HAPHAZARDS.

I take my pen up, Rose, to let you know
How little cause there is for great alarm.
Our army triumphs over every toe,
But in the victory I lost an arm.
We've won great battles, but grape-shot and
shell

Made deadly havon in the last attack-And for my share of spoils there to me fell Two leaden bullets buried in my back,

I'm now in hospital,—'tis my advice
That soon a place I'll fill among the dead.
Ten france enclosed were paid me as the price
Of this poor body when my soul has fied;
And since I'm ordered off, why should I spare
This powder's food from the discoting knice—
I'll die the happier since my latest care
Has brought ten shillings to my promised Has brought ten shillings to my promised

My faithful dog I give into your care.

He's your dog now; but, Rose, I would refrain

From sad'ning him by making him aware The reason why we ne'er shall meet again. I know he counts on seeing me some day Resurning home promoted corporal, But like a child he'd cry his life away If this news reached the poor old animal.

I've made my offering and am resigned, But still-'tis hard to die so far away! When Death comes to our village homes to fine A villager, at least this one may say His last good-night to those he leaves for good-Behind the church he's laid in blessed mole-His name is corved upon a cross of wood, And women pray for mercy on his soul.

Take courage, Rose! God will the weak assist.
We may not hope on earth to meet again
For in the regiment in which I enlist The conscript asks for furlough but in vain. Now, all's confusion to my dark'ning sight, I feel that death is hov'ring very nigh. That soon I shall have fought my latest light. Remember me, my little Rose ;-good by.

This song is sent me, and the sender says that the original is a French chanson very generally sung in Lower Canada and called "le dernier adien du soldat."

Already I have had to confess my unfitness as a critic of verses, and therefore I shall not venture an opinion as to the merits of these, nor dare to differ on such a subject with a person so competent as the fair translator, who informs me that they want polish and have been left in their present crude state because thus they more nearly imitate the style of the original, which is in the language of la populace, Soit, mademoiselle; but I am the sole judge of what is pleasing to myself, and I like these verses, lacquered or not.

I should like to have my correspondent's per mission to congratulate ber. I know not what sweet name her mother calls her by, what saint's name without her choice was given her in baptism. Her note enclosing the verses is signed simply "Bridget," a name of her own choosing, -and for her choice of this beautiful Irish name and for the good taste shown in the selection, I beg she will accept my earnest congratulations.

Let them sneer and turn their noses up to the bridge who think the name of Bridget fit only for women of the serving class, unfit for dainty dames, unheard in their charmed circles. Why is it the fashion to sneer and be funny, with little wit, at names like Patrick, Michael and Bridget? Evidently it is because these names are almost distinctively Irish and Catholic, and it is not the fashion to be either. Then it behooves us who are both, not to submit to any such inane fashion, but to change it.

translation, but I think it is too bad to tarnish bullet that sped from your revolver, but the memory of the poor fellow whose last adieux to Rose are so pathetically told in the song. I think that so gallant a lover should be presumed to have been a good fighter and brave soldier; that he might have been allowed to fall with his face to the foe, and that, if by misfortune he fell the other way, is was not fair to emphasize the fact with such a thundering rhyme as, "two leaden bullets buried in his back."

There can be no doubt, however, that to be thus wounded is quite consistent with the highest bravery. We know this from contemporary history.

There were two Canadians in the Pope's Regiment of Zonaves at the battle of Mentana . Hugh Murray, who afterwards loss his life fighting in the Catholic cause of Don Carlos. and our own townsman le Chevalier Larocque. Both were severely wounded at Mentana. Larocque was first struck down by a bullet which entered at the back of his shoulder, bringing him to the ground. But, with a courage remarkable even where all were brave, he arose again and began to fire on the enemy. Then a second bullet struck bim, carrying away part of the jaw-bone, and, from the effect of both wounds being unable to rise again, he was carried to the rear. For months his life hung in suspense, and when these months of suffering were over, his shattered health compelled him to give up the service and return to Canada.

Hugh Murray, a sergeant at Mentana, was honored with knighthood and given the grade of lientenant; and thus a Canadian became the first officer from America in the little army of 1860 and served till the fall of Rome in 1870.

I think it is not unfitting at the present time to recall the services of these Canadians in the Pontifical Army; nor should it be forgotten that at different times 500 others from this country bore arms for the Pope. Since 1870 the visible Read of the Catholic Church is in the position of a prisoner. Last month it was thought that the Pope wished to leave Rome, and immediately double guards were placed on all the doors of his residence, and night and day men were keps mounted in readiness to give chase should he succeed in passing the gates of the Vatican.

of Catholics should tolerate such a condition of affairs. It seems as if our Catholicity were not kin-deep, for, if we cared at all about it, it is to endure the present state of things, if enforced army of soldiers would be powerless to resist the demand of the Catholic peoples of the world, if the Catholics were stored. Unfortunately there are many, who we very devoted Papiets after a fashion, who take no good as all a second the hope that you will show your regret of cash she prisoner had on deposit with him.

example of Murray and Larocque will be followed by hundreds of French and Irish Cana-

So long as our own Canadian freedom is not threatened, there are only two great causes about which Irish Catholics in Canada need concern themselves :-- Home Rule for Ireland and the Restoration of the Pope; and for either, if by living we cannot gain them, it were happiness to die.

MORRISON SENTENCED

To Eighteen Years in the Penitentiary for Manslaughter-He Takes His Sentence Coolly.

SHEBBROOKE, Que., October 10 - Eighteen years—that is the sentence imposed by the law upon Donald Morrison for the manslaughter of Warren. To say that the extent of the sentence has surprised the folks around here is to put it very mildly indeed. The most that had been expected did not come up to the reality, and when Judge Brooks pronounced the last words that consigned Morrison to the penitentiary for the remainder of the best part of his life, the surprise was about as great as when, on Wednesday, the jury came into court and pronounced him

guilty. The court was nearly as full as on any day of the memorable trial when the court resumed this morning, and the excitement was as pointed to know what Morrison's fate would be as on the day when the jury gave their verdict. Sharp as the clock struck its ten strokes, Justice Brooks and Wurtele took their seats on the bench, and the order was at once given for the prisoner to come in. A few moments later the prisoner appeared, escorted by Sergeants Burke and Somerville of the Provincial police, and, as usual, handcuffed to the sturdy wrist of the sergeant. Standing in the dock, Morrison appeared just as cool and collected as when the evidence was being given, or when the verdict was rendered, and remained standing while the ger. Fortunately there was no loss of life judge spoke the words which consigned him to the penitentiary. Asked the usual question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, Morrison replied in the negative.

JUDGE BROOKS PASSES SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Brooks then said : Donald Morrison, you have, alter a fair and impartial trial, before a jury of your peers—after an able defence, in which your interests have been well protected by your eminent counsel -been convicted of the crime of man-slaughter. You were indicted for the crime of murder. The difference between the two is so alight that it is exceedingly fortunate for you that the court is not now called upon, in the sentence which is to pronounce, to pass the sentence of death instead of a term of imprisenment. The jury before whom you were tried have found, instead of murder, that you are guilty of the orime of manslaughter. The jury, in their verdict, have recommended you to the mercy of the court. They have asked that the slightest pen-lty consistent with the requirements of the law and what is due to the country should be passed upon you. These recommendations always receive the fullest attention on behalf of the court. The court cannot, however, be ignerant of

the fact, of which they have official cognizance, that you, after you had, in the terms of the law been indicted by a jury of your countrymen, after you had feloniously killed and slain Lucius F. Warren, on the 22nd June, 1888, you did not submit yourself to the authorities; that, having so killed said Lucius F. Warren in the attempt which he was then making under the authority of the law to arrest you on a charge of felony, which I don't know whether the fault occurs in the had been brought against you, you did not original French, or whether it crept into the wait to see what was the effect of the fatal turned and fied. The court cannot be ignor-ant of the fact that for a subsequent period of ten months you remained in a state of armed opposition to the constituted anthorities of the land. The court is cognizent of the fact that, previous to the time of your capture, you had been defying the law for nearly a year, and after a reward had been offered for your apprehension, that you still continued in a state of armed resistance to the law of the land.

THE LAW MUST BE VINDICATED.

It is fortunate for you that there was not a repetition of the offence for which you must now be sentenced, at the time of your capinro. for the court has official knowledge that a true bill has been found against you for attempting to shoot at the officers who effected your arrest. The amount of punishment to be inflicted upon you has been the subject of the most apxious and careful consideration of this court. The punishment is not as against the individual. it is not inflicted on the individual for the purpose of punishing him only, but for the protesties of society, and feeling the responsibility which is placed on it. the court feels that you must be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and it is impressed the more with the necessity of this from the fact that you, Donald Morrison, have been, as I have stated, for upwards of nearly a year in a state of armed resistance, and when you were captured there were found on your person two revolvers, which you must have kept in your possession with a view of preventing your arrest for the charges brought against yeu. The impression must not go before the public that any one, be he high or low, rich or peor, can re-sist the authority of the law, which must be supreme. With the view of impressing this fact on the public mind; with the view of showing everyone in this land of ours that the Pope composed of volunteers from all over the authority and majesty of the law is Christendom. He had entered the regiment in supreme, it is the duty of this court to impose on you a sentence which shall mark the enormity and gravity of the crime of which you have been convicted.

CHANCES OF COMMUTATION.

But, Donald Morrison, although up to the time of your capture you had evidently not repented of the orime you had committed, or shown by your acts that you had regretted the course you had taken, but you are still a young man, and will have the opportunity efdiminishing to a considerable extent, the term of imprisonment to which you will be haul the big steamer off the mudbank at high sentenced. By a merciful provision of the law concerning the penitentaries of this country, it is in the power of any one sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary to very ma-By Gregory ! it is incredible that the millions | terially diminish their term et imprisonment. The law says that, by means of dilgence, industry and faithfulness in the performance of work and a strict observance of the prison rules, a material reduction of time may be not possible that our manhood would allow us had, so great that for the first six months by good conduct, by observing the rules of the only because of the insult. Even Italy's prison and by industry, you may deduct five enforced army of soldiers would be received days each month; for the subsequent year you may deduct seven and a half days in each month, one-quarter of the time; and for all the rest of your term one-third of the time, roused and in earnest. The Pope only asks us | so that your imprisonment in the penitentlary, to pray that the Rights of the Holy See be re- may, by good conduct, be reduced by nearly pre-third.

are no good as all at praying. But les those for what you have done, and that you will who know how, pray that those who don's may in future years, so far as you can, make atone. be soon given a hance so fight, and then the ment. The sentence that the court pro-**设施工程设计的工作工作工作工作的工作**

naunces is that you be confined in the Provincial penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul at hard labor for the term of eighteen years.

THE PRINCIPL'S PAREWRLL.

The prisoner did not appear much affected by the sentence, in fact he seemed the least interested of the whole audience. So seen at as the handouffs had been readjusted, he walked coolly out of the dock, only to meet a vest growd of his friends and other curious folk. Many of these seemed much affected, and not a few gave way to tears. Just as the prisoner reached the corner of Judge Rioux's house, Morrison changed his stick under his left arm, and lifting his hat said in firm tones "Good bye, friends, for eighteen years." The prisoner left for the penitentiary this afternoon,

THE FIRE KING'S HARVEST.

Talmage's Famous Tabernacle Falls Victim to the Flames-An Ontario Village Gone,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The famous Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which Ray, T. D. Witt Talmage, D.D., is pastor was burned early this morning for the second time in its history, at 2.15 s.m. A policeman discovered flames issuing from the small windows over the main entrance and sent outan alarm. The firemen on arriving found that the fire had assumed large proportions and additional alarms calling out all available apparatus were at once sent out. It became evident that the edifice was doomed. It burned like tinder and the firemen, despairing of saving it, directed their efforts to the adjoining property. Many econpants of neighboring dwellings were already awake, and the police aroused those who were sleeping. The threestorey frame structure, adjoining the church on the east side, was the first to take fire, and with other buildings was considerably damaged. Frightened residents of the neighborhood rushed out half dressed or in their night clothes, and the police had great difficulty in reassuring those not in absolute danor limb. The church building was rapidly consumed, and in an hour's time only tottering walls remained. Dr. Talmage was to n on the scene, and after he had seen the edifice which had been

HIS PRIDE LAY IN ASHES

returned sorrowfully home. All day to-day crowds visited the spot land gaved upon the rains. Nearly all the members of the tabernacle congregation received their first intimation of the fire upon rounding the adjacent corners and being confrented by blackened walls and smouldering rains. No church services were held to-day, but a notice upon a a tree announced Sunday school in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. where about 600 teachers and schelars assembled in the afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown. The sexton denies the rumor that fires had been lighted in the furnaces. Edison's men were in the building until 5 30 p.m. yesterday arranging a new electric plant and it is thought that during the thunder shower last night lightning was carried into the building by the wires they introduced. The loss on the church building, including the organ, which was one of the finest in the country, is \$150,000. It is said to be covered by insurance. The losses on adjoining property, all supposed to he covered by insurance, amount to about \$10,-000. The damage to the block opposite the church is about \$5,000.

The Tabernacle trustees were in session at Dr. Talmage's house this evening. They state the insurance on the church amounted to \$129,450. The building and furniture cost about \$236,000 and the organ \$20,000

AN ONTARIO VILLAGE DESTROYED.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., October 13 .- Fire broke out in Cock's lumber yard at Serpent River, Ont., 10 miles from here, yesterday atternoon. A heavy northwest wind extend-ed the flames to the extensive docks and warehouses and at 6 p.m. the whole town of new railroad were built in the United States was afire. There are forty buildings in the town, generally stores and dwellings. special train with file engines and a brigade of the Sault St. Marie, Ont., firemen left for the scene. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The vicinity is strewn with household goods and homeless families for acres. The steamer Africa and the schooner Marquis, which were loading at the dooks, pulled out into the lake and are tafe.

Later advices from Serpent river say the fire was extinguished early this morning, there being a few buildings and the saw mill saved. but no lumber. The stock was insured for about half the loss. There are 200 people homeless and temporary structures are being erected for them.

ANOTHER VILLAGE LAID WASTE. SOMERVILLE, Mass., October 13 .- The village of Norwood, four miles north of here, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Oaly one house is left. Two persons are missing. The fire started from an explesion of a keg of gunpowder. The loss is not yet

An Ocean Racer Ashore.

NEW YORK, Ostober 10 -The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, went aground in Gedney's channel last night and is still fast. Tugs have been sent to her assistance as it is feared she may sink in the quicksands. The passengers were taken off by the tags this forenoon. The steamer renains in the same position. The officials of the luman company think the steamer will float all right at high tide this eneming.

The big steamer seemed to stand as if she was on a dry dock. Her bow was more elevated than her steru, her twin screws atood almost clear of the water and she was visibly lifted to pert. Hundreds of anxious passengers on board looked frightened. Pilot Rear don, who was in charge when the vessel grounded, says she ran aground in trying to avoid a collision with a pilot boat. It is said bardly anybody slept aboard the steamer Wednesday night. Some of the crew said she recked and shook from stem to stern after

going aground, as if she were going to pleces. The steerage passengers were so excited that they wanted to lynch the pilot. It was determined to night to have seven tugs try to tide. She lies directly in the path of incoming and outgoing steamers.

Samuel Hitch, a middle aged Englishman, convicted of indecently assaulting a six years old child and sentenced to gaol for one year and to receive fifty lashes, received twenty-five lashes in Truro, N.S., gaol, on Saturday morning. The florging was administered by the deputy sheriff with a cat-o-nine-tails borrowed from a man-of-war at Halifax and was very

At the inquest on the poisoned candy case at St. John, N.B., witnesses sessified that McDon-ald had been in the ahop after hours on the night the poisoned candy was mailed, and two more boxes had been found in Barker's store with blue in the bottom of them, similar to the one sent to Rev. Mr. Shaw. Mr. Olinch, banker, swore that McDoreld, on the morning of the day be was arrested, drew out \$460—the amount

Ireland has furnished actors to every great act of olvilization-McGee.

EUROPEAN.

The Paris exhibition will close November

hof. Diedesdorf, the well known lunacy specialist, is dead.

Queen Natalie refuses to depart from Servis for a money consideration.

In compliance with the request of President Carnot the French Ministry will not resign. The brigantine "Zuielka," of Belfast, has been wrecked off Valentia in the storm of Wed-

nesday. The crew were drowned. It is stated that the Argentine Government is at out to sign a convention with members of the syndicate of 1886 for a losin of \$40,000,000. Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of the

Privy Council, a about to retire from the Cabinet, owing to ill-health. The sum of 120,000,000 marks is asked for

new artillery, fire arms and amunition and grants for the staffs of the two new formed army corps in Germany.

The Government of Saxony, which has for some time had under construction the proposal to admit women to the privileges of the university, has finally decided against it. The Bavarian Government has followed the

example of Russia in the matter of arming its cavalry with lances, and the new weapon will be introduced immediately. At General Boulanger's request MM. Derou-lede and Naquet have abandoned their proposed visit to Jersey. This indicates that the General

desires to drop the agitation. A gambling house fall of senators, deputies,

generals, judges and other distinguished persons was raided by the police at Madrid Wedneeday night. Four of the servants were arrested.

There was a riot at "turbuleut Bristol," England, Wednesday, on the arrival of a number of laborers to replace 600 gas strikers who are on strike. The newcomers were hooted and pelted with stones until they took to their heels and

Ex King Milan telegraphed to the regents of Servia advising them to grant ex-Queen Natalie's request for an interview with her son. There upon the young king, accompanied by his tutor, went to the residence of his mother and remained with her two hours.

General Grenfell, the hero of the last Egyptian campaign, was given a glorious recrution at the hands of his fellow-townsmen of Swansea, on Saturday, on his return to his native city. The freedom of the city was presented to him with imposing ceremonies.

The Conservative leaders in France have decided against a formal recognition of the republic, but they announce that they are desirous of supporting the Moderates in the establishment of a strong and durable government, and will vote with them on all measures of reform compatible with monarchial principles.

Prince Dolgorouki attempted to hold a Russian demonstration at Solia Saturday, in the guise of a requiem for Russians killed in war. The Government prohibited the ceremony and Prince Dolgorouki protested. It is feared the matter will be made a pretext for Russian interference. Prince Dolgorouki subsequently fled to Belgrade.

The State Line steamer "State of Nebraska," Captain Brass, bound for New York, came into collision Saturday with the Allan line steamer "Norwegian," Captain Carruthers from Montreal. The "State of Nebraska" was struck on the port bow and several plates were amashed. She was driven ashore and her stern lies high up on a ferry elip at Greenock. The "State of Nebraska" has a large number of passengers on board. She was subsequently flusted, and has been berthed for repairs.

AMERICAN.

All the schools of Dover. N.H., have been closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. The anniversary of the great fire at Chicago was celebrated by the 150,000 wage workers subscribing \$300,000 for world's fair stock.

The Hamburg American steamship "Augusta Victoria" has arrived at New York after a tempe-tuous voyage, several of the crew being badly injured during the gale,

during the year 1889 up to October. Including Canada and Mexico the total is 3750 miles.

The steamship "La Bourgoyne," which arrived at New York Sunday, brought Millet's picture, the "Angelus," recently purchased for the American Art Association for \$100,000. The International Pressmen's union has

elected the following officers: President. Mr. Mahoney, of Boston; vice president, Mr. Williams, of Toronto; secretary and treasurer, T. J. Halkins, of New York. The colored folks of Todd county, Ky., and

Montgomery county, Tenn., are holding a fair at Clarkesville, Tenn. Every officer and stockholder is a negro, but as a special condescen-sion, white folks are permitted to compete for premiums and purses in the races.

The wholessie grocery establishment of William Edward & Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, was burned Wednesday night. The loss is \$135,000. Two compresses, the Tyler and lower hydraulic parsses, five cotton warehouses and 4 500 bajes of cotton were burned at Savannab. Loss, \$400.

It is stated in Washington that six years ago Mr. Blaine had made up his mind to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, that King Kalakaua wanted to live in Paris and was willing to sell out, but that the negotiations were stopped by Mr. Blaine's retirement from

The final official trial of the guns of the United States dynamite schooner Vesuvius at Philadelphia proved a great success. It is now demonstrated beyond doubt that the guns of the Vesuvius can individually throw about 500

pounds, or collectively about 1500 pounds of dymite per minute. When the American flag was brought by the janitor at the hall, where a Socialist mass meeting was held in Chicago Sunday last, it was greeted with hisses. There were probably a thousand men and women present. The red flag was then unfurled and was succeeded by a burst of applause. Several speakers addressed the meeting advocating Amerchist principles.

The unveiling of the statue of the French ex plorer La Salle, presented to Chicago by Judge Tree, took place in Lincoln Park Saturday in the presence of a large crowd. The statue is of bronze and cost \$25,000. P. G. Mason delivered an address recounting La Salle's service to nivilization, and mentioning that he was possibly the first white man who ever visited the place where Chicago now stands.

The French minister to Mexico has presented to the Mexican Government a communication from the French Government ratifying the declaration of the former French minister to Mexico, when relations between the two countries were renewed. The declaration was to the effect that France would never claim from Mexico a single dollar of the debt contracted under the reign of Maximillian.

The Minnesota Chippewa Indians have ceded all their lands, equalling in area the State of Connecticut, to the United States. The tribal elations of all these Indians have now ceased, and under the negotiations completed they will be compelled to take lands in severalty. They are now fullfledged citizens under the laws of the state. The lands are to be appraised and Persons conversant with the pine of that region estimate that is is worth \$60,000,000.

Attorney-General Rogers declared Wednesday last that Major Burks, the alleged default-ing treasurer of Louisiana, was guilty. He had drawn out of the State's Treasury and from a ananial fund \$40.808 without right, and covered up his act by depositing false vouchers. He The Commissioners decided to postpene up his act by depositing false vouchers. He decision on the case of the glazier and his bonds which had been declared void and which confident helpinest until the Austrian Consultation of the case of the glazier and his bonds which had been declared void and which confident helpinest until the Austrian Consultation. had been entrusted to him, to be destroyed

He reported they had been destroyed. He deliberatedly made a further issue of \$70,000 of other securities, and through others, placed them in the banks, and mouny had been obtain-

ed on them. During the past two years ten mun have been killed and seventeen injured in New York by electric light wires. Expert Wheeler examined the electric light wires where the lineman was killed Friday and reported before the Board of Electrical Control that they were poorly in-sulated. Mayor Grant then decided to have the wires cut down, but an injunction was granted by Judge Andrews, ordering the Mayor not to interfere. Several wires were, however, cut down.

The United States Department of Agriculture returns for October report the general percentages of the condition of corn at 91 7, against 90 9 a month ago, and 92 for the crop of 1888 on the 1st of October. Poratoes were injured west of the Alleghanies by rot. From West Virginia and Ohio similar reports are received. Winter wheat was injured in many districts during barvest and in stack by heavy rains, and is comparatively light, grading badly, thus reducing its weight and value.

CANADIAN.

Benjamin and John Turner were drowned at Neil's Harbor, C. B., by the swamping of their

Underground electric wires are being agitated in Toronto, and the city authorities are taking action.

Thore is a deficit in the St. John, N.B., elec-trical exhibition of \$687 and in the carnival of 31,463.

James Taylor comes out as a straight Conser vative in Kildonan, Man., and John Gunn as Independent.

Hon. E. R. Oakes, ex-M. P. for Digby, is lead. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

Three delegates from the Winnipeg Board of Trade will be sent to Montreal to the meeting of flour and grain inspectors to fix the grain standards. At the criminal assizes at Toronto, on Wed-

desday, true bills were returned against James Smith for manslaughter, and against Frank Kane for the manelaughter of Henry Flood at Queen street subway, July 12.

Hon. Gains Turner, who has been a member without office in the Blair Government, New firemen went to the factory and had the cur-Brunswick, since it was formed in 1883, has sent in his formal resignation owing to difficulties with his leader,

An order has been issued by the Dominion Government concerning the meeting of the Cabinet council. In future a Cabinet council will be held daily at 2 p.m. This order extends unti the opening of Parliament.

The barquet of the alumni of the Cttawa College took place Thursday night. Covers were laid for 500 guests. Speeches were delivered by Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Duhamel, Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., and others.

It is claimed by temperance advocates that more than the required names to demand the submission of the local option act in Winnipeg will be secured, and a meeting is to be held Monday to determine what action shall be taken.

The letter carriers of Toronto have organized an association and have decided to potition the Postmaster-General for an increase of salary. They ask that the maximum salary be \$800 annum, this limit to be reached within five years. At present the maximum is \$600 and the maximum is \$600 and the majority of the carriers are getting \$350 and \$400.

"One Hundred Years, Father."

A correspondent of the Messenger Writes the following :- An interesting and strange fact had been related to me some fifty years ago. As there was hardly any hope that it could be authenticated, I was airaid it could never be put on record. But I have had the good fortune to ascertain it heyond a doubt. Toward the end of the last century, the only priest who was then at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was called to adjing man. He knew all the members of his flook, but he had never heard of that man. Wondering who he might be, he hastened to the place. It was at some distance from the city. He found the cabin as it had been described. It was beginning to be dark when he arrived, Capital Prize of \$300,000 in the 232ad Grand and there was no light within.

body bere !" From the corner a feeble voice answered.

" Yes." "Is it you who sent for the priest?"

The priest went forward. " How long is it ince you went to confession?"

The sepulchral voice answered : "One hunired years!" When the priest had recovered from the

shock of the awful answer, he asked again:
"What do you say? What do you mean?" "Just one hundred years ago, at the battle

him the history, just as I have done now, he exclaimed at once: "My uncle was the priest who prepared the old soldier; I heard him relate the history a number of times !"

That priest, his uncle, was Father Burke, who became Vicar-Apostolic, and was the first Bishop in Halifax.

She Had Faith.

A mild-eyed little Austrian and his gypsyaced wife, who was attired somewhat pris matically, were called before the New York emigration commission last Tuesday to give an account of themselves. They arrived from Hamburg the other day without a cent to start life with in the New World. But the little man had a trade (glazing), and what was more important, a very energetic par-

"What are you going to do if we let you in ?" asked President Ridgeway. "Work at my trade," said the glazier, through interpreter Silverstein.

"Suppese you can't find work then f The glazier's mild eyes assumed a puzzled expression, and he turned appealingly to bis bright-eyed wife. She became voluble right

"Oh," she said, "he will get work. I will help him to find it. And if he doesn't get it I will. I am a seamstress. Never fear we will find work, "But suppose neither of you should find

work, how are you going to get along.
"God will belp us then." "But," said Commissioner Wylie, laughing, "he has ne office here."
"Ab," said the woman, with a triumphant amile, "He is everywhere."

smile, "He is everywhere,
"You could'nt prevent that woman from getting along," President Ridgway remarked

The Commissioners decided to nostner

decision on the case of the glazier and his

SKIM AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCHOPULAS NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, it hing, scally, sud pinnely diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESULVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.: RESOLVENT, SI.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass., Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

RAT Pimples, blackheads, chapped and olly skin ER ST ST prevented by CUTICERA SOAP.

Rhoumatism, Kidney Pains and Weaknese speedily cured by Cornecua Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

A Lineman's Awfut Death.

New York, October 11 .- Lineman John Facks was killed by an electric light wire this aftermoon at Conno and Chambers atreets by contact with a live wire. He was employed by the Western Union company, and presented a terrible sight as he dled on the net work of wires in mid sir, while the deadly fluid actually made his body sizzle and the blood pour to the sidewalk and over the clothing of horrified spectators, the accident occurring in the middle of the day in one of the busiest parts of the city and was witnessed by a large number of people. The man's body lay limp and motionless over the mass of wires attached to the crom arm of the pole. The firemen brought out a ladder and one went up with a pair of shears to out the wires. The man was found to be dead. He probably touch the electric light wire by secident. The body remained where it was until the rent turned off.

Coaticook Horse Races.

A meeting of the Turf Club was held here on the 4th and 5th Octob r, and in spite of the unfavorable weather there was a good field of horses. The results are as follows:

FIRST DAY-GREEN HACE, \$75

ton.....44433ro Time, 3, 2 59½, 2.59¾, 3.01, 3, 2.59½. Un-finished.

Black Prince, bs, Lachapelle, St. Hya-Time, 2 42, 2 401, 2.45, 2.44.

2.40 Class, \$200.

SECOND DAY-3 min. Class, \$125. Princess, s m, Jolicoem, Arthabaska.....0 2 1 2

Free for all, \$300. Mayone, b m, Tomkins, Beebeplain...112344

Judges-D. Mullins, T. Paige, L. E. Auctil.

AN OFFICIAL MESSAGE FROM NEW ORLEANS od there was no light within.

Drawing of Sept. 10th, 1889, in the Louisiana

He pushed open the door. "Is there any. State Lottery. It was sold to M A Dauphin, State Lottery. It was sold to M A Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One went to the City National Bank, Denver Col.; one to Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; one to C Gould, Steelton, Pa.; one to P A Deckler, 631 Ninth Ave. New York City; one to City National Bank, Dallas, Tex.; one to Nat'l Exchange Bank, Dallas, Tex.; one to J L Poncaire and Philip Lacoste. Bay Greatete Lacoster and Philip Lacoste. caire and Philip Lacoste, Bay Grostete, Ls.; one paid Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for a party in Band, Rouge, La.; one to National City Bank, Marshall, Mich.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 39,526 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional functionals at \$1,000 and the second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional functions at \$1,000 and the second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional functions. twentieths at \$1.00 each ; two went to two Correspondents through Wells Fargo & Co.'s

of the Boyne, I was a powder-boy, carrying pewder to the soldiers. When I saw God gave the victory to the English I swore I would not serve him any more. He has waited one hundred years for me; I must surrender!"

The priest prepared the old soldier, whe The priest prepared the old soldier, who died a Christian death.

Now, how was I made sure of the fact? A few years ago old Father J. Carroll, of Ohloago—who had just died at the ago of nienety-six years—came to New York, and I had a talk with him. He mentioned his having been ordained at Helifax, sixty-five years before. It cocurred to me he might know about the old soldier, and when I related to him the history, just as I have done now, he to Paul H. Koechert, Davenport, Iowa; one to C. A. Buckingham, U. S. Express, Chatta-nooga, Tenn.; one to E. E. Caldwell, Indianapolis, Ind.; one to J. H. Marshall, Cleveland, Ohio; one to Farmers' & Merchants National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; one to Charles L. Haff-ner, Bethlehem, Pa.; one to Henry Schimmel, Los Angeles, Cal.; one to John O'Brien, Fall River, Mass.; one to James Doherty, 211 W. 46th St., New York City; one to Sophia Otwell, Stamps, Ark.; one to Miss Ellen Mo-Gowen, Newport, R. I. The next drawing will

La., on application. Divorce in France.

occur November 12th, of which all informatism can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans,

The divorce law passed in France in 1884 The divorce law passed in France in local seems to be operating with terrible effect. In 1884 there were 3,657 divorces; in 1885 4,123; 123; 1886, 4,007; in 1887, 5,797. But, the most abounding statement made is that in the department of the Seine—i. c., Paris and itenseighborhood—there are no fewer than 62,8 divorces to every thousand marriages, or that considerably more than one in twenty marriages (say one in sixteen) ends in a divorce. On the other hand, in the Finistere and the Octes du Nord not much more than one in a thousand ends in a divorce—a curious testimony this to the different morals of Parisian and provincial.

life in France. - The Spectator. Labor, whether mental or physical, repre-sents and possesses a certain standard value, and, if properly applied, must at all times

meet its reward. It is believed in Ottawa that Mr. P. O'Brien. of L'Original, revising officer for Prescott county, will be appointed county Judge of Prescott and Russell, in place of the late Judge Oliver.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN