The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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☞ Correspondence should be addressed to the proprietors as above or to the HERALD.

R. R. MORAN, J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for October, 1893

MOON'S CHANGES.

3rd Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 6.5m., a.m., S W
New Moon, 9th day, 4h. 14.7m., p m., W.
First Quarter, 17th day, 7h. 7.5m. p.m., S.
Full Moon, 25th day, 3h. 15.3m., a.m., S. W.
Last Quarter, 31st day, 6h. 29.3m. p.m., N.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises h m	Sun sets h m	Moon Rises	Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
1	Sun	5 45	5 35	9 7	1 16	2 26
2	Mon	6	33	10 18	2 22	3 37
3	Tues	7	31	11 37	3 14	5 5
4	Wed	8	29	morn	3 52	6 16
5	Thur	9	27	0 57	4 19	7 51
6	Fri	11	25	2 15	4 39	8 39
7	Sat	12	23	3 36	4 57	9 22
8	Sun	13	21	4 40	5 15	9 58
9	Mon	15	19	5 51	5 39	10 30
10	Tues	16	18	7 0	6 43	11 2
11	Wed	17	16	8 10	8 3	11 35
12	Thur	19	14	9 19	9 25	morn
13	Fri	20	12	10 18	6 45	0 8
14	Sat	21	10	11 31	7 27	0 43
15	Sun	23	8	aft 5	8 10	1 21
16	Mon	24	7	1 19	9 4	2 6
17	Tues	26	5	2 1	10 5	2 57
18	Wed	27	3	2 32	11 13	3
19	Thur	28	1	2 58	mngt	3 45
20	Fri	30	0	3 18	0 20	4 39
21	Sat	31	4 58	3 37	1 35	7 35
22	Sun	33	56	3 53	2 49	8 26
23	Mon	34	54	4 9	4 2	9 8
24	Tues	36	53	4 28	5 22	9 49
25	Wed	37	51	4 51	6 44	10 22
26	Thur	38	50	5 24	8 5	11 4
27	Fri	40	48	6 0	9 26	11 50
28	Sat	41	46	6 50	11 0	aft 36
29	Sun	43	45	8 7	aft 14	1 26
30	Mon	44	43	9 22	1 12	2 24
31	Tues	4 46	4 42	10 46	1 56	3 24

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give all your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souvenir of Hammonton Missions.

mar 15, 1893—1yr.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, - - $20,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the last thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Agent

Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

Dr. T. C. Robins,

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE:—Prince Street, Opposite St. Paul's Church Charlottetown, P. E. Island. mar 1st 93.

LET THE

HERALD PROCLAIM

we have just had made up a large assortment of

HEAVY,

SOLID

PLAIN GOLD

WEDDING RINGS.

E. W. TAYLOR,
Cameron Block

Farm for Sale

50 Acres of Land on Monaghan Road, Lot 36.

THE undersigned offers for sale that farm of 50 acres, fronting on the east side of the Monaghan Road, Lot 36, lying between the farms of John McKenzie and Patrick McCarron, and formerly owned by Thomas Dunnis.

There are about thirty acres clear. A good title and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply at the office of

DAVIES & HAZZARD,
Solicitors, &c., Charlottetown

June 14.—tf

"No Funds"

Take care that your drafts on your physical endurance don't come back to you some day marked "no funds" Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil & Hypophosphites *to increase your energy and so make good your account at the bank of health.*

IT CURES

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all forms of Wasting Diseases.

Almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

Local and Special News

Hinard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

Hinard's Liniment is the Best

Truth gives a short answer; lies go round about.

W. J. Garnet, of Pembroke, Maine, U. S. A., writes to say that he suffered for years with Dyspepsia in its worst forms, which finally developed into Jaundice. He was wasted to a shadow, and so nervous that the slightest noise made him start and tremble. He tried doctors and many remedies without receiving benefit. Three bottles of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and a box of Hawker's Liver Pills cured him and restored him to health. He says, I continue to use the Liver Pills and find them a sure cure for headache, sour stomach and pains in the side or back.

Hinard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

The King of Siam wears a gold hat weighing twenty-seven pounds, when his majesty talks through that hat whatever he says must have weight.

A RARE 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.

THE POWER OF NATURE.

For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, cold, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

Hinard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Chicago has done better than other American cities because she has had a better show.

I was cured of lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Rev Wm Brown.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. S. Kaulback.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Young Sprig—Mr. Bidquick, I am worth £5,000 and I love your daughter. Mr. Bidquick (retired auctioneer)—sold.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowel, Ont, says regarding B. B. B.: "I have used your excellent compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken, or worry."

Five things are requisite to a good officer—ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience and impartiality.—(Penn.)

ON THE PLATFORM.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness, and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

Æsop's father was a slave, and the writer of fables is believed to have been in servitude most of his days.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.

Dizziness is a symptom of Dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for dizziness, which came over me in spells, so that I had to quit work for a while. The B. B. B. entirely cured me." JAMES WRIGHT Chesterfield, Ont.

God made the sun to give light, but he gave every man the right to put up shutters on his windows.

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.

Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure, for outward and internal use.

As evidence of the loneliness of the Pacific ocean, it is stated that the steamer City of Peking on a recent trip sailed 1,240 miles without meeting a single vessel.

A RAILWAY MANAGER SAYS:

"In reply to your question do my children object to taking Scott's Emulsion, I say No! on the contrary they are fond of it and it keeps them pictures of health."

The hearing of the Manitoba School case before the Supreme Court of Canada, commenced yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Breckenridge, inspector general of the United States army, in his report to the secretary of war, says the condition of affairs in regard to coast defences is "disgraceful." It is shown that almost the entire southern coast on the Atlantic seaboard is absolutely unprotected and at the mercy of a foreign foe. The forts have been allowed to crumble away, the cannons have rusted and the cannon carriages rotted. Gen. Breckenridge recommends measures to be taken to improve the condition of these defences.

All Readymade Clothing

For Summer Wear Must be Sold.

Prices Reduced to Insure Sale.

For the Balance of this Month we offer all our summer clothing for men, boys and children at the Lowest Prices possible.

A Rare Chance to Secure Clothing Cheap

Come early in order to get the best selection

McKAY WOOLEN CO.

CUTLERY

Opened to-day a very large stock of Cutlery direct from the manufacturers, Sheffield.

Bought Low and will Sell Low

—AT THE—

CITY HARDWARE STORE

R. B. NORTON & CO.

Everybody is Surprised

at our Grand Show of Readymade Clothing, our Immense Stock and our Wonderful Low Prices.

EXHIBITION WEEK

WILL BE A WEEK OF ATTRACTIONS. On Tuesday we will show a Large Black Bear and a Rocky Mountain Sheep and an Elk and some other animals.

No charge to see this great Show. Everybody welcome.

Suits, Suits, Overcoats, Overcoats, will be sold for very little money.

Our Stock of Carpets is a good one. Have a look through the apartments.

Store will be open each evening till 9 o'clock.

PROWSE BROS

The Farmer's Boys & Wonderful Cheap Men

The Valkyrie's Owner.

First as a sportsman and then as a statesman, Lord Dunraven has shown himself a great deal more than the mere inheritor of a title. Wyndham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mount, Viscount-Adare, Baron Henry and a Baronet—these are his titles. Then he is a knight of St. Patrick and an ex-Life Guards man. He was born in 1841. Of course, he went through the University mill, taking his degree from Christ Church, Oxford. Then he went straight into the army. But the Life Guards, who make such a brave show as escorts to Queen Victoria or the Princess of Wales on state occasions, very seldom do any serious soldiering work. So the youthful Lord Dunraven—who was called Lord Adare then, his father being still alive—sought excitement and danger in another capacity. The Abyssinian war came on when he was just twenty-five years old.

BECAME A WAR C RRESPONDENT.

He resigned his commission and took service in the army of the press. As a newspaper man young Adare travelled all through the adventurous campaign of Magdala. He represented the Daily Telegraph and his letters home to that paper were bright and graphic. It was his first literary work, but he has become a tolerably voluminous author since. On the journey through Africa to Magdala Dunraven and Stanley "chummed." Soon after he came back, when he was only 28 years old, young Adare married. His bride was Florence, daughter of Lord Charles Lennox Kerr and granddaughter of the Marquis of Lothian. Lady Dunraven was born in the same year of her husband. In 1871 he succeeded his father in the earldom and in the family estates. The old family ancestral home is in County Limerick. The Quins are Irish to the backbone. They do not claim to have "had a special ark at the flood," but it is not long after the deluge that they find their first ancestors.

HIS IRISH HOME.

The old family mansion, now Lord Dunraven's chief abode, Adare Manor, is a very interesting place. He owns 14,000 acres of land around it, and does his best to avoid the stigma of being an absentee landlord. To effect this he has no town house. Adare Manor, is situated about 13 miles from the town of Limerick. It is placed in a hollow with the River Maigue running along so close to one side of the house that you could drop a biscuit out of the end windows into the water.

A CASTLE IN WALES.

One such house might be enough for any man, but Lord Dunraven's other home—the Welsh castle—though less interesting, because it has only comparatively lately come into the family, is equally magnificent. It is situated on a cliff above the sea. Unluckily, there is no harbor near for a yacht. It is a wild, dangerous coast, and no harbor can be made anywhere in the neighborhood. Dunraven castle is about eight miles from Bridgend, along a wild, rocky road, reminding one of the Scotch highlands. Lord Dunraven has fine shooting and a fine library there, too. Besides sport and study, he gives his time largely to local affairs.

UNPRETENTIOUS AND GRACIOUS.

The owner of all this is as unpretentious and gracious a gentleman as possible. He is now forty-nine years old, and his hair is thinning, but he is still young enough looking. He is neither dark nor fair, but rather the latter; wears a pointed beard and mustache; is a little under the middle height, and slender, but muscular. He fences for an hour every morning to keep himself in condition. When yachting, he does a great deal of hard work himself. He rides steeple-chases and rows well. For ten or twelve years after his marriage he went seeking "sport" in wild lands every year. Canada and America were his favorite hunting grounds. He "did" the Rocky mountains very thoroughly, moose hunting, wapiti and wild sheep shooting, with "Buffalo Bill" for his guide part of the time. He has fished more American rivers than any other Englishman—perhaps than any native of the mighty continent.

HIS RECORD IN THE LORDS.

He speaks often on public question. His latest achievement has been, as chairman, to manage the House of Lords' Committee on "sweating," or badly paid laborers from whom the middleman "sweats" his commission to the detriment of the worker. The report of this commission, written by Lord Dunraven, is now in the Queen's hands, and the public is awaiting it eagerly. Other subjects which Lord Dunraven has made his own in the House of Lords are "Fair Trade," a proposal for a return to the modified tariff to protect British industry—an unpopular idea here at present, but one which he handles with great skill—and the reform of the House of Lords itself. Then all colonial questions are a specialty of his. He was under Secretary of State for the colonies from 1884 to 1886, and resigned his post because he thought the Government refused to give due attendance to the wishes of the Canadians in the fisheries of Newfoundland dispute with France.

An important factor in the untiring eloquence of Senator Stewart is the assistance of his clerk. When the Nevada Senator takes the floor any day his side-de-camp slides into the chair which has been vacated with an armful of newspaper clippings. These extracts are pasted upon large strips of cardboard, which makes them easy to be read, and they furnish ammunition which never fails. As Mr. Stewart begins to lag in his comments upon one paragraph his lieutenant pokes up another, which serves to start a new train of thought.

How to Sell a Friend.

Donahoe's Magazine for October.

There are two infallible ways by which you can tell which of two people is the more congenial friend. Sit for an hour or even a half hour in a bare room with nothing to divert your mind, and see which furnishes it for you. Or take a walk through the loveliest place you know, first with one and then the other. After that there will be no need to weigh sides of character or compare traits in order to be sure in giving your friendship. You will know.

They Renounce Gladstone.

DUBLIN, October 10.—The speech last night at a Parnellite meeting by Mr. John Redmond, the leader, has caused a sensation throughout the United Kingdom, for it indicates that the Parnellites no longer support Mr. Gladstone or his policy. Mr. Redmond said the situation was full of peril for Irishmen and that home rule had been hung by the liberal party in parliament and that independent nationalists who consented to the rejection of home rule were either fools or knaves. He said that the life work of Parnell was undone, as Ireland no longer blocked the way and that home rule was dropped in order to act on the English questions. Mr. Redmond then definitely announced that he and following would decline to follow the government in the divisions on English questions.

John O'Groat's House.

In the reign of James IV of Scotland John O'Groat and his two brothers—Malcolm and Galvin—arrived at Caithness and bought the lands of Warse and Duncansby, near the beach at the mouth of Pentland Firth, the northeastern extremity of the mainland of Scotland. In time their families increased until there were eight households of the same name. They lived as neighbors in the greatest peace and unity every year holding a festival in the original house. At one of these annual gatherings the question of precedence arose among the younger members, and they disputed as to whom should sit nearest the "head of the table" or enter the room first.

The old grandfather, Johnny O'Groat of history, was made arbitrator. He promised to have all satisfactorily settled by the time of the next annual meeting. Accordingly he built an eight sided house in which to hold the annual jubilee. This octagonal domicile was fitted with a door and a window on each side and a round table in the centre. This arrangement made it possible for each family of O'Groat's to enter by his own door and to sit at a table which was practically "without a head."

This famous house was long a landmark in Britain and even to this day is one of the Englishman's starting points of measurement—"Land's End to Johnny O'Groat's" signifying from one end of England to the other.—Philadelphia Press.

Mimic Warfare at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Oct. 10.—The sound of war was heard all to-day in Halifax. Five thousand men under arms manœuvred in and about the eight forts at the entrance to the harbor and on the warships of the British fleet. The regular forces were augmented by all the militia at the point. The object of the operations was to test the ability of the land forces and fortifications to resist a possible attack either by land or sea. On the occasion of the last manœuvres, York redoubt, the most effective fortification in Canada to-day, was found to be unable to cover a ship that might sail up the harbor under its guns. An immense sum has been spent to remedy this defect. Early in the morning the Blake and Tartar went to sea and the military were stationed in all the forts. The first movement was the landing by a torpedo boat of a party of sailors at Herring Cove. They stole along the road two miles at York Redoubt and surprised the garrison there. An alarm was given and hostilities began. In the engagement a sailor had one arm blown off and the hand split to the wrist. In the hurry of firing the field gun was improperly sponged and the new charge prematurely exploded. Following the attack on York Redoubt by the land force was a bombardment by the Blake and Tartar. Then the cannonade became general from all the forts and ships. Meantime another landing party of 275 sailors was making its way along the road towards the head of the Northwest arm to reach the city. They were met by the 66th and another engagement took place. Another casualty occurred here, a private of the 67th having his ear blown off by a comrade's rifle. The progress of the invaders was stopped, and the interest was again centred in the firing between the ships and the forts. The official announcement of the result of the tactics and manœuvres has not yet been made. The day's engagement is understood to be more favorable to the defending forces than at former operations. York Redoubt was more effective than the force. A prominent officer in the royal artillery told a newspaper man that the ships were well within range of the guns at the redoubt at McNabb's Island and that they could never have stood the fire from those forts, and that at times the other forts would have been very destructive. It was nine o'clock when the regulars and militia arrived home, tired and footsore. Most of them realized that even mimic warfare was not all fun.

Are you troubled with sour stomach nausea, nightmare? Take K. D. C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

Are We Anglo-Saxons Or Celto-Saxons?

Catholic Times.

This is the interesting question T. O. Russell asks and answers in a very learned manner in the Independent. It has been a custom to refer to the people of the United States as Anglo-Saxons. This custom Mr. Russell shows very clearly is founded in error. It is equally erroneous to call the English Anglo-Saxons.

To find out the extent of the Anglo-Saxon element among us it is necessary to turn our attention to the British Isles, and here almost insuperable difficulties meet us. These difficulties arise from the almost impenetrable darkness of early English history.

We know, says Mr. Russell, that the first inhabitants of Britain were Celts; that they were conquered by the Romans; that the Romans abandoned Britain towards the end of the fourth century, and that the Saxons or some other Germanic tribes became masters of England about the year 500 of our era, and this is about all we know of early English history.

This great difficulty that meets us at the outset is, says Mr. Russell, to account for the seemingly total disappearance of the Celtic nation that existed in England under the Romans. It could not have been extirpated by the Saxons. There may have been vast numbers of English Celts slain in battle by the Saxons, and in some parts of the east of England the Britons may have been killed, but their total extirpation was an impossibility. The last seems to be that they were absorbed by the Saxons.

We need not wonder, continued our authority, at the sudden disappearance of the British (Celtic?) language from England. An almost similar disappearance of a Celtic language has taken place nearly in our own times. A hundred years ago there were about four millions of people in Ireland who spoke Irish; to-day there is not over half a million. The English-speaking Irishman of to-day is as Celtic in blood as were his exclusively Celtic-speaking ancestors. Language is not always a test of race. We quote:

"We know not only from history, but from the names of rivers, towns, mountains, etc., in England that its first inhabitants in historic times were Celts. But place-names are not of great weight in questions of ethnology; for they often survive when the race that bestowed them has disappeared. When, however, we examine the names of the English people and find so many of them translatable only through the medium of Celtic, our belief in the exclusively Saxon origin of that people receives a staggering blow. A full list of English names that are popularly believed to be Saxon, but which are purely Celtic, would take up the greater part of this article. A few only will be mentioned. It will appear strange to many to state that the following common English surnames are Celtic: Jones, Evans, Powell, Pitchard, Carlyle, Irving, Scott, Burns, Oakley, Moreley, Morton, Bagley, Bolger, Dascom, Douglas, Gibbons, Darwin, Sprague, Lanfear, Cromwell, Ingersoll, Fearon, Grant, Early, Carnaigie, Dalzell, Dalrymple. Not one of these names seems translatable except through Gaelic or Welsh. This proves that at least a large proportion of the English people are not Saxon, but Celtic in origin, and that the ancient Britons were not so much exterminated as absorbed by their Saxon conquerors."

Having accounted for the Celtic and Saxon element, Mr. Russell goes on to account for the French and Scandinavian elements among the English people of to-day:

"The most prejudiced writers in favor of Anglo-Saxonism now acknowledge that the army with which William the Conqueror conquered England were, in the main, Frenchmen, and, consequently, not anglo-saxons. Mr. Freeman, who has written the greatest work on the Norman conquest that has ever appeared, never calls William's soldiers anything but Frenchmen. The Norman element in them was so small that it was absorbed in the French.

"The infusion of French blood into England at the time of the Norman Conquest must have been very great. We do not know how many men were in the army with which William conquered England. There must however have been a large migration from France to England for more than a century after the battle of Hastings; for at least 25 per cent of the names of the English people of to-day are of French origin. This can be proved by the directories of English cities. If 25 per cent of the names of the English people of French origin, fully 25 per cent more are of Celtic origin; that would leave the English only one half Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian in race. Any one competent to pass an opinion on the subject could, on examining the names in the directories of English cities and towns, come to no other conclusion than that not over 35 per cent of them can be traced to an Anglo-Saxon origin, fully 65 per cent of them being French, Celtic and Scandinavian."

Mr. Russel thus sums up this part of his subject:

"If, then, we find that the English themselves can hardly lay claim to be Anglo-Saxons, how much less can Americans claim to be of that race? If the directories of England show only a small percentage of Anglo-Saxon names, the percentage of such names must be and is still less in American directories. In the directories of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston, Anglo-Saxon names hardly form a fourth.

"From what has been said it will appear that pure Anglo-Saxons form only a small part of the American people and also of those who speak the English language. It may be said that the Germans and Anglo-Saxons are substantially the same race. That can hardly be, for it is now well known that the Germans of to-day are a composite people, made up of many different races.

"It would appear that, whether for good or evil, we have more Celtic blood in us than is generally supposed. I would therefore suggest that the term Celto-Saxon rather than Anglo-Saxon be used in speaking not only of the inhabitants of the British isles, but of America, as it would more correctly indicate the stock from which a majority of them have sprung."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Twenty Thousand Exiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—Father H. Grippins Honcharenk, a Russian exile, known here as the Patriot Priest, is the principal authority for the statement that 22,000 Russian Hebrews, all men of wealth, have been exiled by the czar and are coming to America, and a large proportion of them intend to settle on the Pacific coast. He says the ukase will go into effect October 23 of our calendar. His information, he says, comes direct from Russia and is authoritative. No news of it, he says, has yet reached London, Paris or New York. The ukase is aimed at the wealthiest class of Russian Hebrews. No details of their coming are obtainable, but the report is credited here. Father Honcharenk is a well known and reputable resident of Haywards, Almada county, and, though not a Hebrew, he is in close connection and sympathy with Hebrew and other exiles from Russia.

Poor Hebrews are not affected by the ukase. It applies to the wealthy alone. Some of those about to be exiled are millionaires. One Hebrew who will come from Irkutsk, is worth $10,000,000.

THE EDITORIAL "WE."

Donahoe's Magazine for October.

That the most popular daily newspapers of the time, those that unquestionably enjoy the largest sales and pay their stockholders the plumpest dividends, are without any corresponding influence upon political opinion and action is a fact attested in a hundred striking ways. Quite recently Carter Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago by a most handsome majority of its voters. The daily press of Chicago was practically a unit against him. The great newspapers of New York have been massed so solidly behind the Democratic party for a long time past that it their editorial influence were not as insignificant as their circulations are immense, the republican party would have been long since annihilated. Yet the Republicans carried the state in 1888 and lost it in 1892 by reason of an adverse combination of forces and a concurrent of inimical events (like the strike at Homestead) with which the array of newspapers against them had nothing to do. And it is not yet forgotten that when the late General Butler was elected governor of Massachusetts it was against the daily and most vehement thundering of every editorial page in Boston save one.

Mr. Labouchere.

Henry Labouchere is a short built, pudgy-looking man, with markedly arched eyebrows and a pointed black beard streaked with grey, and in manner is genially incisive. He is rising two-and-sixty; was educated at Eton, and spent ten very pleasant years at his country's expense in the diplomatic service. He has sat in parliament for nearly two decades. He always commands the ear of the house, for he is never dull, always original, generally lively, and a master of irony, which is most gratifying to every one except the victim. He became part proprietor of the Daily News when it was started as a penny paper in 1868, and during the Franco-Prussian war contributed to it the celebrated "Letters of a Besieged Resident of Paris." From 1874 he wrote the city articles for the World in which he conducted a celebrated campaign against money-lenders; and in 1877 started Truth, which now brings him in something like fifty thousand a year, and which everybody reads for the sole purpose of ascertaining his views on things in general, for he writes as racily as he speaks. He has the keenest possible insight into affectation and bombast, and as an unmasker of political and social humbug he is unsurpassed; but to take him seriously is to apply to him a use for which he was never intended. This is a characteristic which tells against him at times—when he wants to be a cabinet minister, for instance; but it makes him a very entertaining member of society. He poses as a confirmed cynic, and endeavors to make the worst of everybody, including himself. Yet withal he is a most charming companion, and has a rare stock of first-class stories, which he tells inimitably. Latterly, however, he has become a personage of importance, and almost of seriousness. Politically, as is well known, he is an advanced radical, and among British workmen "the gospel according to Labouchere" is preached with much popularity. He lives in Pope's villa at Twickenham, is married to an ex-actress, and smokes immoderately. He is a peer's nephew and a bishop's brother-in-law, but doesn't look it. He does not love Mr. Gladstone.—M. Crofton, in October Lippincott's.

Joking With Queen Victoria.

Since the present government has been in power the duty of telegraphing reports of the proceedings of the house of commons to the queen has been discharged by Mr. Gladstone himself. Three telegrams are sent nightly, containing about fifty words each. Recently, during Mr. Gladstone's absence, the telegrams were sent by Robert Spencer, Gladstonian whip. The night the radicals raised objections to the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to Aldershot, Mr. Spencer was much concerned as to how he could apprise the queen of the drift of the debate, which was decidedly against her favorite son. He asked Sir William Harcourt, who jestingly said: "Oh! tell her things are looking black for Connaught." Mr. Spencer took the advice seriously and sent almost those words to the astonishment of the queen, who has been in the habit of receiving the most formal messages. Later when largely by the aid of the Irish vote, the government got a majority in favor of the appointment, Mr. Spencer again consulted Sir William who, not knowing that the previous joke had been sent, told Mr. Spencer to telegraph: "Connaught saved by loyal Irish nationalists." Mr. Spencer did it. The next post from Balmoral brought a letter from the queen's secretary, inclosing the flippant messages by the queen's command. The explanation offered to the queen has not leaked out. It must have been careful, as she is not fond of jokes of any sort.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The experimental farm authorities at Ottawa are making 460 tons of ensilage, known as the Robertson mixture, this autumn. Many farmers, who have grown sun flowers this year are following out the plan suggested by Professor Robertson.

When indigestion is cured cholera is prevented. K D. C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures is the Greatest Cure of the Age. It cures the first and prevents the second.

The editor of a Montgomery (Ga) contemporary notifies his readers that there is to be a great hanging down his way presently—five men on one gallows—and subscribers who are in arrears will not receive the issue containing his report of the festivities. Just as likely as not somebody will be killed in the rush of delinquents to pay up.

Get rid of your indigestion before the threatened outbreak of cholera. K. D. C. will cure the worst form of indigestion. It will prevent cholera.

At the death of the present King of Wurtemburg the Catholic line will come into power. More than two-thirds of the people of Wurtemburg are Protestants. In Saxony where there are only 128,509 Catholics to 3,337,850 Protestants, the remaining house is Catholic. On the other hand in Baden, where the population is overwhelmingly Catholic the ruling dynasty is Protestant.

If you are free from indigestion you need not fear cholera. If you are not free, you are in danger. K. D. C. will free you from both indigestion and cholera.

The Holy Father has sent the great Benedictine, Dom Gerard von Calvin, to Brazil, to reestablish in that country the Order of St. Benedict which, in common with other religious Orders, suffered much under the government of the late Emperor Dom Pedro. It should be stated, however, that the sufferings of the religious Orders during the later years of the reign of Dom Pedro were not due to the old Emperor himself, but rather to the Freemasons who controlled his later ministers and legislators, in spite of him.

Buy an appetite. You will find it in a package sold by all druggists and marked K. D. C. Free Sample K. D. C. Co., Ltd. New Glasgow N. S., Canada, or 127 State St, Boston, Mass.

It was a very noticeable thing that the banquet given in honor of the silver episcopal jubilee of Bishop Watterson of Columbus, O., there was no wine. He specially stipulated that there should be no intoxicating liquors. This was in accordance with his consistent advocacy of total abstinence. The total abstainers in the hierarchy are the following: Archbishops Ireland of St. Paul, Ryan of Philadelphia and Elder of Cincinnati, and Bishops Watterson of Columbus, Spalding of Peoria, McGolrick of Duluth, Cotter of Winona, Shanley of Jamestown and O'Sullivan of Mobile.

It may interest our readers to learn the names of the Catholic peers who cast their votes in the House of Lords in the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Ashburnham, Lord Acton, and Lord Camoys voted with the Government in the minority of 41 in support of the Bill. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Mowbray, Lord Braye, Lord North Lord Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Clifford of Chudleight, Lord de Freyne, Lord Gerard, Lord Donington, and Lord Morris voted in the majority of 419 against the Bill. There were many Catholics absent from the the division, the most notable being the Marquis of Bute.