CATARRH OF THE BLADDER STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney, and Urinery Complaints, cured by "Buchupaina." \$1.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

The Programme of the Conference—A Letter from Michael Bavitt—Sympu-thy and Approval from America— Resolutions, Addresses, etc.—English Detectives Watching the Proceedings.

Dublin, Oct. 17 .- The Conference of the Irlsh National League, now in session, have agreed to report a platform of principles embodying a statement of the following reforms, as essential to the future welfare of Ireland: First Self-Government for the Itlsh people in the full American sense. Second-Protection to Irish industries and Government aid in every way possible for their development as a means for encouraging Irish ngriculture by giving it a home market, of giving the State a strong body of artisans, and of making the State as far as possible, independent of other nations. Third-The creation of Irlsh peasant proprietorship, the State to advance the entire sums of money necessary to enable the peasants to purchase In fee their own lands, the moneys so advanced to be repayable to the State after sixtythree years in small payments yearly thereafter, with low interest on the balances. Fourth-The transfer of the uncultivated lands of Ireland by compulsory purchase to county boards for reclamation, improvement and final sale to the presentry. Fifth—The abolition of the Viscoulty in Ireland, and the substitution therefor of a system of local self-government by which the various county boards of Ireland will perform for their respective counties all the local government functions necessary, and at present alleged to be under the Vicetogal system performed unjustly or inadequately by the royal underlings, either ignorant of the needs of the people or indifferent to them. Sixth-Land law reform in such a general and thorough way as will abolish entail, primogeniture, and all the special teatures of the English system that go to foster aggregation of land title and the creation of landed aristocracies.

The League will at once issue the above platform in circulars all over the country and organize a system of agitation in its invor.

Michael Davitt says, in a letter on the Irish

Conference:—"The programme that is to be discussed as to the future platform of the country is far too wide to be left to the decision of any select body of local leaders. Each separate plank is of national importance, requiring careful consideration, and demanding for the movement in which so many other vital interests are to be included a popular sanction and measure of support that could scarcely be counted upon unless put before our people at home and abroad as emanating from a truly representative assembly, which a conference could not pretend to be. Now that an indication of renewed activity on the part of the leaders is apparent to the people, they are beginning to pluck from the increasing number of meetings that are being held in various parts of the country. It requires very little reflection to convince our farmers and people generally that besitancy, apathy or indifference on their part, while confronted with an ever active and unscrupulous enemy, means defeat to their cause, and the revival of landlord and west British ascendency in the public life of Ireland. If the struggle of the past teaches one thing more than another, it is that the concessions which have been made to Ireland have been the measure of their own determination in demanding what was here by right, and not the equivalent of England's sense of justice voluntarily conceded by an unprejudiced House of Commons. There concessions, it is true, are never commensurate with the efforts put forth by our people in movements for the attainment of full and complete justice, but the lesson of how alone they have been and can be won is the one thing that must be learned by heart in every corner of Ireland, if we are to wring from a reluctant foe the full complement of our people's inalienable rights, national and social. It is true, we have been beaten from the position which the land movement held a year, but only at the cost to England of an attack by Mr. Gladstone upon every political privilege that distinguishes native despotism from constitutional liberty. Is this saying that the two great principles, truth and justice, upon which that movement rested for moral sanction and foundation, are weakened or overthrown because brute force has, i for a time, overpowered a moral cause? The grand indestructible truth that this land of Ireland was made for a people, and not for a class, is still as self-evident and palpable as the everlasting hills. While the justice of demanding that the ownership of that land should be vested in those for whom it was created, in order to be administered so as best to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people, is still the predominating conviction of the Irish mind and its vindication the firm resolve of the rising generation of Irish manhoca. Well may land monopoly, conficuted by such invincible truths, while compelled to fall back upon coercion for support, be expected to exclaim, with the vanquisher of the Roman legions: One more such victory and I am undone.' All that is required from us to effect this desideratum is simply to stand

tearlessly by truth and justice." Mr. Parnell, in his address corrected the impression that nothing had been done for evicted tenants since the dissolution of the Ladies' Land League. He said £2,700 had been spent in relieving them, and hundreds of families had been placed in a position to avail themselves of the benefits of the Arresrs bill. Messrs. Brennan and Sexton were appointed secretaries of the Conference. Numbers of letters and telegrams from America. approving the movement, were read. Letters were also read from several Catholic bishops, apologizing for absence and expressing confidence in the movement.

Mr. Parnell submitted the programme of the Conference, and reviewed its proposals. He declared that he wished to re-affirm his first utterance on a public platform, namely, that until he attained for the people of Ireland the right to make their own laws they would never be in accordance with their wishes. No solution of the land question could be final that did not secure to farmer the right of becoming the owners of their holdings by purchase. He estimated that a fair amendment to the Healy clause would result in an average 20 per cent. further reduction in the judicial decrees fixing rent, He said the Irish party required 85 to 90 members in Parliament, but they could not hope for this until the franchise was placed on a basis of household suffrage. In relation to the assertion of English papers in regard to their alleged differences with their kindred in America, Mr. Parnell denied that there has been any dictation from that quarter. He, for one, would decline to obey such dictation. On whatever points they might have differed, they had agreed to leave the issue to the Irish people. Despite

had lever seen, they would yet attain , the measures on which they set their hearts. The scheme for the establishment of an

Irish National Land Lesgue was adopted. Mr. Davit then addressed the convention. He spoke in somewhat more pronounced terms than Mr. Parnell. He declared that until the land which had been stolen from the people was restored to the whole people as a national property, there could be no final satisfactory settlement of the land question. At the same time he wished it distinctly understood that his declaration did not separate | kitchen.

him from Mr. Parnell on the land question. Mr. Parnell accepted the amendment to the proposed land scheme, to the effect that incressed taxes should be placed on grass lands, and all covenants against tilling be declared vold. The conference unanimously adopted the amendment of the programme in favor of payment of the Irish party in the House of Commons. On motion of Mr. Davitt, it was resolved to include the establishment of a workingmen's club and reading rooms

among the objects of the conference. Mr. Davitt moved an amendment that the Central Council of the new League consist of 32 members, one for each county, the Parlismentary party to have no nominations, but its

members to be eligible. Mr. T. P. O'Connor said the amendment amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Parliamentary party. He accused Mr. Davitt of trying to injure Mr. Parnell's prestige, and reiterated the charge, despite Mr. Davitt's repeated denials.

Mr. Davitt became greatly excited, and said a gentleman would not make such an accusation. To prove it groundless be withdrew the amendment.

It was finally decided that the Council counties and 17 for the Parliamentary party. A resolution thanking Mr. Parnell for presiding over the deliberations, and expressing unabated confidence in him, was passed, and the Conference terminated.

Midnight-The proceedings of the conferonce to day were not altogether harmonious. Delegate Louden, who artempted to speak was shouted down as a bland grabber and renegade," and denounced by ex-suspect Barrington as a "coward win ten away from coercion." All the speakers coulared the Land Act an utter failure Mr Davitt said he was unable to go with Mr. Parnell in his scheme of land reform, but would cooperate with him for the abolition of land-

lordism. LONDON, Oct. 18 .- The Times Dublin dispatch says:-Not only has the conference excited no enthusiasm, but the assembly was composed of elements as heterogeneous as the programme was multifarious. It was only the skillful hand of the chairman that sometimes prevented an open rupture. Dissension was shown clearly enough in Mr. Parnell's opening statement, and in Mr. Davitt's prompt rejoinder, and the tone of bitter emphasis wherein the latter spoke betrayed the feeling of a man laboring under through the persistent efforts of the man's the disappointment he struggled to suppress. It is asserted that a large number of English detectives have arrived, and are in conconfidence again, as is evident stant communication with the Home Secretary in reference to the action of the confer-

> THAT HUSBAND OF MINE Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Benewer.', \$1 Druggiets.

ARTHUR'S SOCIAL SUCCESS. THE SAME MAN OF THE WORLD AS IN PRIVATE

LIFE. The first society man of America is President Arthur. It is the wonder of the day society lion we have had in many years. He does not "slop over," but has just enough of the blass air of an old society man to render his presence a compliment, and he is never familiar with anyone. Besides, he not only knows how to drive, but is an excellent judge of wine, and talks to women with the ease of a man of the world. Above all, to knows how to refuse invitations. We never before had a President with half the social accomplishments of President Arthur. Most of his predecessors have been remarkable for their failures in society matters. Gen. Grant had the best manners but he could not eat, and was anything but attractive in person. I remember at one of the Chamber of Commerce dinners, some years ago, his finger nails were so atrociously ill less than that of an average year. kept and dingy that it excited comment from people who usually let such things pass unnoticed; and while writing of it now, I remember that when I saw him at Long Branch last year his nails were still in mourning. Whether it had anything to do with his disappointed hopes for '80 or not, I am unable to say; but certain it was that his hands needed attention—and perhaps soap and water. President Arthur's hands are carefully kept as a woman's. They are white and dimpled, and the nails are perfect. What would the vigorous and sturdy pioneer in the early days of the Republic have said of a President whose nails were under the hands of a manicure-a woman whose profession it is to improve and beautify the hands? Every nail on the President's hands is trimmed to a point, and carefully polished. The skin at hands before the offices of the sub-Prefect the base of the nails is pulled back just far and the Mayor. The glass in the windows enough to show the little white half moon on each finger. I am in the habit of observing such little things as the conditions of a man's hands. It tells more of character than many more prominent features. Again, the President can open a door, restore a handkerchief, or hand a chair to a lady without exhibiting a colossal amount of dignity, as did the eminent Rutherford B. Hayes; nor, on the other hand, does he effervesce with the effusive gallantry of men of distinction from the South.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, files, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

-San Francisco Argonaut

STILL THEY COME.

Panama, Oct. 19 .- On Monday at 4 a.m. large part of the tail of a great comet was observed over the summit of the Andes. Its great size and silvery brilliancy presented an imposing sight. The angle it formed with the horizon was more than four degrees. Its azimuth is 25 degrees breadth movable with 22 degrees. Right ascension 15 degrees, and declination northward 13 degrees. Its longitude could not be measured. The sky became hazy just as the nucleus was being ob. served. It is entering the constellation Cancer and will very soon be in that of Gemini. When it enters the constellation of Taurus it will appear at midnight. It resembles the comet of 1881.

DURHAM, Iowa, March 2, 1882.

Aver's Sarsaparilla has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, after being troubled with the disease for eight years. W.M.MQOBE. the most tyrannical Coercion Act the world 93 G

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Georgia boy stole a \$300 horse and sold ft for \$2.

The Rothschilds are said to hold sixty millions in Egyptian bonds. An educated Cherokee Indian is editing a

small journal at Fayetteville, Ark. Newspapers throughout Kausas claim that there is an unprecedented scarolty of male help on the farm and femele help in the

Representatives of all the Protestant missionary societies are being invited to a missionary conference to be held in Calcutta in Christmas week.

Judges of the Supreme Court in Arkansas prohibit by formal orders the sale of liquors within a distance of three miles from a public or private school.

It is said that the invention and subsequent improvements of the American plough made a saving on last year's crop in this country of \$90,000,000.

Mount Eagle, Tenu, has been selected as the site for the establishment of a Southern Chantauque, to be conducted on the broadest basis of Biblical Christanity.

A family has distinguished itself at La Porte, Ind, by plecing three gorgeous bed-quilts from samples of silk obtained free by mail from merchants in the large cities.

A waiter in Paris some time ago swallowed a large spoon, and he has just recovered from the operation of an incision in the stomach through which the spoon was extracted. As an evidence of the business boom in

Dakots, it is reported that over a mile of should consist of 46 members, 32 for the freight cars are daily standing on the side tracks in Pierre awaiting their turn to be unloaded.

A species of cactus is made useful in Florida. The strong fibre ot its leaves is turned into rope, its juice into a pleasant beverage, and its trunk, after the removal of the pith, into pails.

Last year the Millers' Association of Minneapolis handled about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, requiring the use of \$13,000,000. It has now in the field nearly 300 buyers, and expects to handle 18,000,000 bushels during the present season.

Dr. Lovett'and Judge Merriwether of Newton, Ga., married the twin daughters of Bishop Andrew. Both becoming widowers, they married two more of the Bishop's daughters. Being sgain bereaved, they have for a third time married sisters.

Since it was discovered that a family at Logan, Kan., bad lost five servant girls in succession by marriage, the State Commissioners of immigration is overwhelmed with letters from Eastern maidens, asking the speediest means of reaching that house.

A ma:riage engagement between a Jew and Christian girl in Cincinnati was broken mother, whose objections was soley that of religious difference; but she relented after the girl had almost died of poison.

The Mayor of Fayetteville, Ark., insists that he has no jurisdiction over a drunken man, and declines to try any one who is intoxicated; whereupon a newspaper opponent remarks that the new way to escape punishment is to be on a perpetual spree.

Successful experiments are reported at Champaign, Ill., in making augar from sorghum cane by a new process discovered by the Professor of Chemistry in the Illinois like the Greek, into the puppet of imperial State University. At the first run of the machinery it yielded 2,000 pounds of excellent sugar.

Over \$8,000,000 worth of cottonseed meal and the topic everywhere. It is not that he is imported annually into Great Britain, and is handsome and agreeable—for he was both | England grazers claim that through its exlong ago-but it is his ease, polish, and per- cellence as food they can compete with liberty in Italy; the aposite of Italian indefect manner that make him the greatest Americans. It appears strange that Southern | pendence. The triumph of the spiritual farmers should allow to I feed and splendid fertilizer to go abroad.

The Tichborne claimant has written a letter from Portsmouth convict prison to his wife, who is now in Southampton workhouse, announcing his intention of suing for a divorce. He has probably been annoyed by the fact that his wife has had three illegitimate children since he has been in prison.

With regard to the French harvest, the Standard's Paris correspondent says that it turns out that although the total quantity, namely, 112,400,000, excetds by more than 9,000,000 hectolitres the production of an average year, the quality is far below the average as to make the actual value of the yield

The Mushera Mountains, county Cork, in Ireland, are now literally swarming with grouse, there being nobody to shoot them. The landlerds are too airaid of their tenants to go near the place, and the latter have no guns, having had to surrender them, nuder the Coercion Act, to the authorities. It was in this neighborhood that the informer Connell and more than sixty farmers' sons were arrested as " Moonlighters."

A grand Legitimist banquet took place on Oct. 1 at Carpentias, in France, at the residence of the Comte des Isnards. This banquet was followed by a popular ball given by subscription. After this ball, while the Royalists were still promanading the streets, six large bombs were thrown by unknown of these buildings was smashed to atoms.

It was not till 1866 that the modern system of fortifications was applied to the town of Melz, when the construction of the four detached forts of St. Quentin, Plappeville, Queleu, and St. Julien was begun. In 1870 only the first two of these were completed. The others have been finished under the German military authorities, who have likewise added one by one the powerful forts of Manstein, Prince August Von Wurtenberg, and Zastrow. The last of the series is the little fort at Hindersin.

The police authorities of St. Petersburg, have at last ordered the temporary closing of the celebrated resort of bad characters known by the sign of "The Malinnick" or "Raspberry Bush," and made famous throughout Russia by Krestovsky's novel, entitled "The Dens of St. Petersburg." That this den should have been allowed to exist so long is a fact which throws a curious light upon the pelice administration in Russia. The official Journal de Et. Petersbourg, in referring to this subject, significantly observes that the Malinnick "appears to have been allowed to exist as a notorious rendezvous of persons un. favorably known to the police," and therefore as a convenient spot for making those occasional wholesale arrests which form part of the Russian police system. The newly appointed Ohief of Police, Gen. Gresser, however, appears to have taken a different view of

A GENTLEMAN AGED 65, writes: "I heartily thank you for the great boon I have tejuvenator, known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. I am fully restored—feel like a young colt." Read the advertisement in an- the first battle, and having just been presented tender-chested persons will save endless 93 6 other column .

opened in Portugal and Brazil for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the discoverer of Brazil. Sailing from Lisbon in Merch, 1500, with a fleet composed of thirteen vessels bound for India. Cabral unexpectedly sighted and took possession of Santa Cruz at the close of April of the same year. During the Emperor of Brazil's sojour in Portugal a few years since, His Imperial Majesty visited the Portuguese historian, Alexander Herculano, at his farm in San-tarem. On this occasion His Majesty expressed a desire to see the resting place of Cabral, whom tradition reported to having been interred in the Church of the Grace, in that city. A doubt having circulated as to the real resting place of the illustrious navi-

THE DISCOVERER OF BRAZIL.

A national subscription is about to be

gator, His Majesty abandoned his intended visit to the church in question. This doubt has now been cleared up, for a commission appointed by government lately visited the Church of the Graca and discovered the skeletons, in a complete state of preservation, of Cabral, his wife and another member of the family. The epitaph on the tomb, in Gothic characters, and written in ancient Portuguese, is as follows :- " Hero lie Pedro Alvarez Cabral and Donna Isabel de Castro his wife, who was chief lady in waiting to the Infanta Donna Maris, daughter of King Dom John, and third of the name." It is likewiss intended to erect a monument to the late Duke of Saldanha, in the Campo dos Martyrs, or Field of the Martyrs.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. GREGORY VII. A writer in the Contemporary Review, W. S. Lilly, discussing the subject, "The Turning Point of the Middle Ages," pays this tribute

to St Gregory VII. It is eight centuries ago that Gregory passed away. But his work has not passed away. The world has been made better by that men's life and doing, better for us in this Nineteenth Century. He labored, and wethe beirs of all the ages-here entered into his labors. Let me, in conclusion, set down what it is that we immediately owe him. The debt of the modern world to Gregory is mainly this; that by his heroic courage and faith unfailing the triumph of monarchical absolutism throughout Europe was retarded for two centuries-centuries during which the new nationalities, rallied closely around the apostolic throne, were informed with the conception of a higher law than any resting merely on material power, of a more sacred fealty than any due to secular rulers. His earliest biographer describes him as wrestling against and overcoming kings, tyrants, dukes princes and all the jailers of human souls. And this is an exact description of the battle which he fought and won. For the victory was truly his, although it was not until the nontificate of Callixtus II., fifty years after his death, that the last and greatest of the issues debated by him—the question of the investiture-was settled, substantially in favor of the church. His successors were animated by his spirit; they did but unswervingly adhere to his principles; in their lofty words we seem to catch the accents of him, though dead, yet speaking. To him it is primarily and especially due that the

INSTITUTION OF BISHOPS,

as the basis of episcopal government, ceased to be confounded with investiture. The collect in his office rightly speaks of him as the defender of ecclesiastical liberty. We owe it to him that the Latin Church did not sink, despotism, and that the human conscience was recognized in the Western world as a domain into which the jurisdiction of temporal princes did not extend. But Gregory was the saviour of political freedom He was the founder of communal too. Aver brote force involved the church, in every age, is in exact propertion to the general liberties enjoyed. And the distinction between the two powers, spiritual and temporal, the two orders, ecclesistical and civil, is the very foundation on which individual freedom rests, in this modern world of ours-the supreme gain of modern society over the politics of antiquity. It is a distinction which materialism, the expression of the paganism innate in human nature manifesting itself in the public order, in the doctrine of the omnipotence of the State, is ever attempting to obliterate. It seemed to have disappeared from the world in what Mr. Matthew Arnold happily calls the "sensuous tumult of the Renaissance," and in the period of absorbing and absolute monarchy which followed. Especially in the Eighteenth Cen-tury, the century of the Christian erain which the Catholic Church reached her deepest degradation-and nowhere was abe more degraded than in Catholic countries-but few traces of it are to be found by the most diligent search in Continental Europe although in England, thanks to the casting out of the "new monarchy" in 1688, it gradually established itself under the altered form which the dissolution of

RELIGIOUS UNITY

had compelled it to assume, of freedom of worship and freedom of the press. Yes, that liberty of conscience before human law, which the English speaking races enjoy in this Nineteenth Century, is but the expression in the shape required by this changed time, of the great principle for which Gregory fought. There is not a Glassite, a Sandemanian, a Seventh Day Baptist, a Recreative Religionist among us who is not directly indebted to this Catholic saint for his right to the enjoyment of his uncouth shibboleths; not a newspaper expenent of sensualism or secularism, of the dissidence of dissent and the Protes tanism of the Protestant religion, who does not owe to this great Pontiff the right to abound in his own sense-or nonsense. And the forces which in Gregory's time fought against this freedom are fighting against it in our own time.

A PRIEST DECORATED BY THE ENG-LISH GOVERNMENT.

It is not often, says the London Tablet, that the military authorities have to take notice of the services in the field of a Catholic priest We are, therefore, the more pleased to see it stated in the Morning Post that the Bev. J. Allen, Catholic chaplain at present attached to the Vopery district has been awarded a medal, with clasp, for his services during the late Aighan war, this being, it is understood, the first occa-sion on which a Catholic priest has been made the recipient of a war medal from the British Government. Father Allen was appointed to General Sir D. Stewart's force in May, 1879, doing duty in the first and second campaigns. He accompanied General Stewart from Candahar to Cabul, and was present at the two battles fought at Ahmed Khel, on April 29, 1880, and Urzoe on the same date. At great obtained through the use of your wonderful personal risk Father Allen administered to the spiritual need of the Catholic troops, being awarded a clasp for his services during with the Afghan medal.

REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CARINET -New York : P. O'Bhea, Agent, 45 Warren street. - The October number of this interesting little magazine is replete with carefully selected reading matter, prepared for the especial edification of the young. It also contains the resutiful poem, "Shall the Harp then be Slient," written by Moore on the death of Henry Grattan in 1820.

GEHI OF CHARITY—A monthly publication dedicated to our Juvenile Benefactor's Association, Patronage House of St. Vincent de Paul, 10 Manor street, Manchester, contains The Patronage Work's Progress; A True Fes. tival; How not to Found a Catholic Working Men's Association; News from Benefactors; The Ohild Novice; Two Westminster Schoolboys; Weaver's Bong.

THE CATHOLIC FIRESIDE, published by J. P. Dunne & Co., 5 Barclay street, New York, is navy they must forget their royal blood when always a welcome visitor to our table. The October number is very interesting, being full of well selected matter, prose, postry, music and miscellaneous reading. The Catholic Fireside is, perhaps, one of the cheapest magazines published on the continent and is an enterprise which should be supported by every Catholic family in the country.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY-LITERARY FRAUD, by Nicholas Flood Davin, is a pamphlet of 20 pages containing a scathing criticism of a work by John George Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, entitled "Canada as a Home." Mr. Davin points out that there is not a line in the pamphlet which does not contain offences against lit-rary taste, and in which it is hard to find a sentence without grammatical blunders for which a school boy of eleven years would be disgraced. The author also illustrates the extraordinary poverty of Mr. Baurinot's vocabulary, and asks how the Royal Society of Canada, of which Mr. Bourinot is Secretary, is to promote the interests of literature, concluding by congratulating the Government on having passed a Civil Service Reform bill which requires some test to be applied to those seeking admission to

the Service. "THE GRAPHIC," (London) - One of the most beautiful specimens of this widely known pictorial weekly journal, the "Summer Number," is to hand, and is a striking illustration of the wonderful advance that has been made in the art of color painting in England. A recently published Directory in America, in commenting on the subject, contains the statement that over \$70,000, or £14,000 stg., given any proof of it. In Egypt he did his were expended on the production of one of work well and therefore he deserves praise, the special season numbers of the London although the work proved by no means Graphic, and although the author adds that difficult. No one ever supposed that the "America to day stands without a peer in Egyptians would vanquish us. But they the delicate finish of her illustrations, &c., it is doubtful whether any proprietorate in any country has expended so vast a sum on the publication of one single issue; of a number subsequent to the one before referred to, over 520,000 copies were issued, and the number was out of print in a few days. More than 160 tons of paper were consumed, and the total cost of production was \$85,000, and the pages it put end to end would have made an unbroken line of paper reaching from London to New York. The whole of the illustrations being printed in many colors, and each sheet having to go through the press separately for each color, represents a total of over 15,000,000 impressions. The number before us is replete with interesting reading matter and laughable pictorial sketches exceedingly well executed by the artist. The full page pictures surpass anything of the kind we have ever seen, some of them being works of high merit and splendid finish. The chromo, "Summer Goods," which accompanies the number, is a rare specimen of the artist's skill.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, concluding the sixty fifth volume of that periodical, is a brilliant number, the most prominent triumph of municipal and national freedom | feature of which is the commencement of a over feudal tyranny. The liberty of the new novel by Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, entitled "For the Major." Tho leading article of the number, "The Early Quakers in England and Pennsylvania," is timely in connection with the approaching celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of William Penn's landing at New Castle. William D. Howells contributes a poem entitled "Pordenone"-a dramatic representation of the conflict between Titian and an eminent fresco painter of his time, Glovanni Antonio Licinio. The poem is accompanied by an illustration drawn by Fredericks. Mr. William Hamilton Gibson's charming paper, Across Lote," is accompanied by thirteen exquisite engravings from the author's draw-Mr. Gibson also contributes the frontispiece illustration for this number, en. titled " Reverie," and engraved by Mr. King. There are two-full-page illustrations by Abbey-illustrating posms by Herrick. William Henry Bishop contributes a second paper on Southern California—devoted to a truthful and interesting description of the San Josquin Valley, and beautifully illustrated. Miss Ellen Mackey Hutchinson's poem, "The Bride's Tollette," is a told and original conception, and is illustrated by Thuistrap. All will read with interest Miss Kate Hillard's article, "The Home of the Doones," describing the places on the North Devon coast associated with the legends of the Doones and Iom Faggus. Alics G. Howe contributes a beautiful description of Manchester-by-the-Sea (Massachusetts) in autumn, illustrated by George Appleton Brown. Mr. W. Sloane Kennedy, in "The Vertical Railway," gives for the first time the history of the passenger elevator and its improvements. Professor John Fisks contributes a truthful picture of Virginia society in the Colonial period. In "The Problem of Living in New York" Mr. Junius Henri Browne treats the subject of New York homes, with special reference to recent developments in the construction of flats and co-operative apartment-houses. Poems are contributed by Will Carleton, Jas. Burke, Harrison Robertson, Juliet C. Marsh and Horatio Nelson Powers. Mr. George William Ourtle, in the Editor's Easy Chair, discusses political reform, the coming Mrs. Langtry, English criticism on America, and the illumination thrown by wealth upon the character of its possessor. The Editor's Drawer contains humorous contributions from R. J. Burdette (of the Burlington Hawkeye), H. C. Bunner, G. T. Lanigan, and Bessie Chandler. The other editorial departments are well sustained.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and canative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capability to restore health. With these remedies at hand, no invalid need he at fault to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which every one is subjected during our long and oftimes inclement winters. Coughs, colds, ulcerated throats, quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather, asthmatical sufferers will experience the utmost possible relief from the inunction of the Ointment, and all misery by adopting this treatment.

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A RADICAL ON THE WAR. Mr. Labouchere publishes the following caustic comments on the Egyptian campaign According to the telegraphed accounts of the Khedive's triumphal entry into Cairo, he was accompanied in his carriage by the Duke of Connaught and by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the former occupied the seat of honor by the side of the nominal ruler of the country. This certainly seems a strange arrangement, for as the Duke of Connaught is only in Egypt in the capacity of an officer under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command, it was a gross breach of etiquette for him to take precedence of his chiet. If the Duke of Wellington were alive and in command of the army his royal godson would speedily receive some such rebuke as His Grace admin-istered to William IV. when he was starring about as Lord High Admiral. If princes are to be actively employed in either army or

officers of their rank." "The newspapers announce—whether with truth or not I do not know—that Parliament will be asked to make a grant of £50,000 each to the naval and military commanders in Egypt. Except that i is a bad habit there is no more reason why a successful military command should be rewarded with a money bonus than civil services. The Romans were in the habit of giving a donation to the soldiers engaged in a campaign, and it would be more sensible for us to follow this example, instead of presenting their commander with large sum. One hundred thousand

pounds storling would enable us to give

on service and act in all respects like other

£4 each to 25,000 men. If, however, we are in a liberal mood we might still more usefully distribute this money among the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have been killed. The man who is killed for his country deserves a higher recognition than the man by whose order he dies. The radicals, say the effusive newspapers, are positively capable of declining to vote for this grant. They are. It is said that Sir Beauchamp Seymour's refueal of a peerage is dependant upon his being given a larger sum than £50,000; that is to say, like a wise man, he prefers solid cash to a title. Those, who have, however, to pay, like wise men, prefer to do so in titles rather than in cash." "As regards Sir Garnet Wolseley, my opicion of him is much what it was before the campaign. He is a good, hard working officer, whose services are marred by his intolerable habit of bragging. He may be a great military genius, but he has not yet

showed themselves even worse soldiers than was anticipated. A story is told of Sir Garnet putting his finger on the map and saying that the war would end about September 15 by an ergagement between Ismailia and Cairo. Given the fact that he made Ismailia the basis of his operations, and that the Egyptians did not interfere with him, but let him conduct the campaign as he pleased, this was pretty obvious; indeed, a good many of the newspaper strategists said the same thing. "Arabi's mistake seems to have been not

having blocked up the canal. He allowed himself to be persuaded by M. de Lesseps that it would be treated by his opponents as a neutral zone. Had he been wise he would have asked for an assurance to this effect. and if he did not obtain it have rendered the passage through it impossible. Nothing would have been easier, as he was for a considerable time in command of its banks, and had he employed the fellahs in shovelling eand into it, instead of erecting earthworks only to be deserted, I do not precisely see how Sir Garnet's prophecy could have been verified. In the choice of the officer to bring the despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley home that General seems to have made th same mistake as he did when he declined to send home on a like mission Major Marter who hed captured Octowayo, but intrusted his despatches to one of his own personal following, who was on his arrival rewarded with a gift of £500 and promotion. Fortunately for the taxpayer it was then decided that hereafter this donation should not be made. It might be well, however, to draw the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to this piece of favoritism."

The Foot Guards complain bitterly of their not having had an opportunity of showing their valor in Egypt against the foe. They say that they were employed, under a broiling sup, on such persistently severe fatigue duty that many officers of the Indian contingent were shocked, and observed that in India no European troops would be thus treated; and, in despair, they named themselves "The Duke of Connaught's Own Navvies." Their complaint is that they were kept to any sort of drudgery so long as it was out of shot, and that this was unjustifiable, now that rifles kill at a mile-and-a-half and field artillery at two miles. On the other hand it must be remembered that it takes two to make a fight: and as Sir Garnet Wolsaley was aware that the Egyptians would not stand the attack of his first line he can hardly be blamed for having kept his reserve out of danger.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAIL BERVICE. OTTAWA, Oct. 18 -The Post Office Department has received a petition from the citizens of Yale, British Columbia, asking that such action be taken as to prevent the mail coming by steamers and being distributed in that place on Surdays as at present, thereby causing the places of business to be opened and the day desecrated by trading, etc. They desire that the time of the mail steamships should be changed, allowing the mail to be landed and distributed on Saturday forenoon. At present the mail steamer leaves Victoria on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m., Westminster on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m., arriving at Yale on Thursdays and Saturdays at uncertain hours, on the return journey leaving Yale on Fridays at 9 a.m. and Mondays at 10 am. The plan suggested by the Yale merchants is for the mail to leave Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a m., Westminster on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Yale on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 am, on the return journey leaving Yale on Thursdays and Mondays at 10 a m.

