THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Lansdowne Tenants.

(United Ireland, Oct Sth.) On Friday last an enthusiastic meeting of Lord Lansdowne's tenants was held at Luggacuaran. All the timber huts crected for the accommodation of the evicted tenants are commodation of the evicted tetral of the completed, and one part of the business of the day was to instal the future occup mts. One firm was redeemed as a occup ints. One firm was redeemed as a site for the cottages which are built in a square and present a comfortable appearance. The and present a comfortance appearance. The evicted tenants and a large number of their sympathizers attended the meeting. They appeared to be in the best of spirits and confident that they would in the end force Lord Lans. downe to conced the demands which they make. Mr. John Dunne, ex-J. P., in moving Father Maher, J.C., Luggacurran, to the chair said he was glad to contradict the statement of the Liarish Times to the effect that he had made a settlement with Lord Lansdowne (cheers). He would rather that the ground would open and would rather that the ground would open and swallow him than run away from his neighbors (cheers). They need not be a bit afraid. He would stick by them (cheers).—The Rev. Chairman said it was his duty to thank Mr. O'Brien for having come arrougst them almost immediately after he got out of prison. If it was necessary for him (Father Maker) to follow Mr. O'Brien to jail he was prepared to do so.
The tenantry of Luggacurian were never more determined to continue the fight with Lord Lansdowne (cheers).—Mr. Keily read an address of welcome to Mr. O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. William O'Brien said-My dear friends of Lugracurran, I am more delighted than I can tell you to see your pleasant and your friendly taces around me once more, and to receive that spirit-stirring address which Mr. Kelly has just read to me. The landlords' news-Kelly has just read to me. The landlords' newspapers in Publin theother morning were crowing and shricking with delight (caughter). They told (cheers). papers in Pagin theother not aligner extends and shricking with delight (aughter). They told in that it was all up with the Plan of Campaign in Luggacurran (laughter). They told us that the very moment Mr. Kilbride was on his sick that the very moment was the late my house west tied. bed and the moment that my hands were tied in Cork jul that there were traitors and deserters snowing their heads among you. I should like to see the traitor that would show his head on Luggacurran (cheers). They told us that your organisation, the combination of the Pran of Campvign, was shattered and broken. Ah! thes creatures little know you (cheers).

THE INVINCIBLE FLAG. I would like to know wast power they have I would like to know want power they have discovered that is going to smish the Plan of Chaptien to Lugracurian. The fig of the Plan of Chaptien to Lugracurian. The fig of the Plan of Chaptien has been floating now all persent en, and, pease God, so would one and over the country for nearly twelve mentls, and all of them, and he was glad to join his voice with their voices in the deciant or that there there are the present who has thing hims linguish it. the digities never yet known a detect (choices). Every syrant who has thing hims it against it has had to spent his money like water, and have every been able to extract a sough sit, once from the tenants' war cheers (choices), while I defy them to point to a single mon they have evirted who has ever wanted a comfortable meal (choice). There are not a dozen tack tenters in the whole country who had not already struck their flog and surreadered to the Pean of Campaga (cheers) A good many even of the dozen has from showing many signs within the past week or two of a better and more ressounde from e of naied. And I provise you that the remainder, of them will come tumbling over one another, with their bats in their hands for terms, aft rethey have had a few months more experience of

people (che rs), whom we have notly represented in our midst to day (cheers). I was never more confident in the near and inevitable triumph of our cause (cheers.) That crawling landlors print the Liarish Times (groans), told us that John Danne had deserted, and that his heart had faded him at the last moment. John Dunne told me to-day, "You need not fear me." I never feared him, and I don't want his word never feared him, and I don't want his word here to day to brand that as a dastardly and cowardly lie (cheers). John Duone has not the material for a traitor (cheers). He is a man, and an honest man, every inch of him. They told us that his brother had for his own sofish purposes released and grabbed a farm of John Dunnes—of his own trother. I don't know which your body exhibits to the labor world by the that is true or not, and, what is more, bere.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P.—I tell him that the man who lays an unholy hand upon a farm from which these men have been evicted wrongfully, all the bayonets of Balfour won't save him from his con-cience, and from the contempt and de testation of his fellow-men (cheers). I venture to tell 1, rd Lan-downe here to-day that if he imagins that because the people of Luggacurran have been peaceful that therefore they are covarilly, he never walk d into a bigger pit of folly or self-telusion in all his life. (Cheers.) I can ted Prof. Stuart here to-day that than this districa v ere is no more peaceful or crimeless district under God's heaven, and your reward is that your patience is put down to cowardice. You lat the evicting army, the crowbar brigade, come and go without striking a blow. You all lowed those villainous Emergencymen to carouse in your houses.

DEVIL'S WORK. You did what we asked you to do; but what I want to point is the cruel and horrible lesson that Dublin Castle teaches the tenantry of Ireland. Because you were patient the Emergency brigade stole into this valley again yesterday to do ther devil's work (cheers). That is the lesson that they teach, and it is well for them that our leaders counsel patience still. They want to leaders counsel patience still. They drive us and madden us into civil war. just because they want civil war that they won't have it (cheers). The whole world is witness that this estate and this whole county when Balfour began his bloody work here, wa as peaceful as any spot on God's earth, and it will continue so, so long as our leaders, so long as Gladstone and Parnell tell us to be patient and tell us that we will have a richer reward for our patience, as we will have. Nothing will tempt us one inch beyond the assertion of our constitutional right of free speech and of free combination. No brutalities will tempt us one inch beyond that, but within these legal rights

nothing will conquer us either (cheers). " Yes, we are patient as a stone till we are struck in heat or ire, Then the dint will fall on flint, And send them back a stream of fire."

I suppose you read in the paper the other day

LANSDOWNE THE TYRANT.

how a gallant young Inshinan far away in Canada told Lansdowne to his teeth, "Lans-Canada told Lansdowne to his teeth, downe, you are a tyrant" (cheers) And we are told that Landowne grew pale,

grow pale whenever he meets his honest brother men. And of this thing he may rest assured, and for it he may thank Mr. Towns nd Trench fgroans), that he never again will enjoy one happy hour, he never will receive one pound of rent in comfort from this estate and levery hearth that he has quened in Luggacuran shall be kindled arain, and until every traint that he has evicted shall be rein tated, and until this old race of our shall be free to dwell and to thrive and to rule in the land the has been watered by the blood and the tears of our fathers

PROFESSOR STUART'S SPEECH.

Professor Stuart, M.P., said that to an Eng-Professor Stuart, M.F., said that to an Englishmon coming to this country there was presented the extraordinary spectacle of the Government by its officials, high and low, at variance with the constitutional action of the people. On the other hand, they saw the people determined to follow their leaders along those constitutional lines which these landow had made constitutional lines which those leaders had made

so successful, and which would be more successful still (cheers). The Government knew that crime and outrage played their cards, and that the clock of Ireland's progress was thereby to be perged. But the Irish people knew that, too. (Cheers.) The hope of the Irish people lay in their own power of combination, which no one could take from them. (Cheers.) It lay in the Parliamentary party whom they had sent to support the r cause. (Cheers.) That party had been under the guidance of a man to whom everyone should pay tribute for his power of command—their great leader, Mr. Parnell. (Cheers) That party had remained true to them. They should remain true to it. (Cheers.) THE LIBERAL PARTY.

But beyond that he was there to declare to them that they had the great Liberal party of Engiaed at their backs (cheers) The Liberal party of England was led by the greatest and noblest man of the present time, Mr. Gladstone (cheers). But deeply as they all prayed for the prolongation of that great many lefe he assumed them. tion of that great man's life, he assured them that the union of the Liberal party did not de-pend upon him. His spirit would pass to others, and the union of the Liberal party with the cause of Ireland depended upon the eternal justice of that cause (cheers). It depended upon that self-restraint which they had now a opted; it depended upon the voice of the people of Eng-land. They might quench and stifle the voices land. They might quench and stifle the voices of the Parliamentary representatives for a time, but they could not stop the tide of English sympathy which role and surged like the voice of many waters, and the time was not far distant when they would triumph together (cheers). The Liberal party could not and would not re turn to power until it bose along with it the cause of Ireland, and thereby united England and Ireland in the hands of eternal union (cheers). The first question that the newly en-franchised English people had taken up had been the question of Ireland (cheers). They would shake off from themselves the rogs of

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH. The Lord Mayor, M. P., said that the com-fortable cottages which he saw around hun indicated that the day was gone when the evictor after the poor man's wife and children were thrown out could make up his mind that they were gone for ever (cers). Now, for the future they meant to help their own land (cheers). It was there they had a right to be, and there they would remain, and if any men were to fly from Ir land les it be the landords (the rs). He congratulate I Mr. Dunne on the stand that he had taken. The end would be not sufferings, no end to the Plan of Campaig , until the objects that were to be achieved by both lad been completely and alori usly fulfilled (che rs). Mr. Clancz, M.P., and Roy, M. Monaghay, C.C., Athy, also addressed the meeting. Mr. O'B ach, in moving a vote of thanks to Father Maker, said that though they were willing three mouths ago to have accepted 15 percent, by fold Lord Lansdowne that they rejected it with specifieday. Father Maher tetached manks, and the proceedings terminated.

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF MICHAEL DAVITT BEFORE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION.

FULL OF HOPE.

FOR my own part, my heart was never more full of hepe in the Irish people—ay, in the English people (cheers), whom we have nobly represented.

Your great organization in its collective capacity, as well as in its units, is as loyal to the Cor stitution of the Republic as any other body or class of men within the codines of year contains to the Knights of Labor organization presents to Europe in the Irish people—ay, in the English people (cheers), whom we have nobly represented. cular interest and expectancy. An organization which has grown elmost to ganization which has grown almost to the dimensions of an executive govern-ment, exercising vast influence within the commonwealth, without in any way interfering with the general government of the country, or bing interfered with by such government gives pride and pheasure and hope

I don't care a brass farthing (cheers).

Mr. John Dunne—Let me explain. He has a claim on a farm, but not on the house farm, and the said all through that he would redeem it, and that he would redeem my father's farm.

A PEACEFUL DISTINGT.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P.—I tell him that the man who lays an unholy hand upon a farm from which these men have been evicted wrongfully. In no part of the halitable might grow rich upon the men'al and mo al ruin of a nation. Two hundred millions of humae beings are held in political subjects in in India for the profit of English capitalists and the benefit of aristocratic office holders. Only a few years back the city of Alexandria was bombarded by the English fleet, its buildings destroyed, its people butchered, and appendar move-ment coushed, whose leader, Arabi Pacha, is still imprisoned by England, because the interests of Lordon bendholders demanded the continued in layerment of the Fellahen or laboring classes of Egypt. It is the same power, gentlemen, which has rebord and ruined Ireland. which has rebood and ruined freland. This power fears the success of the Land League principles. It dreads the soliditary of the working classes of Ireland and Great Britain even more. The mortgage morgers and monopolists of London bave therefore again induced the government of England to resort to the congenial rule of coercion. The eightieth time in this century liberty is struck down in Ireland. The right of public meeting is cur tailed; freedom of speech almost abolished; trial by jury entirely swep; away for political offences, and the rights of the press circumscribed by a state of seige. And all this in the interest of Irish laud monopolists and London

money lenders.
"Trish cabins are wrecked by crowbar brigades, to tering old age and helpless infancy are driven at the point of England's bayonets from the shelter of lowly cottage homes in order that an idle aristocratic class may continue to grind the faces of the Irish poor. People are shot down as at Mitchelltown, and copular leaders like O'Brien are imprisoned because they stand upon the fundamental rights of our common humanity and resist the mandates of legal robbery and injustice.
Gentlemen, against a government which can

that trample upon the first principles of civilized rule, and can become the destroyer instead of the protector of the people ruled, we Irish Nathe protector of the people ruled, we first have tionals are justified in striving to excite the indignation of right-thinking men through ut the world. In England, Scotland and Wales we have wen the sympathy of all generous and unprejudiced minds. working classes of Great Britain have almost espoused our cause as their own, and I am confident that you also, representing the laboring masses of America, will condemn the iniquitous system by which all political liberty is sought to be strangled and labor enslaved in Ireland, we are told that Linidowne grew pale, masses of America, will condemn the iniquitous and that he replied nothing. Yes, system by which all political liberty is sought the cry, "Lansdowne, you are a tyrant; to be strangled and labor enslaved in Ireland, will haunt him and will pursue hum all and that you will extend to the Irish people in the wide world over, and will make his checks their struggle against oppression your sympathy

and moral support."
When Mr. Davitt concluded he was loudly cheered. A. A. Cariston, a member of the General Executive Board, warmly thanked Mr. Davist for his remarks, and moved that a vote of thanksbe given, which motion was carried.

ARE FREE FROM ALL CRUDE and irritating mather. Concentrated uedicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no gri; ng; no purging. Try

"This is rent day," as the boy said when the nad on the orchard wall tore his pants.

BEYOND ISPUTE.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant tempt on the liberties of the Irish people was defines made by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoar eness, Sore Throat.

Cinchs, Colde, Bronch is and all throat and liberties of Englishmen. On a motion by Sir Sore Throat and Croop, and is useful internally

IRELAND'S HOPE.

GLADSTONE ELOQUENT ON THE WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

His Speeches at Nottingham and Sheffield-He Condemns the Mitchellstown Affair -Archbishop Walsh's Proposal to the Landfords-General Irish News.

LONDON, Oct. 18.-Mr. Gladstone met with an enthu iastic reception at Manchester this morning while en route to the congress of the National Liberal Federation at Nottingham. He made a speech at Sheffield in which he said he did not doubt that the mind of the people was rapidly marshalling itself in favor of contenting Ireland and restoring the freedom and efficiency of Parliament and the honor of England, which has been so grievously tarnished by past misconduct. At Stockport Mr. Gladstone said coercion was directed not against crime but against the people of Ireland, who were com-bining to serve their interests. If such a combination showed a tendency toward crime the Liberals would not give it the smallest coun-

At Nottingham Mr. Gladstone said he would tell them plannly that he was not there to say smooth thing. It was a deplorable fact that smooth things. It was a deplorable fact that the settling of the great Irish question, which might have been ettled last year had there been adisposition o discussit in a spirit of candor and fairness, had been again set aside, and was still finding its difficulties aggravated and its pros-pects uncertain. He had always told the Cons vatives that the cloice lay between correion and home rule. The Conservatives had told them that home rule was an idle dream, but events had shown them that it was not. A coercion bill had been passed against combinations, against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting, and not against crime. The Irish spectacle was now a grave and serious one, and if it continued and serious one, and if it continued it would drive Ireland into such a state that the difficulties of the Government would become almost insurmountable. If e denie i that he proposed Home Rule simply to advance Liberal interests. It was doubtful, he sail, whether the Tories accepted Home Rule in its broad principles in the same way that they accepted his proposals in 1872 and in 1883. He wanied a statutory Parliament in Dublin, subjest to Imperial control. There was nothing to ject to Imperial control. There was nothing to prevent any rea-onable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals, with reference to this or that particular detail. The immediate necessity of the day was to watch the way in which heland was now governed. If the Government persisted in their rash and foolish policy it would actually lead to political demendication and render it in the nighest degree difficult, even for Englishmen, and a parliament truly representing them, to reach the best and most enlight ned conclusion—to deal rapidly and beneficially with Ireland. Only one word could describe the present system of Irich government. It was "importinence." The events of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in Engineering the country of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in Engineering. land. He condemned the action of the authorities at Mi chellst win. He admitted having used the worls, "to member Mitchellstown." That affer must, and would be, remembered. The country had an account to settle with the The country had an account to settle with the Government in cornection with that affair. The Mitchellstown authorities were nedoubledly wrong, yet Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the Government, inequivocally assumed the responsibility for their acts. The worst feature of the Mitchellstown incident was that the action of the approximation had become a model and of the authorities had become a model and tatters for the whole of Ireland. The whole system of government in Ireland required to be thoroughly reformed, egot and branch. There had ben a breakdown in the Government in ai essentials. A radical charge was wanted, and such a charge an enfanchised nation alone could accomplish. (Cheers.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 18 .- A merting of the Privy Council was held to day for the purpose of considering measures for the suppression of the National League. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presided. No de finite course of procedure was settled upon, and probably none will be until the next meeting of

the Cabinet.

Descin, Oct. 18.—Archbishop Walsh has written a letter to the Landlords' committee concerning his proposal for a conference between the landlerds and tenants on the Irish St. Laurent; 5, William Thes. Hodge tween the landlerds and tenants on the Irish St. Laurent; 6, Joseph Robert, St. Laurent land question. The Archbishop says the com-mittee has only taken action when its own deliberate and persistent silence and the open repu diat on of the people, by some of the more out spoken of those they represent, have virtually extinguished all hope of a realization of the scheme. If the surgestion made in his letter writt n in August is considered now, however, he is not altogether without hope that the coa-fer-me will succe-d in its object.

LONDON. Oct. 18.—Mr. William S. Caige, the chief "whip" of the Liberal Unionist party

in Parliament, writes from Manitoba suggesting that the Government, instead of embarking in a dangerous policy of land purchase, help d stre sed Irish families to emigrate to that magnific int tountry.

Lord Hartington, yesterday, presided at meeting of Unionist leaders, including Mr. Chamberlain. It was decided to hold a general conference of the party early in December.

SAUNDERSON'S POLICY. Belfast, Oct. 18.—Major Saunderson made a speech here last night. He spoke in terms of high praise of the p liev of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers, and said the Government was not worth its salt unless it sent the Parnell i es to plank beds and onkum picking in Kil-

maintain juli.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Home Rule meeting was held at Eastbourne, Su sex, last night Mr. Parnell occupied an obscure seat on the platform, and his presence was not noticed by

the audience.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the Corporation yesterday the Lord Mayor stigmatized

Mr. Chamberlain's attack upon them as a display of malice, ignnorance and untruthfulness. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, was part of a Unionist scheme to belaud the Orangemen and heap scorn and insult on three-fourths of the Irish race, and the object of the plot was to inflame the passions of the people. "Mr. Chamberlain," continued the Lord Mayor, "would have done better with the Tory countess, whose hand he has been led to believe he will obtain as the price

of his political apostacy."

Dublin, Oct. 18.—Two families were evicted at Kilross to-day. The evictions were attended with exciting scenes. The police were pelted with stones by a mob of spectators and were forced to use their batons. Many persons were

A disciplinary enquiry into the conduct of the officers responsible for the Mitchellstown riot is about to be instituted in this city.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

"While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian who was taken to his ludge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Yeslow Oil in-ternally and applied it externally, and cured him. It also cured my husband of rheumatism, and I find it valuable for coughs and colds, sore throat, etc." Mrs. A. Besaw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont.

GLADSTONE AT NOTTINGAAM. LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The congress of the Liberal Federation at Nottingham to day resolved unanimously that when the Irish question was settled the disestablishment of the church in Wales should be made the leaging point of the policy of the Liberal party. The congress also adopted a resolution in favor of a reform of the franchise so that one man shall have only one vote. It was decided to hold a meeting of the total. It was declared to had a means of the federation at an early date in Ireland. The chairman, Ald. Gripper, made a speech, in which he declared that the Government's at-

Mr. Gladatone, expressing confidence in his leadership and declaring that the congress anticipate an early settlement of the Irish question on the line of the ex-Premier's policy, were unanimously carried amid tremendous cheering.

This evening Mr. Gladatone, while driving to the control of the control of

the rink, was enthusiastically greeted by the throngs that lined the route. On arriving at the rink he received an ovation from an assembly of 8,000 persons. In a speach he said he would bodily sweep away the law of entail. He strongly condemned the revival of the phantasy of protection. He urged the extension of local government in the direction off decentralization. but saw that these, together with the question of the liquor traffic and disestablishment of the church in Scotland and Wales, could not be touched until a sound adjustment had been

effected in regard to Ireland.
Mr. Gladstone made a visit to the Congregational institute at Nottingham to day. Crowds lined the streets through which his carriage passed, and he was heartly cheered. Mr. Gladstone made an address at the institute, in which he said that the pain and anxieties of the present political controversy were greatly mitigated by the conviction that the work of the Liberal party, though momentarily one of strife, simed at peace. He trusted it was not profane or irreverent to say that the Prince of Peace would recognize and biess their efforts. They sought to unite king lone now estranged, and to promote harmony among different classes.

LIVING WITNESSES!

Ask anyone who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constitution—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers. Being paiely veretable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

PLOUGHING MATCH

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COUNTY OF THE JACQUES CARTIER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual ploughing match of the County of Jacques Cuti'r Agricultural Society took place on Thursday, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Hodge, in the parish of St. Laurent. The ground was in good order, but rather dry, and it is probably owing to the latter fact that there were so few competitors, no young ploughmen entering. There was, however, a good attendance of spectators, including Mr. A. Boyer, M.P.P. for the county, Mr. D. D sharriers, president, and most of the directors of the society. After the match a symptoms dinner was served at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hodge, which was done ample justice to by the olonghmen and the memb is and guests of the

The following gentlemen acted as judges:-Messrs. Wm. At ler, of St. Tueress; Piece Lenteux, of Notre Dance & Grace; and Emile Delorme, of Cote St. Med el, for the first class, and Messes. Antoine Leguise, cf St. Eustache; Themas Poby, of St. Augustin. and Joseph Prushomme, of Notre Dame de Grace. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. For those who have taken a first prize in the

For the best ploughed two-ridges in a given time, -1, and a so d medal, the gift or Mr. Hugh Paton, muster of Montreal Hunt Club, St. Laurent; 4, David B. Hodge, St. Laurent; 5, Felix Lecours, St. Laurent.

SECOND CLASS.

Open to ploughmen who have never won a first prize in this class-1, Malcolm Hodge, son of Jas., St. Laurent; 2, Joseph R bert, ploughman for M. A. Hislop, St. Laurent; 3, John McDonald, ploughman for M. S. Nesbitt, St. Laurent; 4, James Gardwood, ploughman for M. S. Nesbitt, St. Laurent; 5, Ephrem Goyer, St. Laurent ; 6, Arthur Lecavalier, St. Laurent.

Laurent.

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness in the fild—1, Charles Des'auriers, Pointe Claire; 2, James Gardwood, St. Laurent; 3, John McDonald, St. Laurent; 4, Malcolm Hodge, St. Laurent; 5, William Thes. Hodge,

THE NATIONALISTS DEFENDED. LADSTONE SAYS THEIR POLICY IS NOT ONE OF RAPINE - ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SUP-PORTER WHO CANNOT APPROVE OF SALISBURY'S TRISH

POLICY-TRISH

NOTES. LONDON, Oct. 20.-Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Derby to day, in replying to those persons who had criticized his conduct, said the policy of the Navionalist party did not now include rapine. The communds of the Nationalists had pern moderated since 1881. It was not true hat they desired to dismember the Empire, and there was no reas n now why he should not approve of their conduct

THE EVICTION CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—Three tenants on the estate of Lord Clauricarde were evicted to-day. Patrick Campbell stremously resisted the officers, and during the moles his daughter Margaret was struck on the head with a crowbar and severely mjured. Eight women and two men were arrested. A number of ejectment notices against tenants on the Kingston estate have been posted in Mitchellstown. THE VERDICT OUASHED.

An application was made before Judge O'Brien, of the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, for a writ of certiorari to quash the verdict of wilful murder rendered by the coroner's jury sgainst the policemen who did the shooting at Mitchellstown. The application, being unopposed by the Attorney-General, was granted. WILL HE RELIEVE BALFOUR?

LONDON, Oct. 20. - Sir Michael-Hicks Beach, who resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland on account of ill-health, has been assured by his physicians that he can now safely resume political 1 fe.

LORD RANDOLPH REAPPEARS. LONDON, Oct. 20.-Lord Rand lph Churchill, in a speech at Sunderland to-day, denounced as immoral Mr. Gladstone's profer to make the disestablishment of the church of Wales a plank

f the Liberal platform in return for the support of his Irish scheme. A USELESS EVICTION.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The eviction of Clancy from his holding on the Vandeleur estate was null and void. The evicting party could not find Clancy, he being concealed in a box in his

Michael Davitt was given a reception on his arrival at Queenstown to-day. MR. EVELYN RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.-Mr. Evelyn, Conservative, has resigned his seat as member for Deptford. He declares in his letter of resignation that he cannot support the Irish policy of the Government. The Government, he says, is inflicting on Ireland, under the name of law, a system of cne-sided tyranny. It is not Government, but a confession of inability. If we cannot govern Ireland, the only way is to let Ireland govern bessulf land govern herself.

REALLY MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Registration Bill oreshadowed at the Nottingham conference is really a reform bill, granting manhood suffrage. abolishing revising barristers and political agents, etc. Mr. Gladstone is the author of the measure.

A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

There have been many remarkable cures of 1.43. Kitson, resolutions heartily welcoming and externally for all pains and injuries.

SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :-SIR,-My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of 12th inet., having for its heading "Spiritualism" (from the Soientific American). I would therefore ask you, as favor, to re-produce the following article, which has long since passed out of men' memories, on

memories, on
Table Turning.—We
Journal) translate the following from the
Courier des Etats Unit, by which paper it is
copied from the Univers.
We have only to add copied from the Univers. We have only to known and respected, not only by his own countrymen, but by American Catholics who have lived at any time in Paris :-

Paris, Oct. 21, 1853.

Mr. Elitor (of the Univers),-It appears to me that it is my duty to publish the following facts of which I have recently been a witness. I will state them simply and without commentary. They are sufficiently clear in themselves and were it not so, sufficient light would be thrown on them by the daily increasing analo-

On the 9th October, M. the Abbé Bertraud,

cure of Herblay, in the closes: of Versailler, consented that the table turning experiment should be made in his house. About twenty persons assembled at his house, and the customary circle was formed. In about ten minutes the table turned, in fifteen it answered questions by striking the floor with its feet. The replies were nearly all correct, and were all, with-out exception, conformable to the Catholic faith. A spirit which had once lived upon earth was there; he told his name, his country, asked for our prayers, etc.; the interrogatory enduring more than two hours. The affair was told to me by a re'ative of mine who had been present. was an addition to so many others of which I had heard, but not one of which I had seen, that it was impossible to doubt. The next Sunday I myself was at Herblay, which happens to be the residence of my family. Naturally enough, the scene of the last Sunday was the topic of general discourse. I said what I thought of it: That I was perfectly convinced of the possible and common intervention of demons in o dinary effairs; that I had a great c n-cientious repurcance to assist at these ex-perior-uta; that I did not wish to do so, but still, that if the occa-ion were to present itself naturally to me, I would perhaps consent to insist for once, bot for my own sake, but for the sake of those to whom my testiment night be of service; besides, that I would do my utmost to compil the demon to manifest himself, and to convice those present that my belief was as co rect as it was precious to ma, I was then requested to beg M. le Curé of

Herb's y to make an experiment before me, and after some moments of hesitation I accopted. M. le Caré had the goodness to accede to my request, and the rendezvous was appeinted for

Sunday, after Vespers.

I promise to relate simply; I must keep back nothing. Ve pers finished, I know before the altar, and showed unto God the parity and truth of my intention in this affair, and I be-ought Hun either to remit no manifestations, or, permitting them, that all should term to the gloy of Jegus Carist, and to the confusion of Satan. Then we went to the prebytery, We wors in all thirteen, the worthy enre, a

young dearen, a friend of his, ten other mest respectable persons, and myself. Six an ong whom were he ecologastics, formed with their bands a continuous chain upon the surface of a table, a common centre table, about a yard in difineter, with three massive feet upon castors. Half an hour passed without any movement, despite the ardent desire and reiterated injunctions or the co rators. At the expiration of this time. however, the table turned to the right or left, according to the will of the performers. It was interregated, and enjoined to answerly striking against the floor with its feet, once for "yes," twice for "no," and for letters, a number of strokes corresponding to the number of the letter named in the alphabet. A half hour passed without result. They told it to signify to accede, for it turned, but it obstinately re-fused to strike with its feet for two whole

I have said "it." I should have said "he. already knew the moving power, and the

others were soon to learn it. The performers were fatigue', despite the forced pleasantries which some of them addressed to the table, despite the laughter that the obtina's persistence of the performers, awaried, rose, but before he lifted his hands. one of them said in a loud sort of voice, thou an evil pirit?" At once the table rose beneath the hands of this one person to the

beneath the hands of this one person to the height of five or six inches, and struck one strong blow upon the floor.

It was natural to follow this up. Every one resumed his place. "Tell us," said the peer in last mantioned, "tell us the Christian rame of the Abbé Gay." At once the table struck three blows for C; again eight for H. My mane is Charles, and I begged them to step that a consistency of the consis name is Charles, and I begged them to stop there, requesting M. le Curé to in'errogate the spirit in Latin. "Loguerisne latine?" asked M. Bertrand. No answer. "Do you speak Latin?" The table struck once. Then again, "Quis es tu? Die nobis nomen tuum. No answer. Then in French, "Who art thou? Tell us thy name." The table struck four times for D. "The second letter?" The table struck five times for E. It letter?" The table struck uve times it is. It was easy to guess the rest, but they went on. Then the table appeared to be mad. One of the operators cried cur, "It is mad! if. It made a convulvive movement and rapped out M, and then O. and then N.

You can early fancy the emotion caused by this terrible word Demon. I cannot give you an itee of the effect produced by the repetition of the letter, and the mute awe which followed the final N. Faces grew pale and a universal stupefaction took possession of all. stupefaction took possession of all. I rose, and tuking the blessed besels, which I always carry about me, placed them on the table. Then I said to the curd, "Interrogate now, if you please." "Can you still speak?" he asked. No answer, amid profrund silence. I lifted the chaplet. "And now, can you speak?" he asked. The table rapped once. I replaced my beads. "Are you happy or unhappy?" asked the cure, "if you happy or unhappy?" asked the curé, "if happy, rap once; if unhappy, twice." No snswor. Again I lifted my beads and the ques-

tion was repeated, and the table rapped twice.
This trial became insupportable for many pre sent and we stopped. But the whole affair was so conclusive that M. Bertrand, cure of Herblay, and myself, agreed immediately to draw up a minute report. It was written at once, signed by the thirteen persons present, and sent to the Lord Bishop of Versailles, in whose hands it will remain.
These, Mr. Editor, are the facts in their

exact simplicity. They will be judged by every reader according to his individual opinions. Let philosophers explain this naturally if they can; for us, appointed guides in the way of truth and life, it is ours to give at fitting opportunity a practical decision. I speak as a witness. I have thought it my duty not to be silen. My conscience instigated me to publish this, and serious advice has decided me. If this letter work the least good even for one single soul, I shall feel glad that I have written it, and grateful to you, Mr. Editor, if you will publish it. Receive, &c.

CHARLES GAY, Of the Clergy of Paris, and Honorary Canon of Limoges and Tulle.

P.S.-It is believed that the above article more than substantiates the conclusions arrived at by the commission appointed by the Univerity of Pennsylvania to see what there was in Modern Spiritualism."

W. McK.

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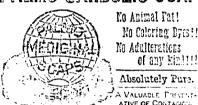
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