubled estates in Donegal-Captain Hill's cetate-where instead of helping the tranquilization of the district, Mr. Balfour has just arrested the man who effected the settlement-Father M. Fadden, The Clapricarde estate is almost the only prominent estate on which the Plan of Campaign has not now either

EDUCATION.

LETTER V.

The Brain the Material Organ by Which the Mental Facultics are Manifested. (Concluded.)

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

WITNESS :

SIR,-Dr. Wright, of the Bathlehem Lunatio Hospital, states that in one hunared cases of insans individuals, whose heads he had examined, all exhibited signs of diresse; in ninely oxses the signs were very distinct and palpable; in the remaining ton they were fainter, but still exhibited in some form or other-such, for instance, as that of bloody points, when the brain was out through. Medico-Chirurgical Review, 1828)

One of the writers for the prize offered by the celebrated Esquirol for the best Dissertation on Insanity, observes that he examined the heads of more than one hundred individuals who died from insanity, and comes to the following conclusions :- let. That in the brain of those who die of insanity changes of structure will always be found. 2d. That these changes are the consequences of inflammation, either acute or chronic. 3d That there exists a correspondence between the symptoms and the organic changes ; and that the names monamania, mania, &c., ought only to be employed as representing degrees and stages of inflammation of the brain. (From Archives Générales de Médicine, 1825 ; in Medico Chirurgical Review.)

These references to the intimate connection between insanity and dizease of the brain have been made, because I purpose to show hereafter that whatever strongly excites the mind or its organ, whether it be study or intense feeling, tends to produce this awful calamity. I shall now produce additional evidence that the brain is the material organ of thought.

It is a well understood fact that pressure on the brain suspends all the operations of the mind. If a person receives a blow upon the head which depresses a portion of the skull upon the brain, his intellect is suspended or deranged until such pressure is removed. Cases like the following are not uncommon : A man ut the battle of Waterloo had a small portion of his skull-bone beat in upon the brain to the depth of half an inch. This caused volition and sensation to cease, and he was nearly in a lifeless state. Dr. Cooper, military surgeon, raised up the deprezsed portion of bone from the brain, and then the man immediately arose, dressed himself, became perfectly rational, and recovered

rapidly. Dr. Brigham montions the following case which occurred in Hartford during his professional career: A young man fell in the evening through the scuttle of a store, but areze immediately, mentioned the fall to some of his acquaintance, and transacted business during the evening. Next day be was found in bed in nearly a senseless state, and so m bacame incapable of sponking, hearing, seeing, or swallowing, and appeared to be dying. There was no evidence of any fracture of the skull and but very slight appearance of any external injury whatever. A small swelling over the right car, and the conviction that he could live but a few minutes in the state in which he then was, determined his modies! advisers to perforate the skull. He (Dr Brigham) removed a small portion of the bone beneath the slight swelling over the esr, by the trephine, and found more than a gill of clotted blood, which had probably flowed graduolly from a wounded bloodvessel. On removing this blood the man immediately spoke, soon recovered his mind entirely, and is now, six weeks after the accident, in good health, both as to mind and body. (Brigham on Mental Cultivation.)

Richerand mentions the case of a woman whose brain was exposed, in consequence of the removal of a considerable portion of its bony covering by disease. He says he re-

knowledge, the case of a German confectioner, with disease of the brain, who, in the early stage of his complaint, spoke Euglish, but as his disease advauced, forgot this langpage, and remembered only the German. The same author relates the case of a man at St. Thomas's Hospital who, after a blow upon the head, was found talking in a language unknown to all, until a Welsh woman, who entered the hospital, recognized it a Welsh. The blow upon his head had caused him to forget the Euglish larguage.

It is related of a gentleman who, in conse quence of he excessive overworking of his rain during the composition of a French and English dictionary, lost the memory of words for a considerable time. His knowledge of French, German and Italian, which was very extensive, disappeared from his mind as if by epohautment, and did not return until the brain had its usual energy restored by quies-Cenco

Dr. Cocolly relates a still more remarkable case of a young clergyman whose head was feetle powers not being overt xed and in-severely injured a few days before that on jured by mental application." which he was to have been married. He recovered as to his health, and lived until the age of eighty, but from the time of the injury his understanding was permanently deranged. though he retained the recollection of his approaching marriage, talked of nothing else during his whole life, and expressed impa-tience for the arrival of the happy day.

But we see analogous affections resulting from fevers and other diseases which affect the brain. Dr. Rush says that many of the old Germans and Swiss in Pennsylvania, who had not spoken their native language for fifty or sixty years, and who had probably for-gotten it, would often use it in sickness, and he explains it by supposing that the stimulus of the fever in their brains revived their recollection. He refers also to the case of an New York, spoke English in the commence-ment of his disease, French only in the middle, and on the day of his death Italian.

Numerous cases are related of persons who from disease affecting the brain, forget names and events, times and pluces, but retain a perfect recollection of persons and numbers. that the brain is very similarly affected in both cases. Insanity is known frequently to often make people insens for years, who are suddenly restored to the full possession of their mental powers, just as was Jones, mentioned in arother place, restored by trepanning, after romaining a year in an insensible state.

Numerous instances similar to those which I have related are found in works on mental derangement, and they all tend to prove that well developed and sound brain are abso lutely necessary for correct and powerful operation of the mind. Many of them are xceedingly interesting and very difficult to explain, all admit, except on the ground liopted by Gill and Sparzheim, and eloqueutly developed and illustrated by Messre.

(mbe. These writers divide the intellectual facultics into two classes-the Knowing and the Reflecting. The Knowing faculties are In-dividuality. Form. Size, Weight, Coloring. Locality, Order, Time, Number, Tunc, and Language. The K flecting faculties are Com-Language. The K heating faculties are Com-parison and Cansality. Each faculty has a separate and material instrument or organ in the brain, and memory belongs to each fa.ulty. Hence, there are as many kinds of memory as there are organs for the knowing and reflecting faculties. They say, mercover, that memory is only a degree of activity of the organs: hence, from disease or other causes, increasing the activity of the organs, the recollection of things is far more vivid at one time than at another. This enables us to son loses the memory of words, but retains that of things.

stimulates the brain.

and gentle and affectionate treatment.

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the head is such as to wonderfully increase

the powers of the mind, Many writers,

not bly Pinel, relate cases of patients who

times, imagination, or wit, stc.; and thus many of the insare are supposed to possess uncommonly brilliant mantal powers. "I uncommonly brilliant mental powers. bave koown an invane person," Brigham, "during a paroxysm of insanity, which usually occurred about once a month, exhibit a very animated countenance, and repeat correctly, and with great force and digoity, passages from Stakepeare and other writers, but who in the intervals of those paroxysms appeared stupid, thoughtless and forgetful." (Brigham on Mental Cultivation)

Many instances are on record of the development of genius by disease during childhood, The celebrated Novelis had his great mind apparently created by a severe disease when he was in his pinth year. (Foreign Review.) Combo says that "an increase of power may be given to the brain by an increased determination of blood to it, just as the senses are often rendered more soute by disease and partial inflamation ; or it may arise from the repose allowed the brain during disease, and its

I might adduce many more case to prove the very intimate connection between the brain and the mind ; that it is a defective brain which makes the idict, and a diseased brain which causes delirium and insanity; and that all the various stat s of mind pro duced by sleahel, or ty opium, &c., srise from the disordered action which these articles produce in the brain; that the weak mied manifested by the infant, and the feeble mind by the uged, are produced by a small and undeveloped, or an enfoebled and diseased brain, and not by a change of the immaterial mind itself. But cases enough have been cited to prove these truths. And if we do admit that the brain is the organ by which the mind acts, we must acknowledge the necessity of guarding this organ most care-Italian, who was master of the Italian, fully, of exercising it with extreme caution. French and English languages, but who, in a of not endangering its delicate structure at fever which terminated his life in the city of any period of life by two much labor, or preventing its full development by too little; for the regular exercise of all the organs of the brain is necessary to prepare them for the active and powerful manifestation of the mental faculties.

The healthy condition and proper exercise of the hrain are, therefore, far more import-As like symptoms arise from blows on the ant than any other organ of the body, for we head, and often from fevere, we cannot doubt might as well expect good digestion with diseased stomach, or good music from a broken instrument, as a good mind with a disordered, arise from blows on the head, and fevers epfachled, or improperly developed train. And yet, how little regard has been poid to these important truths in the cultivation of the mind. While people are | exceedingly fearful of enfeebling and destroying digestion by exciting and overtasking the stomach they do not appear to think they may entechls or derange the operation of the mind by exciting the brain, by tasking it when it is tonder and imperfectly developed, as it is in childhood.

W. McK. Montreal, Jap. 23, 1888 *

A SCOTCH VIEW OF THE IRISH STRUGGLE. [Toronto Globe]

The exact truth is that Ireland is more free from the colores that are called climes in frie countries than any other district of as numer ons populaton in the civilis d world The eighty-accenth Coercien Act has made free epeced and free publication criticinal, bus surely all Acts rg inst "crimes" of that kind are crime of the Executive.

speakers draw immense audiences and are cheered to the echo. At a recent Dundee meet ing Mr. Campbell Bannerman-who has re-signed the Ecubergh stat which he won as r explain those cases that frequently occur, in dissenting Liberal, in order to be re-elected as explain those cases that iffquently occur, in which, from some injury to the brain, a per-son loses the memory of words, but retains that of things. Further proof of the connection between the state of the brain and that of the mind

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OZZONI'S COMPLEXION



he adopted his system of prison torture with the deliburate intention of smashing the physical constitution of his oppouents as well as blackening them as criminals in English eyes.'

MR. BALFOUR HELPING THE IRISH CAUSE.

"You don't think, then, that this attack upon National League has materially crippled the organization ?"

"Well," said Mr. O'Brien, laughing, " if Mr. Balfour were an emissary of the National League it seems to me he could not have forwarded the Irish cause more effectually than he is doing."

"Does it strike you at all that the policy of coercion is now one of exasperation ?

"The best proof of Mr. Balfour's state of desperation is the increasing savagery with which he is cutraging the people's feelings by niterly wanton pieces of brutality, such as the arrest of Father McFadden on the scene of a solemn religious colebration and the refusal to admit him to bail pending his trial. He probably clings to some wild hope that a few weeks of thoroughgoing examperation may tempt the people into deeds that would make a show before the sitting of Parliament and to some extent counterbulance the wanton and blundering savagery of his own record. In that, as in all else, ho will of course be defeated. The people are undoubtedly undergoing an incred-ible system of petty local persecution, but the omens of victory are gathering far too fast around them to lay them open to the temptation of departing from the lines in which they are at this moment stardily facing the conquering coercion."

LESS CONCERNED THAN MR. BALFOUR. "As to the re-arrest?"

"Well," replied Mr. O'Brien cheorily, "as to the runner of my re-arrest I don't know Mr. Balfan's mind, but I know my own and I think the matter gives him much more concern than it gives me." By this time Mr. O'Brien showed manifest

signs of increasing physical weariness and I felt it due to him to leave him for the night. While I was with him an enormous number of congratulatory telegrams were handed Into the house and were opened by Dr. Ken-ny, One of these was from Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who telegraphen from Hawarden his heartiest congratulation and best wishes to Mr. O'Brien.

WHAT "THE FREEMAN" WILL SAY.

The widespread enthusiasm created by Mr. O'Brien's release gives to everything he save something of interest. I may, therefore, follow up the foregoing interview with the following which a Freeman reporter had with the Editor of United Ireland this evening and which will appear in The Freeman in the morning. In reply to questions as to his bealth, Mr. O'Brien said :--

"I jelt so well on coming out of prison that I overtaxed my strength and I am now suffering a good deal. In consequence I am eleopless and much worn. I am being inun-dated with letters and telegrams. They come tumbling in at a rate which perfectly appals me because I am utterly unable to appals mo because I am atterly unable to him. "Ceal with them. The number of messages at Correspondent—I belie re ou saw Mr. T. the jail in anticipation of my release was so D. Sullivan, M.P., before you left Tullamore. 2 Leul with them. The number of messages at great that the officials had actually to pack | How did you find him ? Ever since, both at' the Imperial Hotel

and the second second

actually triumphed or an good as triumphed, and even there we have the estimation of knowing that Mr. Blunt's suffarings have at last forced English attention to the facts, while the trial between Lord Clanricarde and his late agent has given the public ample maasrials for judging whether we were right or wrong. I think these facts speak best for themselves. As to our struggle and as to its results in order to make any show of success to present to Parliament, Mr. Bal-

four has been obliged to attack the two most vulnerable and superficial elements of popular organization-newspapers and public speakers. The substance of the organization he has not even touched, for his perfunctory and haphazard prosecutions of individual members of the local branches of the Lesgue have not in the remotest degree affected the bulk of the organization. He has found in in point of fact that the League can only be suppressed by suppressing society ; that the League is the community, and that every half dozen persons who meet round the fire are a branch themselves.

Correspondent-From what point of view do you regard the action of the executive in prosecuting certain Roman Catholic priests? Mr. O'Brien-To my mind that is in one aspect a proof that any hopes of muzzling the priests by intrigue at Rome have been utiorly frustrated. In another aspect it is plainly an attempt to outrage the people into some exnibition of violence that could be used against Mr. Balfour's own record of mean and wanton brutality. Correspondent-You stated on Friday that

you were aware of Mr. Blunt's allegation in reference to Mr. Balfour previous to your imprisonment. Do you remember whether Mr. Blunt gave you any details in regard to the place where his conversation with Mr. Balfour courred ?

Mr. O'Brien-Mr. Blunt simply told me that they were staying together at a private house in the country. The central idea with which Mr. Blant appeared to have come to Ireland was the notion that something like a plot against our lives was on foot. He ap-peared to be possessed of the firm belief that Mr. Balfour had determined to use imprisonment under the Crimes Act not merely for punishment in the ordinary sense, but as a means of crippling the physical powers of the men he had particularly in his mind, with the strong probability that the orippling process would end in a coffin. It was the revelation of Mr. Balfour's mind to him that created this impression. Mr. Balfour insist-ed again and again that the blunder of all former coercionists was that they did not make imprisonment physically and morally unbearable, and he seemed to grasp at the delicacy of Mr. Dillon and others to the all-important element in his calculations. Of course my evidence as to Mr. Balfour's actual intentions is derived from what Mr. Blunt stated to me before I was imprisoned, but if Mr. Blunt had never opened his lips

on the subject the course Mr. Balfour has since taken is in itself conclusive ovidence that he was propared to push matters to the extremities he contemplated in his chat to Mr. Blunt until public opinion began to dunt him.

Mr. O'Brien - In wonderfully buoyant GILL, M. P.

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each time suspended all feeling and all intellect, which were instantly restored when the pressure was withdrawn. The same writer also relates another case, that of a man who had been trepanned, and who perceived his intellectual faculties failing, and his existence apparently drawing to a close, every time the effused blood collected upon the brain so as to produce pressure. (Richerand's Elements of Physiology.) Professor Chapman, of Philadelphia, mentions in his lec. tures that he saw an individual with his skall perforated and the brain exposed, who was accustomed to submit himself to the same experiment of pressure as the above, and who was exhibited by Protessor Wester to his class. His intellect and moral faculties disappeared on the application of pressure to the binin : they were held under the thumb. as it were, and restored at pleasure to their full activity by discontinuing the pressure. But the most extraordinary case of this

kind on record, and one peculiarly interesting theadache. We perceive the pain to be into the physiologist and metaphysician, is related by Sir Astley Cooper in his Surgical Lectures-Tyrel's Edition. A man, by the name of Jones, received an injury of his head while on board a vessel in the Mediter rangen, which rendered him insensible. The vessel, soon after this accident, made Gibraltar, where Jones was placed in the hospital, and remained averal months in the same insensible state. He was then carried on board the Dolphin frigate to Deptford, and from thence was sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He lay constantly on his back and breathed with difficulty. Alls pulse was regular, and each time it beat he moved his fingers. When hungry or thirsty he moved his lips and tongue. Mr. Cline, the surgeon, found a portion of the skull depressed, trepanned him, and removed the depressed por-

tion. Immediately after this operation the motion of his flagers ceased, and at four o'clock in the afternaon, (the operation having bsen performed at one,) he sat up in bed : sensation and volition returned, and in four days he get out of hed and conversed. The last thing he remembered was the circumstance of taking a prize in the Mediterranesn. From the moment of the accident, thirteen months and a few days, oblivion had come over him, and all recollection had ceased. He had, for more than a year, drunk of the cup of Lethe, and lived wholly unconscious, yet, on removing a small portion of bone which pressed upon the brain, he was re-stored to the full possession of the powers of his mind and body.

It is curious to notice that often an injury of the brain impairs only that part of the mental faculties. Such instances give great support to the Phrenological views of Gall and Spurzheim, who contend for a plurality of organs in the brain, and a separate and peculiar function to each organ, as, one organ for comparison, another for linguage, another for tune, &c.

Dr. Beattie mentions the care of a learned man who, after a blow on his nead, forgot all man who, alter a blow on his news, sorger an his Greek, a language he was well versed in before the injary. His mind and memory were not affected in any other respect. Another person, mentioned by Dr. Aber-crombic, lost all recollection of his having a Allocher person, mentioned by Dr. Aber- state of mention, our multiplicative very oroinbit, lost all recollection of his having a superior powers of intellect during par-wife and ohildren, for several days after a oxysma of insanity, which determined similar injury, while his memory of the acci- more blood to the head than ordi-

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"Is would indeed have been strange if the

might be adduced from the many instances speeches delivered and the resolutions pro-posed that night had not gone straight to the of idiots and cretias, who are all cearly destitute of intellect and defective in the orheart and intellect of that great assembly. heart and intellect of that great assembly. He said it would have been strange because they were Liberals and because they were Sectch-men. (Choers.) For just as the temper and scope and purport of Her Majesty's present Government's policy in Ireland offended against some of the most fundemental prin-cidles of Liberalism, so did many of the inci-dence which for don to don with the incigapization of their heads. There have been nany examinations of the heads of such individuals, says Esquirol, (Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, quoted in the Medico-Chiruryical Review,) and they have usually been tound to be of a vicious formation. I'ne same writer adds this important remark, dents which from day to day embellished and adorued the application of that policy revive in the minim of themselves, who were Scotchmen, some of their sternest national memories and " that idiots and cretins sometimes manifest great intelligence in early life, and give promise of possessing superior mental powers; but these premature beings soon become exsome of their storage installing memories and some of those litter experiences which had gone to form the national and traditional character hausted, their intellacts remain stationary, to form the national and traditional character of their people-(loud cheers)-for their forefathers in their day, as the Irish now, had to pass through years of re-soluts government before they achieved their national independence. (Cheers.) They, they have the they achieve they and the hopes they excited soon vanish." The general proposition which I wish to establish is made evident also from the fact

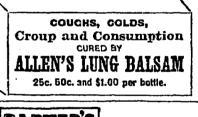
that whatever excites the mind excites and too, lived under Coercion Acis, because they dared to resent the opposition of an alien sys-This we know from experience in a severe tem of government in Church and State, They, too, had their evictors, and their down iciliary visits, and their shootings, and draoreased by intense study or thinking, and that mendal application determines more go nings, and they had their meetings dis-persed, their publications seized, and their leaders put in prison, and they were driven to blond to the head. So true is it that mental excitement produces an increased flow of bload to the head that surgcons are very careleaders put in prison, and they were driven to the glen and to the hillside. Some desperate men among them resorted to violence and criminal methods of retaliation. They, too, had their characters besmirched and defiled, and fal to preserve a quiet state of mind in those whois heads are wounded. Sir Astlay Cooper, speaking of such injuries, says that if any mental power romains, all excitoment they were donounced as law breakers and libelled as willians and assassing. Surely their of the brain should be avoided ; and relates libelled as with the and assessing. Surgly their so as were pr ud of the heritage of their name -(losd eners) - and who, looking back upon them with admiration and reverence, notwith-standing some deeds of violance with which the following case :- "A young gentleman was brought to me from the North of England who had lost a portion of his skull just above the eye-brow. On examining the head I dis-tinctly saw the pulsations of the brain, which stabiling some docas of violence with which their story might in some cases be associated, were going to be frightened out of that sym-pathy for the Irish people because Tory Min-isters and London editors accused them as were regular and slow; but at this time he was agitated by some opposition to his wishes. being accomplices in disorder and lawlessness (Cheers.) Those were wretched accusation and directly the pulsations of the brain were increased and became more violent, and more blood rushed to the brain. If, therefore, which as the present day were freely launched you omit to keep the mind free from agitaagainst tham, and which stood to their oppor tion, your other means will be unavailing in ents in the room of solid argument (cheers), but injuries of the head." (Lectures on Surthey fall under their own weight, und weight of their absurdity, and he would add their obvious insincerity; for it was inconceiv-able that those who made those charges could gery.) The same author mentions another similar case : that of a young man who had an openbelieve in them. Could they really believe for ing in his skull from a would, through which an instant that housest men and women who he could see an increased action in the brain and that half and passed those resolutions bad any sympathy with crime and with dis-order ? D.d the citizens of Dundes look like whenever anything occurred, even in conversation, to agitate the mind of the patient. The same general fact, that mental excitemen who would countenance lawlessness and The same general fact, that mental excitement of ment stimulates the brain, is proved by numberless cases, and forms the basis of correct dishonesty? Their noble chairman (Lord Aberdeen)—(cheers)—who was conspicuous treatment of direases of the brain, and especially of insanity. This disease, physicians are agreed, is generally produced by morbid excitement of some portions of the brain, and requires for its cure that this disordered organ should be left in absolute repose. Hence arlies the benefit of asylums for lunatics, where this unhappy class of persons have no cares, no wants to provide for, and where their minds are not excited, but soothed by kind words and gentle and affectionate treatment.

rae and William Hamilton, who represented on the platform the numerous Presbyterian clergy-Sometimes the increased flow of blood to men in the unanimous audience.

JOHN MORLEY AND THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

possessed but weak minds when in their usual state of health, but who exhibited very DUBLIN, Jan. 24-The committee which is being organized to receive John Morley and the Marquis of Ripon on their arrival in wile and children, for several days after a coveral of intensity, marked than ordi-similar injury, while bis memory of the acci- more blood to the head than ordi- Dublin already numbers 3,000 persons, and dent and of recent diroumstances was perfect. nazily. Sometimes the memory seems includes three Peers, many aristocrats, 19 Sir Astly Groger mentions, from personal to be wonderfully increased ; at other bishops and 204 magistrates.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of he system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, Ze. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing Size of the their most remark-able success has been shown in curing



Ilcadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Fills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while 'hey also corract all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Byen if they only cured the first fills of the stomast priories to those who Ache they would be be not trickless to those who

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-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 sick head



Is the bane of so muny lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

very cases to take. One or two pills makes dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sant by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

Palmo-Sulphur Soap.



Paimo - Sulphur Soap. Is Marvelously Efficient in clear-ing the Skin of Im-purities, and keep-ing the skin of Im-purities, and the skin of Im-purities, and the skin of the skin of the sapent is everywhere rosognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be decorred. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal: DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal: π. A STATE OF A

Гвв. 1, 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IMPORTED. From Life.

Oh, why is the Anglo-Arerican proud?--His style is imported, you know. But why i-his mancer insuffrably loud?--That's also imported, you know. With "Lunnun-made" raiment he cuts a great desh; For everything "Hinglish" he shells out his cash:

cash; No matter the value, to him all is trash That is not imported, you know.

His wines and cigars are the best to be had-His wines and cigars are the vest to be had-That's freshly imported, you know. He makes it a point to adopt the last "fad" That has been imported, you know. With a little round window stack into his eye, He ogles humanity as from on bigh, An asinine figure bo cut he doth cry-The notion's imported, you know.

It makes a plain Yankee excessively tired It makes a plain YADKES EXCESSIVELY tired To see things imported, you know; Placed up on a pedestal to be admired, Because they're imported you know. And this Anglomaniac with his odds ways, Who spends time and wealth on some imported

craze, Assuredly should, for the rest of his days, He quickly exported, you know.

AMERICA'S BLACK O'CONNELL. FRED DOUGLASS CONVULSES AN IRISH ASSEM-

WITH LAUGHTER.

A few nights ago Fred Douglass was one of the speakers (and the best one) at the recep-tion given to O'Conneil and Esmonde in Masonic Hall. His wit and eloquence never showed more brightly, and he kept the great audience in shouts of laughter and applause from the moment he began until he closed.

Mr. Douglass told about a conversation that was overheard in a crowd between two Irishmen after he had made a speech in Ohio.

Said one Irishman-"That was a mighty foine speech fer to be made by a naygur." "Ab, yes, it was quoite fuine; but he is only half a naygur."

"Well, if half a naygur can make such a speech, and phat the divil kind of a magnificent speech would a whole naygur make ?"

In a meeting of Irishmen, mainly to pay homage to two noted Irishmen, this story convulsed the audience with laughter, and their applause ran into yells of delight.

The audience broke locs: again when Mr. Douglass said he had come to the meeting to give a lit 1: color to the occasion.

But the great point of his speech was reached when he said, slowly and selemnly: "Fifty years ago I about on the same plat-form with Daniel O'Connell, the Irish liker-ator, on the banks of the Liffey, and before the vast throng be turned to make and said :-f rejoice to grap by the hand the black O'Connell of America," - Cincinnali Conmercial Gazette.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

LOOK OUT FOR IT. If you are troubled with a cold or cough, however light the attick, look out for it, do not allow it to settle upon the lungs; break up the cough by loosening the tough phlegm with Hagyard's Pectoral Bal am

UNPALATABLE TO THE GOVERN-MENT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24 - The civilians on the Government island of Fort Westmoreland, Queenstown, celebrated the release of Wilordered all vivilians to leave the island.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS ?

We do; for instance, the signs of torpid liver are yellow oyes, sallow complexion, pain under right shoulder, irregular bowels, headache, low spirits and weariness. All these signs may be removed by Burdock Blood Bitters which is a sure cure for all irregularities of the liver. ...

THE POPE AND THE IRISH NATION-ALISTS.

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS. (Leinster Leader, Jan. 14.) Mr. Kilbride had an important statement

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to make, and satisfactory news to tell his hearers when on Sunday he made his first appearance before them since he was struck down by sickness in their midst shortly aiter his famous Canadian Campaign. His statement showed how completely the tenants were justified in adopting the Plan of Campaign, and how moderate were their demands. All they asked for at the outset were 30 per cent. off non-judicial rents, and 20 per cent. off judicial rents. They were willing some time ago-but we doubt that they are so now-to abate those demands to 20 per cent, and 15 per cent, respectively. The Landlord Com-mission aga not whose order an outory has been raised all over the country because of the insufficiency of the reductions they have decreed, have awarded 13 per cent, on the rents fixed in 1883 on the properties in the Luggacurran district. This is ample justification for the demands of the judicial holders. But the leaseholders had no opportunity of going into the Land Court. The justice of their demands is fully established by the de-cision of the Land Court. In 1883 the reductions that were allowed the tenants all round them, who were entitled to bring their landlord into court, averaged 20 per cent. The recent order of the Commissioners gives a still further reduction on this of 13 per cent. That makes a total of 33 per cent. But the tenants demanded only 30 per cent. There-fore, taking the figures of the Landlords' Commission, which have been universally condemned throughout the country, the ten-ants erred on the side of moderation to the extent of 3 per cent. But everyone who knows anything of the property, or even of the methods of Mr. Trench & Co., knows that the tenutr'demands were much

the tenants' demands were much more mod-erate than these figures show. Mr. Kilbride also exposed Townsend Trench's lie about the abatement he had offered not being for Campaigning tenants. He size upset the strategies of the egent, who, by circulating vague reports that some-thing was about to happen to upset the Plan of Campaign, sought to irighton the tenants

from their combination, and he reminded those who were taking gloomy views of the tenants' prospects that the Irish delegates in America have received for the Iri-h tenants subscriptions amounting to £100,000, and he announced that Mr. A. O'Conner, one of the delegates, will visit Luggacurran in about a month.

Overyone will be rejoiced to h ar of Mr. Kilbride's recovery and to know that he is able to attend a meeting and address words of cheer and comfort to his brothers in the fight. Our country now has need of men like Kilbride who are ablu and willing todirect and instruct her children in the struggle that is before them. Irishmen will be glad to know that just as his abilities are most needed the Aimighty has restored Mr. Kill ride to that health and vigor which will enable him to use them to the best advantage of his country.

THE UNIONISTS ENDORSE BALFOUR. THEY APPROVE OF HIS COERCION ACT AND OTHER OUTBAGEOUS MEASURES.

LONDON, Jan. 26 -Lord Hartington and the whole body of Liberal Unionists are abrolutely at one in approving and upholding Mr. Balfour in his administration of the Coercion Act. They approve his general policy, they approve the methods by which he enforced liam O'Brien by lighting tar barrels. In the law. They regard coercion as a success consequence of this act the Government has so far as success is possible within the period during which the Crimes Act has been really in good working erder. They will not apologize for the action of the prison authorities or of Dublin Cattle. They enlogize them all, and they will meet Parliament with every ap-pearance of confidence, whether they feel it or not. Mr. Ballour himself, though unmoved either by the accusations constantly made against him or by the deadly peril in which he undoubtedly stands, will welcome an opportubity of meeting all accusations in



for Infants and Children.

known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IT MAKES THE BURDENS LIGHTER.

"Let me carry your pail, my dear, Brimming over with water !" "No! I'll take hold and you take hold," Answered the farmer's daughter.

And she would have her own sweet way. As her merry eyes grew brighter; She took a hold and he took a hold, And it made the burden lighter.

And now they're at the eve of life. While the western skies grew brighter; For she took hold and he took hold, And it made the burdenslighter.

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OBITUARY.

The Kingston Canadian Freeman of this week contins an obituary of the late Alexander Cicolari, father of Mr. Frank Cicolari, one of the proprietors of that paper. Mr. Cicolari was born in Montreal, of Italian parentage, and removed to this city when ten years of sge. He entered the employ of Mr. Bolonger, and in time commenced busi-ness where the Collendar Hotel now stands. His upright business principles gained for him scores of friends and patrons, and when, having realized a completence, he retired into private life, he did to with the respect and esteem of all with whom he had come in contact. In early life he mar

NOT ABLE TO TELL THEM APART Geologists say that diamonds and coal are made of the same material. Judging by the price of coal, the Penneylvania coal men are not able to tell them apart .- Chicago Herald.







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



Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drau in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented a: our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisions Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature Hill for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present StateConstitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Par

137 Notice.-Tickets are Ten Bollars only. Halves, \$5; Fifths, \$4; Tenths, \$1.

GIST OF FRIZES

	GIST OP PRIZES.
IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIIIIIIIIIIII	1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 \$150,000
"我"他们们就说"了我",而且我会都是我们会的"	1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000 50,000
	1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000 20,000
	4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000 20,000
BREAKFAST.	20 PRIZES OF 1,000 20,000
	50 do 500, 25,000
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws	
by a thorough knowledge of the hadding tarte	
which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition,	200 do 200 40,000
and by a careful application of the fine properties of	500 do 100 50,000
mail-related Coron. Mr. Epps has provided our preas	APPROXIMATION PHIZEB.
fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which	100 Approximation Prizes of \$300, \$30,000
may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the	100 " 200 20.000
may save us many news contors control to the	
judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution	100 10,000
may be gradually built up strong enough to reaist	1,000 Terminal 50 50,000
every tendency to disease . Hundred of suble main-	
diag are floating around us ready to alsack wherever	2,179 Prizes, amounting to \$535,000
there is a weak point. We may escape many a fater	Application for rates to clubs should be made only to
what by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure	
blood and a properly nourished frame." - Civil	it coffice of the Company in New Orleans.
stood and a property nourialed manet . orest	For further information write clearly, giving full
Service Gazette.	address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders,
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold	or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency
only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:	by Express (a) our expense) addressed
TAMES EPPS & CO., HONOROPATHIC CHEMISTS,	
TAMES EPPS & CO., HONOROFATHIC CHEMISTS,	M. A. DAUPHIN
TAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G IANDOR, ERSTAND	M. A. DAUPHIN
TAMES EPPS & CO., HONOROFATHIC CHEMISTS,	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,
IANDOR, ERBLAND	M. A. DAUPHIN New Oricads, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN,
IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G LONDOR, ÉRBLAND FDEOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL No. 1229	M. A. DAUPHIN New Oricans, La., Washington, D.C.
IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOFATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G LONDOR, ÉROLAND PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- NO, 1229In the Superior CourtDame Crearing Mesure of the div and district of Montreal, wig of	M. A. DAUPHIN New Oricans, La., Washington, D.C.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL No. 1229. — In the Superior Court. – Dame Cesarine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Athanase Paninesu, carrisge maker, of the same place,	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to
TAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOFATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G DANNOR, ÉRELAND PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- NO. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Cesarine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Athanase Papinean, Carriage maker, of the same place, duly authorized a rifer enjustice, Plaintif, vs. the said	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOFATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G IANDOR, ESSLAND PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- No. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Cesarine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Athanase Papinese, carrisge maker, of the same place, duly authorized a ster m justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Athanase Perinese. Defendant.	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to
IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOFATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G IANDOR, ÉSGLAND DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- NO. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Cenarine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Athanase Papineau, carrisgo maker, of the same place, Guly authorized a ster en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Athanase Papineau, Defendant. Au action en separation de biens has, this day, been	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, In.
IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOFATHIC CHEMISTS, 2:G LONDOR, ÉSBLAND DEOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- NO. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Creatine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, will of Athanase Papinean, carriage maker, of the same place, duly authorized a refer en justice, Plaintin, vs. the said Athanase Papinean, Defendant. Athanase Papinean, Defendant. Athanase Papinean, Defendant.	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, In.
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IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOFATHIC CHEMISTS, 2:G IANDON, ÉROLAND DEOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- No. 1229In the Superior CourtDame Crearine Wasson, of the city and district of Montreal, wise of Athanase Papinesu, carriege maker, of the same place, fully authorized a ster en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Athanase Papinesu, Defendiant. Au action en separation de biens has, this day, been instituted in this cause. UDAH, BRANCHAUD & BAUFET, Attorneys for Flaintiff.	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Ln., New Orleans, Ln., Mushington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to New Orleans, Ia. New Orleans, Ia. REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are pic charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute
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IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOGOPATHIC CHEMIST, 22-G LANDOR. ESSLAND DEOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- No. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Crearine Wasson, of the city and district of Montreal, will of Athanase Papinese, carriege maker, of the same place, duly authorized a riter en juwice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Athanase Papinean, Defendant. An action <i>ensentation de biens</i> has, this day, been instituted in this came. UDAH, BRANCHAUD & BAUSET, Montreal, 20th Beptember, 185 26-2	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Ln., or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, Ia, REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Desuregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarates of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are sil equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.
IAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOSOFATHIC CHEMIST, 22-G LANDOR, ÉRBLAND DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL- NO. 1229In the Superior CourtDame Creatine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, with of Athanase Papinean, carriage maker, of the same place, duly authorized a referen justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Athanase Papinean, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has, this day, been instituted in this cause. UDAH, BRANCHAUDA BAUFET, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 20th September, 1857 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DERVINCE OF QUEBEC, DERVINCE OF MONTREAL	M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to New ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, In. New Orleans, Is a guarantee of absoluto farmes and integrity, that the chances are sil equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.
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7

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE 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 Inon STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength; speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on rccord.

Tonnage. Commanders

Vessels.

F Caacia.	1 onnage.	Commanacrs
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian		" W. S. Maim,
Austrian		John Bentey
Buenos Ayr		" James Scott.
Canadian		" John Kerr.
Oarthaginia		" A. Macnicol.
Caspian		" Alex. McDougall.
Orcassian.	3,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Oorean		Capt, C. J. Monzies.
Grecian		" O. E. LeGallais
Hibernian .		" John Brown,
Lucerne	1,925	" Nunka.
Manitoban.		_ " Dunlop.
Monte Vide		Building.
Nestorian .		4 John France
Newfoundle		
Norwegian		" R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotu		"R. H. Hugke
Parisian		Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR.
Peruvian		
Phonician.		" D. McKillop,
Polynesian		" Hugh Wylic,
Pomeranian	14,304	
Trussian		James Ambury
Rosarian		Building.
Bardidian, .	4,376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian.		W. Richardson,
Beandinavi	an3,068	" John Park.
Diperian		" R. P. Moore.
wangensist	12,256	" D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURPDAYS, from Portland on THURS. DAYS, and from Halifax on SATUHDAYS, calling at lough Foyle to receive on board and hand Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Ecoland, are in-tended to be despatched from Hallfax: Parislan.....

Polynesian
From Portland to Liverpool, via Holifax : Partaiau
From Haltimere to Liverpoel, via Hallfax : Sarmatian
Rates of passage from Montreal vis Halifax :- Cabin

\$58.75, \$78.75 and \$58.75 (according to accommoda tion). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerago, \$25.50.

Bates of passage from Montreal via Portland: -Cebin, \$57.50 \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, \$26.50.

Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:-Cable, \$00, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Steamors of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched TDOW ILALIZAT FROM HALIFAX.

GLASGOW LINE. During the sensor of Winter Navigation scenares will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM BOSTON. FROM HOSLOW. Carthaginian.....Alout Dec. 12 Siberian......Alout Dec. 26 Scandinavian......Alout Jan. 9

the House itself.

ton and surrounding districts.

It is understood that the American bishops have advised the Pops not not to condemn the Irish Nationalists.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mathew Sullivan, of Wistover. Ont., was ill with dyspepsia for four years. Finding doctors did litble good he tried Burdock Blood Bitters' six bottles cured him, and he gained in weight to 178 pounds. B. B. Cures the worst known cases of chronic dyspepsia after all else fails.

REFUSED TO SEE HIM.

THE POPE DECLINES TO RECEIVE THE SON OF DON CARLOS, OR ACCEPT OF HIS GIFT.

Rome, Jan. 25 .- The Pope has declined to receive Don Jaim, the son of Don Carlos, either officially or privately. Don Jaime has in his possession a cross set with diamonds which he desires to present to the Pope.

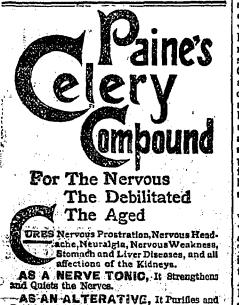
WILL POSITIVEY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

AN IMPRISONED NATIONALIST'S WORK.

A FUND FOR PROSECUTED NEWS VENDORS. DUBLIN, Jan. 26 .- It is stated that Timothy Sullivan has written in prison a volume en titled "A Poet's Lays in Tullamore."

United Ireland has opened a fund in aid of news vendors prosecuted under the Crimes and, comfort he has no narrow provincial Act, heading the list with a subscription of prejudices. £100,

Society in full dress looks like a neck and neck race on the quarter stretch with a man for first prize.



Intiches the Blood.

Curely, on the Bowels.

AQ A DURETIC, It negulates the Kid-negaland Cares their Diseased. Becommunded by professional and businessmen.

7. Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Proprietore, A Montreal, P. Q. M. Ozlebee.

THE ARREST OF MR. COX, M.P. LONDON, Jan. 26 .- Mr. Balfour's decision to arrest Mr. Cox, an Irish momber of Par-

lisment, in London, seems a surprise to Mr. Cox's friends and the public generally. Mr. Cox eladed arrest in Ireland and supposed himself safe in London, but an Act passed in 1881, called the Fugitive Offenders' Act, confers the power of arrest in most express terms where the accused person for whom a war-rant is out has escaped to another part of the kingdom.

A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF THE PRE-SIDENT OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 26. -- President Carnot had an escape from being murdered yesterday. A man presented himself at the Elysee and iosisted on delivering a letter into the Presi dent's hands. He was arrested and a loaded revolver was found in his pocket. His name is Gresel and he is evidently insame.

THE IRISH LEADER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 26-Mr. Parnell's health has decidedly improved. and though the organic disease remains he has obtained comparative relief from pain, and as a consequence has gained in weight and improved in appearance. He has been ordered to take horseback exercise and can be seen frequently on the Knightsbridge side of Rotten Row, mounted on a big bay horse. His delicacy is indicated by his amount of wraps and the large ulster that he wears shows that in matter of dress

A ROMANCE OF THE BLIZZARD

SIOUN CITY, Jan. 25 - The recent blizzard vas not without romantic features. Neutling close to the Cheyenne River, within the shadss of the ragged bluffs of that treacherous stream, was once a rude log cabin in which dwelt what in Western parlance was known as ''a equaw man," one of the worst renegades and desperadoes that terrorize that section of country. He was a French-Canadian, known as Robeaun and he married a comely Indian woman. They had one child a rosy-cheeked, brown-eyed girl, known as Lillian. Old Robeaun was hanged by a band of vigilantes and his wife soon after died. The young girl became the protege of a family at Chamberlain and grew up a hand-some and accomplished young woman. Just previous to the recent blizzard Lillian visited friends at Huron, and on the day of the storm had gone a short distance in the country to see a friend.

Among the arrivals at Huron on Jan. 11 was Ha.ry Oglebee, a traveller for a St. Louis wholesale house. The day of that dreadful Assisting her from what meet likely would have proved her temporacy grave, the pair struggling through the snow for nearly an hour, they, reached a farm house; where kindly care rescored them. The woman was Lillian Bobgaru. Lait inghts, tain to this stry had aboard sining sould solve the fair of the hotel a guiet wedding took place. Note the hotel a guiet wedding took place.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Do you feel dell. languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribably miscrable, both pilysi-cally and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gone-ness," or emptiness of stomach in the morn-ing, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent bendaches, blurred eyesight. "fioating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or ex-haustion, irritability of tomper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or clisturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable foeling of dread, or of impend-ing calamity?

 disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable foeling of dread, or of impending clamity?
If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—lillious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other gravo maladies are quite llable to set in and, sconer or later, induce a fatal termination.
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidney, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medical bas graned great, cleanses, Ebr. Plorce's Golden Modical Discovery Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred auscusts, Er. Plorce's Golden Medical Dis-

GURES ALL HUMORS,

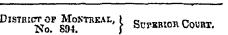
common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-fleum, "Fever-sortes," Scaly or Rough Skin, in sho.t, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medi-cine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it mani-fested its potenay in curing Tetter, Eczema. Erysipelas, Bolis, Carbuncies, Sore Eyes, Scrof-ulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neek, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily bealth will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scroftila of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the carlier stages of the disease. From its mar-velous power over this terribly fattal disease, when first offering this now world-famed rem-edy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful com-bination of tonic, or strengthening, siterative, or blood-cleaning, and billous, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not onl-as a remedy for Consumption, but for al-Chronic Diseases of the

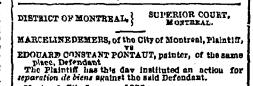
Damo Rebeccn Gable, wife of Frederick Baker, manu-facturer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said hushand. Montreal, 1'th Januery, 1883. 25-5 G. F. COOKE, Attorney for Plaintiff.



No. 894.

Dame Naria Longtin, of the Tarish of St. Constant, in the district of Montreal, wife of Hormiadas Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, and now absrat in foreign parts. duly authorized, has this day insilhited in action ce separation de biens against her husband.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON, BONIN & GOUIN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th January, 188 ______24-5



Moniroal, 7th January, 1883. AUGE & LAFORTUNE, 23.5 AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 Distance of MONTREAL (Superior Court for Lower Caneda. The weaty first fay of January, one thousand eight hundred acd eighty-eight. No. 894. Marie Longtin, of the Farish of St. Constant, in the District of Mountresi, wife of Hormiscas Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, duly authorized to eller en justice to the effects of these presents, Finintiff.

Vs. The said Hormisdas Barbeau formerly farmer of the said Parish of St. Constant, and now absont in parts unknown, Defendant. Tron-voiton of Seesrs, Permuele, Taillow, Bonin and Gouin, sitorneys of the Philaitiff, the Defendant is oldered to apper within two months. By order, 25-4 HONEY, LONGPRE & CHERRIER, P.S.C.

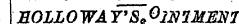


This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

I here Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

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

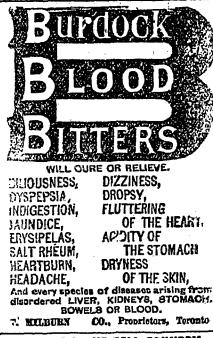


Via Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers l









43-G



SERIEMAN'S

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londenderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow :-WROM PHILADRIPHIA.

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 Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,

Via Beston, Portland and Hallfax,

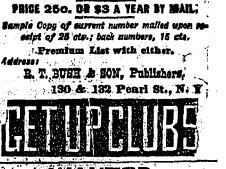
Vin Beston, Portland and Hallfax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Cen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railway (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New Y. ik Central and Great Wester Railways (Merchanes' Drepatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Ralway Company. Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin-for Kast bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information.

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AN ACTRESS'S OPINION.

About the Stage.

Does the Stage Need Reform ?-- Plays That Epon Actors-The Theatreand the Pulpit -Some Illusions of the Stage-Objects of the Drama-It Fills the Goblet of Life with Flowers of fancy-The Old Bachelor in the Gallery-A Mild Spree by Proxy for a Dollar.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

The most present word of the day is reform. Everyone is convinced that his neighbor needs it, and is somewhat impressed with his ability to administer the same. The stage, of course, has not cacaped the general clamor, and managers and actors frequently receive advice and suggestion on the subject, When dissatisfied, the public should remember that the remely is entirely in their own hands. Mana gers provide precisely what they think the peo-ple will pay for, without sontiment or personal prejudics. There is no better reason to reform the singe than there is to reform any other phase of social life. All need improvement more or less, and all are more or less likely not to get it immediately. Satisfactory development in this case as in all others, must be gradual. If the stage were suddenly stripped of all frivolous stage were auddenly stripped of all frivolous elements, the proceeding might, possibly, re-ceive the formal indorement of society; but it would not receive its financial support. (Edipus Tyranum, in the original Greek, possesses, doubtless, many highly instructive and valuable qualities. But the public seem quits satisfied to concele the good points of (Edipus on trust, and it has the people's benediction from a dis-tance. Adaptive Deer in equality original Engand it has the people's conclusion from a dis-tance. Adonis Divey, in equally original Eng-lish, must win approval through the personal criticism of all classes. Result : (Edipus runs one week to a loss, and Adonis runs indefinitely to a provid: While not strictly classic in treat-ment, thut Adonis imparts much useful infor-mation of a very general character is admitted by who saw that talented Greecian by all who saw that talented Grecian after *i.e.* went into the milk business, and his great success may have been somewhat determined by that circum-stance; but mauagers may be excused if their classic enthusiasm is influenced by such facts. Society has not reached that ideal point in its ethical calture which justifies reprincial denunciation of its professional sis

presents is the being who, having unveiled them all, stands confronted by its insignificance It has been said that faith and love, fidelity and friendship are illusions, and yet it is con-feesed that, however short their probable duration, the value of the life that is crammed with these mistaken notions may safely be quoted at these mistaken notions may safely be quoted at par. As all cannot travel in the intricate path of science, and find their consolations in its assured vitahty, it is just possible that a too analytical knowledge of the emptinees of sentimental trifles or of frivolous poetical pleasures, is not the lest promoter of human good. Any one who can arouse a hearty, joyous laugh need not hesi-tate to avow the rare ac-omplishment. Any one who can reach the function of tears through one who can reach the fountain of tears through one who can reach the f-untain of tears through the avenue of sympathy can benefit and en-rich the race. Life seems a lengthy piece of business, whose tendency is to harden and to blunt. Anything which inclines to soften the heart or to exercise the fuer impulses, is so important that it justifies the risk of softening the head a little, if necessary, in the process. That danger is slight as the counteracting influ-ence is so strong, and no one need anticipate a mental reaction d veloping in humanity the mental reaction d veloping in humanity the characteristic of pumps. No star shines with so clear and imposing a lustre as that of accurate knowledge, but know-ledge cannot be taken all at once like a pill, and its highest point is an eminence beyond the

world illusions, and the saddest sight that life

reach of many strongling souls. To attempt to confine an arden', but perhaps an undefended nature, within the region of demonstrated facts, is a proceeding certainly unnecessary, possibly cruel. It is always agreeable

TO HEAR THE "GODS"

enthuse when Claude Melnotte-Mourier outbide "you sordid huckster for that priceless jewel." The delight of seeing the best man win, and the interest in the reward of merit, is quite human, and although a little crude, alto-gether decidedly pleasant. The fact that the pocketbook so liberally handled contains blank paper, and that the "priceless jewel" is, Lilian Olcott on Some Questions does not diminish the beneficial effect of the sentiment. They revel in the illusion of the scene, They are not concerned with the actors except as the necessary instruments to the effect Are Most Profitable-Effect of Appluase in the possibility of an excited standard of hu-In the possibility of an extitud statute of hit-man virtue often vividly portrayed on the stage, the more likely are they to approximate that perfection. The more the goblet of life is wreathed with the flowers of fancy, the more nourishing and beneficial will the contents be. That little

OLD FELLOW IN THE GALLERY.

in his worn and shaoby cost has never, prob-ably, passed beyond the line of his own par-row groove. Limited in resources, a bachelor, peakaps sawing on his own buttons by means o a darning needle and a pirce of linen thread, he a darning needle and a piece of linen thread, he is a fair illus ration of a victim of the common place. But to-night he has wandered through the streets of Verona, feasted with the Capu-lets, and joined in the dissipations of romantic high life without malice and without remorse. His scope of thought is widened, and monotony is con-quered for a while. The soft music, the charg-ice lists the heaven of the average heavet be ing lights, the beauty of the pageant, haunt he memory for many days, and are food of a deli cate and satisfying nature to his poorly-fed mind. Certainly, my luxurious friend of the Union League, you could not appreciate the enormous ben-fit of a mild spree by proxy for a dollar, but amusements should be considered on B-nihamite principles, and you, with your lavish opportunities, represent the minority. If the stage cau, even for an hour, shed variety and innocent pleasure into dreary lives, its mission is most honestly fulfilted. If, in so doing, it also adds practical instruction, then welcome is the information so conveyed, but such benefits are not objective, but are access sory. There is no urgent necessity to improve humanity on Gradgrind principles, and if there is, the sta e has not secured the con-tract to do it Many would keep the face of Isis covered, if, when revealed, they gazed

upon a corpse. It is difficult in so abrupt a reference to such a subject to escape misconstruction. It should not appear that this assumption of the purpose of the drama is an affront to the dignity of the arb, or a deterioration of its value. Victor Hugo did not blunder when he said, "The beautiful is as useful as the useful, perhaps more so."

" For all that we witness of beauty. All grandeur affecting us most,

Passes into eternal possession, And can never more be lost."

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

58.-PUZZLERS'MARKS. We are signals of the querist Roaming through the realms of thought, All the love of language dearest, Eagerly with us is sought.

Wide-awakeness mark our features, And our prying is not vain ; Though but small and twisted creatures,-We a leadership retain.

At our sigh truth brings her treasure Quick responsive to the cill. Many gladly do our pleasure, Teachers, books, and nature all.

0, ye puzzlers, secrets solving, You must sure our presence need, Earth, and sea, and sky revolving, We must lead you on indeed.

E. A. S.

59.—CONUNDRUMS.

1. What ought to be the smoothest spoken of all the languages on the earth? 2. What i-land seems to have been best adapted to the abode of man?

3. What is the difference between a ship nearing its point of destination and a colony?

4. What is the difference between an archer and an artist?

5. What is the farthest limit of space? 6. In what respect ought the letter Lto satisfy the cu io-ity of some children ? 7. What is the difference between a hoe and

grindstone? 8. What country ought to be the best

- For the weary pilgrim to find rest? 9. Why is a boy getting ont of bed Like the orb of day in the morning red?
- ARTIBUS LAUBENTIUS.

60.-A MUSICAL ENIGMA. $\begin{array}{c} 34, 24, 23, 2, 27, 8;\\ 1, 12, 23, 26;\\ 13, 31, 30, 93;\\ 12, 32, 22, 4, 19;\\ 27, 2, 28, 21, 17;\\ 11, 23, 31, 3, 27, 25, 7;\\ 18, 8, 14, 29, 3(, 13, 10;\\ 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 32, 9, 3; \end{array}$

This combination here set down.

An orchestra portrays, The instruments arranged in line, From treble down to bass; Each one within himself distinct With his own part to play;

They all with his own part to play; Led by a leader of renown, They all with joy obey. This I ader from celestial sphere, Has deign d to lend his skill, To aid his humble followers, A rare task to fulfill. What were is that which they pro-

What song is that which they produce, That strain with sweet accord?

A soug once sung in olden time By David to his Lord.

61-SIMON'S STORY.

URIAH.

[Fill the first blank in each stanza with a word, which beheaded will fill the next; beheaded again will fill the third.]

His wood for the fire stout Simon ------, And when his labor at night he -----

Isicles hung from the cottage -----. Returning across the meadow ~

Home before him and forest in -The frost comes nipping, nipping his

But on he goes, and the frost he -----, Till, coming to home's pleasant -----, How good is the supper, stout Simon -----He has only his little world to ----

His farm is his own, it is not on -What wonder Simon is quite at his -

His children are sweet, his wife no -

Tis no fish story, though old as a The secret of Simon, forehanded and _____, Is that he drinks neither whiskey nor _____. W. H. G.



S. R. McLood, a hosiery manufactuer of Glasgow, failed Jan. 23rd. His habilities amount to \$200,000. Several convictions have been made against

parties in Gluegow for not educating their children.

The jury summoned at Elinburgh for the purpose of considering the case of the crofters on the island of Lowes, who were charged with rioting last December, on the 17th of January.

A crowded meeting for educational pur poses was held on Monday, the 9th, in the High School, Glasgow, to inaugurate a Gaelic class in connection with the Glasgow School Boards.

Mr. Samuel Martin ("Sammy Martin") who attained considerable popularity all over the North of Scotland as a "hatter to the people," died at Aberdeen on Saturday, the 7th, in the 74th year of his age.

The vital statistics of the burgh of Paisley show that during the past year there were in Paisley 2251 births, 1562 deaths, and 484 marriages. Of the births, 145 were illegitimate.

Mr. John Rodger, accountant, Bank of Sootland, Laurieston, was entertained to din-ner on Saturday, Jan. 7th, with a few of his friends it the Station Hotel, Bridge street, before leaving Glasgow for Lossiemonth to assume the duties there of agent for the b.nk.

The Conservative Opposition having moved a vote of no configence in the present Liberal Government, the division thereon was taken on Tuesday, the 10th, after three nights' debate, when there voted for the resolution, 189 ; against, 198 ; Government majority, 9.

On Jan. 17 the police made an attempt to arrest some cotters on the island of Lewes who were destroying fences on the sheep COLD n HEAD farms. The cotters charged upon the police with fence rails and stones and completely routed them. Troops have been dispatched

to quell the disturbances, On Monday, the 9th, that part of Gilmour street, Paieley, leading into the old Sheddon, was closed, so as to admit of the taking down of the old railway bridge in Gilmour street, for the widening of the line on the south side of the Joint Railway at Paisley.

On Monday, the 9th, a meeting was held in the public hall, Parkhead, to aid the crofters and condemn the action of the Tory Government in imprisoning Mr Wilfrid Blunt. An address was delivered by Mr. Ferguson, who traced the history of the rise of the British trade, and sketched the growth of the German opposition.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ACT TO BE SUBMITTED AT NEXT SESSION OF THE

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

La Presse gives the following points from the new license act to be presented by Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., at the next term of the Legislature : To increase the license fee ; to abolish grocery licenses; to regulate the wholesale and retail trade in liquors; to deprive of his license any person proved to have adulterated his liquor ; to protect the proprietors of licensed houses by alloaing them, in case the tenant leaves without paying rent, to take over the license or transfer it to some authorized person ; to forbid the sale of liquors to persons under the age of 21 years ; the requisitions of new applicants to be signed by one-



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AN IRISH M P. DUBLIN, Jon. 29.-Rev. Father McFadden

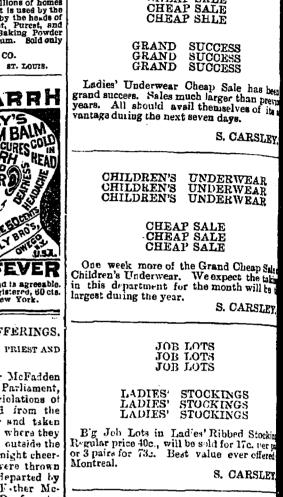
and Alex. Blaine, member of Parliament, who were accested for alleged violations of the Crimes Act, were removed from the Londonderry julat 5 a.m. to-day and taken

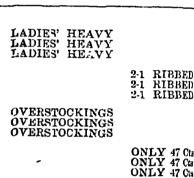
to Durfamighy, County Donesal, where they will be tried. A crowd gathered outside the j of last evening and remained all night cheering continually. A few stones were thrown at the police at the priseners departed by persons in the crowd. When Fither Mc Fadden and Mr. Blaine arrived at Danfanaghy a thousend peasants, armed with sticks gathered on the hill ides in military order and trind to enter the town, but were pre vepted by the military. The cheering of the prisoners by the mob was deafening.

Teach r : Correct the sentence : "The liquor which the man bought was drank." Smart Boy The man which bought the liquor was drunk.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Eccs-There is hardly any change to note in this line. As usual fresh stock is in requisition, but old and limit ergs sell slowly. DRESSED HOCS.—The sales in this particular hird of the voters in the electoral district; the opposition to secure the signatures of twothirds of the voters: to require the absolute fulfilment of the law in reference to giving line have been rather slow during the week. Car lots were obtainable at from \$0.60 to \$7.25 for choice, and a few sales are reported at \$7.30 meals and lodgings; the sale of liquor in saloons, pure and simple, not to be allowed ; to inflict the most severe punishment on those to \$7.50. FRUITS. -There is but little doing in apples, infringing the law : the magistrates to be compelled to withdraw licenses from delinquente; the price making them too much of a luxury. to shorten the delay for the prescription of Fine Greenings and Baldwins, Grapes, Ma'agus. \$4 to \$5 per keg. \$10 per barrel. Jamaica oranges, offences from six months to one or two at most; and to establish a corps of uniformed S4 to S4.50 per box. Valencias, S Mersina lemons, S4 to S4.50 per police who shall have the right to enter licensed establishments at any hour of the day or night. \$3 to \$4 POTATOES .- There is a good at but the demand was very slow du





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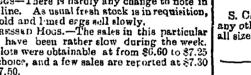
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FEB. 1, 1888

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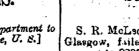
The Store for Ladies' Jerseys and Cardina is, doubtless, S. Caraley's, as warm Cardina are being sold at 39c each, suitable for Lada and Children.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

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CHEAP SALE

give satisfaction.



ber. Whether the intellectual or moral pro gress of ble drama be slow or rapid, it is sure to be in harma, ny with its environments, for it depends not on an exclusive class, but on the mass of the peop.", and it cannot, therefore, be mass of the peop.", and it cannot, therefore, be greatly retarded or reatly in advance. That it certainly has kept p. 'ce with the universal progress is evident. Pop ular applause settles at once the tone of any ps. formance, for the stage does not, as a rule, moul, the taste of the time. It reflects, and is controlled by it.

EFFEA T OF APPLAUSE

upon artists is of en quoted as due to their nervous susceptibility. The fact is overlooked nervous susceptibilit y. The fact is oversoosed that it is an unmistal able ovidence of approval, and is, assuch, desire d. Artists do not relish same principle that our such expressions on the neathen visitor delights in the tom-tom, or our own civilized small be 'y in the 'glorious Fourth 'racket, It is the direct medium of communication sero. 's the footlighte, But that artists do possess pervous usceptibilities of a set of a point. der, is very generally the ca. e, and is a point their favor as indications their favor as indicating the tastes of genius, even thous re the passession of its crea. in tive force. A insa y strong nervous organizatic y does, introduce into the cha. n may, and high vacter of ita nauali re stolid tor much unexpressed pathe re, less comfortable than a m ponece. Thereio active but it is also more prompt and nature, and the and the world owes much of its stirring to the in itruments is holds at concert pit. It is sin Sular that in the occasional argun musi ۱h.

It is sin Sular that in the occasional arguning against that is stare, the most unique system logic scema to prevail. It was once asserted, a public gavinering, that the theatre is a tempt tion that should be suppressed, and the state energy illustrated by the remark that children frequently steal the money to attend it. Yet who one ever a located the extermination of the real of a public croup although the felonious n of melon, or apple crop, although the felonious efforts of enterprising boys to appropriate the asme to their own use is notorious. Moreover, the disposition of apples to disagree with the yet blat f. At has fullyis ed unchaltenged to the present boar. We should be more consistent. It would he is easy to abolish the drama as it would be to noble the tears and laughter it so frequently calls forth. On the other hand, efforts to confound the theatre with the pulpit, or the rostrum, or to and the r

regard it as a sort of gilt-edged seminary, seem equally ineffective and undestrable. Any diffiequally ineffective and undestrable. Any diffi-culty in defining its position may, perhaps, originate in a misunderstanding of its limita-tions as well as of its possibilities. The thrush, when first created, dees not seem to have any definite purpose concerning himself, but under the caressing hand of nature he steadily develops, and the culmination fills the air with melody. But if the music of the thrush is pleasant, that is no reason why the chicken should be expected to manifesh operation tendencies. The rowster to manifest operatio tendencies. The rooster has tried it, but he is not a success, and thought-ful people, observing that example of misapplied genius, do not put the thrush in a fricassee, nor insist upon the chickens as a vocalist.

ACCEPT THE THEATRE

for what it is-the court of the graces, whose yor what it is—the court of the graces, whose worthy and sufficient object is to amuse. Postry and music, elequence and grace, have contributed heir utmost, and if some philosophers can admit appines as the object of philosophy—the aim f life—surely the drama may acception uses the light f life-surely the drame may acceptianusement as its raison ("dre. It sweeps across the leisure hours of life and brings to light unrecognized besutiful. That these dreams may be vain illu-sions does not effect their value in the least. So, perhams are all the best things of this ney."

LILIAN OLCOTT. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE IRISH SITUATION.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., speaking at Lowestoft, Eng., before the Liberal Association of that district, recently

He expected that the administration of this winter would find a good deal of work for par-liament next summer. Mr. Goschen (laughter and ob, oh) had promised, had pledged himself that there should be an Irish land bill—it would be a curiosity that land bill (lcughter). Did they think that a work like that when submitted to the House of Commons would not take a very large slice out of the session? Indeed it would-it must-and whatever party was in power Ireland for the present dominated the hour. Until the lish question was settled every other question would re-main unsettled (hear, hear.) He was prepared to maintain that there was no choice between Mr. Gladebone's bill and practinenba caldespotsm—there was no alternative nor half way house. They had a right to complain of the insult and obloquy which was heaped upon Mr. Gladstone by some of the Tories. Mr. 'al four, for instance, recently made a speech Birmingham in which he made a series of scks on Mr. Gladstone, of which every ightful man ought to be ashamed (hear, İD thou Mr. Goschen, more than any man h hear. of, had a wholesale distrust of the people knew hear.) He was not a Liberal, and to-day (he: r. nore Tory than the Tories themselves The Liberal party was divided, but uch divided after all, and the division he was very day. The brench was closing, k and file were never so vigorous as not so m grew less e w. With regard to the present id, has asserted that the root of and the ran. they were no state of Irelan vas English miscovernment, as Irish crime uct that in some districts the shown by the fi judges had no ca uses to try, and that the only up were those of resisting said that the present movecases that came evictions. It was

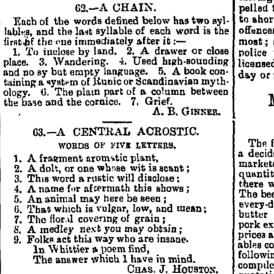
t of a foreign conspiracy berer the world had in the ars subscribed £300,000 or ment was the resu cause the Irish all o lash bbree or four VS. the movement at home. at that? (No.) Would £400,000 to sustain Were they surprised they had no sympathy they not be dastards if

with their people at all? with soul so dead Breathes there a man hath said, native my land?" Who never to himself

"This is my own, my 1 the world who had And there were no men in the love of their nationality and their native eers.) He denied land so strong as the Irish (oh 1 conspiratorsthat these men were rebels and were what the they were brue men, and they English would have been if they had been in the would have their places, only that the Englished home rule long ago (cheers.)

Santa Claus is said to b of Gern Ian origin. His favorite oath is, we presume, "By Chimnau origiu

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



64.-A PROBLEM. With \$40 I purchased forty pairs of shoes. These shoes are of three prices; some cost \$4 a pair, some 50 cents and some 25 cents. How nany pairs of each kind do I buy? H. R. W.

65.--A LOGOGRAM. "Go in for words," quoth Mephistopheles, "And you are sure to prosper and to please." Two words I know of, seem to signify, The fortunate adventurers' good Genii, The first is Heaven sent, hovers o'er your path, Averts ill-chances, elemental wrath,

And so forth ; never can be bought or sold, Points out the new way to glory and to gold. If you've the word-the other word to show, A portion of the Greek word Agapo Prefix. You have it. This comes from the

mind. The heart, the coul. 'Tis not, like fortune,

li**n**. This, of the two good Genii, I would claim ; This, of the two good Genn, I would came, The other chaoges,—this is still the same. J. A.

ANSWERS.

57.—Axle, ale.

50.—Nothing. 51.—Terrible railroad accident. 52.—With the sixth person to right or left rom the teacher. 53. -Noon. 54 -Pastern, astern, stern, tern, ern. 55.—King-fisher. 56.—The old and new year.

DAVITT'S FRANK UTTERANCES,

LANDLORDS SHOULD BE UPROOTED FROM THE SOIL."

DUBLIN, Jan. 29 .--- Michael Davitt, speaking at Rathkeale to day, advised the tenants of Lord Guillamore not to accept the offer tendered them to purchase their farms, because of the heavy burdens which would surely accrue under the present circumstances, and also because Lord Guillamore had evicted two of his tenants. He considered persons taking the farms of evicted tenants cowardly, elimy renegades and social lepers, s contact with whom should be considered a stigma, The cardinal object of Irish agitation, he said, is the total uprooting of the landlords from the soil

MONTREAL MARKETS.



TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1888. The favorable change in the weather has had a decided effect for the better in our local prices, which are soon expected. markets. To day there was not only a good quantity of provisions of all kinds offered, but there was also a large attendance of buyers. The beef on view was much above the usual every-day market average, and much of the butter offered was worthy of mention. The pork exhibited was more than fair and the prices all through went to show that good eat-ables command ready figures at all times. The following is to-day's list of prices carefully compiled, and represents a true average of the quotations given in the different departments : per bbl. FLOUR.-The market is very qciet, and there is no busivess of importance to be recorded, the

large stock of butter on hand the sales are very slows, and only small lots have been disposed Cheese has an upward tendency, the demand being much better than last week.

POULTEX-The supply in this department is large, but the demand is also good, and some ter never allows water to touch hi

cold snell. The rist in the threm had a good effect, and there is a b by the farmers. Some sales by th been made at from 87c to 95c, T. supply in store, but they are he OTHER MARKETS, LONDON, Ont .- Oats sold as hig bundred vounds, and scarce a plenty at S11 to S12.50. Oaions s bushel. Potatoes scarce at 80c to good demand for prime butter a Eggs 25c. TORONTO.—Barley firm with g No. 1 is quoted at 80 to 81c. Oai firm. A carload of mixed sold a 441c. Peas, nothing doing. Pro-442c. Fras, nothing doing. Frice at 64 to 65c for local use, but buye afford to pay this much fer ex-street 1,000 bushels wheat sold at fall; 76 to 81c for spring, and 2,000 bushels of cats sold 2,000 bushels barley at 72 to 81c. HALIFAX-Heavy Prince Edu black onts have advanced to 45c e meal-firm at \$3.40. Besns-\$ Split nea - 3 65 per bbl. Pot Bosron - Oats steady, 46c to 48 to \$1.05; fiour, five \$2.50, extra \$ eggs, 24c to 25c; hay, choice \$17 t toes, 80:10 85c; beans, hand pic \$2.80; butter, choice 30c to 31c, go HORSES.

At the Montreal Horse Exchan the week 163 horses were rece shipped out. Trade was a little the sales being 45, averaging from each. Mr. Frey, of Kevo ztown, for the past few days and purchas load of young Canadian horses ru to 5 years. Mr. Kowley, of Word now here, has bles doing a in buying and selling, and at prese ber of good workers and drive Owing to the severe snowstorm week 3 car loads of horses from t been held back. They are expe

the week. -CATTLE,

"It is stated that Patti never

The receipts at the Montreal Sto pany's establishment for the we 447 cattle, 170 sheep, and 16 calve

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

\$3 to \$3.50. Cranberries,	MOIRE RIBBONS MOIRE RIBBONS
, \$3 to \$3.50. 5. Cranberries, 58 per barrel; \$4 50 to \$4.75. 54 case; boxes, took in band	IN ALL COLORS IN ALL COLORS IN ALL COLORS
tock in hand, aring the past cometer to day better showing he car lot have	JUST TO HAND JUST TO HAND JUST TO HAND
Chere is a big eld for higher	The great demand for this beautiful Rin has led to the large importation received to S. OARSLE
gh as \$1.15 per at that. Hay	
scarce at \$2 a \$1 a bag. A at 24c to 2cc.	FOR EVENING WEAR FOR EVENING WEAR FOR EVENING WEAR FOR EVENING WEAR
good demand. ats scarce and an the track at ces are quoted yers could not	SASH RIBBONS SASH RIBBONS
sport. On the 82 to 831 for 73 to 731c for at 48 to 51c;	SASH RIBBUNS FEATHER FANS FEATHER FANS
ward Island ex-ship. Corn- \$2.10 to \$2.15.	FEATHER FANS All at greatly reduced prices during month only. S. CARSLE
barley-\$4.90 ic; barley, 955	S. UARSUS
\$4.10 to \$1.25; to \$18; pota- icked \$2.75 to ood 23c to 24c.	ONLY THE BEST ONLY THE BEST ONLY THE BEST ONLY THE BEST ONLY THE BEST
nge during the seived and 78 e more active, om \$90 to \$155 has heea here sed a very nice	KEPT AT S. CARSLEY'S KEPT AT S. CARSLEY'S KEPT AT S. CARSLEY'S KEPT AT S. CARSLEY'S KEPT AT S. CARSLEY'S
unaing from 3 rcester, Mass, a good trade ent has a num- rers on hand.	AT HALF PRICE At Half Price At Half Price
ns during the the West have ected early in	Beaded Ornaments, Leaded Gimps, Beaded Passement
cockyards com- tek have been es. There has	Silk Ornaments, Silk Gimps, Silk Passement
es. There has add this week. cess of the de- res have to be herrown. We	Lot of Feather Trimming, Lot of Fur Trimming, Lot of Fancy Bu
41 Cts. per lb.	Assorted Hair Ornaments, Assorted Fancy Goods, Assorted Ladies' Satch AT HALF PRICE
S ((21 ((4 ((e hogs.	AT HALF PRICE At Half price
allows water	S. CARSL
arther in this map. The lat- is lips.	MONTREAL, ist February, 185
5	OARSLEY'S COLUM

 $(\mathbf{r}_{1}, \mathbf{r}_{2}, \mathbf{r}_{3}, \mathbf{r}_{3}, \mathbf{r}_{3})$