THE NEW IRISH AVATAR.

(Dublin Nation.)

[Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt, granddaughter of Lord Byron, who came on a mission of hope and friendship to Ireland, summoned a meeting at Woodford, county Galway, to express sympathy with the evicted tenants of Clanricade, and to exhort them to patience. For this crime they were set upon by order of the Irish Executive, Lady Anne was garrotted by the constabulary, and her husband bludgeoned, arrested and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.]

Let Tyranny tremble and Bigotry groan,
For friendly invaders sweep over the tide,
And Erin no longer is striving alone,
The true heart of England beats warm by her side.

The wrongs and the woes of the black bitter past
With hope for the future they come to redeem,
Hands, long clenched in wrath, clasp in friendship at last,
And the hatred of ages has fled like a dream.

Though England full many a glory may claim,
—Her sword never slumbered at Liberty's call,—
From the dark stain of tyrant to clear her own name—
To free her own serfs were the proudest of all.

Though defeated, undaunted our own motherland,
The long strife maintaining, struck back blow for blow,
Fierce in battle, but faithful in friendship her hand
Clasps freely and frankly the hand of her foe.

Two nations for friendship the great God had made,
As He set their fair homes in the sea, side by side,
God of Peace, may Thy mandate at length be obeyed,
And woe to the tyrants who seek to divide.

You staunch English friends on whose features to-day
Our true-hearted Irish in gratitude gaze,
You have strengthened our hands and our hearts for the fray,
Given hostage to hope for the happier days.

For you, even you, of your race are the first
Partakers with us in our suffering and wrong,
Through the strait bonds of old racial rancour you burst,
You stood by the weak and confronted the strong.

Brave Englishman! bravest in this that you dare
Brave England herself in the cause of the weak,
Whom vainly Coercion commands to forbear,
If freedom and justice entreat you to speak.

Brave English lady! whose true heart despised
The poisonous stab of society's sneer,
You ranged yourself boldly on misery's side,
With a soul full of mercy, that casteth out fear.

Now, cursed be the cowards that stooped to assail
A stranger—a woman—the friend of their race,
Alas! that base, pitiful bribes should prevail
To brand Irish names with eternal disgrace.

Our gratitude's tribute may make you amends,
A nation's applause as atonement may serve,
While we've wrath for our tyrants, or love for our friends,
Your name, Lady Anne, shall our history preserve.

Your ancestor, filled with a genius divine,
Poured a lava-like torrent of wrath on our foes,
Less fierce but as kindly a spirit is thine,
Your woman's heart melts at the sight of our woes.

In "The Irish Avatar" his soul was on flame,
And his passionate scorn, though scathing, was just,
When sycophant slaves made a pageant of shame,
And to welcome their tyrant crouched low in the dust.

Yet surely our nation may plead at his grave,
We mastered his lesson of national pride,
In liberty's name to his granddaughter gave
That welcome so lately to princes denied.

NATIONAL LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS.

The drawing in the National Lottery of Colonization of Rev. Father Labelle, which was commenced on Wednesday last, at the Seminary Hall, was, yesterday, brought to a close under the direction of the Rev. Messrs. Bonin and Lapalme. The following is a list of the winning number in the first series or the $1 00 ticket:—

Building lots in Montreal at $300—850, 26568, 43980, 45226, 51589, 62410, 84876, 88907, 3813, 32534.

Bedroom or drawing-room Suites at $200.—22606, 29406, 36240, 39261, 64684, 72142, 92011, 94486, 27537, 31214, 36729, 48798, 67369, 76915, 92818.

Bedroom or drawing room suites at $100—2677, 8127, 20700, 27273, 48273, 60525, 65453, 67108, 6123, 25679, 28112, 52748, 61778, 66156, 91566, 7726, 12258, 27115, 28519, 8184.

Gold watches and $50.—1170, 18124, 25380, 40574, 51871, 69624, 83235, 92341, 2317, 19196, 25687, 40955, 52230, 71274, 84109, 92619, 2340, 19929, 26181, 44257, 52647, 72818, 84417, 93066, 2581, 20125, 26661, 45652, 52839, 74680, 84298, 93171, 7044, 21143, 27014, 46233, 57187, 74785, 86005, 94973, 8024, 23333, 27190, 48532, 57808, 74996, 86146, 96220, 10269, 10809, 11686, 12205, 14186, 16474, 17117, 23441, 23526, 24103, 24382, 24426 24839, 25039, 30287, 30482, 31317, 31409, 34986, 36312, 40330, 48674, 49237, 49500, 49714, 49700, 50670, 51340, 61877, 63211, 63496, 64770, 65384, 68088, 76732, 77671, 78228, 80142, 81834, 82478, 87912, 88510 88693, 89959, 90640, 91289, 98651, 99077, 99671, 99738, 99880, 98041.

No. 53784 won the $5,000 prize, while No. 5714 won the $2,000 prize.

The 500 numbers preceding and the 500 immediately following No. 53784 have drawn each a $20 watch, viz.:—Nos. 53284 to 54284.

The 1000 tickets ending by 14 have drawn each a $10 watch.

The drawing in the second series, or the 25c ticket, gave the following result:—One real estate at $1,000—87241.

Real Estates at $500—65585, 86540.

Carriages at $250—34133, 86470, 87928, 98710.

Gold chains at $40—501, 14278, 26879, 36746, 48189, 62136, 70232, 91915, 4059, 16017, 28176, 38502, 55325, 63458, 71742, 93524, 6792, 18343, 31884, 41202, 55514, 63984, 77009, 94484, 7909, 19507, 34578. 43906, 55587, 66410, 78993, 94828, 12339, 21265, 36265, 44511, 58184, 67638, 79039, 96734, 12401, 26151, 39604, 46062, 58793, 68320, 83740, 97432, 13274, 26404.

The 500 numbers preceding and the 500 immediately following No. 87241 have drawn each a toilet set worth $5, viz.: Nos. 86741 to 87741.

The next drawing will take place on the 21st of December next.

In answer to the casual question,
How easy and truthful to tell it's
A cure for the worst indigestion,
To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

BAKER PACHA DEAD.

HIS LONG AND GALLANT SERVICES.

Valentine Baker, in the service of the Khedive of Egypt at the time of his death, was unquestionably one of the most gallant and intrepid soldiers of the age. He was bred to arms from early boyhood, and has figured conspicuously in the military history of Europe, Asia and Africa for the past thirty years. He was the son of a Gloucestershire (England) squire, and born in 1830.

He entered the army as a cornet in the Ceylon Rifles in 1848, was transferred to the Tenth Hussars in 1852, passed in the same year to the Twelfth Lancers, where he remained until 1856, when he joined the Tenth Hussars as captain, and became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, in which the Prince of Wales was placed for military education. He went thence to be assistant quartermaster general at Aldershot, a position he held until 1875. He served in the Kaffir war of 1852-53, and in the Crimean war, at the siege of Sebastopol. He was present at the desperate battle of the Tchernaya, and led one of the storming parties in the final assault on the fortress. He wore a medal for the Kaffir war and the Crimean clasp and the Turkish war medal for more recent services.

It was while holding a commission in the British army as Colonel of the Tenth Hussars that he clouded his career and incurred the enmity of the Queen by an unfortunate escapade with a young lady in an English railway carriage. Cashiered and for a time imprisoned, he resolved to retrieve his reputation by gallant conduct, entered the Turkish service, became a favorite of the Sultan and served with distinction in the Ottoman army.

GREAT BRAVERY IN TURKEY.

Baker Pacha entered the Turkish service shortly before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, in order to organize an Ottoman Gendarmerie, and on the outbreak of hostilities left the capital temporarily with Abdul-Kerim for Rustchuk as a member of his staff. He returned to Constantinople, however, and was not definitely appointed to any actual command until August, 1877, when, after the Russians had crossed the Danube, the Sultan superseded Abd-ul-Kerim by Mehemet Ali, who summoned Baker Pacha to Shumla, together with various other English officers, and gave him an important command upon the Lom. Baker Pasha speedily became extremely popular with his men, who declared that the "English Pacha" told them to "follow," and not to "go on" like so many of his Turkish colleagues.

On the Lom he did good service, and was decorated with the Osmanieh for his bravery, in one battle having his horse wounded under him, while he stormed the heights of Yenikoi, and with only 200 men and fifty cavalry captured them in the face of two batteries of Russian guns and 8,000 troops. His chief exploits, however, was later on in the war. After Christmass, when the Russians, having captured Plevna and crossed the Bulgans, were in full march upon Constantinople, Baker Pacha and his division skilfully and bravely protected the rear of Chakir Pacha's retreating army. On December 31, aided by Colonel Allix, he held some heights near Tashkesan on the Orkanie and Sophia Roads against the attacks of the Russians, who outnumbered his little force some six times, for a whole day, thus enabling Chakir Pacha safely to draw off the whole of his army corps, and to get away his guns.

At the close of this campaign, at the instigation of England, Baker Pacha next carried out various reforms in the gendarmerie of Asia Minor. At the end of the Egyptian campaign that followed the siege of Alexandria Baker Pacha resigned his post aide-de-camp to the Sultan to accept charge of the task of reorganizing the Egytian forces under Hicks Pacha, during the insurrection of El Mahdi, the rebel prophet of the Soudan. Baker was looked to as the main support of the Khedive's authority.

HIS DEFEAT IN THE SOUDAN.

It was in February, 1884, that Baker Pacha, with 35,000 men, met with disastrous defeat at the hands of El Mahdi's forces in the bloody battle of the Teb, fifty miles south of Suakim, near the Red Sea. The European soldiers fought desperately and bravely, but were overpowered. Baker was ably supported by Colonel Burnaby (author of the famous "Ride to Khiva") and by Colonel Sartorius. Fortunately all these distinguished officers escaped. The Egyptian soldiery, who composed the main part of the army, behaved with the most disgraceful poltroonery, and were slaughtered like sheep by the Arabs under Osman Digna. The slaughter continued as far as Trinkitat, where the fugitives took refuge on an English ship. Over 2,000 were killed, including ninety-six officers, of whom sixteen were Europeans. Four Krupp and two Gatling guns lost. It is said that Egyptian cavalry solders even threw their saddles away and turned their horses loose that they might not be forced into the fight.

Baker Pacha, since the close of the war in the Soudan, has still retained a commission under the Khedive, and was in the prime of life when striken down with fever. He will be mourned by the entire English army and the Prince of Wales, who was always his warm friend, and exerted himself to secure his reinstatement in the British service.

"I DON'T WANT RELIEF, BUT CURE." is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

PARNELL'S WHEREABOUTS.—MR. SHEEHEY, M.P., TO BE ARRESTED—DILLON IN SCOTLAND—O'BRIEN'S CONDITION MUCH ALTERED—GOSCHEN'S PROMISES.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Mr. Harrington, M.P., in a letter published to-day says the Irish members of Parliament always knew where to find Mr. Parnell, who is never absent when Irish politics urgently demanded his presence. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Sheehey, M.P., who failed to appear before the court at Castlerea to answer to a summons.

DUFFERIN'S TENANTS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The tenants, including the leaseholders, of the County Down estate of Lord Dufferin, have asked a 40 per cent. reduction of rents and an extension of time for paying them.

O'BRIEN GREATLY CHANGED

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Visitors to Tullamore jail declare that Mr. O'Brien has greatly changed, and that he refuses to take nourishing food. During an eviction near Dungarvan to day four policemen, several bailiffs and twenty spectators were injured. The members of the evicted family escaped from the house by an underground passage.

THE DIFFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—John Dillon, M.P., made a speech this evening at Inverness. He pointed out the absurdity of the Unionist pretence that the laws were equal over the whole kingdom. If he were speaking in Ireland to-day he would probably be arrested, while in Scotland he was a free man.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Goschen, addressing a meeting of Liberal Unionists at Manchester, urged the Unionists to continue in active co-operation with the Conservatives. They need not fear reactionary measures by the Government. On the contrary, the Cabinet's legislative programme would command the support of advanced Liberals, as it would deal with many questions affecting social and industrial interests and would leave on the statute book measures of a truly liberal spirit.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is their anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

O'BRIEN IN JAIL.

(Dublin Nation.)

I.

To-night the farmer safely sleeps by fair Duhallow's streams;
To-night on Galtee's storied slopes the peasant calmly dreams;
Beneath his roof-tree calmly dreams, and heeds not storm or hail,
While he who kept that roof-tree there is lying bound in jail!

II.

To-night in many a cot and hall, and mansion proud and grand,
Wherever beats a manly heart with love of motherland,
There's scarcely one will seek his rest who, having heard the tale,
Would not exchange his couch with him who sleeps in yonder jail!

III.

To-night where'er the wandering Celt has built himself a home—
In far New York, 'neath Southern Cross, in proud Imperial Rome—
Oh! many an exile fondly prays, "God speed the passing gale
That wafts our loving greetings home to him who sleeps in jail!"

IV.

How can we serve our country best, our fond affection prove?
And for our prisoned hero show our wealth of deathless love?
Oh! brothers, bravely face the foe! what coward now would quail?
When he who tamed Clanricarde's pride went blithe of heart to jail!

D. M. L.

November 1st, 1887.

UNIVERSAL APPROBATION.

The medical profession, the clergy, the press and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters as an unequalled remedy for chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Its popularity increases with its years of trial.

VICTORY FOR FREE SPEECH.

MR. SAUNDERS, EX-M.P., IS NOT PROSECUTED FOR SPEAKING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—William Saunders, an ex-member of Parliament, who was arrested last week while addressing a crowd in Trafalgar Square, was arraigned in Court to-day. He was charged with disorderly conduct in speaking in Trafalgar Square, and thereby causing a disorderly assemblage. He was also charged with obstructing the police. The Crown counsel admitted that the charges were unstatutory, and requested that they be dismissed. Mr. Saunders insisted on a conviction. The magistrate, however, dismissed the charges on the ground that a breach of the prohibitive order of Gen. Warren, the police superintendent, did not form a statutory offence. The Radicals are jubilant over the result of the arrest, and may possibly revoke their decision not to meet in Trafalgar square on Sunday. The *Daily News*, commenting on the case, says: "The Government has cut a poor figure. Their advisers have landed them in a most ignominious plight. They refuse to prosecute Mr. Saunders in a peaceful test case, alleging that the point can be better raised in the prosecution of Mr. Graham. If this is not a direct discouragement to constitutional methods and a distinct incitement to violence we should be glad to know what is. Sir Charles Warren's proclamation is a mere waste of paper. This serious state of things will make the people consider whether a government that blunders so fatally can be supported any longer." At a conference yesterday of the London Liberal members of the House of Commons, it was decided to raise the question of the right of having public meetings and processions immediately upon the meeting of Parliament.

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harrassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

ENDORSED BY A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF FARMERS AT EAST KENT.

RIDGETOWN, Ont., Nov. 17.—A very large and representative meeting of the Farmer's Institute of East Kent, was held here to-day in the Opera House. Messrs. V. E. Fuller and Thomas Shaw addressed the meeting at length upon the subject of Commercial Union. Considerable surprise was expressed by the farmers present at the absence of those gentlemen who had been invited to be present and speak in opposition, and who had promised to appear. Mayor Patterson and R. D. Gosnell, of Chatham, were the expected parties, and this is the second time that they have promised to meet Messrs. Shaw and Fuller and have failed to put in an appearance. Before the meeting broke up a resolution was passed unanimously that in the opinion of the meeting, composed of both political parties, the adoption of Commercial Union or unrestricted reciprocity between the Dominion of Canada and the United States would tend to decrease the distress now experienced by the farmers of Canada and would not lessen their loyalty to Queen Victoria or endanger British connection.

FOR FROST BITES.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains and similar troubles than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, deafness and lameness, and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally.

ESMONDE'S ANTECEDENTS.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., dates his ancestry back to Esmonde or Esmonts who went to Ireland with other Norman invaders in 1164, and seized upon large estates along the Leinster coast. The first member of the family ennobled was Lawrence Esmonde, who, for his military services, was created a baron by Queen Elizabeth. He was the first also to accept the Protestant faith. But he married an O'Flaherty of Galway, and she was so ardent a Catholic that she succeeded in bringing up their only son in that religion. When that son grew up, he openly quarrelled with his father. As a result he was not allowed to inherit the baron's title. But because he was a devoted loyalist, he was made a baronet. The family suffered much in the various Irish rebellions, and a couple of generations ago was so reduced that it had an income of only $250 a year from the remnant of its estate. A marriage with an heiress then restored its fortunes, more than 3,000 acres of the old estates being repurchased, and the family now ranks well in the financial world.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, and inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

GLENSHARROLD.

Hon. Edward Blake on the State of Ireland.

(Cork Weekly Herald, Nov. 5th, 1887.)

The deputation of English visitors who were present at the great county demonstration, held yesterday in Limerick, proceeded to-day to Glensharrold, the scene of recent evictions, at the instance of Mr. J. C. Delmege, J.P. The visitors were Mr. Blake, ex-Minister of Justice, Canada; Mr. H. J. Wilson, member for Lincolnshire; and Mrs. Wilson, president of the Yorkshire Ladies' Home Rule association; Mr. Bruce and Mr. Day. They were accompanied by Mr. William Abraham, M.P. for West Limerick; Mr. John Finucane, M.P. for East Limerick; and Mr. Robert Gibson, a member of the Protestant Home Rule association. The deputation was met at Ardagh station, where they alighted, by the Rev. Robert Ambrose, C.C., and a large number of persons, including several of the Glensharrold tenantry, who accorded them a very warm reception. They got immediately on the cars provided for their accommodation, and drove to Glensharrold, the people on the way cheering lustily. The New castle Brass Band and a contingent met the visitors a short distance from Glensharrold, and joined the process on. The day was cold and showery, and the wild, barren moun ain district, with its bogs and mires, wretched hovels, and cheerless prospect, stood out in all its gloom and misery. Once again the question was asked how human life could be sustained in such a place, not to speak of raising rent. The place was evidently designed for one object—the supplying of fuel to the inhabitants of the habitable districts lying around; but man having, by dint of toil and sweat, reclaimed a considerable portion of the bog, and a heavy rackrent being fixed upon the land so improved, is why all the present troubles have arisen, and that public sympathy and support are sought by the poor tenantry in their struggle for justice. Several of the houses in the neighborhood of the caves were visited, and there the visitors heard the now well known tale of suffering and rack-renting, want and misery, which the tenants have so long and patiently endured. Indeed, had not Father Ambrose taken their case in hands and exposed their wrongs to the world, they would have continued to bear their heavy load unnoticed and unknown. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Blake entered the upper storey of the gable end of John O'Connor's house and took observations of the window through which it was stated an attempt was made to throw Mrs. O'Connor on the occasion of her eviction. Father Ambrose conducted the deputation to the top of a hill overlooking the dark valley, and a large number of the tenants assembling, all the circumstances connected with the eviction, rackrents, &c., were fully explained.

Before departing, Mr. Wilson, M.P., who was greeted with cheers, said he was glad he had visited them, but he was sorry to find them in such an unfortunate condition. He was not an Irish tenant or an Irish lawyer, and he did not pretend to understand all about their turbary and houses, but there was one thing he was clear about, and that was that they were not in that position in which they ought to be in. He was glad to tell them that through the exertions of their representatives, the people of England were getting more and more enlightened on the Irish question. The people of England had been about as ignorant of the real condition of the Irish people and of the way they were treated by the landlords and the unjust laws that had been enforced upon them, as people could possibly be, but that was now changed. Englishmen were beginning to understand the troubles and grievances of the Irish people, and though they had plenty of troubles and grievance in their own country, Englishmen were saying, "We will first see justice done to Ireland, because the wrongs of the Irish people are greater than ours" (cheers). Let the people follow their own trusted leaders, and victory would soon be theirs (cheers).

The deputation then drove through the wildest part of the mountain district, and visited the houses of several of the evicted tenants. They were shocked at the sight of a wretched hovel in which a family of sixteen had lived previous to eviction, their present abode being simply horrible. The ruined cabin of the Widow Hinton, in which a tall man could not stand upright, was a special object of observation. The visitors saw the poor dying woman of 80, who, since the eviction, was accommodated in the hovel of a neighbor. Since that day she never left her sop on the kitchen floor. The poor feeble woman was overcome by the sympathy exhibited for her by the kind English gentleman and a gentle English lady, each of whom, including Mr. Abraham, placed golden coins in her shrivelled hand. At the close of the long and dreary journey and visitation of sad heart-rending scenes of human wretchedness,

Mr. Blake, who was received with loud cheers, said that as a representative of the people of Canada he was glad to have an opportunity of addressing a few words to them. But it was not as a Canadian so much as a brother Irishman that he was there. He had determined to come across and see for himself what their condition was, not that he had not read and not that he had not heard of their suffering, but he wanted to go amongst the people and ascertain their wants, so that he might be able to tell the people of his own happy land what he had seen. He was sorry and grieved to say that the distress he had found prevailing in the south-west of Ireland was far worse than he had conjectured. It was a shame and humiliation, eighteen centuries after Christ came on earth, to find men living in luxury while human beings depending on them were in the wretched condition in which they found them that day. Such a thing would call down God's curse that day (cheers). He had nothing to say in reference to their particular form of privations, but there was no way by which the poor people could succeed except by standing together. It was easy for each powerful landlord, by the process of law, to take one, then another, and then a third, and so on; but all his power would be of no avail if, as he had said, they stood together—united they would stand, divided they would fall (cheers). At Ardagh station, shortly before the train left, Mr. Abraham, M.P., addressed a few words to the people, strongly urging on them the necessity and advisability of adopting the Plan of Campaign.

HOW E. STEINER, OF TEMPLE, WON A PRIZE.

Something of a sensation was created yesterday morning by the announcement that a tenth ticket which had won the second capital prize of $50,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, in the drawing of Tuesday, was held by E. Steiner, of the clothing and furnishing establishment of M. Schram, on Twelfth street. Telegrams confirming the good news were received later in the day, and "Steiner" was the recipient of congratulations on all sides. The lucky ticket was 61,503, a tenth of which he held.—*Temple (Tex.) Weekly Times*, Sept. 17th.

Archbishop Walsh, Archbishop Croke and all the other leading prelates of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and the Archbishops of Irish birth from other parts of the British Empire, have arranged to visit Rome early in January, when conferences will be held, and a foundation stone of a cathedral in honor of St. Patrick will be laid. The stone is to be a block of Irish marble.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

DO NOT SUFFER FROM SICK HEADACHE a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. One, two little pill. Small price, Small dose. Small pill.

MAGLOIRE MONPLESIR.

I go for see my gal las night,
Its give it little spree,
I'm take de car for get dere quick,
He's live on St. Henri.

I mit dere many of my frien,
An' shake dat on de han'—
Marcile Turcot, dat's drive de hearse,
Also his gal Suzanne.

Bout half pas ten, near eight de clock,
De musick he'll start play—
De compagnie all jum der feet
For dance de reel Berthier.

My gal he'll dance it ver well—
Its name dats Donalda;
For ten years mor on cotton mill
I'm know him well on des etats.

Its fadder's name dats Paul Lamouche,
Shes work on nail factree;
Its win good waggis all de tam
Wens never drink de white whiskee.

But wen she drink its play de dev.,
She make de place paint red;
She bit de pollice on its bit
Ontill its near be ded.

De compagnie, dey make moch joy,
An' get some ver ness fun
Wen Paul Lamouche shes come home dronk
An' bring wit her two gun.

De gal so scare two of it faint
An' come so white like chalk—
We take it out for give it brizz—
Dats be too sick for walk.

I catch de fadder of my gal,
And tel dis on his ear:
I'm ver sprized yourself, myself,
You make my gal cry tear.

He went de door an' tell "Bon soir!
I doan come home some more—
I'm drown meself on de canal,
Ver soon dere's crape dis door!"

Wen fadders gone, we be very glad,
De musick play a dance
De compagnie de go like mad,
Its be so glad dat chance.

My gal he pass some refreshmen,
Its make some ness spruce beer,
He'll get some tabac, "Telephone,"
You smell dat yet nex year.

One frien's play de concertin,
He's play it ver well, too,
Another frien its sing one song
Dats call it "Pick-a-boo."

Donalda's go de pianney,
An' play pert ness you see;
She sing good song dats go like dis:
"Was some letters dere for me?"

I'll have good tam, I'm sure of dis,
I left dere haff pass eight—
I doan go on my work nex day
Because dats be too late.

I'm courage man, I get meddal
For fight in Ner-wess war;
Nevair be die, dats be de motty
Of de sixty-five—dats jamais tard.

My name dats Magloire Monplesir,
I pass from St. Eustache,
Tree year since already so long
I grow pert quick one ness moustac e.

JAY JAY ESS.

DAVITT'S HOME RULE SCHEME.

THE PROTESTANT MINORITIES' RIGHTS TO BE RESPECTED—THE PLACE TO SETTLE THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Tribune's* Dublin special has the outline of a plan for an Irish parliament, as formulated by Michael Davitt Mr. Davitt declares himself against a double chamber and the principle of voting by first and second orders contained in Mr. Gladstone's bill. He says: I am certain that no Nationalist objects to any practicable provision which will ensure to our Protestant fellow countrymen the fullest representation to which their numbers entitle them. Twenty-five per cent. of the entire representation in the national assembly could be guaranteed to them. This would be more than the minority population could justly claim, but I am sure that this number would not be objected to by the Catholic portion of the community. To ensure also that the Protestants of the south and west should be as fully represented as those of the north a *scrutin de liste* system of election could be provided by aid of which the ablest champions of the minority could be voted for in Connaught and Munster as freely as in the most Protestant part of Ulster. In a legislature of say three hundred members the minority would thus have a compact party of 75, comprising the best ability within its ranks, and when what is now known as the Nationalist or Home Rule party would be certain to be divided into two or three parties in a National Assembly. It would not be at all improbable to find the minority representative holding more or less of the balance of power. The division of parties in the National Assembly would probably be as follows: First party, a Conservative-Nationalist party; second party, a Democratic or Radical-Nationalist party, sub-divided into two groups; third party comprising the representatives of those who are now opposed to Home Rule. The first duty of the new parliament, Mr. Davitt says, would be easily performed. That would be to make the law and order respected and obeyed. National sentiment, so long at war with unjust and alien administrations would combine with national honor to uphold the laws, which would become popular the moment the people's confidence would be secured in their justice and impartial administration, but the first great task which I hope will devolve upon the new legislature will be that which has baffled the efforts of English statesmen, a final settlement of the Irish land question. I am aware that the present landlord Government is hugging the hope of being able to pass a measure for the solution of this great problem, but I maintain now as I have never ceased to assert during the last five years that it is in Dublin and not in London that the final settlement of this question must be made. The next national undertaking, Mr. Davitt says, would be the resuscitation of Ireland's manufacturing industries, concurrently with the building up of the linen and woollen manufacturers. An Irish parliament could not omit extending an immediate helping hand to the fisheries. No more than 10,000 or 12,000 now find employment around the coasts, where at one time over 60,000 were engaged in harvesting the food treasures of the seas. A system of artificial drainage upon a national scale would have to be one of the first great public works undertaken by an Irish parliament. Mr. Davitt also advocates the abolition of the workhouse system.

THE MAYESTIC CHARMS OF THE CHARMER.

I would like to say a word about homely girls and matrimony. If there be anything that impresses itself on my mind in strolling the sidewalks of this great city and scrutinizing the thousands of people I meet every day is that many of the prettiest women do not marry at all. But this simply corroborates what every man of character has found out by experience, that some women possess a power to win men's hearts which is entirely independent of personal beauty, either of face or figure. This art seems to consist in the concealment of their own feeling under the cover of cheerfulness, joyousness and a spice of friendly ridicule and contempt for their victims. At least that is a part of it, for the whole of it can never be told. By means of it many a homely woman has inspired a man with a passion which has led him to regard life or honor as a secondary consideration.

Any homely girl who wishes to read a graphic portrayal of the art of coquetry and the manner

in which it sometimes rises superior to any consideration of physique has only to read Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre." This power is most always a natural endowment, and to cultivate it is about as hopeful as to cultivate musical or poetical talent where none exists naturally. But I can give the homely girl one pointer even on this subject that will be useful. No one ever knew a slattern or a melancholy woman or a scold who ever possessed this indescribable art.

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