

THE DEAD PRIMATE.

How an Irish Archbishop Was Arrested for "Horse Stealing"—A Famous Ecclesiastic—Suffering Imprisonment—Rather Than Disclose Confessional Secrets.

The death of the Most Rev. Daniel McGarrigle, Archbishop of Armagh, which was announced in yesterday's papers, will recall to the public the curious fact that his late Grace was "Primate of all Ireland," while the Archbishop of Dublin is titularly "Primate of Ireland."

The dead Archbishop suffered imprisonment for refusing to disclose the secrets of the confessional. It is rather a peculiar fact that his popularity and his rise to power dated from his conviction as a horse thief. Archbishop McGarrigle was born in Cloughmash, County Donegal, the son of a well-to-do farmer, who gave him a good preliminary education. He went to the famous Catholic College of Maynooth, and after ordination was sent as a curate to Glenwill, in the diocese of Raphoe, which embraces the greater portion of the County Donegal.

The glen of Glenwill was then famous for the distillation of illicit whiskey, and the sale of the products of the mountain stills constituted what was known all over the country as the "Glenwill decoy." At Christenings, wakes and weddings "potheen" was a necessity, and therefore was never wanting. Payments for the "native" were always made in the autumn, when the harvest had been gathered in. If there was any dispute about payment a secret court was held and the case was tried before a jury of the neighbors. This was, in fact, a general practice with the people of Glenwill, who could not be induced to recognize the regular law of the land as administered at Westminster. If the verdict was in favor of the plaintiff the "judge" issued his "decoy" authorizing the defense of any property the defendant might possess which could easily be carried off and disposed of. This decoy was more binding and more respected than any decree of a regular court.

The dead primate, then the curate of Glenwill, joined with others to put an end to this state of affairs, as great abuses and injustice had begun to grow out of it. In the confessional a man told him how he had seized his neighbor's horse on one of these "decoys" and had sold it at a fair in a distant town. The priest insisted that before he would give the penitent absolution he must recover the horse and restore it to the owner. The penitent finally promised to do so and said he would leave the horse in the priest's stable. On the third morning the priest found the horse in his stable and notified the owner to come for it.

This reached the ears of a magistrate who regarded priests as the biggest kind of criminals. This magistrate, who was also a land agent, sent for the man whose horse had been stolen, and told him that if he would not prosecute the priest or make him tell who had actually stolen the horse, he would eject him. The priest refused to disclose the secrets of the confessional and was arrested as a thief. He was taken a prisoner to Gifford, the county town of Donegal, and put on trial. In reply to the counsel for the Crown the farmer said he found his horse in the priest's stable. The horse had been stolen from him a week previous. The Assize Judge and all others connected with the case knew well that the priest had not only stolen the horse, but that his connection with the matter had been guided purely by a spirit of right and justice. The offer was made to him that if he would give the name of the real thief he could go free. To this the priest replied that he was his life at stake he could not betray the secrecy and sanctity of the confessional.

"Then," said the Judge, "the horse was found in your possession and before the law you are the guilty party, and I sentence you to three months' imprisonment in the County jail on bread and water."

FATHER MCGARRIGLE served his term, and on his liberation every hilltop and mountain in Donegal was ablaze with bonfires and the rejoicings of the people resounded through the valleys. The then Bishop of Raphoe, who, by the way, was also named McGarrigle, was then growing old and ill able to attend to the episcopal duties of his large, mountainous diocese, where in those days locomotion meant "shanks' mare," the jaunting car or horseback. The people awaited the question of the appointment of a successor, and Father McGarrigle, the man who had been convicted for horse stealing, was chosen, with the right to succeed the old Bishop on his death.

The Roman authorities, who had heard of the young priest's sacrifice for the faith, promptly indorsed the choice of the priests and people, and the ex-convict was made a bishop. His administration of the diocese of Raphoe was very successful, and he did much to put down faction fighting and all kinds of disorder.

When the primal see of Armagh—the see of St. Patrick—became vacant, some fifteen years ago, Dr. McGarrigle was chosen to fill it by the bishops of Ireland, the bishops having the appointment to that see.

Dr. McGarrigle was a large man, standing about six feet two inches, and was of a very amiable disposition and led a very simple life. Many good stories are told about his simplicity and the ease with which sharp people could do "ballykinnin." One is that once while living at Ballykinnin a band of traveling tinkers visited that town. A virago of a woman in the band wanted to get married to a diminutive dealer in donkeys. The priest refused to perform the marriage ceremony and sent her to the Bishop. Knowing nothing of the antecedents of the parties, the Bishop put the fee for a "dispensation" to get married at a guinea, believing the parties did not possess and could not procure that amount.

UNIONISTS AND TORIES.

HARRINGTON DECLARES THE ALLIANCE NO SATISFACTORY—GOSCHEN'S PLEDGE—HARRINGTON SENTENCED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Lord Harrington presided at the conference in Westminster hall to-day of Liberal Unionists. Many leaders of the party were on the platform. Six hundred delegates were present. The Earl of Derby offered a resolution in favor of increased exertion to strengthen the Unionist party. Lord Harrington, replying to a vote of confidence, declared that the Unionists had deserted Liberal principles, he said, did not belong to one man or party. If they had agreed to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, they would have falsified the pledge they had made before the general election. They were told that the mode of operation in Ireland had been changed, owing to the sympathy of Englishmen, but they did not see such a great change. "Remember Mr. Gladstone," he said, "has been hung forth to animate the passions of the people in their struggle against the law. Every method of open resistance, short of rebellion, has been resorted to with the tacit consent of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders. The Unionists had a satisfactory understanding with the Conservatives, and would continue to act with them."

GOSCHEN'S PLEDGE. Lord Harrington presided at a banquet in the evening. There were 750 guests present, including all the leading Unionists. Mr. Goschen, in the course of a speech, said that as a member of the Government he would say deliberately that he did not believe there had been advanced a single principle, executive, administrative or fiscal, which would cause any difficulty between the Conservatives and the Disinherited.

HARRINGTON SENTENCED. DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Edward Harrington, M.P., was tried in the Tralee court to-day on the charge of publishing in his paper, the *Sentinel*, reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment without labor. Notice was given of an appeal. The court offered to release Mr. Harrington on his own recognizance if he would agree not to publish any more reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the league, but he refused to give such a promise. The court declined to state the case for appeal.

MANDEVILLE'S PUNISHMENT. DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Mr. Mandeville, who is a prisoner in Tullamore jail, has been subjected to a bread and water diet for forty-eight hours for refusing to clean his cell.

DILLON'S ANALYSIS. LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Islington this evening, said the Nationalists intended to publish an analysis showing that the persons on the platform at the recent meeting in Dublin addressed by Lord Harrington were chiefly Castle officials, Orangemen and lawyers.

IN A DREADFUL CONDITION. Hattie E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., says: "My cough was dreadful; I could not sleep at night on account of it; but when I used Haggard's Pectoral Balm I had rest and was quickly cured. All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy."

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenville, Parry Sound, Ont., says: "I could not keep house without Haggard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

ANTI-EVICTION FUND. To the Editor of The Post: Sir—Please find enclosed \$10.50 in aid of the above fund. Following are the subscribers:

Dennis Darragh, Plantagenet	\$1.00
Archibald Darragh	1.00
Patrick Potts	1.00
Dennis McCormick	1.00
Dennis Robinson	1.00
John McAuley	1.00
Michael Darragh	1.00
Andrew Darragh	1.00
William Darragh	1.00
John McKelvey	1.00
John McKelvey, Alfred	1.00
Martin Shane, Pendleton	1.00
Thomas Byrnes	1.00
Archibald McFall	1.00
Dennis Ryan	1.00
Alexander Cunningham, Wendover	2.00

DENIS DARRAGH. PLANTAGENET, Nov. 30, 1887.

The longest tunnel in the world is in Hungary. It is ten miles and a quarter long, ten feet high, and five feet and a quarter wide.

FAMILY DYES, in order to be of value must be pure, strong, quick of action, and easy to use. These qualities are only to be had in the celebrated Diamond Dyes and it easily explains their popularity. 32 colors. 10 cents each. At all Druggists.

A Berlin company offers electricity for boiling water and other heating purposes, as well as for lighting.

SHE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT. "What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day. "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. To-day you look so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight. Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

Man must work. He may work grudgingly or gratefully. He may work as a man or as a machine.

THE HORSEFOOT ALMANAC AND COOK BOOK mailed free on application to the Ramford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

A weak mind does not accumulate force enough to hurt itself; stupidity often saves a man from going mad.

If You Are Tired, Take the old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will find them a man can't stand everything. One pill a day. Try them.

"Do let's have a little hair," said a fat English matron riding in a street bus; "it's got to be rid, and we got to walk; I am hideously humped."

Thomas Babington, of Eglinton, says:—"I have removed two tons from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

THE SCOTTISH DEPUTATION.

Which Went to Ireland, and Their Report. Condition of the Country as They Found It—A Bitter Commentary—Centuries of Misdeeds.

The executive of the Scottish Liberal Association, at a meeting held in October, commissioned a number of members to convey to the Irish people the sympathy of Scottish Liberals with them in their struggle for Home Rule, and to report to the association the condition of the country. The delegates recently returned home after a journey through Ireland, and made a very full report. The conclusions they have come to are:

"1. In reporting upon the condition of the country, the deputies were impressed with the isolated and helpless condition of the Irish Government. Entirely out of sympathy with the people, and representing a privileged minority, who for centuries have made Ireland the victim of their cupidity and misrule, the government, with the laws which it administers, regarded as a foreign and hostile element in the country, and, as such, is shunned, despised and hated. Constitutional methods of procedure in the administration of law and justice are resented by the authorities to a farce. The executive, located in Dublin Castle, is simply a military despotism, controlling the country by means of a resident magistracy of its own nomination, a vile system of espionage, and an overwhelming force of armed police and regular soldiers. The former are met with, carrying their rifles, on every country road. Every village and town has its barracks, with a detachment in direct communication with Dublin Castle, always ready to oppress and attack the people with a violence and brutality inconceivable in our more favored country."

"2. In these circumstances, it is a matter for congratulation that the spirit of the nation has not been quenched. The National League, which is a lawful and orderly combination of the people for mutual defence, has been developed from the urgency of the situation. The league, which has its branches everywhere, includes in its membership the best men of each district, and usually the mayor and aldermen and the most influential citizens are, as a rule, prominent members. This great national organization has its headquarters in Sackville street, Dublin, where a large staff of officials, directed by Mr. Harrington, M.P., virtually carry into practice the great Liberal principle of 'Government by the people for the people.' The League invariably exercises its powerful influence for the maintenance of social order and the suppression of violence and crime. Where its influence is weakest, as in County Kerry, outrages prevail. It has taught the people that moral influences, directed within constitutional limits, are the most powerful instruments of defence against agrarian injustices and oppression—the root cause, as every one knows, of Ireland's miseries."

"3. The deputies had opportunities of examining into the operations of the plan of campaign—another organization for mutual defence, but not associated with the National League. They were impressed with the absolute necessity of some such method of defence, if the tenantry on rack-rented estates were to be saved from ruin and dispersion at the hands of semi-bankrupt landlords and exorbitant mortgagees. In the two cases which came under their notice, the one an estate with large and the other with small and poor holdings, they were struck with the moderation and more than the fairness, to the landlord, of the proposals made for settlement. They were also impressed greatly with the organizing power, and the military discipline and endurance which characterized the combination for defence instituted by the plan. If what the deputies saw was a fair specimen of the working of this novel organization, as it undoubtedly was, it presented nothing more than a necessary and reasonable combination for defence against iniquitous exactions by a dominant landlord class occupying the seat of power and using it for their own selfish ends."

"4. Under the coercion bill as administered by the Tory Government, these combinations of the people for defence are about to pass through a fiery ordeal. The design of this measure is the suppression of all such combinations in the interest of the landowning class and the holders of land bonds. The position amounts to nothing short of civil war in Ireland. On the one hand is a disarmed and helpless people, so far as physical means are concerned, but strong in their resolve to acquire liberty and life in defence of their just rights. On the other is a vast military and despotic power, supported by a large majority in the British Parliament, and bounded on to action by the privileged and propertied classes, through means of the newspaper press and the enormous political power at their command. The National League opposes a fierce defiance to the coercion raids of Dublin Castle, and counsels the people to maintain stolid resistance and patient endurance of consequences, be these what they may. On their part, the Irish people go into this last fight, as they believe it to be, without cheering hopes of victory; for, besides having millions of their fellow-countrymen in America and the British colonies as eager and sympathetic spectators, there are also the millions of the British people, now coming at length to understand the Irish question, and resolved that justice shall be done. The conflict, as every thinking man must see, is essentially a soldier's battle, and fraught with consequences to which no human foresight may assign the limit."

"5. The deputies were brought into close contact with the leaders of the Irish people. As these gentlemen have been made the subject of unprecedented obloquy and insult in the British Parliament and in the London and leading provincial newspaper press, it may not be out of place that the deputies should state the impression made upon them by the Irish leaders. "Sprung from the people, inspired with love of country and national sentiment, they are all men of middle life, of first class abilities, independence of character and indomitable courage. Their power, as practical politicians, may be seen in the development and working of the National League, and the unflinching fight for their country's deliverance which they have so long successfully maintained in the British Parliament. If any one of these foremost champions of their country's cause may, with propriety, be singled out, the peculiar circumstances of William O'Brien, and the pre-eminent place he occupies in the hearts of the Irish people, may afford an excuse for doing so. A true son of nature, large hearted, sympathetic, independent, and brave, William O'Brien is a patriot of the highest type. His last words at Middleton, before sentence was passed upon him, are characteristic of the man: 'Proud am I say that I have spent a good many months and a good many years of hard labor for the Irish cause, and I shall not grudge three months more for dear old Ire-

land—brave old Ireland.' No deeper wound could be inflicted on the Irish people than the imprisonment in a 'felony cell' of this noble man, for no other cause has his successful deliverance, from threatened eviction of an oppressed peasantry forming part of his own constituency. The deputies felt called upon likewise to state their impressions of the Catholic clergy, who are also leaders of the people at this momentous period. Being naturally and necessarily conservative in their principles, they opposed rather than helped the development of the National League, until the progress of events made it no longer possible for so, if they were to retain their influence with the people. This they invariably exercise in the interest of social order and the suppression of crime. They manifest a marked anxiety as to the pernicious effect of government by coercion, and maintain that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy can alone bring peace and prosperity. The deputies were much impressed with the culture and superiority of the clergymen with whom they came in contact, and they cannot speak too highly of the hospitality and kindness which they experienced at their hands."

"6. The prospect ever present to the deputies, in their mission to Ireland, was that of a spirited and intelligent people, disaffected and rebellious; possessing a country rich in natural resources, but harried and blighted by long continued misgovernment and agrarian oppression. With the land of the country transferred to the occupiers on just and practicable terms, and with a constitutional government, representative of the people, established on the principles of Mr. Gladstone's home rule measure, a great future would undoubtedly be opened to the people of Ireland. Under a stable and patriotic government, it is computed that the country is capable of maintaining in comfort twice its present population from the products of the soil alone. The natural growth of such a population, developing the resources of so fertile a country would present an economic problem almost unique in these days, and of exceeding interest and importance. Moreover, as the superstructure of Ireland's prosperity under home rule must greatly depend upon the sheltering power of Great Britain, and as England would be the nearest and almost the only outlet for her produce, and the British empire the great field of her enterprising sons, it amounts to a moral certainty that the union, now represented by force, would rest on the sure basis of mutual interest and good will, and would be clung to by the Irish people as an element vital to their prosperity and to their very existence as a nation."

"But considerations of material prosperity are by no means the only thoughts occupying the minds of the Irish people in the prospect of obtaining home rule. A constant theme of conversation with the deputies was the moral elevation of the people under the administration of a national parliament. No nobly scheme of national education was talked of, also facilities for developing the arts and sciences, and the positions which religious teaching should hold with respect to these. The views expressed were usually those held by the advanced section of the Liberal party. No more bitter comment on the government of Ireland by England can be offered than that, after 700 years of possession, the moral and material condition of the country should be what it is to-day. It is surely time that the Irish people should be permitted to try what they can do for themselves. But before that is granted to them, portentous events are likely to happen under the administration of a Tory government."

ANGUS SUTHERLAND, M.P., GILBERT BRITH, ex-M.P., HARRY SMITH, ex-Sheriff, JOHN MACPHERSON, J. KERR.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

A LITTLE GIRL'S DEFINITION OF SCANDAL. Some girls were asked by one of the inspectors at a school examination whether they knew the meaning of the word "scandal." One little girl stepped forward, and holding her hand up, asked the question, upon which she uttered these memorable words: "Nobody does nothing, and everybody goes on telling of it everywhere."

WHAT AM I TO DO? The symptoms of Biliousness are unappreciated but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headaches and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try *Green's August Flower*; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

It is astonishing how rapidly the electric light is coming into general use. It is being employed for publicly lighting our large cities. It dazzles our eyes with its splendor as we pass along our thoroughfares at night. But with all its splendor and utility, it is not as light and beautiful as the incandescent made with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

NIL DISPERANDUM. "Never despair," is a good motto for all. If afflicted with any lingering disease, remember "while there is life there is hope." Never despair of relief until you have tried *Blood Bitters*. It cures diseases of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fail.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* claims that President Cleveland will live in Brooklyn. We violate no confidence in stating that President Cleveland will live for five years longer in Washington.—Detroit Free Press.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled in their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Countryman (to bride in restaurant): How do you like the cheese, Miranda? Bride (trying to reach Schweitzer case): I don't like it at all, John. In the first place it don't smell right, and in the second place it's all full of knots.

Those Twin Toes to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with *Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure*. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Urinary maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Charlton, M.P., Answers Some of the Objections to the Project.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., in a recent address to his constituents at Waterford, Out. dwelt, at considerable length on Commercial Union, defining the meaning of the two terms, "Restricted Reciprocity" and "Commercial Union," and illustrating most clearly the benefits that would accrue to Canada by the adoption of such plans. Referring to the different objections raised against the project, Mr. Charlton said:

The first objection to consider was that England would veto it. The parties making use of this implied threat were, as a rule, very little concerned as to what England might think of the N.P., and at the time that policy was adopted threatened to resist and defy interference. What, he would inquire, would be England's object if she interposed her veto? Would not the step be taken to promote her own interests, and expenses, and would be a more serious and oppressive exercise of power than was the passage of the Stamp Act that led to the American revolution. Our business was to look after our own interest and prove loyal to our own country. He did not believe that England would suffer from the proposed change. Increased wealth and progress would bring in their train increased trade and larger imports. In the arrangement a common tariff between the two countries important modifications of the American tariff could, no doubt, be secured—modifications so important as to much more than compensate England for any loss she might for a time suffer in her Canadian trade. The second objection to consider was that it would be impossible to get such a treaty. The indications are that the Americans are quite ready to enter into such an arrangement. The present time is peculiarly favorable for securing an advantageous treaty, for it seems to offer the only avenue for an escape from the difficulties which surround the settlement of the fisheries dispute. Beyond question our commissioners can now obtain a highly favorable arrangement for Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity, and if they do not obtain such an arrangement they will be open to the suspicion of having betrayed Canadian interests. The third objection to consider was that it would lead to Annexation. On the contrary, he believed that that feeling was created by a desire to secure Free Trade. Give us Free Trade and this feeling will be dead. The fourth objection to consider was that it would prevent our getting as good terms for Annexation ten or fifteen years hence as we could get now. The answer to this was that the Commercial Union party were not seeking for Annexation or making terms for it. We desired to preserve our own political autonomy and at the same time secure the prosperity of the people of Canada. The fifth objection to consider was that it would make our tariff higher. A revision of the American tariff will not be likely to leave their duties higher than our own are at present. The sixth objection to consider was that the arrangement would not yield revenue enough for our wants and direct taxation would follow. Even if this were the case, no great harm would result if the country secured increased prosperity. Our revenue would be collected more cheaply. We would save the payment of wholesale and retail dealers' profits on the duties; would save loss from incidental taxation, and realizing that we were paying out money we would look more closely at the expenditure of it. No more bitter comment on the government of Ireland by England can be offered than that, after 700 years of possession, the moral and material condition of the country should be what it is to-day. It is surely time that the Irish people should be permitted to try what they can do for themselves. But before that is granted to them, portentous events are likely to happen under the administration of a Tory government."

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

PALMO-TAR SOAP. WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL. MOST SCALY RUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DR. W. & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED) MONTREAL.

PILES. Sufferers from Piles, Hemorrhoids, and other ailments, should use the Pile Cure, which is a sure and reliable remedy.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1854, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Viet., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Seventh Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1887. At 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00. FIRST SERIES: Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.

Prizes	Value
1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000
10 Building Lots in Montreal	2,000
100 Gold Watches	200
1000 Silver Watches	20
1000 Gold Chains	10
1000 Toilet Sets	5

1007 Prizes - Value, \$10. TICKETS - 25 CENTS. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

IT HAS FALLEN FLAT. TORY DYNAMITE AND DAGGER SCARE. LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Tory's attempt to raise a "dynamite and dagger" scare by its publication of a story of an alleged plot has fallen flat. The story is so far-fetched and so obviously ridiculous that nobody can be found to believe it. The Tory's attempt to raise a "dynamite and dagger" scare by its publication of a story of an alleged plot has fallen flat.

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DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all blemishes and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cents in stamps to Dozzoni's, 112 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE YOU AGAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

OPIUM. Morphine Habit Cured in 20 days. NO PAIN! Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, 6-13.

NO MORE PILLS! MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. PRICE: 25c. PER BOTTLE.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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10 Building Lots in Montreal	2,000
100 Gold Watches	200
1000 Silver Watches	20
1000 Gold Chains	10
1000 Toilet Sets	5

1007 Prizes - Value, \$10. TICKETS - 25 CENTS. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

IT HAS FALLEN FLAT. TORY DYNAMITE AND DAGGER SCARE. LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Tory's attempt to raise a "dynamite and dagger" scare by its publication of a story of an alleged plot has fallen flat. The story is so far-fetched and so obviously ridiculous that nobody can be found to believe it. The Tory's attempt to raise a "dynamite and dagger" scare by its publication of a story of an alleged plot has fallen flat.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE claims that President Cleveland will live in Brooklyn. We violate no confidence in stating that President Cleveland will live for five years longer in Washington.—Detroit Free Press.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled in their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Countryman (to bride in restaurant): How do you like the cheese, Miranda? Bride (trying to reach Schweitzer case): I don't like it at all, John. In the first place it don't smell right, and in the second place it's all full of knots.

Those Twin Toes to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with *Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure*. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Urinary maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies.

CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles in the head and face of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, and in all cases of biliousness, indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure the head, they are worth the price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. New York.