MR. MORLEY

On the Irish Party, the Irish Union, and the Scottish Union.

Speaking at Dumfries, Mr. Morley referred to the charge of Socialism preferred against the Irish party, and to the differences between Scotland and Ireland. He said:—

We are told that the Irish party is now half rebel, half Socialist. I would like to tell you what happened to me in January or February of this year. I was in Dublin, and on the platform was Mr. Davitt, within a few feet of where I stood. Mr. Davitt had been charged with having propounded Socialistic notions. I said this in the presence of Mr. Davitt, and in the presence of an immense audience in the Leinster Hall in Dublin:—"I do not know whether Mr. Davitt has propounded these notions or not, but I will undertake to say, if you had a parliament in Dublin, that there is no assembly in the whole world where violent Socialistic notions would have less of a chance than they would have in an Irish Parliament" (Cheers.) I feel sure, from the reception that was given to that remark, that what I said was perfectly true. I do not believe there is a country in Europe where the sentiment of individual ownership—whether it is a good or a bad sentiment—where the anti-Socialistic feeling of individual ownership is stronger than it is in Ireland (cheers) You must look for yourselves; you in Scotland must think where you are (laughter). Lord Hartington, speaking the other day at Inverness, made some very extraordinary remarks upon the Scottish character, and upon the public opinion in Scotland. And I invite your attention to them, so that you may tell me when I go back to London what report I am to make to our comparatively benighted English audiences of the state of feeling in Scotland (laughter). I say comparatively because I am told—I read in the patriotic speeches of the Scottish members—that an Englishman is to a Scotchman as an elephant is to a racehorse (laughter) Lord Hartington said at Inverness:—"If you ever establish in Scotland Home Rule at all, it will be a violent interference with the private rights of a certain class of property. I believe that in Scotland also it will not be impossible to incite the same contentious spirit and to preach the same doctrines of plunder, and that a large class of the Scottish people will be found who will expect to obtain through Scotch Home Rule the same consequences as those for which Home Rule is asked in Ireland." I take that from a newspaper report, and I assume that it is correct. What it says is this. The Irish are a people of plunderers, and if Home Rule were granted, which simply means, as I understand it means in Scotland, that the public opinion of Scotland shall count in Scottish affairs (cheers)—what Lord Hartington says is that public opinion is allowed to count—the public opinion of Scotland will be in favour of plunder ("oh, oh," and laughter). I suppose Lord Hartington thinks that Rob Roy is still the favourite hero and example of the Scottish people (laughter.) I suppose he thinks that Rob Roy's peculiar views as to the cattle of *his neighbors, and especially his* Lowland neighbors—that those peculiar views represent the general public opinion of the people of Scotland to day (laughter). A more absurd proposition was never advanced (hear, hear). But it shows the fact that he should be ready to assume that if you give public opinion a free vent in Scotland it will lead to the propagation of doctrines of plunder—it shows how little faith you can put in his judgment that the public opinion is in favor of plunder either (cheers). *There is, no doubt,* disturbance in Ireland at this moment, but it is quite clear that the Government and their Unionist allies are not gravely responsible for that disturbance? (Hear, hear.) Observe the position in respect of certain and not a small class of cases Parliament decided when they passed the Land Act of 1887 that certain rents in certain times were unjust. They ought, of course, and they did, admit that the arrears of unjust rents were in themselves unjust. They admitted it; they proposed a remedy. We said, "That remedy is not a good remedy, but a bad one." They said, "Very well. If you will not admit our remedy we will have no remedy at all." I will not go into that beyond this remark, which I call your attention to—that an admitted injustice prevails and the Government refuse to apply a remedy. Now, I will go to your own country for an illustration of the injustice. As you know, in 1886, an Act was passed called the Crofters Act. According to that Act the Commission was empowered not only to reduce rents, but to cancel or deal with arrears. I am not going into a great number of cases; I will give you two or three, and I only fix upon them because they are the latest. There are three cases in the Orkney Islands. In one case the rent was reduced 23 per cent., and arrears to the extent of [illegible] per cent. were swept away. In another case the cent was reduced 38½ per cent. and arrears to the tune of 73 per cent. were swept away. In another case the rent was reduced 37½ per cent. and all the arrears were swept away, and in a fourth case the reduction of rent was 51 per cent and 80 per cent. of arrears were cancelled. Now, the plain question for you to put to your Liberal-Unionist and Tory candidates and members when they come before you is—Why, if this dealing with arrears is fair and just in Scotland, did they not pursue the same fair and just course in dealing with Ireland? (Cheers.) I have been reading a very interesting book by a very eminent and distinguished Scottish nobleman—I mean a book called "Scotland As It Is," by the Duke of Argyll. (Laughter and cheers.) This a very interesting book, and I read it with instruction and great satisfaction on the whole; but the doctrine of this book—so far as it has a doctrine (laughter)—is expressed in such propositions as this—that all the prosperity of a country depends upon mind being on its mettle over routine, all depends upon mind taking advantage of special opportunities. (Laughter.) All is useless unless you have mind. What you want is an accumulation of mind in the past, the aspirations of mind in the future. Mind must keep its power over muscle. Yes, but I think that if mind charges 38½ per cent. too much by its power over muscle (laughter); if it limits the aspirations of the mind by 51 per cent.; if it deprives mind of taking advantage of opportunities by 38½ per cent., I think that mind is not quite so just a produce as I hoped and thought. But with all these propositions of the Duke of Argyll, the view that he takes, that all these reductions of rent (I presume that he takes all these cancellings of arrears) are of the nature of confiscation—I say that view is a view which no high-minded man can any longer entertain. When the Tories talked of confiscation in Ireland, of robbery in Ireland, of plunder in Ireland, my opinion has been for many a year that the plunder and robbery are on the other side. So much for morality (laughter). I will now turn to plain politics (laughter). At a banquet that was given the other night at Haddington we were told by the statesman who is responsible for Ireland at this moment, that the Scottish Union, the union between England and Scotland, gave reason to hope that the blessings which followed from that great act would be followed in the end by not less admirable consequences from the union between England and Ireland. Now, I do not want to take you for a moment into an historical discussion, but I think the comparison between the Scottish Union and the Union between England and Ireland in 1800 shows in what a fool's paradise a very clever man may live. Why, in the Union between England and Scotland your nationality was preserved and cherished, but in the union between England and Ireland it was sacrifice (hear, hear). In Scotland the Church of the majority was guaranteed in the Alt; in Ireland the Church of the minority was placed in a position of supremacy. In Ireland, not for twenty-nine years, nearly thirty years, after the nominal union, and not until we had come almost within the reach of the great civil war—not for all that time was a single member of the religion of the great part of the nation of Ireland allowed to have a voice or a seat in the Legislature which made the laws for Ireland ("shame"). I thought that all these differences between the Scottish Act of Union and the Irish Act of Union were the A B C of politics. Even in this century, even in our own time, we have seen the moment when the Parliament of the United Kingdom has endeavored to interfere with what you regarded as your own special affairs; we have seen such a supreme blow up "that the lion of my country retreated" (laughter). I will give one case. In 1826 there was an attempt to prevent your issuing any further £1 bank notes, but even Sir Walter Scott—a genius whose name one can scarcely ever mention without paying a tribute to his glorious character and his rich and splendid humanity (cheers)—Sir Walter Scott, Tory though he was, devoted though he was to the leaders of the Tory Government at that time—Sir Walter Scott took his pen in his hand, he denounced what had been done, and in his own phrase he said, "I'll see whether I can't set the Scotch heather on fire, I'll see whether the old Red Lion can't *ramp* a little, and whether the thistle can still claim to say Nemo me impune lacessit" (cheers). Why, that is the secret of the admirable consequences—and admirable I for one admit and claim them to have been of the Scottish Union; but the very opposite policy has been pursued in Ireland, and that is the reason why the consequences in Ireland are so little admirable. Now, then, gentlemen, Ireland is sick of an old and deep and inveterate, but I hope not of an incurable malady (cheers). I will never believe that there is a political malady incurable. Scotland, on the contrary, is sound and whole in every organ, so that any analogy drawn *from* the state of Scotland to the state of Ireland, is, in my mind, as deceptive and illusory as an analogy between the whole man and the sick (hear, hear). I should like to see them—I mean for the purposes of argument—I should like to see them treat Scotland as they treat Ireland (hear, hear, and laughter), to see them pass for Scotland under any circumstances a Coercion Act like that which now reigns in Ireland. (A voice, "We have not forgotten Bannockburn," followed by laughter and cheers). The allusion of my friend to Bannockburn is rather an unkind allusion to an Englishman (laughter). Well, we have forgiven you, gentlemen (laughter).

THE PALACE OF SOMNUS.

I long for rest; the weary bird
The jaded beast and drowsy herd
Have found their hour of needed sleep.
I lonely pace the rounds of thought,
And strike the shores so strangely fraught
With pearls from Life's unmeasured deep.

I long for sleep; the hunted deer,
The panting hound, the laboring steer
Have found their hour of tranquil rest.
I softly move through scenes of care,
Where founts are closed, and hearths are bare,
And am a lone and saddened guest.

All weary *forms of foot* and wing,
O'er field, in streets, by limpid spring,
Have found release from taxing day.
My burdened mind, like wounded bird
Whose sore complaint is never heard,
Rests not, but wears the night away.

O Somnus! look with pitying eye,
In mercy hear my earnest cry
For entrance to the realms of dreams!
Where sleep removes the gnawing pain,
And soothed becomes the aching brain
On poppy banks by lulling streams.

Thy palace stands in hiding mist,
No sound comes from its holy tryst,
Into the world of mocking sin;
On silent hinge ope mystic doors—
Oblivion there walks muffled floors—
And let me gladly enter in!

O take the harp a pilgrim brings,
And kindly tune its troubled strings!
Of Lethe's waters let me drink.
Then bid Euterpa soothe my breast;
On welcome pillows let me rest;
And down in peaceful slumber sink!

WHY HE LOST NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Cleveland never looked more calm or self-possessed than he did this afternoon, when seen at the Executive Mansion. The President had just finished luncheon and had begun work at his desk when interviewed. He wore his conventional suit of black broadcloth. His appearance indicated that he had had a good night's rest. He gave the interviewer a cordial greeting, smiling pleasantly, and enquired:—

"Well, what can I do for you?"

It was stated that the object of the errand was to learn the President's views on the result of the election.

President Cleveland replied:—"I dislike to see my name figuring in set interviews in the daily press. I have no objections to answering a few questions to oblige the Herald, but I prefer that our talk should take the form of a brief informal chat.

"You desire to learn, you say, to what cause I attribute our loss of New York. I answer frankly that I do not know. I should say"—and the President laughed quietly—"That it was mainly because the other party had the most votes. Your remark when you first entered the room indicates that you regard me as indifferent to the result. I am not indifferent. I look upon the situation from a practical and common sense standpoint, it is not a personal matter. It is not proper to speak of it either as my victory or as my defeat. It was a contest between two great parties battling for the supremacy of certain well defined principles. One party has won and the other has lost—that is all there is to it."

"Do you think, Mr. President, that Governor Hill acted in good faith toward you?"

The President laid down the bundle of papers he had been holding in his hand, and with more earnestness than he had previously displayed, said:—

"I have not the slightest doubt of Governor Hill's absolute good faith and honesty in the canvass. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt our kindly relations since we ran on the ticket together as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor."

"I would like to inquire, Mr. President, how Mrs. Cleveland bears your defeat?"

"Oh! she feels about just as I do. You know the defeat brings its compensations. We shall have some time to ourselves and can live more as other folks do."

"Shall you continue your residence at Oak View or return to Buffalo?" I asked.

"I haven't given that subject a thought, nor shall I for the present. There is no hurry about it. My future movements are as yet wholly unsettled."

Colonel Lamont, in reply to the interviewer's request for information as to the news about the election received at the White House, said:—

"We have no special news from any of the doubtful States except Indiana. The State Committee there telegraphs that the indications favor the Democrats, but the State is close and the official count may be necessary to determine the result."

CURED BY B.B.B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, Ont., states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; nothing benefitted him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

GIRLS WHO ARE IN DEMAND.

The girls that are wanted are good girls—
Good from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the lily is white and pure,
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips
The girls that are wanted are home girls—
Girls that are mother's right hand,
That fathers and brothers can trust to,
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone
And pleasant when nobody sees;
Kind and sweet to *their own folks*,
Ready and anxious to please.
The girls that are wanted are wise girls,
That know what to do and to say;
That drive with a smile and a soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense,
Whose fashion can never deceive;
Who can follow whatever is pretty,
And dare what is silly to leave.
The girls that are wanted are careful girls,
Who count what a thing will cost,
Who use with a prudent, generous hand,
But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts;
They are wanted for mothers and wives;
Wanted to cradle in loving arms
The strongest and frailest lives.
The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl,
There are few who can understand,
But, oh! for the wise, loving home girls
There's a constant steady demand.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

"While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian, who had taken to his lodge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Yellow Oil internally, 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.

Beware of a man who seems to doubt your married happiness.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complaints.

Study well the human body, the mind is not far off.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 18, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $40; Halves $20; Quarters $10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $1

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF 25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF 800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF 400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $1,000 are	$100,000
100 Prizes of 800 are	80,000
100 Prizes of 400 are	40,000
THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.	
99 Prizes of $800 are	$79,200
99 Prizes of 500 are	39,600
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.	
900 Prizes of $200 are	$180,000
900 Prizes of 200 are	180,000
3,146 Prizes amounting to	$2,118,800

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN
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Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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

$9.50 FREE. LADIES BE YOUR OWN TAILOR. FOR $1.00

BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING

Any person can cut and fit any article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcomes the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is so simple that a child 14 years old can cut and fit as correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathematical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to fit stout or lean people, how to fit round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the secrets of dressmaking by the French tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern goes with above system that is alone worth $5 to any lady. Worth's system sells the world over at $10, but we have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send it to you with the instruction book and the extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Magazine*. A beautifully illustrated ladies' journal, filled with charming stories, fashion notes, art needle work and all home subjects, for $1. To induce [illegible] give one of our Every Day Cook Books (copyrighted), with nearly 400 pages, retails at $1 [illegible] and toilet recipes of all kinds, to the first 500 answers to this advertisement. [illegible] Everything as represented or money returned. Address, — ARCADE PUBLISHING CO. 84 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW TO STOP BLEEDING

Some persons have a tendency to bleed, no matter how slight the cause. A small cut, scratch or the extraction of a tooth will cause profuse bleeding and sometimes endanger life. When from the latter cause take a little powdered chalk, roll it up in lint in the form of a cork or plug, dip in spirits of turpentine and press it into the cavity. Change at every ten or fifteen minutes until the bleeding is stopped. Let the last plug remain over night, and do not pull it out, but wash the mouth in tepid water until it is loosened, using cold water after the first few mouthfuls.

Bleeding from the nose is seldom serious, except in old persons. It is often good for children, if not too copious. If symptoms of faintness ensue, let the person sit upright, bathe the face and neck with cold water, or dash cold water on the face, or, better still, take a cloth or towel, fold, dip in cold water and bandage the forehead, and raise the arms as high as possible over the head or cross them firmly behind the back. This action has the effect of contracting the muscles of the neck and diminishing the rush of the blood to the head. In very obstinate cases pinches of very finely powdered alum may be inhaled or alum water snuffed up the nostrils. Plugging the nostrils should not be resorted to unless by a physician, for, if not properly done, the blood instead of being stopped, finds its way to the top of the throat and is swallowed.

TORTURING AN INVINCIBLE.

STARVED AND CHAINED IN A DUBLIN PRISON.

The London Star's Dublin correspondent says:—

Amongst the Invincibles sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in the Green-street Court House here some five years ago in connection with the Phœnix Park murders was a man named Edward McCaffrey. For some time back he has been imprisoned with the rest of the convicted Invincibles in Downpatrick Jail, and when he was last seen by his wife, who resides with her children in Dublin, he was in fairly good health This was last July twelvemonth, and McCaffrey then requested his wife not to come again, as the interview was more a source of pain to both of them than of sympathy. McCaffrey also alluded to the expense incurred by his wife in travelling to and from Downpatrick, and at his urgent request she has been content to hear from him every three months. In the ordinary course Mrs. McCaffrey should have heard from her imprisoned husband upon the 6th of the present month. She waited for the letter until the 11th, but it did not come. Upon that date she wrote to the governor, Mr. Andrews, late of Tullamore Jail, asking if her husband was sick. She received back her own letter with the following endorsement in red ink: "Edward McCaffrey will

NOT BE ENTITLED TO WRITE A LETTER

till 6th Nov. next." No reason was assigned, and the feelings of the poor wife can readily be imagined, for hitherto McCaffrey had been punctual with his quarterly letter. On the 19th she was fully enlightened. In the *first* week of last September a convict in the jail suffering a life sentence for a heinous offence committed upon a child, struck a warder a terrible blow with a shovel, and in order to save the warder's life McCaffrey interfered The assailant of the warder was promptly put into punishment. Next day McCaffrey met on one of the corridors a "pal" of the punished convict, and this man set upon McCaffrey, surprising him, and administered a sound beating. Smarting very naturally under this, the Invincible prisoner retaliated, and going into a cell assaulted his assailant of a few minutes previously. McCaffrey was

REPORTED TO THE GOVERNOR,

but to this gentleman's authority he demurred, with the result that an official from the Prisons Board was at his request sent down from the Castle. The matter was fully investigated, with the result that a terrible sentence was pronounced upon the offender. He was first condemned to the punishment cells for seven days on bread and water, two months were taken off the period of his remission of sentence. His usual letter to his wife was stopped, and then, as if to crown the sentence, he was chained hand and foot, and when he asked how long would the fetters be left on, he was told, as long as the authorities liked. The chain was fastened to the right ankle, and then to the wrist of the right hand.

THIS TORTURE HAD TO BE ENDURED

night and day, and not long after it was commenced the man experienced sharp pains in his arm and right foot. The chain was so short that McCaffrey could not raise his right hand higher than his waist, and this practically rendered the limb worse than useless. According to the prison rules it is alleged that the punishment is wholly illegal, and it is Mrs. McCaffrey's intention to

INVOKE THE AID OF PARLIAMENT

on behalf her of husband. She has been informed by a released Invincible that the punishment upon a prisoner for striking a fellow-prisoner is a sentence of three days' solitary confinement on bread and water, and that only in a case of a prisoner striking with a weapon a warder can the chains be put on. A released convict conveyed a message from her husband asking that the facts might be given to the world through the Dublin Evening Telegraph, which publishes the story.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Norwich, Connecticut despatch relates the following almost incredible story:

Miss Miranda Ellsworth and Jeremiah Simpson, a couple engaged to be married, quarrelled while attending a dance in Elisha Crandall's farm house, one evening. During the night Rev. Mr. Jay, the circuit minister, arrived, and in order to enliven the proceedings, took off his coat and played a fiddle for the dancers. About 4 o'clock in the morning the company dispersed, and Rev. Mr. Jay, who had noticed the quarrel between the couple, determined to walk home with them in order to effect a reconciliation. While they were passing a field a ferocious Texan steer charged upon them. Simpson was the first to see the beast and took refuge in a tree near by, closely followed by Miss Miranda and the minister. The latter gave the young lady a boost into a second tree and himself climbed a third. They remained in this predicament for half an hour, when the couple, badly frightened at the fierce actions of the animal and fearing death, asked the minister to marry them. Accordingly Mr. Say read the marriage ceremony from his impromptu pulpit in the tree, while the couple, with great difficulty, joined hands from their unpleasant positions. A farmer's wagon passed by soon and the three descended and went home. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson gave an informal reception last night.

If we are created of the image of God, we must in our turn be creators.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound

Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints

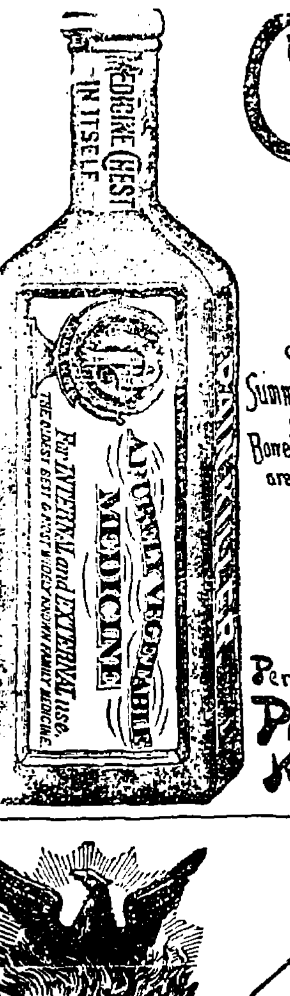
arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billous Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c.

CHILDREN LIKE IT! MOTHERS LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion Nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

In liquid form. Large bottles, 25 cents each.

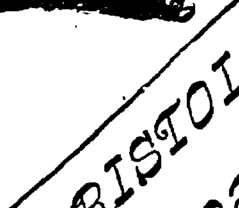
Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.



Cholera Cramps Colic

all Summer Complaints and all Bowel Troubles are cured by

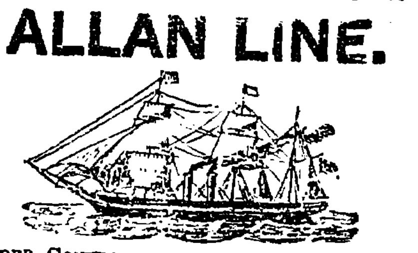
Perry Davis' Pain Killer



BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

The Great Purifier —OF THE— BLOOD AND HUMORS.

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888---Summer Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON 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 record.*

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders*
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian	3,970	" John Bentley.
Austrian	2,458	"
Buenos Ayrean	4,005	" James Scott.
Canadian	2,906	" John Kerr.
Carthaginian	4,214	" A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2,728	" Alex. McDougall.
Circassian	3,724	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3,613	" C. E. LeGallais.
Hibernian	2,997	" John Brown.
Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.
Manitoban	2,975	" Dunlop.
Monte Videan	3,500	" W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2,689	" John France
Newfoundland	919	" C. J. Mylins.
Norwegian	3,523	" R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian	3,305	" R. H. Hughes.
Parisian	5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician	2,425	"
Polynesian	3,983	" Hu. Wylie.
Pomeranian	4,364	" W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3,030	" James Ambury
Rosarian	3,500	" D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4,376	" J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian	3,647	" W. Richardson.
Scandinavian	3,068	" John Park.
Siberian	3,904	" R. P. Moore.
Waldensian	2,256	" D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Sarmatian	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Parisian	" 14	" 15

Rates of passage by steamers of Liverpool Mail Line from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin, $60, $70 and $80, (according to accommodation). Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
*Circassian	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21

*Last passenger steamer from St. Lawrence.

Rates of passage by Liverpool Extra Steamers from Montreal or Quebec are:—Cabin, $60, $60 and $70. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nfld., to Liverpool:

Caspian .... Nov. 26

Rates of passage from Halifax to St. John's, Nfld., and *vice versa*, are:—Cabin $20.00; Intermediate, $15. Steerage $6.00.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal to Glasgow on or about:

Siberian .... Nov. 14
Hibernian .... Nov. 21

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal to London on or about:

Pomeranian .... Nov. 16

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage Europe.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all 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 Boston and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co, or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,
80 State street Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

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Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail

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