"LOYAL" ORANGE SOCIETY.

Our English fellow-citizens are being rudely awakened to the meaning of Grange "loyalty."
Orangemen used to be regarded as pillers of the State. They were looked upon as the only "loyal" subjects in Ireland—the only people who were fondly attached to England, and ready to shed their blood in her service; and yet abundant materials for the history of Orangeism have been ready to hand for the past fifty years or more, and these materials prove beyond a controversy thas the Orange society has been from its foundation a selfish, vulgar, brutal organization, formed for one purpose and one purpose only to oppress or exterminate the Catholic population of Ireland, and to maintain in defiance of Linglish law, as well maintain in defiance of English law, as well Orangemen in the noise on anged their tone; of Irish public opinion, an arrogant and a they no longer asked for a full inquiry rufflanly accordancy. The Property and evidence of the Committee of the House of the papers, and were as eager to prevent investigation as they had previously pretended to be eager for it. The house ordered Fairother authentic material tearing on the subject, are before us as well write, and all extens, but he steadfastly refused. The Serject, are before us as we write, and all exose the acoundrelism of this infamous instithey owe their power.
The first Urange lodge was formed on the

21st September, 1795, in the village of Loughall. The disturbances which led to the establishment of the society were caused by an effort to exterminate Catholic tenants, and replace them by Protestants. Catholic houses were wrecked and their wretched inhabitants cast homeless and starving upon the world. Many of them found their way to Connaught, and their farms were handed over to the miscreants who had attacked and plundered them. "The property which they left," says Mr. Christie, a member of the Society of Friends who had resided for 50 or 60 years in Ulster bemost instances to Protestants. Where they curred within my own knowledge."

by the lowest class of ignorant peasants.

The state of Ulster soon after Orangeism had become a power is well described in a famous speech of Lord Gosford. Addressing the leading magistrates of Armsgh his lord-

ship said :
It is no secret that a persecution, accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished that dreadful calamity, is now raging in this country. Neither age nor even acknowledged innocence as to the late disturbances, is sufficient to excite mercy, much less protection.
The only crime which the wretched objects of this merciless persecution are charged with is a crime of easy proof—it is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this species of delinquency, and the sentence they pronounce is equally concise and terrible—it is nothing less than confiscation of all property, and immediate banishment. It would be extremely painful and surely unnecessary to detail the horrors that attended the execution of so wide and tremendous a proscription, which certain. ly exceeds in the comparative number it consigns to ruin and misery every example that ancient or modern history can afford. For where have we read, or in what history of human cruelties have we read, of more than half the inhabitants of a populous country deprived at one blow of the was never brought to justice. A number of means as well as of the fruits of their industry, and driven in the midst of an inclement winter to seek shelter for themselves and their helpless families where chance may guide them? This is no exaggerated picture of the horrid scenes enacting in this country, er had fled to America. "Thanks," says yet surely it is enough to awaken sentiments the Edinburgh Review, "to every magistrate of indignation and compassion in the coldest heart. These horrors are now acting, and acting with impunity. The spirit of impar-tial justice (without which law is nothing better than tyranny) has for a time disappeared in this country, and the supineness of the magistracy is a topic of conversation in every corner of this Kingdom!"

Here is a description of Orangeism in its infancy, and we can answer for it-the institution has never belied the promises of its birth. "To hell or Connaught with you," was the inscription which the Orangemen of 1795 posted on the doors of the Catholics of Armagh. "To hell or Connaught" is the spirit which breathes through Orangeism - today. Of course, the "magistracy" were "supine," because the "magistracy" were Orange and gloried in the orgies of the faction which they helped so powerfully to rear and maintain. A resolution passed by the Grand Orange Lodge of the county Tyrone on the 27th April, 1832, gives an excellent idea of the objects of Orangeism. It ran—

"That the support we speak of means to encourage Protestant tanants on the one hand and to defend Protestant landlords on the other; to preserve a Protestant population, and to keep at its head an aristocracy truly Protestant. That such of us as are tenants will endeavor to merit this encouragement, and that such of us as are landlords pledge ourselves to give it, seeing no reason why Protestant colonization should not be attempted on lands that are reclaimed, as well as on lands that are not reclaimed."

Here is the Orange creed-"To drive the Papists not only from the lands that are not reclaimed, but from the lands that are." The Orange institution differs from all other institutions of which we know anything in this : it is founded on religious hate. There is no attachment to any country or any principle. There is nothing but blind, furious hatred of Catholicism. In 1810 the Ban and Iveagh Orange yeomanry corps mutinied on parade, because another corps containing five or six Catholics were drawn up for inspection with them. The Lurgan yeomanry corps mutizied in 1812 because one of the officers had signed a petition in favor of Catholic Emancipation. Excellent specimens of Orange loyalty !" But the most marvellous specimen of Orange " loyalty" is afforded by the famous Colonel Fairman s plot, a plot formed about fifty years ago, to set aside the succes-

sion to the throne in favor of the Duke of

Combeniend. Early in the present century Orangeism spread to England, where it was fostered by the Tory chiefs, and patted on the back by the army. The Duke of Cumberland became Grand Master. Orange lodges were formed in the army, and in fact the society attained a power and influence which is had never reached before, and which it has never reached since. The organization was never reached since. The organization was bound by secret cashs, signs, pass-words, and numbered a grand total of 200,000 "fighting" men, or thereabouts. It was thought that the Princes Victoria would not make a sound Orange Queen, and the magnificent project certed, is splendedly gotten up at the price was formed of putting her aside and placing the infernal Comberland on the throne—a man of 'blood and iron," and guite after the Orange it can only be estimated when compared with the price was formed on the throne—a man of 'blood and iron," and guite after the Orange it can only be estimated when compared with the price of the pric heart. Butthe Orangemen - Cumberlands, Ver-

The service of the english of the

The Great Agitator sprung a mine on them. The Irish members, under his command, demanded an inquiry into the whole system. The Orangemen in the house sprang to their feet, and said nothing would give them greater pleasure than a thorough investigation. A committe was appointed. Important evidence exponing the character of the ergenization was given from day to day. At length the Fairman plot was aprung upon the committee. Fairman was examined and cross examined; damaging admissions were extracted; Fairman was called on to produce all books, letters, and the committee adbefore the House of Commons. The Itish members demanded that Esieman should be Ged the highest; "Tischendorf: Blessed be the Lord; members demanded that Esieman should be Ged the highest; "Tischendorf: Blessed be ordered to produce the books. Then the Abraham of the most high God."

Orangemen in the house changed their tone; they no longer asked for a full income.

tation, all expose the want of patriotism hend Fairman; but Fairman succeeded in which Orangemen have shown to the country to which they owe their birth, the want of loyalty which, when not given their way, they have shown to the country to which they have shown to the country to which they have shown to the country to which geant at Arms was then directed to appre-Orangelsm in its original form. All the lodges were broken up, and the society smashed. Later on it was reformed without the formalities of oaths and passwords, but the old spirit remains. Orangeism is still a Catholic-hating and an Irish-hating institu-

tion, and nothing else.
It is notorious that it was impossible to obtain justice in a case where Orangemen were concerned. An Orangeman could with impunity commit any crime in Ulster, An Orangeman broke into a Catholic church and atole the vestments. He was arrested, and admitted the charge to the Provost of Enniskillen, and, in fact, pointed out the hole in which he had buried them. He was tried by fore the Commons Committee of 1835, "the an Orange jury. He pleaded "not guilty," property which they left was trasferred in and appeared in the dock with an orange lily in his buttonhole. The judge told the jury had houses and gardens and small farms of that they had nothing to try, that the prisland it was generally handed over by the oner admitted his guilt to the magistrates. andlords to Protestant tenents. That oc. But the jury paid no attention to the judge curred within my own knowledge."

and acquitted the prisoner. "That is your In November, 1798, the gentry of Ulster verdici, gentlemen," said the judge; "thank took the lead in rearing and consolidating God it is not mine." Five Orangemen murthe society, which had originally been formed dered a Catholic named McCabe. They were tried. The evidence against them was conclusive. The judge charged for a conviction, The jury acquitted. The judge was amazed, and ordered his notes to be suppressed lest their publication should provoke the Catho-

lics to take the law into their own hands. Riots between Catholics and Orangemen took place in 1829. The Catnolic rioters were arrested, but not the Ocengemen. This was not all. The Catholics were actually tried by a jury on which the Orange rioters got. Of course, the Catholics were all convicted. One man was hanged and the rest transported. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton marched a regiment of Orange yeomen through the town of Dromore. All was in a state of per-fect peace. Hamilton halted his men before a Catholic public house and ordered them to fire into it. They fired and killed one man. No one in authority arrested Hamilton. The Papist peasants took the law into their own hands, and, hearing that Hamilton was preparing to leave the country, made a prisoner of him, and brought him before a magistrate, R. W. M. Stack. Hamilton's father. who was a magistrate, too, took part in the investigation. The Catholics demanded a warrant for the detention of Hamilton. Stack refused to grant it, saying that he would take the word of Mr. Hamilton for the appearance Catholics and Urangemen were arraigned for "assault and riot." They were tried by an Orange jury. All the Catholic prisoners were convicted; all the Orangemen acquitted and this, though the principle Orange offendaround Doregonally, for having successfully refused to receive information against him. These cases give a fair insight into the character of the Orange Society. They might be multiplied, but here we shall leave the subject.—Dublin Freeman.

THE SEPTUAGINT.

NOTES ON LEGARDE'S NEW EDITION. For a long time the publication of a better text of the Septuagint than those extant has been felt as a great desideratum. None of the four texts — the Complutensian (1514), the Aldine (1518), the Vatican or Roman (1587), the Alexandrian (1707-20) - answered the purposes of criticism, not even the Vatican, which, because often printed, by Walton (London, 1657), Bos (Francker, 1709), Holmes and Parsons (Oxford, 1798-1827), Van Ess (Leipzig, 1824-55), lager (Paris, 1839), Bag-ster (London), A. Mai (Rome, 1857), Loch (Ratisbon, 1860), and more especially by Tischendori (first edition, 1850; fifth edition, 1875), has become a kind of texus receptus. A sixth edition of Tischendorf's text was pub-lished in 1880, under the editorship of Dr. Eberhard Nestle, who collated Tischendort's text with the "Codex Sinalticus" and with the new splendid edition of the Vatioan codex, published by Vercelone and Cozza (Rome, 1868-72, 5 vols.) This was a step in the right direction, but only a step, for Tischendori's text remained as it was, and Nestle's was published as a kind of supplement. A new era was inaugurated by Lagarde. He left the old beaten track of former editors and followed;a new, because the only right path, in which alone the criticism of the Septuagint can be of any advantage. It is of no avail to publish an uncial manuscript, be it the Alexandrian or Vatican, or Sinaitic, and to prize it because it is an uncial manuscript, but the main ob ject is to bring before the reader that text of the Septuagint which was authoritative in one or more ecclesiastical provinces. Such a text has been published by Lagarde, "Librorum" Veteris Testamenti cononicorum pars prior Grece" (Gottingen, 1883), and is the more important since it corresponds with that of Chrysostom, From Jerome's preface to Chronicles we learn "Alexandria et Ægyptus in Suptuaginta suis Hesychium laudat aucto-

Constantinopolis usque Antiochism ren. Luciani martyria exampla probat." As Chrysostom lived as presbyter at Anticch, as bishop at Constantinople, we must conclude that the family of MMS, as given in Lagarde's text, and corresponding with Chrysos tom's citations, contains the text of the Syriac presbyter, Lucian, who died in the year 311. Such is the result of Lagarde's edition of the Septuagint, of which only the first part has yet been published... Taking into considera-tion that the work was printed at the author's expense, all scholars who are interested in biblical lore can do no better service to biblical literature than by buying this new edition, and this because the continuation of the work solely depends on the sale of the first part, which, as far as outward appearance is con-

As to the intrinsic value of Lagarde's text. it can only be estimated when compared with Tischendorf's text, We select a few passages

ners, Beresfords, and the whole gang, army and at random, thus:—
all—had to reckon with Daniel O'Connell. Gen. viii, 14, Tischendorf reads: "And on that she did not have cholers at all. The state of the s

the seven and twentieth of the month; garde. "And on the seven and twentieth of the month he opened the ark." This reading is also found in the Book of Jubilees V, toward the end. Tischendorf's text, as it stands,

shows that something is wanting.

Gen. xii, 20, Lagarde reads: "That he had and Lot with him;" agreeing with the Samaritan and Samaritan version. Tischendorf has only, "That he had."

Gent xiv, 17, Tischendorf has only," And the King of Sodom;" Lagarde: "And the King of Sodom and the King of Gomorcha." In the came everse Lagarde reads : "The

and Gal, iii, S. Lagarde's text agrees here better with Galatians.
Exod. iii, S. Lagarde has the article before theos; as in Matt. xxii, 32, and Mark xii, 26.

xi, 17, which is cited Matt. xv, 4, reads in both passeges, "Thanatot l'uito";" Tachen dorf: "Teleutesei." xxiv, 8, agrees, according to Lagarde's text,

with Heb. ix, 20. Josh, xiii, 12, 13, 26, are wenting in Tischendorf and in the "Codex Vaticanus," but not in Lagarde. x, 15, 43; xii, are wanting in Tischendor!,

but not in Lagarde. I. Sam. ii, 22; xiii, 1; xvii, 12, 31, want

ing in Tischendorf. It is unnecessary to increase the number of passages. Enough has been said to show the superiority of this edition whove the texus receptus. Its text is found elmost identically in codices 19, 82, 93, 198 of Holmes and Parsons; and the Greek of the Completensian Polygiot is essentially based on the text found in these codices, especially 108. - Catholic Standard.

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them.

PARNELL TO FITZGERALD.

THE IRISH LEADER'S APPRAL FOR MORAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE-RENEWED RIOT-ING IN BELFAST-THE CAVALRY CHARGE THE MOD.

NEW YORK, Saptember 29 — The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Parnell to Mr Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League in America, which has been the subject of such severe criticism on the part of the British

" The rejection of the Tenants' Relief Bill the scarcely veiled threats of the Irish Secretary and the alarming increase in the number of evictions, clearly indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination or a combined invenient of extermination against the tenant farmers of Ireland, by the English Government and the Irish landlords. I lose no time in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and of a peril which have seldom been equalled even in the troubled history of Ireland. I know that it will be the highest duty and the most honorable task which can engage the attention of my countryiren in free America to do what in them lies to frustrate the attempt of those who would assessinate our nation, and to alleviate the sufferings of those who, unhappily, must be the numerous victims of the social war preached by the rich and powerful Government of England against our people. In sending us that moral and material assistance which has never been wanting, has never been stinted, from your side of the Atlantic, you will perform two most important and valuable functions; you will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression, and you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated those victims to the wild spirit of revenge. In doing so you will assist in preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph, while you will strengthen it to bear oppression

legislative independence has been won."

Lonion, Sept. 29.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Shoreditch to night, said he hated autonomy.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Futher Cantwell, a Cath-olic priest, is reported to have used the follow-

workmen at Barbour's foundry in this city. The po ice interfered when the fighters joined forces and stoned and routed the police. Cavalry were then summ ned, who charged upon and dispersed the mob. Scores of rioters and several policemen were injured.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Parnell arrived in Dublin to-day. She was entertained at luncheon

by the Lord Mayor.

WARNING IRISH LANDLORDS.

JOHN DILLON SAYS PRACE NOW DEPENDS ON THEM-COLLAPSE OF THE ULSTER CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

DUBLIN. Sept. 28. -- At a fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League to-day, John Dillon said peace in Ireland now depended on the action of the landlords. Two thousand families were now under notice of eviction, winter was coming on and it was already imperative that the Irish people should combine and help one another to resist within the law the attempted tyranny of the landlords, final viotory being certain if this resistance was maintained. Mr. Dillon said as a sop, but would resist coercion. John E. Kenny, M.P. for Cork, said tenants would fight with their backs to the wall against

threatened evictions.

London, Sept. 28.—The Ulster Constitutional club, which Lord Iddesleigh opened with a great flourish of trumpets on his famous visit to Belfast in 1883, has fulled and it has been decided to wind up its af-

Mrs. Parnell has departed from Liverpool for Avondala, Wicklow.

CHOLERA'S TERRIBLE RAVAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 .- Hong Kong adwere reported. In Tokio alore there were, during the nine days, 2,352 cases. Over 63 per cent of those attacked died. An examination of the water in Tokio was made, and the wells, to the number of 740 out of 1,177, were con demned.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Cholera attacked the foreign colony at Vladivostock early in September, and since that time 73 cases have been reported and 39 persons have died. There remain still under treatment 16 Coreans, 3 Rus-sians and I Japanese. Vessels are quaran-

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—To day's cholera returns:
Pesth, 14 new cases and 7 deaths; Trieste, 1
case and 2 deaths. The autopsy made on the
remains of the woman who died here yesterday,
from what was announced as the first well

A from the enterior and the factor

A Beautiful Scene Associated With Sad Becollections The Wanton Out-rages of Tory Jerseymen.

The New York Star states that rumor has it that the Tory element in Bordentown, N.J., has begun a local campain against the Home. Rule issue by a series of attempts at rapins and pillage upon than "Old Ironsides" rome-stead; the property; of Mrs. Delis Parnell, which has been identified with the cause of Ireland for a quarter of a century.

Placards, en which the following legend is printed in type fold though to chill the blood of every villein and outlaw is New Jersey, ornament trees, rocks, and store windows in and around the hill top town of Borden-town, N. d. from to same sooms. The Twenty dollars reward offered for the

detection of the villains who, on the nights of August 15th and 16th; destroyed fences and barricaded the approach to the Parnell estate. Information leading to the arrest of these outlaws will be rewarded as above by EDWARD SLEVIN, Manager."

Not one of the 5,000 population of Borden town had up to last midnight earned that \$20. The only police executive is the place is a marshal, advanced in years, and decorated with a badge, which bears in Latin the diplomatic axiom:—"Discretion is the better part of valor." As the Parnell estate lies about half a mile outside the "city limits," and be-yond the marshal's jurisdiction, popular sentiment is in favor of allowing Manager Slevin | This estate is the principal part of her proto earn his own \$20. Thoroughly convinced of this, Mr. Slevin has located spring guns in a quarter of its value. The expenditure of a hidden places, and carries a deadly weapon in few thousand dollars would transform it into his pocket and a terrible intention in his a veritable paradise. Its location is unsur-

The estate comprises 255 acres of the richest farming land and the most picturesque piece of forest in the country. It stretches long ago. Twenty dollars is a big sum of eastward over the hills from the banks of the money in Bordentown. It arouses as keen an Raritan River at its wideat part. A mile to the north the river receives the mule-power commerce of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, that runs through half a dezen rocks. into Trenton, about ten miles away. The homestead itself stands upon a high bluff, around the base of which coils the single track of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A hundred high and ancient trees, oak, ash, hemlock and helm, hide with their overreaching branches the two-story and attic square frame house, that uninhabited and yet richly furnished, faces the broad, sunlit surface of the Raritan river.

A sandy line, at right angles with the highway, runs for an eighth of a mile westward, and stops at the great swinging gate which offers entrance to one end of a wide. well-kept carriageway of semi-circular torm that leads to and away from the rear piaza of "Old Ironsides." Parterre of luxurant flowering plants spangle the green woodland shadowed lawn on every side, and the view to the eastward, includes the broken horizon of hill summits, patches of ripening grain, yellow and billowy, and dark stretches of woodland, intersected by weary-looking roads of red New Jersey soil. Over the rear piazza of the homestead is built a large conservatory with walls of glass, that holds now only a few dead garlands and blossomless cacti. The windows in peaked roof and in the whitened walls are all closed with wooden shutters. No spirals of blue smoke curl up from the chimneys, no footstens disturb the dust deposit of years, no voices awaken the echoes that went out of

existence exactly four years ago.
On August 20, 1882, Miss Fannie Parnell died in the big northwestern chamber up-stairs. She was a postess, and if the life-size oil portrait that rests upon an easel in the deserted drawing-room down stairs is faithful to her features (and the neighbors say that it is), she was a very beautiful young woman of about 27 years, with great brown eyes, small red lips and an expression of quiet dignity. She died of consumption. Since that day and encourage our people until the final goal of her mother, Mrs. Delia Pernell, has never lived for any length of time in the house of the old commodore, her father. Beautifully situated as it is, roomy and home-like. crime, but cruel landfords might drive the Irish reasantry to desperation. If coercion followed it would probably prove a short road to Irish the city to desperation. of Ireland to-day prefers the hurly-turly of the city to the repose of "Old Ironsides." It is not to be supposed that Mrs. Parnell shares the superstitions dread of the I did." old house that the neighbors evince. Not ing language while addressing a League meeting yesterday: "Sparing a landlord who has unjustly evicted a tenant is straining to the utmost limit the order which tells us not to murmost limit the order which tells us not to murmost limit the order which tells us not to murmous for any consideration. Yet there old house that the neighbors evince. No

der any individual. (Cheers.) Still it is always are no evidences of ghostly visitation to morally wrong to commit murder."

he found within. The lofty, frescoed rooms on the first floor are all carpeted BELFAST, Sept. 29.—There was desperate fighting to-day between Protestant and Catholic Turkish rug gives an air of luxury to the inwith flowered brussels and an occasional terior. The furniture is mahogany and is made in the styles of an entire century. The dining room opens directly upon the front plaza and its windows overlook the broad plateau and glimpsos of the river can be caught between the trunks of the venerable trees.

The library is entered through an arcade to the south of the dining-room. Here are antiquated book-cases with diamond-shaped panes of glass protecting from the dust several hundred books of very diverse character. The books of John There are very many family tokens of Charles Stewart Parnell's boyhood. The old sun dial on the bluff over the river, which awakened his thirst for scientific mysteries, is still there. Some of the books in the library bear his autograph and margin notations, and in the attic ere a few oldfashioned tops and an eld velocipede that are said to have been his property. The father of St. Clair McKelway, editor-in-chief of the Brooklyn Eagle, was the family physician for Commodore Stewart, and Mr. McKelway himself remembered days long past when the tenants would accept the Ashbourne act young Parnell and himself were boys to gether. Charles Stewart could fight his way even in those days. Adams, in handsome leather binding, stand

side by side with Mark Twain's light and airy sketches of the humorous feature of travel and domestic life. All the more costly books have been removed, however, to Mrs. Parnell's city home, Over the antique stone fireplace is bung a war painting of the gloomy tints that betray the brush of an old master Curious bric-a-brac and fabrics from female fingers, old portraits, little carved brackets supporting souvenirs of foreign travel, festoons of elephant tusks, and the skins of wild tropical animals, cold albums filled with the faces of dead friends and vices say cholera is still raging throughout the autographs of men and women Japan. Between August 28 and September 5 known and unknown to history; in fact, molusive, I3,342 new cases and 8,472 deaths every species of domestic treasure, some of intrinsic value and some pricetess from old associations, fill the old homestead, and all all who treat home diseases according to the these things are protected from vandal hands,

> age and a bachelor. Honesty and patriotism are the only emotions that his heart can feel. He is the only man in Bordentown who dares to sleep in "Old to a happy issue without exposing secret in Ironsides," Hel takes his mests at the house of a farmer in his employ and associates with no one except when business de the local inflammation and liverates the ciates with no one except when business de throbbing pains. These directions also clearly mands it. He bears the reputation of being pains but when and how Holloway's Pills are a tough oustomer to interfere with, and his to be taken, that their purifying and regulated devetion to Mrs. Parnell is shown by the adding powers, may, assist by adjusting and mirably thrifty condition of her estate. The The sold report shows on their personnels to the backgraft of the renegation of the sold of the best o

huge barn is filled with hay and grain, the fields are fully cultivated and the fences are

kept in perfect repair.

If I could lay my hands on the parties who tore down my panel fences on Sunday night, and after I had worked all Monday putting up new posts—who broke down them posts and dragged a big telegraph pole to blockede the lane so I might upset my wagon on the very next night, I would—yes, I would----

Here words failed the redoubtable overseer. who pointed to the placard offering \$20 reward in mutetemphasis, of past entit

"I'm no joke of a man to meddle with," he exclaimed at last. "I suspect the outrages are the work of the Canal gang that loafs along the river after dark. They know that nobody lives here except me, and think that I can't be everywhere at the one time. They'll find out that findings sin't keepings, how ever.

Mrs. Parnell wrote to her manager just be fore she left for Chicago lask week that on her return she might rest for a few days at the old homestead. Slevin is therefore making great preparations for so unusual a visitation. It was nearly a year ago when the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell last came to Ironsides. She remained eight days. Old memories were tuo oppressive for a longer stay in the isolated house. She is 72 years old, and Slevin save that he can notice her increased feebleness every time he sees her. He has

been in her employ many years.

The Star published the fact about a month ago that Mrs. Parnell had made her will. perty. There is a mortgage upon it, but not for passed for beauty of environs and facility of access. But for the activity and aggressive character of Slevin the place would be in ruins interest in the object of the reward as \$2,000 would do in New York city.

"Let me catch the villains," said Slevin to the reporter, "and I'll spend the \$20 for their funeral."

WORTH REMEMBERING.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N.S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER. THE STORY TOLD BY TWO BROTHERS WHO HAI KILLED THEIR COUSIN.

New York, October 1 -A special from London says :- A sensational trial for murder has just been concluded at Pas de Calais. France. Last April the dead body of a girl, 15 years old, named Marie Ledout, was found in a field. The victim had been gagged and stabbed to the heart. For a long time no clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the crime. Attention was eventually drawn to two cousins of the girl who lived in the same hamlet. They were youths of 16 and 17 years, named Muchibled. The older of them was the girl's sweetheart. These boys were arrested and handed to the magistrate a manuscript narrative, giving an extraordinary and fearful account of a murder of a young girl by a great serpent and a fleet deer, ending with the death of the murderers. This, saving the last incident, tollied in a general description with the murder of Marie Ledout To this the young culprits confessed, and added that their courage had failed them when it came to the question of suicide, Each was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years and to pay 4000 france damages to the father of the victim.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

" For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh, and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burduck Blood Bitters came to my rescue. I: is the first medicine I have ever taken, I say this for the benefit of all suffering as

THE TRADE SITUATION.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPROVING -OF NATURAL PRODUCTS LOW.

New York, Oct. 1.-Special telegrams to Bradstreet's point to a volume of general trade quite equal to that reported in late weeks, with a satisfactory enquiry and demand. The movement of staple goods is in-creasing in the Southwest and West. Prices of dry goods bave been sustained, in some lines cottons have advanced, and the demand is good. The wool market continues very strong, as manufacturers are buying with more freedom. American wool prices are said to be lower than foreign. The quarterly reports of visible grain and flour show a heavy increase since July, and indicate that both wheat and core have been rapidly marketed. The domestic iron trade continues sotive and prices very firm. advance for next year is probable; finished iron is about 1-10c higher per pound. Anthracite coal is fairly active at the ordered advance. But petroleum, hog producte, wheat, Indian corn and sugar are lower. The heavy receipts of grain, large visible supplies and the conservative of foreign buyers are res-ponsible for lower prices. New Orleans advices point to a 25 per cent, reduction in the Louisiana sugar crop, Essier London mar-keta with slow demand for refined sugar have resulted in the lowest quotations on record.

A FRUITFUL SEASON

The fruitful season of this year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Choiera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. As a safeguard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks, nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. ...

The editor of a Wisconsin paper says : Wednesday's mail brought, us a letter addressed 'Rev.', another The Hon', another 'Col.', one 'Mr.', and the last 'Eag,' On the way to dinner we accidentally stepped only a woman' train, and she addressed by as "You brota!"

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, -Abscesses, Erysipeles, Piles .- Unverying success attends simple printed directions wrapped round esol partly from the belief that the house is pot and box. They are invaluable to the haunted, and partly by the prowness of young and timid, whose bashfulness some. Edward Slevin.

The "caretaker" is an Irishman of middle local, diseases of this nature are essentially. blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritions constituents of the Beer ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be paimed off on you.

ra 38 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Writ BREWEIER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER Co. Hully, Mich., 42.6

Allustrative Sample Free

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and

Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKET 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the rames of two or more other laddes, and their parents' addresses. Also a hands-ure Dis-mond Dye Sample Card to the mean and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

The second secon REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION. SSTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBRO, 32 VIOT. CIAP. 36.

VALUE OF PRIZES: First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST PRIZE - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00 FIGHRET PRIZE - - - \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWING ---03

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.

TICKETS.

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regisering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal ot alchementers visit Alle in the length of the militaries of the

A PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH Ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISIN and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST,

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to m; readily with flour and retain its virtues

ong period. A 2 10 8 6 RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark! . A de ban

il aufer

The majest of