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 to-day lasted about two hours, and was attended by Secretaries Bayard and Endicett and Attorney-General Garland. The regular session was devoted mainly to a considerablen of the case of the British minister, and the result is shown in the following statement furnished to the press by the Secretary of State this evening. After Secretary B ward had prepared his ctatement, he walked ever to the White House and submitted it to the Breadent for his approval. The President President for his approval. The President parased it carefully and suggested a few verbal changes in the introduction, and when these had been made the members of the press were furnished with copies of it.

SACEMILLE SITT HOME.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- By direction of the President, the Secretary of State te day informed Lord Sackvilla West, that for causes heretofors made known to Her Mejesty's Government, his continuance in his present oficial position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

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, Outober 29, 1868] To the President.

The undersigned bas the honor to enbmit your consideration the following statement ith a view to receive your direction thereon : ta the 4th of September last a letter, purunsettled diplomaric questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalize citizen of the United States, of English birth but t' at he nad still considered England the mother country, and this fact led him to seek adviction the little representative in this country. He further stated that the information he so ght was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same position as biraself, for the purpose of induencing and pondence he did not feel at liberty to make himself, for the purpose of induencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of al-liance as paramount. The letter also containliance as paramount. The letter also contain-ed gross reflections upon the conduct of this paper as follows:—By far the most interestgovernment in respect to questions now in ing place of gossip concerning the Lord Sack-controversy and unsettled between the United ville incident which has been heard here government in respect to questions now in |

conduct. 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 mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware and that in respect to the of the fact." questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of | Whon Secretary Bayard's attention was called | with certainty that the signature attached to the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican to the Tapper report, late this evening, he them was that of Mr. Parnell.

majority in the Sinate and by the Presi- laughed heartily and declared without redent's message, to which you allude," "all serve that he had not before heard anything allowance must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential marked that this seemed to be largely a 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 accreey, in which the minister concurred by making his auswer "private," he understook 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 o the public press, and in frequent interviews with them intended for publication, added to the impugnments 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 state ments first found publicity. The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval and confirm by in detectives and means to apprehend the his repetition aspersions upon its political author. Several politicians here, who say action, but also to interfere in its domestic they know who the man signing himself as affairs by advising persons formerly his Murchison is, say he lives here, walks the countrymen as to their political course as streets every day, and that neither Patrick countrymen as to their political course as citizens of the United States. "MURCHISON" TO DE PROSECUTED.

there can be no controversy as to the complete written in Pomona and by a resident of four severance of ties of original allegiance by Jears in the place. naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded by the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore, it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their orginal allegiance. The undersigned also has the shone to call attention to the provi-sions of section 5,355 of the revised statutes of the United States by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof." either with an "intent to influence the action of such government or its again-in relation to any disputes or controv reiss with the United States," or with an intent to defeat the measures of the Government f the United States." These penalties are nade equally applicable to every citizen of the United States not duly authorized, who " counsels, advises, or assists in any such cor. r sapondence," with similar unlawful intent. Ih sundersigned respectfully advises that the ttention of the attorney-general of the United States be directed to these enact-

have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British minister. DISMISSAL THE ONLY COURSE.

By your direction the attention of the Bri tish Government has in a spirit of comity been called to the conduct of its minister above described, but without result. If, therefore, described, but without result. It, therefore, becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this Capitol. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that a diplomatic representative Gladstone in June of 1881. Too interview must be persona grata to the government to was accomplished without the kcowiedge of which he is accredited. If by his conduct he Mr. Parnell's colleagues, After Mr. Gladrenders himself persons non grats, an an-nouncement of the fact may be made to his government. In the present case all the restate awkwardness of the speech and how it quirements of comity have been fulfilled, the amnoyed Ezan and others. Negotiated having been duly communicated to Her tions were discontinued until 1883, when Majesty's Government with an expression of Messre. Parnell and Dillon were in Kilthis Government in regard thereto.

Respectfully andmitted, T. F. BAYARD.

LURD SACKVILLE WILL NOT STEAK.

At the British legation this evening access
was denied to all newspaper men and they were informed that Lord Suckville kad nothing to say. An Associated press reporter managed, however, to have a copy of the report of Socretary Bayard to the President sent to the minister. After about half an hour Lord Sackville in person returned the copy to the waiting reporter and cordially 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."
"Then you will have nothing about it to-

night?"
"Nothing, nothing," answered Lord Sackville. "I am absolutely quiet." Lord Sackville's face as he said this work

pleasant smile and he did not seem in the least disturbed at the turn affairs had taken. MR BAYARD BECOMES RETICENT.

Secretary Bayard, when seen to-night, said that there was nothing he could say in addi-tion to what was stated in his report to the President. The Government's action, he porting to have been written by one Charles

F. Murchison, dated at Ponoma, Cal., was
sent from that place to the British Minister

History West. The Secretary at this capital, in which the writer solicited did not care to enter into any speculation as an expression of his views in regard to certain 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. Secretary Bayard declined absolutely to give out any-thing in regard to the spirit in which the communications of the United States were received by the British Government. The matter, he said, was the subject of letters or messages between two parties, and neither, he said, had the right to give out the contents of these communications without the consent of the other. What had taken place between the President and himself he had

WILL SIR CHARLES SUCCEED HIM ? NEW YORK, Oat. 30 -The Washington States and Great Britain, and both directly within the last twenty-four hours is the reand indirectly imputed insincerity in such port which reached Washington to night that port which reached Washington to night that Sir Charles Tupper 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 sensa-tion. It is generally looked upon as of the kind of news classed as "important, if true." campaign of invontions. Sterstary Bayard is likely to learn the name of Lord Sachville's anccessor fully as soon as the pacple of storetreal or Chicago, but if Sir Charles Tapper is the man, the Canadians have, for onco, got an item of diplomatic news ahead of the Amerlean authorities.

CLEVELAND'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 Sack-

The secretary replied : "No, no positively no. All statements to that offict are absolutely and unquestionably untrue. We forwarded to the British Government, through our representative at the Court of St. James, the particulars in the case. The President wanted what he considered a sufficient length of time before he resolved upon de finite 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.

SEARCHING FOR " MURCHISON," POMONA, Cal., Oct. 30 .- The National Demooratic committee has telegraphed Postmas-ter 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 Murchison letter and to spend another \$1,000 Egan nor any non-resident whatsoever had anything to do with the matter. They claim As between this country and Great Britain that the letter was conceived in Pomons,

EGAN DIDN'T WRITE IT. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 30.—Patrick Egan arrived last evening. Being questioned in regard to the Murchison letter, he said: Charging me with the authorship of that letter is the veriest bosh. My first knowledge of the contents of that letter was derived from a New York newspaper the morn ing of our Madison square meeting, the 25th Instant,"
"Was Mr. Blaine aware that such a letter

was to be sprung upon the country ?" "I know positively that Mr. Blaine's first

knowledge of the contents of the letter came through a clipping from a New York paper handed to him four or five hours before the Madison square meeting. Mr. Blaine had not observed the letter in the paper at all, and he saw it for the first time and commented that evening.

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

Consumption may be more easily provented saw him last Saturday. He could not recollect than cured. The irritating and harassing paying Mulqueony's expenses to Paris in order. cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

OSHEA'S EVIDENCE OF ATTACK

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.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this morning. Attorney. General Webster called Captain O'Shea to the witness stand. Captain O'She tated that at Mr. Parnell's request be conferred with Mr. stone's speech, made in the House of Commons on May 16, 1882, Mr. Parnell spoke of mainham jail. The proposals which witness made to the Government in 1882 were made without the authority of Mr. Parnell. Certain members had replied to them in Parliament about the time Mr. Parnell was released. After the latter's return from Paris he conferred with the witness at the latter's house, and at these conferences they were always alone. Continuing, witness said Mr. Parnell desired to release Michael Davitt from imprisonment but not Brenner. Too Irish leader also authorized the witness to confer with the Government and said that if the question regarding the arrears in rent was settled satisfactorly he would advise the tenants to pay their rents and worl! himself denounce as outrages all resistance to law. Mr. Parnell said he had power to carry out this guarantee.

The witness continued: "Mr. Paraell said that Sheridan would be a most useful manin the work of putting down boyoutting, if he could only see and converse with him. By ton and Egan would also be useful, be said, if they could be convinced of the wisdom or the proposed new policy. When Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham jail, a letter was written and signed by him, which witness took the next morning to Mr. Forster, then Chief Sacretary for Ireland. The letter was afterwards presented to the Cabinet."

Attorney-General Webster here road the letter. It expressed Mr. Parnell's opinion that if the arrears question was settled he and his colleagues would be able to suppress outrages. It urged the importance of agrarian legislation, and concluded by saying that " if the programme sketched was carried out it would enable us to co-operate cordially in the future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles."

THE PHENIX PARK MANIFESTO. After the latter had been written, continued Capt. O'Shea, Mr. Parcell said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them. Ine day after the Photix 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 manifeste. He only disliked the amount of bembest in the document, but he said that that was necosenry in order to satisfy Davitt's vanity. (Laughter, in which Mr. Paraell and Mr. Davitt joined). About this time, went on the witness, Mr. Pernell told him that he had been obliged to ask for police protection. as his life was in danger. Witness, in a subsequent interview with Mr. Parcell, warned him that Sheridan was a murderer and a concocter of murders, and the police could not allow him to remain in the country. Mr. Parnell replied that he did not communicate with Sheridan personally, but knew comrone who did. He asked that a mouth be given him to communicate with Specific. Seven latters were here shown witness, who declared

Sir Charles Russell here atked the court to permit him to postpone the crossex mination of the witness. He said the latter part of Mr. O'Shea's evidence come upon bite as a surprise, and it was impossible to do justice to his clients in the econs-examination without preparation.

Justice Hannen said he could not perceive any good reason for postponing the cross-

examination. Sir Charles Russell thereupon decided to proceed, and Captain O'Shes in reply to he questions said that Mr. Buckle, editor of the Times, had asked Joseph Chamberlain to get him to give evidence. Mr. Chamberlain showed witness Mr. Buckle's letter in July last. Witness did not agree to give evidence. however, until he had been subjected by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Irish Loyal Union, naw him to take down in shorthand bis statement for the Times. Mr. Houston told him it was a state secret how the Times got the letters it had

WHO SOLD THE LETTERS?

Mr. Chamberlain told him that Mr. Parnell accused him of propuring 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 the authorities had assured him that no such letter had been selzad. He did not know that Mulqueeny was a member of a secret society. He knew him as an advenced Nation allet, that is, an old Fenian whose views were different from both the dynamicers and invincibles. Mulqueeny had been threatened. with death by General Carroll Davis, and The mover, in support of his motion, said. Week Traviit was too common to find fault with the Press. police and decisions in the court, rather than to co-operate with the authorities. He believed that the formation of a league would that you had a shell charged with dynamite to

To further questions, the witness replied that he saw the original of the fac simile of one of the Times' letters last week. He be lieved the writing was Mr. Parnell's. He had not heard hefore that the Times had published the fac simile. There were in existence compromising letters and documents and it had been said that he was engaged in a conspiracy to get these letters, but he had never stabbed a man behind his back. He had been suxlous to give evidence in order to clear himself and to refute the slandors which had been circulated by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Mulqueeny had told him that Mr. Parnell had paid for the escape of Ryrne. He did not know Mulqueeny's address. He saw him last Saturday. He could not recollect to get signaturos to protest against witness's

exclusion from the Parnell party.

Recurring to the Klimainham juil treaty negotiations, witness said the chief conditions "A guilty conscience needs no accuser," of the negotiations were that the League says the proverb, with great truth. The should be broken up if the Irish laudlords ments, in order that an investigation may be guiltier a man's conscience is the more willmade with a view to ascertain whether they ing he is to worry along without an accusor.

memoranda which he had made were destroyed in 1883, when there was danger of a se lect committee of Parliament, being appoint ed to erquire into the Kilmainham, juil treaty, and it was intimated to him that, the utmost reticence 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, namesubject. ly, Mr. Gladstone. This statement caused sensation in the court, and Justice, Hannen naked that everybody abitain from manifest ing his feelings during the proceedings.
Sir Charles Russell—Was it then you do

stroyed the memoranda ? Witness—Yes. Certain memorandas 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

The court then adjourned until to morrow. The proceedings were enlivened by Mr. O'Shea's examination. The court was crowded, the Parnellites being present in full force. Mesers. 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 ne gotistions, though largely a matter of history, was listened to with rapt attention. Expec tation was at its height on the production of the alleged forged letters. Would the witness show any hostiancy 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 ten, without ever emphasis: "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." Several other letters were scrutinized in the same way and evoked ware scrutinged of the statement: "I: is Mr. Parnell's signature." The most striking paint clicited by the cross-examination was his charging Sir Wm. Harcourt with coming as an emissery four Mr. Gladstone to warn him to preserve the utmost retisence in regard to the 'Kilmain'am treaty." Although the witness did not allege that Ser William Harcourt advised the destruction of the memoranda, he explicitly stated that it was on the hearing of Mr. Gladetone's wish that he destroyed the documents.
Sir Oherlee Russell's cross-examination was

expected to elicit the reason for the rupture netween 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 to orgaine as to what caused him to disbelieve io 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 the ovidence more keenly than the best informed outsider.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING Proand a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nervice and body, and improve the blood and

DR. MARY WALKER'S PREDICAMENT. A goung wiman from the country became bewildered in the Capitol corridors and in her endeavers to find her way out met Dr. Mary "Alister," she said, in the most innecent

tranner 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

eplied, seronely. The young lady gazed at the Doctor in stupid smazement and said never a word. Then she turned to fly.

'However, I will show you out," continued the Ductor. But the girl didn't wait. She was sure some But the grit didn't wate. She was sure sume horrid dude was attempting to make a mash. And she first door she saw, with the Dector after heri—Washington Gritic.

A RARE COMBINATION. There'le no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirement, as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such Chronic diseaves as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Com-plaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood,

PRAYERR OF DOMESTIC BLISS. DeSmith-Have you seen the beautiful mot-

Our Home.".
Miss Travis... How charming land so original, too. DeSmith...The second, hung up some time later, is. "Love Endures All Things."

Miss Travis—So beautiul hour up about a DeSmith—And the third, hung up about a week ago is "Look Out For the Rolling Pin " Miss Travis—Oh ! shocking | Burlington Free

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. For more than twenty-five years has Hag-yard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfac ion as a houshold remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and in-ternal use in all painful complaints.

He, making an evening call-Shall I sing one more song, Miss Clara, before I go? She—I should be delighted, Mr. Sampson er-if you think you have time.

Holloway's Pills.—Teachings of Experience. -The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than torty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the parifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove definive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all allments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimale way, by depurating 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 overy noxious and effete matter:

WILL YOU FORGET ME. Dear friend, when boneath 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 thee With its busy chains hath bound thee, And with oate and toil beset thee, T Then dear friend, will you forget me?

When the rosy light of morning When the rosy light of morning on the awakening world is dawning, and the little birds are springing.

From each leafy branch, and rigging. While the rays of joy and gladness. Beam upon this world of cadness. And with giddy pleasures meet thee, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

When the noonday sup 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 da 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?

Portland, St. John, N.B., Oct. 17, 1888.

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 l'quor bill of the Euglish people for the last fiscal year. Despite this the consumption of bear and spirits is still enormous, and though the temperance fraternity may feel encouraged at the reduction, there is atill a vast avil 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 balf 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 bev erage, 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 over 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 thirstyness among Her Majety's loyal subjects in the three king-

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 certaintly, that an attack is beginning. An individual, for a day or two previous to the actual invasion of the disease, feels badly in a general way. These bad feelings consist in a chiliness of the whole body, and if his clothes be at all damp with Russell nor Sir Richard Webster proceeded 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 chiliness, which in creases 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 obest. His sleep is disturbed by chiliness, restlessness and un-pleasant dreams. The warmth of bis bed and bed-chamber may cause a slight cessation of his bad feellugs, and in the morning, feeling botter, 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 temperaature of about 65°, and partake of coplone 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 pusumonia, which usually comes on in from one to three days.

A WOMAN OF POMPEIL.

Most likely the household affairs of a Pompeian lady was confined to the superintendence of her women in the spinning-room, or of the attendants of the children of the house. Some lady-landowners may have had to transact business with their stewards, but beyoud 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 Isia was so exag-gerated by them that the resort to the latter was once forbidden by edict. 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 Pompelan lady had ample opportunity of enjoying their delights, and gossiping the hours away at the splendid establishments in Pompell, which often served as a place of appointment to meet friends or lovers, where intrigues could be carried on or the topics of the day be freely discussed. Borne thitner in her litter, or proceeding on foot, accompanied by her slaves, our Pompelan 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 1,500 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 creater gavesteen pounds of creater for teach pitch, seventeen pounds of creesote, fourteen pounds of heavy oils, about nine and one half pounds of naphtha yellow, six and three sembla pounds of naphthaline, four and three-fourths pound naphthol, two and one-fourth pounds alizarine, two and four-tenths pounds of solvent naphths, one and five-tenths pounds of aurine, one and one-tenth pounds of analine, seventy-nine hundredths pound of anthracine, and ninetenths pound of toluene.

The largest umberlie 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 aweinspiring 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

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Pa rounge of the REV. FATHER

of LARELLE

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebre, 39 vic.
Chap: 26, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of
Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

The 17th Monthly Dr. wing will take place WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 21st, 1888. AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOB Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hys. terics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Diz-

> ziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

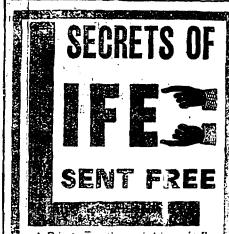
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