

SACKVILLE SENT HOME.

THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION WILL REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE HIM.

The Author of the Famous Letter to be Prosecuted—West's Probable Successor—The British Minister Refuses to Speak on the Subject of His Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The cabinet meeting today lasted about two hours, and was attended by Secretaries Bayard and Endicott and Attorney-General Garland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—By direction of the President, the Secretary of State today informed Lord Sackville-West, that for causes heretofore made known to Her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government.

REASONS FOR THIS ACTION. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in a report of the Secretary of State to the President dated the 29th instant, which is as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, October 29, 1868

To the President.

The undersigned has the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement with a view to receive your direction thereon: On the 4th of September last a letter, purporting to have been written by one Charles F. Marchion, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating that at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching presidential election.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Massachusetts, under date of the 13th of September last. In his reply he stated that "any political party which openly favors the weaker country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the fact, and that in respect to the 'question' with Canada, which have been unfortunately responded since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude, 'all allowance must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election.'

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE INFRINGED.

The minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the minister concurred by making his answer "private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others. Upon this correspondence being made public, the minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them intended for publication, added to the imputations which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings, although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

SEARCHING FOR "MURKINSON."

POMONA, Cal., Oct. 30.—The National Democratic committee has telegraphed Postmaster Stein and J. A. Clark, of this place, to offer in the name of the committee a reward of \$1,000 for the name of the author of the Marchion letter and to spend another \$1,000 in detectives and means to apprehend the author. Several politicians here, who say they know who the man signing himself as Marchion is, say he lives here, walks the streets every day, and that neither Patrick Egan nor any non-resident whatsoever had anything to do with the matter. They claim that the letter was conceived in Pomona, written in Pomona and by a resident of four years in the place.

EGAN DIDN'T WRITE IT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30.—Patrick Egan arrived last evening. Being questioned in regard to the Marchion letter, he said: "Charging me with the authorship of that letter is the veriest booby. My first knowledge of the contents of that letter was derived from a New York newspaper the morning of our Madison square meeting, the 25th instant."

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Haggard's Pectoral Balm that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles. A guilty conscience needs no accuser, says the proverb, with great truth. The guiltier a man's conscience is the more willing he is to worry along without an accuser.

O'SHEA'S EVIDENCE.

HE REPEATS THE STORY OF THE KILMAINHAM NEGOTIATIONS.

What he Thinks of the Famous Times Letter—Why he Turned Parnell Out of His House—Trying to Implicate Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this morning. Attorney-General Webster called Captain O'Shea to the witness stand. Captain O'Shea stated that Mr. Parnell's request he conferred with Mr. Gladstone in June of 1881. The interview was accomplished without the knowledge of Mr. Parnell's colleagues. After Mr. Gladstone's speech, made in the House of Commons on May 16, 1882, Mr. Parnell spoke of the awkwardness of the speech and how it annoyed Egan and others.

T. F. BAYARD.

LORD SACKVILLE WILL NOT SPEAK. At the British legation this evening access was denied to all newspaper men and they were informed that Lord Sackville had nothing to say. An Associated press reporter managed, however, to have a copy of the report of Secretary Bayard to the President sent to the minister. After about half an hour Lord Sackville in person returned, and expressed his thanks for having had an opportunity to read the report, which he said he had not seen before. He declined to express any opinion in regard to it, saying: "I have nothing to say."

ME BAYARD BECOMES REIGNANT.

Secretary Bayard, when seen to-night, said that there was nothing he could say in addition to what was stated in his report to the President. The Government's action, he said, constituted a complete severance of our relations with Minister West. The Secretary did not care to enter into any speculation as to what Great Britain would do in the matter or as to when a new minister would be sent here, but Lord Sackville, he said, would no longer be recognized in any event.

THE PHOENIX PARK MANIFESTO.

After the letter had been written, continued Capt. O'Shea, Mr. Parnell said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them. The day after the Phoenix Park murders Mr. Parnell showed witness the anti-murder manifesto which it had been decided to issue. It was a mistake, said the witness, to say that Mr. Parnell was not in favor of the manifesto. He only disliked the amount of bombast in the document, but he said that that was necessary in order to satisfy Davitt's vanity.

WILL SIR CHARLES SUCCEED HIM?

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs that paper as follows:—By far the most interesting piece of gossip concerning the Lord Sackville incident which has been heard here within the last twenty-four hours is the report which reached Washington to-night that Sir Charles Russell has already been selected to succeed Lord Sackville as the representative of Her Majesty's Government in the United States. This decidedly unexpected bit of information is said to have come from Montreal by way of Chicago and New York. It is travelling through the city at breakneck speed, but it is not creating much of a sensation. It is generally looked upon as of the kind of news classed as "important, if true."

CELEBRATION'S COURSE EXPLAINED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A Post reporter to-night put the following questions to Secretary Bayard: "Have you ever at any time formally requested or demanded of the British Government the recall of Lord Sackville?" The secretary replied: "No, no, positively no. All statements to that effect are absolutely and unquestionably untrue. We forwarded to the British Government, through our representative at the Court of St. James, all the particulars in the case. The President wanted what he considered a sufficient length of time before he resolved upon definite action, and finding that the British Government were apparently doing nothing in the matter, he decided, in view of the emergency, to do what has been done to-day."

WHO SOLD THE LETTERS?

Mr. Chamberlain told him that Mr. Parnell accused him of procuring fac simile letters, and of dining with Mr. Buckle. Witness had heard Piggott and Callan mentioned as the men who had given the letters to the Times. Witness knew Patrick Casey, but did not know him as a dynamiter. He had heard through a Nationalist named Mulqueeny that the police had found a letter in the League's rooms in London, in which Frank Byrne acknowledged the receipt of a cheque from Mr. Parnell, which had been sent to him to enable him to escape from the country, but that letter had been seized. He did not know that Mulqueeny was a member of a secret society. He knew him as an advanced Nationalist, that is, an old Fenian whose views were different from both the dynamiters and inviolables. Mulqueeny had been threatened with death by General Carroll Davis, and that was in support of his motion, and that it was too common in the court, rather than the police and decisions of the court, rather than to co-operate with the authorities. He believed that the formation of a league would be a shell charged with dynamite to blow him up?

PRAYER OF DOMESTIC BLISS.

DeSmith—Have you seen the beautiful notes that Perkins has hung up in his house? Miss Travis—No, what are they? DeSmith—Well, the first one—hung up about three months after his marriage—is "God Bless Our Home." Miss Travis—How charming! and so original, too. DeSmith—The second, hung up some time later, is "Love Endures All Things." Miss Travis—So beautiful! DeSmith—And the third, hung up about a week ago, is "Look Out For the Rolling Pin!" Miss Travis—Oh! shocking! Burlington Free Press.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

For more than twenty-five years has Haggard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints. He, making an evening call—Shall I sing you more songs, Miss Clara, before I go? She—I should be delighted, Mr. Sampson—if you think you have time.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE.

The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most extensively recommended these Pills as the purifier, the mildest aperient, and the safest cathartic. They never prove a delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by detaching the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter; and thus strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

WILL YOU FORGET ME?

Dear friend, when beneath the willow They have made my lonely pillow, And my form is gently sleeping In the grave's dark silent keeping; When the busy world around me With its busy chains hath bound thee, And with its joys and sorrows, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

When the merry light of morning On the awakening world is dawning, And the little birds are chirping, From each leafy branch, and singing; While the rays of joy and gladness Beam upon this world of sadness, And with giddy pleasures meet thee, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

When the noonday sun is beaming, And the busy world is teeming With its toils, its cares, its troubles, And its show of empty bubbles, Will one thought to me be given, Or dear friend, will you forget me?

When the parting rays are glancing, And the fairy forms are dancing, When the gentle breath of wind Cools the burning brow of heaven; Though the cares of life beset thee, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

Should the toils of life oppress thee, Should thy fellow-men distress thee, I will whisper words of gladness, I'll dispel the shades of sadness, I will dry thy tears when weeping, I will watch o'er thee while sleeping, While I live, I'll leave thee never, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

ENGLAND'S DRINK. The report of the English commissioners of inland revenue just issued shows that there has been a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the liquor bill of the English people for the last fiscal year. Despite this the consumption of beer and spirits is still enormous, and though the temperance movement may feel encouraged at this reduction, there still a vast field for them to attack. The revenue derived by the Government from the liquor traffic for 1887-8 was \$279,594,770. For the first time since 1883-4 there was an increase in the consumption of spirits chargeable with duty. It amounted to 436,114 gallons, considerably more than half of which was consumed in Scotland. In the three kingdoms, during the year the vast quantity of 26,117,254 gallons of spirits was consumed as a beverage, or something over a gallon and a half per head. The export increased by nearly 405,000 gallons. The receipts from the beer were \$43,557,665, the highest ever reached. It is curious to note that the increase is partly attributed to the celebration of the Queen's jubilee, which at this rate must have promoted a great amount of thiryness among Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the three kingdoms.

POINTS ABOUT PNEUMONIA.

HOW TO TELL THE APPROACH OF THE MALADY. Dr. J. B. Johnston writes in the Medical Summary as follows: The approach of pneumonia is not always without warning. There are usually certain feelings or sensations of the body which tell, with greater or less certainty, that an attack is beginning. An individual, for a day or two previous to the actual invasion of the lungs, feels badly in a general way. There bad feelings consist in a chilliness of the whole body, and if his clothes be at all damp with perspiration he feels cold and uncomfortable. He is feverish, and yet it seems impossible for him to get warm. This feverishness is attended with great chilliness, which increases when he is exposed to a draught of cold air. As evening approaches all these bad feelings are increased, and when night comes on he has pains in his back and limbs, accompanied by a slight cough and unnatural frequency of breathing, with unusual quickness of the pulse and a feeling of uneasiness or oppression about the chest. His sleep is disturbed by chilliness, restlessness and unpleasant dreams. The warmth of his bed and bed-chamber may cause a slight cessation of his bad feelings, and in the morning, feeling better, he goes out attending to his business, only to have all his bad feelings return with increased force at the approach of the ensuing night. Should he heed the warning implied by the return of his bad feelings and confine himself to an equal temperature of about 65°, and partake of copious drinks of hot tea, coffee or milk, he may possibly avert an attack of the disease. But, unfortunately, he is apt to neglect to do this, and his going about is only arrested by an actual invasion of pneumonia, which usually comes on in from one to three days.

A WOMAN OF POMPEII.

Most likely the household affairs of a Pompeian lady was confined to the superintending of her women in the spinning-room, or of the attendance of the children of the house. Some lady-landowners may have had to transact business with their stewards; but beyond this they had plenty of time for visiting the baths and theatres, or worshipping in the temples. The old state religion had, at that time, lost its hold on the public mind, but the worship of the Egyptian gods had much attraction for the women, and the time spent at the Temple of Isis was so exaggerated by them that the resort to the Roman baths, with all their details, have been so often described that we will not touch upon them at length. Suffice it to say that our Pompeian lady had ample opportunity of enjoying their delights, and gossiping the hours away at the splendid establishments in Pompeii, which often served as a place of appointment to meet friends or lovers, where intrigues could be carried on, or the topic of the day be freely discussed. Bares thither in her litter, or proceeding on foot, accompanied by her slaves, our Pompeian lady spent hours in the woman's part of the establishment, whence she could either depart by a side door as privately as she came, or mix in the crowd in the courts.—Woman's World for November.

COAL CHEMICALLY CONSIDERED.

A careful estimate by a skilful chemist reveals the fact that, beside gas, a ton of ordinary gas coal will yield 1,600 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar. Now, destructive distillation of this amount of coal tar gives about seventy pounds of pitch, seventeen pounds of creosote, fourteen pounds of heavy oil, about nine and one-half pounds of naphthalene, six and three-tenths pounds of naphthalene, four and three-tenths pounds of naphthalene, two and four-tenths pounds of solvent naphtha, one and five-tenths pounds of aniline, one and one-tenth pounds of aniline, seventy-nine hundredths pound of anthracene, and nine-tenths pound of toluene.

THE LARGEST UMBRELLA IN THE WORLD HAS BEEN MADE IN GLASGOW FOR A KING OF EAST AFRICA.

His majesty seems to be making preparation for a long reign. Wife, at Niagara Falls—How grand and awestrucking it all is John! Husband, drawing a long breath—Yes, but don't talk, my dear. I want to listen to the roar of the waters.

MEMORANDA WHICH HE HAD MADE WERE DESTROYED.

memoranda which he had made were destroyed in 1883; but there was danger of a select committee of Parliament being appointed to enquire into the Kilmainham jail treaty, and it was intimated to him that the most reliable ought to be observed; on the subject.

Sir Charles Russell—Intimated by whom? Witness—By Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who said it was the opinion of another, namely, Mr. Gladstone. This statement caused a sensation in the court, and Justice, Hanson asked that everybody abstain from manifesting his feelings during the proceedings.

Witness—Yes. Certain memoranda which were in another box, and which included some of Mr. Chamberlain's letters, escaped destruction. It was Mr. Gladstone's wish that I should be as reticent as possible from motives of political expediency.

THE "TIMES" LETTERS AGAIN. The fac-simile of the Times' letter was again handed to witness, and he said that he was decidedly of the opinion that it was Mr. Parnell's writing. He had never discussed the question as to how the Times became possessed of it, because he did not know. When he first saw the letter in the Times he did not think it was genuine. This was not because of any peculiarity in the writing, but because he could not understand why Mr. Parnell should say, "You may show him this, but do not tell him my address." Witness said he never had any doubt about the signature. He had had numerous letters from Mr. Parnell of about the same date as the letter referred to and could not mistake the writing.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Healy witness stated that when he contested Galway for Parliament the Parnellites attacked and denounced him in every way in their power.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow. The proceedings were continued by Mr. O'Shea's examination. The court was crowded, the Parnellites being present in full force. Messrs. Parnell, Harrington, Davitt, Arthur O'Connor, T. M. Healy and Biggar kept close watch over the proceedings. O'Shea proved a good witness, giving his evidence in a calm, matter of fact way. He was clear on the smallest detail, and equally cool and precise during the cross-examination. His narrative of the Kilmainham negotiations, though largely a matter of history, was listened to with rapt attention. Expectation was at its height on the production of the alleged forged letters. Would the witness show any hesitancy regarding the signature? He must know it well. Taking up a letter he scanned it with careful deliberation for a few moments, and then said in a distinct tone, "Without ever hesitating: 'It is Mr. Parnell's signature.' Several other letters were scrutinized in the same way and evoked the same unqualified statement: "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." The most striking point elicited by the cross-examination was his charging Sir Wm. Harcourt with coming as an emissary from Mr. Gladstone to warn him to preserve the utmost reticence in regard to the "Kilmainham treaty." Although the witness did not allege that Sir William Harcourt advised the destruction of the memoranda, he explicitly stated that it was on the hearing of Mr. Gladstone's wish that he destroyed the documents.

Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination was expected to elicit the reason for the rupture between O'Shea and Parnell, but both sides chose to leave the matter unrevealed. The witness stated that up to June, 1886, he believed in Parnell's honor and knew that he was opposed to outrages. Neither Sir Charles Russell nor Sir Richard Webster proceeded to enquire as to what caused him to disbelieve in Parnell's honor. Whatever was the cause of the rupture, the animus of the witness was apparent. The Parnellites probably felt the quiet malignity of its evidence more keenly than the best informed outsider.

DR. MARY WALKER'S PREDICAMENT.

A young woman from the country became bewildered in the Capitol corridors and in her endeavors to find her way out met Dr. Mary Walker. "Miss W.," she said, in the most innocent manner possible, "will you show me the way to get out of here?" The Doctor drew herself back indignantly. "You are addressing a lady, madam," she replied, severely. The young lady gazed at the Doctor in stupid amazement and said never a word. Then she turned to Dr. H. "However, I will show you out," continued the Doctor. But the girl didn't wait. She was sure some horrid dude was attempting to make a dash. And she fled away down the hall and through the first door she saw, with the Doctor after her.—Washington Critic.

THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY OR COMBINATION.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements, as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such Chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood.

PRAYER OF DOMESTIC BLISS.

DeSmith—Have you seen the beautiful notes that Perkins has hung up in his house? Miss Travis—No, what are they? DeSmith—Well, the first one—hung up about three months after his marriage—is "God Bless Our Home." Miss Travis—How charming! and so original, too. DeSmith—The second, hung up some time later, is "Love Endures All Things." Miss Travis—So beautiful! DeSmith—And the third, hung up about a week ago, is "Look Out For the Rolling Pin!" Miss Travis—Oh! shocking! Burlington Free Press.

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HE, MAKING AN EVENING CALL—SHALL I SING YOU MORE SONGS, MISS CLARA, BEFORE I GO?

She—I should be delighted, Mr. Sampson—if you think you have time.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE.

The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most extensively recommended these Pills as the purifier, the mildest aperient, and the safest cathartic. They never prove a delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by detaching the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter; and thus strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LAFLETT, established in 1846, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Chap. 26, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of the Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1868, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M. PRIZES VALUE: Grand Prize of \$50,000.00. Second Prize of \$10,000.00. Tenth Prize of \$1,000.00. Tickets \$1.00. Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. Office: 15 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

FATHER'S REMEDY FOR NERVOUSNESS. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritability and increasing the flow and power of the blood. It is a perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address upon request. Patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from the Dispensary. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past 25 years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

BRID MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

SECRETS OF LIFE SENT FREE. A Private Treatise and Adverser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 North 4th St., Chicago, Ill.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Carter's Little Liver Pills. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only true cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, etc. If taken as directed, no Fits after first day's use. Treatise and 25 trial bottles free to Fit patients, they paying express charges, as on box when received. Send for Dr. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Post paid. Price 25 cents. Dr. J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, get Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing it. They also relieve all the ailments of the stomach, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Eructation, Distress after eating, Flatulency, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing