

MR. DAVITT

On the Late Distress in Arran Islands.

(Freeman's Journal.)

Land League Cottage, Ballbrack, August 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—As the Arran Relief Committee have brought their labors to a close, you will, I am sure, allow me to thank, through your columns, those of your readers who have made me the medium of their subscriptions towards the succor of the islanders. I have just returned from a visit to Arran, and I am glad to be able to assure those who are interested in the condition of the inhabitants that they have been brought through the crisis of the last six months without a single case of starvation occurring on any of the three islands. This season's potatoes are now ready for harvesting, and a better prospect of a good yield there has not been for years. The new seed (which was provided by the Government) has proved a great boon, as it included such varieties as Regents, Walkers Early, Bog Walkers, Victorias, "Protestants," Whites and Red Rocks, Green Tops, Lumpers, Brazils and Champtions. This assortment will enable the people to select for future years such of the above seed as will show the best adaptability for the thin peculiar soil of the islands, and their comparative dry and warm climate. In patches or "gardens" where the potatoes failed completely last year, rye has been sown this year, and it looks remarkably well. After seeing a large portion of the crops on Arranmore, and on hearing from the general and kind-hearted parish priest, Rev. M. O'Donoghue, all about the condition of Inishmaan and Inishbeg, I felt warranted in expressing Mr. Wigham's committee to wind up the work of relief after providing for an extra allowance to such families as have the smallest resources to look forward to. All the assistance rendered by the committee has been in food and seed. No money was given in relief in any instance.

The sum of £243 16s. 9d. passed through my hands to the committee, less £15, which I forwarded direct to Father O'Donoghue on the 21st of December last year. Of this sum, £183 16s. 9d. reached me from branches of the National League and United Ireland, and from personal friends. The balance of £60 was donated from the "Davitt Western Islands Fishing Boat Fund," which was established out of the small surplus remaining in my hands from moneys sent me for the alleviation of the distress of 1886 among the islanders from Achill to Arran, and which is lodged in the National Bank in my name and that of Mr. James Bourke, of Great Britain Street, Dublin. The subscriptions received by me for this last Arran Relief Fund were all forwarded to Mr. Wigham's committee, and were acknowledged by the hon. treasurer weekly in the advertising columns of the Freeman and other Dublin morning papers. They were also acknowledged by me invariably by letter to the donors, and also, by your kindness and that of the editor of United Ireland, in the Freeman and that journal respectively, when such mode of acknowledgment was requested. I will gladly afford any further particulars to anyone interested in the distribution of the moneys sent me for this purpose.

And now, sir, with your usual kind indulgence, I hope you will allow me to make a few observations, not alone with reference to the late distress in Arran, but upon some kindred matters relating to the condition of the people in other parts of the West. There is nothing new to be said about the Arran Islands. Your readers are only too familiar with the story of their rocky "holdings," large population and recurring distress. The last is the third or fourth that has called for the exercise of public charity during the past nine years. The moral effect of this need not be further dwelt upon. Under the circumstances, however, there was no alternative to avert starvation. The question now arises—"How long is this periodical spoon-feeding of 3,500 people to continue?" I took the liberty, when speaking a few days ago to large gatherings of the inhabitants, of saying to them that the Arran Islands, and I am sure that I let the islands on this last occasion impressed with the conviction that it would be a cruelty and not a kindness for the public to extend relief should distress come upon them once more. Father O'Donoghue also impressed upon them the necessity of beginning to rely upon their own increased efforts and industry in comparative good times to tide them over the unpropitious ones, when they come. The people listened attentively, but they evidently remained incredulous. They have become so accustomed to external help when the least sign of distress presents itself, that they are more or less careless as to their future prospects, believing that Father O'Donoghue, in his good nature, will be sure to come to their aid in the hour of need. This is a deplorable state of feeling to exist among so large a community, possessing rare natural intelligence along with many other of the finer qualities of our Celtic race. I am sorry to have to confess that I let the islands on this last occasion impressed with the conviction that it would be a cruelty and not a kindness for the public to extend relief should distress come upon them once more.

Can nothing be done to stem this tide of systematized expropriation? The fee simple of all the islands from Achill to Arran and of thousands of acres of waste land along our western coast line can be bought for less money than it will cost to deport these 35,000 Irish girls to where they will land penniless and strangers, and away from the moral influences of Irish homes. There are fertile valleys in Connemara and immense tracts of waste land that would suffice to colonize ten thousand families in addition to the existing population, and such land could be purchased and settled for less money than will be expended in the building of churches and convents in Ireland during the next five years. Would it not be a task worthy of religion to try to avert the complete depopulation of the already depopulated western districts? I respectfully affirm that it would be a task worthy of religion to try to avert the complete depopulation of the already depopulated western districts? I respectfully affirm that it would be a task worthy of religion to try to avert the complete depopulation of the already depopulated western districts?

Coastal industries, developments of fisheries, planting of trees, and other such landable enterprises, are all good in their way, and are deserving of encouragement for the employment which they will provide for our people in their birthland. But, on such a scale as they are already being carried out, or projected, they are neither more nor less than so many auxiliaries to the deprecatory rent-paying capacity of the land. Until the landlord is disposed of there is no hope, with or without an Irish Parliament, of throwing open the entire land of the west to the labor of food production, and thereby relieving the population in Ireland, and by their aid and social wants creating an essential to the well-being of laboring communities, and which can alone thrive where the primary industry of the land is freed from the paralyzing inebriety of landlordism.

In conclusion may I ask two questions? Can any organized effort be made or instigated by the bishops and priests of Connaught to increase the opportunities of employment for the people in the "distress districts?" And can any movement be set going with the object of acquiring the islands lying off the West coast, widening the areas of labor and food producers for their inhabitants, and thus stemming the tide of depopulation among the remnant of our Gaelic-speaking people?

Yours truly,
MICHAEL DAVITT.

tion would require, while the other industries to that of potato culture would grow of necessity out of the shift which would follow from freedom to utilize the whole "land" of the islands for the support of their inhabitants. This in my judgment is the one efficient and the one practical problem. The fishing industry could, I admit, be enormously developed round the western isles if proper harbours were built and if the proper fishing appliances were accessible to the people. But these are two insuperable "ifs" under the existing condition of things, and it is obviously useless to expect a Celtic Government to consent to any scheme, industrial or otherwise, that would tend to keep the Celtic portion of our population in Ireland. Pending the advent of the Irish Parliament that can effectually stop this vital drain on our population, can nothing at all be done beside moaning over the loss of our race and consenting to the pauperization of so many of those who remain? I think there can.

The Catholic Church in Ireland is an immense and powerful force. It may not be wealthy in the matter of actual property, but its resources are enormous. In a portion of one diocese, over £70,000 have been collected and expended for building purposes within a period of ten years. A memorial church is now being built to O'Connell in an impoverished locality at a cost of £25,000. A bazaar recently held in Dublin (for what precise object the public scarcely knew) realized over £4,000. Costly churches and convents can be erected, even in the poorest districts of the country, with comparative ease, while kindred works in support of religion are constantly going on all over Ireland. I do not mention these matters in any depreciatory spirit; far from it. My object is to show how great, and how ready so, is the influence, and how numerous are the resources, that are under the command of the heads of our Catholic Church in Ireland to day, and to prove from such premises how comparatively easy a task it would be to solve the problem of social ills and so-called "congested" districts along the western seaboard and islands of Ireland, as a matter of course, going upon the theory that the preservation of a people in the land where they have imbibed their faith is a work as worthy the attention of the Church to which they belong as it is of the nation of which they form a part. And, make no mistake about it, the people are going or being driven away with a vengeance. Last year 82,923 emigrated, 72 per cent of these being between the ages of 15 and 35. These young men and women will cultivate no more fields or build more churches in Ireland. And the cry is, still they go. Here is an appeal from an agency—philanthropic, of course—that has induced more Irish girls to leave their homes for other lands than all the families of the last twenty-five years. It was addressed a few days ago to a landlord organ in Dublin.

I have received within the last six weeks from many Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy and laymen, and from applications for assistance to emigrate on behalf of young girls. I would earnestly entreat charitably disposed persons with enough means to spare to enable me to repaid to some of the numerous applications which I am receiving daily from the overcrowded districts of the west, and which have already reached the surprising number of over 35,000 young girls between the ages of 18 and 30, their average age being 20, owing to the lack of employment in the West of Ireland, and to the abundance of employment in America and the British colonies. The cost will not exceed an average of £2 for each.

Landlordism driving out the men, the philanthropy clearing out the girls, will soon leave the overcrowded districts of the west in a condition of Celtic and Catholic desolation to gladden even the hearts of exterminators.

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CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES are often inherited, but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet, unventilated rooms, etc., keep the blood pure and the circulation perfect by means of Burdock Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, which is simply scrofula of the lungs.

There is one thing that is always in advance of the public demand, and this is the price of coal.

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bitters is found in the thousands of authentic testimonials published by the proprietors. The original letters being in their possession, they can furnish positive proof as to their genuineness at any time.

LAURIER ON RETALIATION.

THE HONORABLE LIBERAL LEADER DISCUSSES THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Canadians Can Hold Their Own, "and Will Not Whine at American Unfriendlyness"—Some Hard Hits Against the Dominion Government.

St. Thomas, August 27.—The last and greatest of Mr. Laurier's series of meetings in Ontario was held to-night. During the afternoon Madame Laurier had a "host of callers." There must have been more than a score of bouquets presented.

It had been intended that the meeting should be held in the Opera House, but so many thousand people came in that the committee saw it would be absurd to attempt to confine the audience to that building, and so the skating rink was fitted up for the meeting. There could not have been fewer than three thousand crowded into the immense building, and as Mr. Laurier and Madame Laurier entered the building and advanced to the platform they were tumultuously cheered. Before the leader and his wife on the platform was placed the basket of flowers sent over to Madame Laurier by Mrs. Dr. Eccles, and around Mr. Laurier were many of the leading Liberals of St. Thomas and the County of Elgin.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Angus McCrimmon, who spoke with eloquence and enthusiasm of Mr. Laurier, with sorrow for the loss of Mr. Blake's voice, in glowing eulogy of Dorion, Blake and Mackenzie, and declared Mr. Laurier to be worthy to succeed the greatest of our leaders.

Mr. Geo. E. Casey, M.P., spoke briefly, simply welcoming Mr. Laurier and reviewing the great work achieved by

THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS

for Christianity and civilization in Canada. Dr. Wilson, M.P., was the first to touch on the great question of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and the reference called forth cheering from every part of the audience. He declared that whether it be Unrestricted Reciprocity or Imperial Federation, a change must come in the condition of Canada. It rests with the Imperial Federationists to prove that they had a practical policy and could secure for Canada the special trade advantages that were promised. If the improvement for which Canada called could not be achieved through Imperial Federation even the supporters of the policy must, if they would do their duty by Canada, give in their adherence to the policy of the Unrestricted Reciprocity which the Liberals offered to the country. He detailed the circumstances of Mr. Laurier's election to the leadership, and declared that after one session, there was not a member of the parliamentary party that did not follow him with hope and confidence and enthusiasm.

Mr. H. H. Dewar, president of the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto, in a short speech explored the deadness of public sentiment, and argued briefly the advantages of continental free trade, declared that it was doubtful if even the best scheme of Imperial Federation could unite all sections of Canadians, and enlisted Mr. Laurier as one eminently fitted to lead in the building of a great Canadian nationality, loyally supported by all the Provinces and all sections of the population.

When Mr. Laurier presented the audience rose to their feet and cheered long and enthusiastically. He was encouraged and inspired by his audience at every new point and every new passage of his address. He painted with magnetic eloquence the love men feel for the land of their birth, and deplored that from a land so rich and so favorable as Canada, one million of its children should have gone to a foreign country. He enlarged on the advantages that would come to the former from reciprocity and declared that he had more confidence in the manufacturers than to believe that they could not hold their own in the markets of the Continent, and that there should be no increase of population or access to the sixty millions of consumers of the United States. Mr. Laurier spoke as follows on

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

asking from the Senate additional powers to enable him to enforce retaliation against Canada.—The American Senate has refused to ratify the treaty negotiated between the American and British plenipotentiaries in Washington in last December for the settlement of the disputes between the two countries arising out of the Treaty of 1818. By the fact that the treaty is rejected the whole question is re-opened anew, the whole dispute is coming back to the surface, all the bitterness is again coming to the front, is again revived. President Cleveland, acting upon what he conceived to be the duty imposed upon him by the American Senate, asks power to retaliate by suspending the bonding system. This would be a very serious event, which, if it came, would strike out the city of St. Thomas as much and perhaps more than any other portion of the Dominion, because it is made what it is largely by the line of railway which comes from the United States. But after all we are men and British men. We shall not whine away if the American people deem it advisable—I do not say their duty—to take such a course, such an unfriendly one. No doubt some parties will suffer in Canada, but no doubt, like British men, it is our duty to find elsewhere what we would lose. The President only asks to retaliate. Why retaliate? Why, sir, because in his judgment he would be compelled to do so by the unfriendly action of the Canadian Government. If we are met with this state of things with which we are threatened it is due to the vicious policy of the Canadian Government in the administration of the rights secured to us by the treaty of 1818. If the Canadian Government had followed a more friendly course there would not have been an unfriendly feeling have been contested these rights if the rights had not been asserted in a friendly manner. It was not so. Those rights had been asserted in a harsh manner; they had been asserted in an offensive manner. Time and again in the year 1885 American fishermen were arrested for trivial offences. Nothing, sir, could be more offensive to these people when they came to the British port and found themselves arrested, their vessels detained for the simple violation of Customs laws, which, in all probability, they did not know. It is NO WONDER THEIR HEARTS WERE BITTER and that they made complaint at Washington. If, on the contrary, the Canadian Government had administered our laws as they conceived them under the treaty, in a friendly manner, there could not have taken place what has taken place. We are threatened with the possibility that our carrying trade may be taken away from us, and we hear the Ministerial press from one end of the country to the other in a frantic passion on account of the action taken by the American Government. They say it is a loss. If the carrying trade is such a loss to the country, if the carrying trade is such an advantage to the country,

is not that a most potent argument that the most unrestricted reciprocity of trade would be of very great advantage to the country? (Applause.) If the country gained so much by simply carrying goods from one part of the United States to Canada, what would not be the gain to the country if we could be admitted without obstruction to the American trade? Sir, I say this—and this is a fact to which I call the attention of my fellow-countrymen to-day—it is high time we should reverse the policy we have been following for the past 25 years. For the past 25 years it has not been altogether hostile to the United States, but it has

NEVER BEEN ALTOGETHER FRIENDLY.

It has not been such as to bind us to those on the other side of the line, who speak the same language and have the same ability with us. When they were in the great struggle which they had to undergo some twenty years ago, to preserve the unity of the nation, when they were engaged in that most expensive war which lasted 4 years and which taxed all their energies and courage and which cost them millions of dollars and which lost them millions of lives, what sympathy did they receive from their brothers in England or in Canada? Not the slightest. Sir, I am ashamed to say for my country, for the civilization of the world, when the Americans were engaged in such a struggle this civilized world did not rise to sustain them with the hand of friendship. Of those who favored the cause of the North and championed that of freedom, in England the names of John Bright and Richard Cobden were about the only names in that day, ever in the foremost ranks of civilization and freedom, openly to declare for freedom, and in this country among the public men of that day there was one man and only one man who was always foremost in the ranks of freedom, who openly declared his sympathy with the North—George Brown. It is any wonder, when in all the sympathy they met with, that when the victories of the North were reported there was sympathy throughout the country and even, as I am told, in the Legislature of Canada—is it any wonder that these men's hearts were embittered, and when they came to this treaty they said, "We will no longer have those trade relations?" Did we at that time enter into anything like friendly relations with them? Sir, I remember again in the days of 1878 we adopted another policy,

THE BRAGADOCIO POLICY.

We are told by Sir Charles Tupper that the Government would find the way to compel the Yankees to grant reciprocity. What did Sir Charles Tupper say in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in the House of Commons? He said that we would compel the United States to give us reciprocity. Canada is the land of my birth, of my love; Canada is the land of my heart, and it is enough for me. But it is not equal to the United States in extent; it has not even five million people and the Americans have a population of sixty millions; and to say, as was said by the Conservative leaders at that time, that we could compel that great nation to come down to their knees and force them to give us what they have not been willing to give us so far, was simply the greatest piece of bragadocio that has been enacted during my lifetime. Again, what took place? We had disputes with them on that Treaty of 1818 with regard to the fisheries. Instead of adopting a friendly attitude, the Government did everything to annoy them. Is it any wonder, then, that they have been refusing to maintain those friendly relations which would be to their interests and our interest? Again, I say it is high time we reverse our policy towards the United States. After all,

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER.

Those who live on the other side of the line come from the British Isles, as most of us do. Those who live on the other side of the line have the same literature and the same language. The time has come when there should be closer relations. Let us remain as we are politically, but let us agree that it would be for their benefit and for our benefit that there should be no Customs laws, but that we should exchange our produce from one side of the line to the other. This is the policy of the Liberal party. For my part, I believe that we look no longer on with jealousy that we are our friends and brothers, and that we would have no difficulty in arriving at the object we have in view. Mr. Laurier closed with a magnificent oration and was cheered long and loudly as he resumed his seat.

Mr. Andrew Grant, in a clear and forcible speech, moved a vote of thanks to the leader for his great speech, and the motion was seconded by Mr. E. G. O'Donnell in a humorous speech, in which he referred to Toryism as a cobweb that stuck on the rafters. The motion was carried with great cheering, and the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen and Mr. and Madame Laurier, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Casey, and Mr. Casey and Dr. Wilson.

LUNG EXERCISE THAT PAYS.

The greatest benefits to be derived from lung exercise are not in the cases of healthy individuals, but rather in those whose vital capacity is below the normal—who are hollow-cheested, sleeping and feeble in their breathing. The imperfect development of their respiratory functions invites disease: their lungs are vulnerable. Proper exercise will throw off this debility and render them less liable to disease. In many cases where lung disease actually exists, breathing exercise is one of the most valuable elements in treatment. A physician has declared that he has been gratified with the way in which a consolidated lung chronic pneumonia of long standing and slow progress would improve under proper lung exercise. Indeed, in some of these cases it has seemed that properly regulated exercises have rendered greater service than could be derived from ordinary drugs.

PROMPT RESULTS.

"I was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo. H. Pascock, Stroud, Ont.

A single grateful thought toward heaven is the best praying.—Lensing.

WHY BAKING POWDERS ARE THE BEST.

(From Hall's Journal of Health.)

Baking powders properly compounded and containing pure cream of tartar, are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome and far more palatable. We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of adulterated baking powders.

Before committing ourselves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over-estimated, while a careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mohr, the Government Chemist, when he analyzed and commended this powder for its wholesomeness did it wholly in the interests of the public. We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community, whom they are endeavoring to protect.

THE RETALIATION BILL.

CONJECTURES THAT IT WILL AMOUNT TO VERY LITTLE AFTER ALL.

Legislation not Expected Until After the November Election—The North-west Protest Against the Exclusion of Canadian Competition.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—There are some reasons for believing that the Retaliation bill, which was introduced in the house by Mr. Wilson last Thursday, will amount to very little after all. It is stated that the politics of this whole movement will be carried out to the last degree, and that there is no immediate intention of making a report on the bill. As near as can be learned the programme at present is to hold this subject back for several weeks and to report it to the house just time enough before the elections to insure the passage of the bill before the 7th of November. If this scheme works it will result in the enactment of this new retaliation law at a time when it will do the most good, and also at a time when it will be too late to insure its enforcement previous to the rendition of the verdict upon the political contest.

THE NORTH-WEST HEARD FROM.

There is no Republican member who will fight this bill to the last ditch. This is Mr. Lind, of Minnesota. It is not because Mr. Lind desires to curtail the President's prerogatives, or that he wishes to extend the hand to Canada in the hour of need, but Mr. Lind says that the Canadian roads, including the Manitoba and the two roads to the Sault, namely, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, have been godsend to the people of the wheat-growing region of the North-West. Until these roads were put in operation, Mr. Lind says, the Chicago & North-western absolutely had the wheat region by the throat, and exacted such exorbitant freight charges that almost every dollar earned by the farmers went into the pockets of the railroad people. If the proposed Retaliation bill should be enacted and should be enforced by the President, the result would be to practically give the great trunk lines running into Chicago an absolute monopoly of all the freight traffic of the North-West. It would do far more damage to American interests than to Canadian, as the damage would come directly upon the people and not upon the corporations. Mr. Lind says that it would be folly for any north-western member to advocate the passage of this bill, which threatens so much danger to the people of that section. Hence he for one will resort to any tactics to defeat it, even to filibustering, if filibustering is necessary.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS SPEAK.

SARATOGA, N.Y., August 28.—The Republican State convention platform adopted to-day contains this clause:—The Republican senators in Congress in rejecting the treaty relative to the fisheries negotiated with Great Britain, acted in accordance to the dictates of a just patriotism and worthily asserted American rights and the national honor, while the message of President Cleveland transmitted on the 23rd August is a confession that his administration has been grossly negligent of its duties in the protection of American fishermen, and has invited new annoyance and aggression on the part of Canadian by failure to make a manful protest and to employ the peaceful means of self-defence committed to him. The Republican party favors a foreign policy which shall do no wrong to the weak neighbor and shall brook no indignity from any power on earth, and by insisting on fair play on sea and land, shall, through justice, ensure peace with all nations.

MORE ENGLISH OPINIONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Herald's London correspondent telegraphs some more newspaper opinions of President Cleveland's retaliation message. The Standard says:—"The rejection of the fisheries treaty by the Republican Senators is a tame and feeble mode of attacking Canada compared with the vigorous scheme propounded by the Democratic President. It is a document that can hardly fail to embitter the relations between Canada and the United States and embarrass still further the untiring efforts of the country to procure an adjustment of their trade differences. In any case it is to be observed that Mr. Cleveland's treatment of the subject, harsh and unconciliatory as it appears on the surface, is in reality both more skillful and more statesmanlike than that of his adversaries. Though ostensibly his policy is animated by the most aggressive nationalism, it is, in fact, much less dangerous to international concord. By shifting the conflict from sea to land he removes it from the arena where passions run highest, where violence is less easily restrained, and where an accident or a single act of indiscretion might most easily precipitate a catastrophe. Looking about him for the likeliest weapons to promote this result, he finds that there exists a privilege of transit in bond, duty free, across the United States territory of Canadian exports and imports, and it is calculated that within six years \$270,000,000 worth of goods liable to duty under the United States tariff have been thus carried into and out of Canada. It is hardly necessary to point out that this measure, if it is really to be put into operation, must be very injurious to the commercial interests of Canada."

THE THUNDERER'S VIEW.

The London Times says:—"By a sudden change of front the President holds himself out as an advocate of something hugely admired by American voters—a spirited foreign policy; but while Mr. Cleveland dexterously annexes all the honor and glory which in America are associated with twitting the lion's tail, he has managed so that his opponents can be saddled with all the odium of the proposed reprisals. The President, it turns out, had something better than idle lamentation in store. Accepting unreservedly the vote of the Senate, he has completely dished the Republican party by pronouncing for a retaliation far more thorough and severe than the partisans of Blaine and Harrison ever ventured or thought it necessary to suggest. The mother country has supported her colony throughout the controversy, and will assuredly not discontinue its support now. Hitherto retaliation, as proposed by the Republicans, has been limited to the exclusion of Canadian fishing vessels from Maine ports; but these reprisals are not enough for Mr. Cleveland, who asks power to put an end to the privilege now enjoyed by Canadians of transporting goods in bond across American territory."

ARE FREE FROM ALL GRUDE AND IRRITATING MATTER. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

DILLON BEING SLOWLY MURDERED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—English visitors who have seen Mr. Dillon in prison at Dundalk say he is becoming weaker daily. Mr. Gladstone intends to deal in future speeches with the death of Mr. Mandeville.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle. PRIZES - VALUE, \$50,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room, Suits, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, \$1.00. Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent.

S. S. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



FATHER'S TONIC

CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th '87. To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I have tried many remedies ("FATHER'S TONIC" being the best) in the large cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to cure my daughter of nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the Rev. E. KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend "FATHER'S TONIC" to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverend gentleman in grateful remembrance.

JOHN SCHWETZER, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1887. W. B. DAVIS, Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.

Our Remedy is for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from this remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

FIT'S STOPPED FREE

Marvellous success. Instantly Relieved. DR. KLINE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BRUISES AND SWELLINGS. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE! If taken as directed, it will cure you in 24 hours. Beware of cheap imitations. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. For sale by J. A. Harbo, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

\$93 Sewing Machine Free!

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our \$93 SEWING MACHINES. We will give you a new and simply show these samples to those who call, we will send, free, the very best Sewing Machine manufacturers in the world, with all the attachments, and we will give you the \$93 Sewing Machine, which has been selected by the best judges in the world. It is a machine which will save you more than \$1000 in the long run, and it will keep in your home and show to those who call, a set of our great and beautiful Sewing Machine. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your property. The first sample is sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE of cost. How can you do this—easily enough! We often get as much as \$200 or \$300 in trade from even a small place, after our set samples have remained in America. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your property. 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