THAT RAILWAY HORROR.

EVIDENCE GOES TO SHOW THAT IT OCCURRED THROUGH NEGLIGENCE.

There are the label of the railway, is as follows: Eighty-seven car-loads of people attended the parade at Hazelton from Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale and other places. There were eight sections of the train and these followed passenger train No. 12 with orders to run ten minusaria are the accordance of the generators are the seventh and the secondary of the minusaria train and these orders were also from the condensation from Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale and other places. There were eight sections of the train and these followed passenger train No. 12 with orders to run ten minusaria telegraph operators are the seventh and the secondary and the seventh are the seventh and the secondary and the seventh are the seventh and the secondary and the seventh are the seventh and the secondary and the secondary are the seventh and the secondary a places. There were eight sections of the train and these followed passenger train No. 12 with orders to run ten minutes apart. These orders were also delivered to telegraph operators at all signal stations. The seventh section came to Mud Run ahead of time and was stopped until 10 minutes except the seventh and was stopped until 10 minutes except was displayed at the pired. The danger signal was displayed at the station and the rear brakemen were sent back as an additional protect on. Section No. 7 laid a short distance beyond the station. No. 8 came thundering along and the brakeman gave the engineer the signal. He failed to heed it and dashed by. The train plunged on, disregarded the signal at the station and the awful disaster followed. The last train was filled with puple from Carbondale. Three cars were telescoped. Half an hour after the accident Superintendent Goodwin left Bethlehem for the scene of the accident with a car load of physician. pired. The danger signal was displayed at the of the accident with a car load of physician. Agent Leman, who has arrived from the accue, saya: The section of the train wrecked was made up of Jersey Central passenger cars, which are any shells or apologies for cars. Two of these were completely demolished and the other two are next to worthless. Fifty six persons are dead, and some of the forty persons injured will die. Some of the dead and injured of the accident with a car load of physician. injured will die. Some of the dead and injured have been sent to their homes at Scranton and Phasant Valley and the rest when I left were lying in the care. The section that collided with the section that was standing above the station was drawn by two engines. The first engine ploughed through the last car in the train and passed through the next one in the train and passed through the next one which Many of the dead and injured that were in these ears were found either beneath, on the or alongside of the engine, some of them in agled almost beyond rec gattion. When I if the wrick had been cleared and trains were engineer of the first cogine and James Sharkey of the second. Cook leaped from his engine, and when I left could not be found. His fireman was severely but not darg-rously in-jured I was told that Spark-y said that when he saw the signal to step he shut off agest at the depot he reversed his lever, but Cark's engine continued using steam and pulled hies into the wreck. Sharkey escaped injury. over the embankment is not true. From my knowledge of the strength of the cars, I should say that if they had been Lehigh Valley cars instead of Jersey Centrals the accient would not have been so disastrous, and I d ubt if more than three or four persons would have been killed. The distance from the end of the seventh section of the train to the spot wh re the brakemen stood giving the signal to the eighth section was measured this morning and found to be 1,000 feet. As the train was acc n ing the grade it could have been stopped in less than that distance. According to the investigation thus far made the company's rules and orders were complied with by the telegraph

THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

operator and the crew of the third section,

Jame: J. McGinley, recorder of Deeds o Luzerne county, was on the section that ran into the preceding train. He said: "I was in the second car from the engine and saw the train ahead of us. We were running at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour, I should judge. but I could not help myself. It was impossible to get out of the could not help myself. I realized that that there would be a smash to get out of the car and I did not think it would be serious anyway. The crash was a terrible one, though none of us in the car in which I was seated were injured, nor were any of us thrown over the seats, but the scene that follows makes me shiver. I have heard and read thrilling acin my mind anything like this. that moment cannot be expressed in words. We ran to the cars in which lay the injured people. One would say "Oh, lift that iron and take me one For God's sake help me." Another would exclaim: "My leg is fast. Cut off my beg thet an axo and cut it off." Others begged for help in various ways and with the most siteous appeals. Every few minutes one of the poor victims would die. Some were being scalded by the escaping steam, some were ern hed to death, and some dying slowly of their awful injuries. To look on and be powerless to render aid was enough to drive a man mad. I hope that I may never witness such a scene

THE FUNERAL TRAIN'S ARRIVAL.

At 6.30 this evening the funeral train arrived in Wilkesbarre bearing 57 dead bodies. They had been partially prepared for burial and lay upon boards placed upon the backs of the seats in three passenger coaches. It was an awful sight, indeed, to look through the long coaches at the bodies, each covered with a white cloth. at the bodies, each covered with a white cloth. Here the form of a boy of 12 years, and beside it a stalwart man. As the train drew up to the depot it took a dezen policemen to keep back the frantic crowd of friends and relatives who had come from Scranton and Pleasant Valley to meet their dend. A special coach had been provided for these friends, but they insisted upon entering the cars containing the dead and were only stopped by force, and the efforts of five priests who were on the train. One body was removed from the cars at Wilkesbarre. The train then continued on its way up the Delaware & Hudson road to Miner's Mills and Scranton. The people in the special coach began to clamor for permission to enter the funeral car, but were again refused, it being alleged that no one had the key. Several who were in search of missing friends became desperate and soon broke down the car doors and began a frautic search for their loved ones Clothes were forn from the mangled and scalded bodies, revealing the gay uniform of St. Aloy sius men, radets and other members of societies Those who knew their relatives were on board also flucked into the car and began rearranging the attire or coverings of the corpses. Many were distorted and in horrible attitudes and friends endeavored to lessen their frightful appearance. At Miner's mills the train stopped to leave off the body of James Flynn. No light could be procured and much of the work wa done in partial darkness. It was as the train drew up at Pleasant Valley that the most heart rending scenes were enacted. Ropes had been stretched about the depot, and guards kept the immense throng back. The shrieks and screams of stricken friends and relatives were pitiful in the extreme. The first body carried out was that of Oscar Gibbons, 13 years of age, borne in the arms of his stalwart brother. one after another, forty-six white-sheeted bodies were carried out and given into the charge of friends. The shrieks and cries of the women and the hourse shouts and imprecations of the men made a terrible scene. When all were out the train again pulled out to bear the remaining dead to Scranton, Minooka and points be-

THE LIST OF THE DEAD. The following is an official list of dead who have been identified:

From Pleasant Valley—Patrick Ourran, aged

Trom Pleasant Valley—Patrick Currav. aged 15; Michael Whalen, aged 12; Wm. Early, aged 15; James Jackson, son of Frank Jackson, ared 15; James Jackson, son of Henry Jackson, aged 16; Barney Meighan, aged 58; Polly Meighan, aged 18; John M. Coleman, aged 56; Patrick Coleman, aged 12; Michael Coleman, aged 14; Thomas Ruddy, aged 30; Mante Abkinson, aged 18; William Kelly, aged 32; Mrs. Patrick Farrel, aged 40; Beni, O'Brian, aged 28; Katie Featherstone.

Patrick Walsh, John Early, Wm. Kelly, Abram Doran, James Brabony, aged 20, (uis mother was also killed); Charles Golitz, aged 16; Pscar Gibbins, aged 13; Mrs. McAndrews and two sons, John Barrett, aged 28.

From Minocks—Annie Curran, aged 16; Richard Powell and wife; James Cansby, aged 14; Festus Mulherren, aged 13; Thomas Toyl, aged 30.

were brought here to the bospital and numbers of others slightly injured have gone to their homes or are being cared for elsewhere. The St. Aloysius society of this city held a meeting here to-night and over 500 persons were present. A resolution was passed authorizing Rev. Father Crane, of Pleasant Valley, to draw upon them for \$500 or \$1,000, which was ready at his disposal in case of need for the sufferers. The loss to the Lebigh Valley Railroad company will be ver \$1,000,000.

ANOTHER DISASTEROUS COLLISION ANOTHER DISASTEROUS COLLISION
CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A northbound pass a nger train on the Cieveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad came into collission with a freight train near Masillon, Ohio, about eight o'clock this merning. Buth engines, two passenger coaches and several freight cars were completely wrecked. Richardson Whitman, brakemar, was jammed and fatally injured. Warren iichards, a passenger, was badly injured and will probably die G orge B. Clyde, a freight brakemar, had both legs broken, and another passenger was badly bruised. The accident was caused by a change in the schedule. The less will exceed \$30,000.

THE PONSUNBYS.

(United Ireland.) Readers of the Irish newspapers must have n ticed the names of "the Hon. Ashley P .m. sonby, Mrs. Ponsonby and Mr. Claude Ponsonby" constantly appearing amongst the lists of those present at various meetings, eviction scener, and Coercion trials during the past few weeks. Mrs. Ponsonby's, too, was one of the names attached to the touching and beautiful address presented on behalf of the English L baral ladies to Messrs, T. D. Sullivan and W. O'Brien at the great Waterford demonatration. Mr. Ponsonby, his wife and sor, are types of our English allies that form a distinct and characteristic element of the strength of the many graded Liberal party. People of wealth and leisure and of the very highest social rank (Mr. Ponsonby belongs to one of the best families of the English peerage, and Mrs. Pon-sonby was herself a maid-of-honor to the Queen), they devo'e ' 'temselves and the important influence at their command to farthering with astonish : gearnestness the great reforms which their p cty takes in hand from time to time. Such | litical earnestness in people of their class is strange to us in freland, where we are accustomed, since the Union, to see the dominant aristocracy (including some Penronbys amongst them) given over to idleners and selfishnesss, to hostility to their country and to the oppression of their tenants. But in England such public spirit is no uncommon thing, and people like the Pouson ye are to be found who ara Radicals as arder; and genuine as the poorest labor advocat: in the ranks of their common party. It is this wide representa-tiveness which constitutes the real strength of English Liberalism. I: represents the people of England, in the true sense, not merely a section of them; and from the best element of the aristocracy -the salt which has saved the whole order from the dry rot that has overtaken aristocracy almost everywhere else -come as many leaders of true Liberalism and true progress as some from the broader field of the middle and working classes. The Ponsonbys who are now with us study-

ing the Irish question on the spot are not merely sympathisers but workers. That one could see from the assiduity with which they endeavor to be on hand at every characteristic phase-coercion trial, mass-meeting, eviction -which can help to an understanding of the present regime. On Sunday they did not hesitate to take part in a meeting at Bandon hard by the estate of their rack-renting namesake who has been trying such bitter conclu-sions with the Plan of Campaigr. Mrs. Pou-sonby's drawing-room in London is a centre of Home-Rule propagandism amongst classes whose political conscience, is not usually reached by means of public meetings, and Mr. Claude Ponsonby, their son, has been an active canvasser and speaker at most of the recent by elections.

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 Baleam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

OF THE WORLD."

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- The Right Hop. Wm. Benry Smith, Government leader, in a speech at Colchester last night, alluded to the fishery questions in dispute between Canada and the United States. He said Canadians were willing to bide their time, because they knew that after the Presidential election in the United States they would obtain a just and fair arrangement of the fishery trouble. The people of England, Canada and the United States were too good friends to quarrel over a question of this kind. Canada's moderation and judgment in the present orisis entitled her to the admiration of the world.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT. DUBLIN, Oct. 10 -At the National League meeting it was announced that receipts from America since the last meeting amounted to £1,000. Mr. Summer, of New York, in a speech said that thousands of Irish-Americans would return to Ireland as soon as home rule had been granted.

PRAISEWORTHY.

" Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint. A friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters; I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

IRISH FISHERIES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.-The work of forming stations on the Skibbereen coast, Ireland, for the cure of mackerel and exportation to America is flourishing. The fishing boats are at present earning an average of \$350 a night.

WITNESSES FOR THE TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 .- The Freeman's Journal states that the London Times has subposned Timothy Harrington to produce the minute, cash, banking, letter and oneque books and ledgers of the National League, the Ladies' National League and the Labor and Industrial Union from 1872 to 1888 for examination in the libel suit brought against the Times by Mr. Parnell. The Journal slee states that the Times will also subposna Messrs. Parnell, McCarthy, Biggar, Campbell, Sexton, Nolan, Oning, Kenny and T. P. O'Connor. Brien, aged 28; Katie Featherstone,

WHITECHAPEL HORRORS.

The Police Make an Important Arrest and Foster a Peculiur Clue.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-An arrest, which the police think is an important one in connection with the series of murders in Whitechapel, has been made. On Wednesday a stranger called at a abop on Gray's Inn road and left an overcoat and a pair of trousers to be cleaned. The clothes were plentifully spattered with blood stains, especially the pookets, which were almost literally dyed red. The propriet: of the shop thought she incident suspicious, and he at once informed the police, and detectives were secreted in the premises. The suspect called for his clothing last night and was at once taken into constody. He refused to give any account of himself or to explain the presence of blood stains on his clothing. He is held a prisoner and a searching investigation is being made.

A SENSATIONAL CLUE

The newspapers continue to publish column after column about the Whitechapel murders. There is no atatement of popular ideas and excitement, and everything points to a revival of the alumning craze of 1882 as the outgrowth of the receat tremendous influx of visitors to the east end districts. Already the public are asked to subscribe to a fund for the establishment of an immense laundry in which to provide work for Magdalenes, to establish lodging houses for street boys and girls, and in other ways to mini mize the appalling measure of vice in the lower quarters of the metropoles I am informed by a gentleman, who stands in close relation at Scotland Yard, that several of the leading detectives have thrown over the clues and ideas heretofore taken up and are working on an en-tirely new and most remarkable theory. This theory is that the horrible crimes which have so disturbed the city and infested the entire world are the result of a case in real life of

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Furthermore, the detectives believe that the existence of such a case is directly attributable to the excitement and morbid reflections caused by a mind dwelling upon the circumstances detailed in the story and play just named. Parallels are ingeniously drawn between the acts of the Whitechapel monator, who not only kills but mutilates his victims, and the frenzied brutality with which the Mr. Hyde of the fic-tion stamps upon the girl whom he knocks down and injures in the deserted streets at midnight, as told in the first part of the book. Not only have the police been brought to this astounding position, through what they claim is direct evidence corroboratory of such a theory, but they are industriously working with a particular in-dividual in view, and they believe they are truly upon the right track. If it be so, London is promised for a not far distant future a sensation of such magnitude that the tragedies leading to it will sink almost into insignificance beside it.

A WEST ENDER UNDER SUBVEILLANCE.

My informant tells me that a well-known prosperous resident of Grosvenor aquare is the man thus under police surveillance. He moves in the best of secrety and is completely removed from derogatory suspicion among those who are his daily associates. This men, however, as I am assured, has been tracked and traced until it is absolutely established that he does lead a double life. This Dr. Jekyll lives for the eminently respectable world in which he moves.

The other self, like Mr. Hyde, lives mysteriously revoltingly

This latter self has been tracked to the Whitechapel district. and has been seen, in its form of a man skulking stealthily about dark corners and allays, or stalking moodily through deserted side streets. This duality of life and conduct established, it remains, of course, to positively connect the subject with the deeds of which he is surpected, and this he is, at least, one leading detective has hopes of accomplishing. Of course there are some who so if at he sensational theory, and allege that at the worst the Grosvenor Square Dr. Jekyll visits Whitechapel in curiosity and perhaps with a desire to apprehend the murderer rather than to commit a murder. The story is certainly interesting and striking, and not half so improbable as many of the absurd clues that the police have followed in the to cases ___

A TITLED DEMOCRAT.

LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON'S DEVOTION TO IRELAND AND TO THE POOR.

"How glad I am not to be Irish! I hould hate England too much," So wrote Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the eminent Engish novelist and fervent and humile convert to the Faith, to Mr Charles Greville, in 1845. on reading his book on the past and present pulley of England towards Ireland. We quote from the correspondence included in her life, lately adapted into English from the French of Mrs. Craven by the Rev. Henry James Coleridge, SJ., and published by Richard Bentley & Son of London.

Lady Fullerton, were she living now would undoubtedly stand with Cardinal Manning, Bishop Bagshawe, Lord Ripon, Wilfrid Blunt, Edward Lucas and the best representatives of English Catholic brains and virtue, in advocacy of Irish Home Rule. At the time of O'Connell's agitation, she deplored a Repeal of the Union, but regarded it as sure to come. And she could not understand why, in the event of its happening, England and Ireland should always detest each other. More enlightened than most of the statesmen of her day, she wrote: "I cannot understand why, even while depre-cating the Repeal of the Union, if it must be, there should not be an effort made to retain

Ireland as part of the Empire.' The daughter of one of England's oldest and proudest families, her sympathies were all on the side of democracy. The crown and throne-worshiping spirit which characterizes the mass of her country people was abhorrent to her.
"I do not feel the least more loyalty to

Queen Vistoria," she wrote in 1853, "than as an American citizen I might feel towards Mr. Fillmore."

She sympathized with the English Radicals. and believed that their views of religious liberty and equality would tend greatly to the advancement of the Catholic faith, "which is the foremost thing I have at heart." she added.

The devotion of this noble woman to the poor was what made her an author. She wrote that she might have more money to dispense in charity. The Irish poor, of whom she met many in London, were in her

eyes the very personification of her faith.
"She was much touched," says her biographer, "to find herself at work among them in their extreme misery; she could detary, who was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. His death was a great

grief to her, but it does not appear that it changed her Irish sympathies. "How gl d I am not to be Irish! I should hate England too much." This was the thought of her strong and happy young womanhood. The work of her old age, one of the last things she ever wrote, was a tender, comprehending little peem in response to the impassioned verses of a young Irish post, whose heart was wrung with the miseries of her people. are sorry the compiler of the English life did not see fit to include this characteristic utterance. - [Boston Pilot.

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE. BY BOBERT BROWNING.

Unanswered yet? the prayer your lips have pleaded

In agony of hearts these many years? Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing? And think you all in vain those failing tears? Say not the Father has not heard your prayer; You shall have your desire sometime, some

where.

Unanswered yet? though when you first presented This one petition at the Father's throns. seemed you could not wait the time of ask

So urgent was your heart to make it known: Though years have passed since then, do not despair-The Lord will answer you sometime, some

Unanswered yet? nay, do not say ur granted-Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done; The work began when your first prayer was B terest. And God will finish what He has begun.

If you keep the incense burning there, His glory you will see sometime, somewhere. Unanewered yet? faith cannot be unanawered:

His feet are firmly planted on the rock; And the wildest storms she stands un daunted. Nor quails h fore the loudest thunder shock, She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer, Ard cries, "it shall be done," sometime,

MR. SOL WHITE ENDORSED.

somewhere.

The Detroit News publishes letters which have been received by Mr. Sol. White, exM.P.P., of Windsor, with reference to his
recent declaration in favor of the annexation
of Canada to the States. The following is
chambers. Two companies of Palatine guards have been received by Mr. Sol. White, ex-M.P.P., of Windsor, with reference to his recent declaration in favor of the annexation

to be one, and the boundary line is hurtful to each. By union our property will increase a third in value, by immigration and United States capital, and England will do more trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the boundary line is hurtful to Emperor. On returning a procession was formed and the museums were visited. Emperor William walked beside Cardinal Rampolla, next came Prince Henry and Cardinal R trade in America—not less. No armies and navies to support, etc. If you will give a few lectures on it, I will, with others, get you a big audience here."

The next is from an attorney of Minneapo lis, who was formerly a Queen's counsel of the Canadian bar. It reads as follows:

" My Dear Sir, -I have read, with a very great deal of pleasure, extracts in the Toronto Mail of what purports to be an interview with you on the subject of political union of Canada with the United States. I left Winnipeg last April because of the misfortunes which have come upon that city and pro-vince in the last six years, more or less feeting every resident, and b cause as well I thought there were larger and bitter opportunities for myself and four boys in this great country. I was also largely influenced by my own honest belief that Canada will never develop and become a nation so long as she is tied to the apron strings of her mother. Independence is out of the question. Sir John has said that he would rather see ann. xation than it, so Hugh Johr, his sor, told me more than once. Imperial federation could not be entertained for a moment The present relations may last for a time, but what after that tin.s? No alternative but to look to Washingtor. I do not like the word unnexation. It smakes of conquest or inferiority. I think it could be trought about by honorable negotiations, by which, as you well say, each of the provinces can and could maintain their own institutions almost in their entirety. Massachusetts nominates ber judiciary, and so that could remain so in the new relations. I firmly believe that the change could take place and no one would know the difference. Ye gods? how Canada would develop and teem with industry? I think, if you have not already done so, you ought to send your interview to Senstor Sherman, who is certainly dealing with the fisheries and retaliation questions in a broad and statesmanlike way My opinion is that, if Schator Sherman will introduce an act into the Senate which would open up the way for the voluntary admission of Canada into the Union, and the appointment of a commission, it would be the means of opening up discussion, and then you could take the platform as you suggest you would be willing to do. I

am writing Senator Sherman on this subject to-day." Mr. White says that although he has not yet done so, he may accept invitations to de-liver some lectures on political union. The question of union, he feels confident, is gradually and surely crystalizing, and must

eventually develop. IRISH LANDLORD DEVASTATION.

There is a great barren island at the mouth of Clew Bay, whose western cliffs leok clear over the unbroken waves of the Atlantic at the New World. A bleak, desolate island it is of a brown heath and towering rocks with patches of land between the crevices. Hunger lies perpetually on the Island with its thousand inhabitante. Here at least one would say that the scant subsistance that willing workers wring from the grudging earth should be allowed them. Here as elsewhere landlordism steps in and confiscates the fruits of their labor. They must not touch the food of their own raising until landlordism is surfeited. The toliers

idler's table. If there are no crumbs left, so much the worse for the toiler. The surp us crumbs, it seems, fell short in Clare I land, and the dishonest idlers thought they might apprepriate so much of the food of their own saving as would keep themselves, their wives and children from starvesion. They were quickly taught their mistake, their schoolmasters being two of Her Mc-t G acious Majesty's gunboate, with an army

must live on the crumbs that fall from the

tect and admire the remarkable purity of manners which so many of them retained, even under such trying circumstances, in the miserable dens in which their lot was cast."

Lady Fullerton was a near relative of Lord Frederick Cavendlsh, the Irish Chief Secretary, who was murdered in Phonis Dental Control of poince and emergencymen. Two whole days were spent by Mr. Rutledge, of the Rutledge, of the product of the retained, of the product of the product of the product of the product of the remarkable purity of days were spent by Mr. Rutledge, of the product the islanders more complete. These poor men's lot is hard enough at best of times, living out their solitary life of toil and hardship with no comfort in it but the love of those they love. Surely their claim is not extravagant -- bare sustenance of the coargest food. The sea-bird higher up the rocks has a happier lot. At least his nest is safe,-United Ireland.

> MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, and others whose occupation gives but little exeroise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billousness. One is a dose. Try them.

True friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.—[Theophrastus.

Let us help the fallen still, though they never pay us; and let us lend without exacting the usury of gratitude—[Thackeray.]

KAISER AND POPE.

His Holiness Welcomes the Visit of Emperor William to Reme.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Early this morning Emperor William, accompanied by Gen. Drivuet, Commander of the Eighth Italian Army corps, visited Camp Ceretocelle, where a military review will be held to-morrow. He returned to the Quirinal, where he was received by King Humbert. The Emperor took luncheon with Herr Von Schloezer, the Prussian representative to the Vatican, after which he proceeded to the Vatican to visit the Pope. He were the uniform of the Life Guards and was attended by Count Herbert Bismarck. Enormous crowds lined the streets leading to the Vatican and were very enthusiastic in their manifestations in honor of the Emperor. The proposed displays in the Vatican Emperor. The proposed displays in the Vatican district were abandoned. At the luncheon Emperor William sat between Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Hohenlobe. A tablet which had been erected in the legation in memory of the occasion was unveiled. Upon the Emperor's arrival at the Vatican, Prince Rampolia opened rival at the Vatican, Frince Kumpalla opened His Majesty's carriage. The reception both inside and outside the Vatican was conducted with the fullest state ceremonies. The Pope advanced from his study to a private antechamber, where he greeted the Emperor. Both then retired to the atudy, where they remained for an hour and a half. At luncheon at Baron von Schloezer's residence (landing). Rampalla, treated Emperor. dence Cardinal Rampella toasted Emperor William, who respended by proposing the health of the Pope. Afterward the Emperor drove to the Vatican. The route was lined with troops and decorated with flags. Numerous devices were displayed bearing the words "Viva Roma Intangibile" and similar interiptions. At the castle of San Angelo, where the Cilta Leonina castle of San Angelo, where the Citta Leonina commences, there was displayed in immense letters the following, "Welcome Emper r of Germany, august guest of our King in Rome, the unassailable capital of Italy." Needless precautious had been taken to prevent an extremist demonstration while the visitors were passing the Borgio district. The inhabitante

of Canada to the Stater. The following is from a minister of the Methodiat Church near London, Ont.:

"Dear Sir—I have read your views on American union. Having travelled from Newfoundland to Vancouver's and north of the lake to the Gulf of Mexico, and visited 18 States, I believe nature intended the country to be one, and the houndary line is having to peror William walked beside Cardinal Ram-polls, next came Prince Henry and Cardinal Sinistri. The Palatine Guard and the dig-nisaries of the Pontifical court followed. After leaving the museums the party inspected St.
Peters. Thence the visitors returned to the

The Opinione says it does not regret the visit of Emperor William to the Vatican, as it will prove the sincerity with which Italy has adhered to the promises of Victor Emmanuel that the Pope should receive King Humbert's guests with sovereign pomp as the religious head in virtue of the law of guarantee. The newspaper,
The Italian Arm, extends a warm greeting to
the Emperor on behalf of the army. The visit
of the Emperor to the Pope does not meet with favor in nationalist circles in Rome. Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, has tele-graphed to Prince bismarck the details of the enthusiastic reception accorded Emperor William upon his arrival in Rome yesterday. Prince Bismarck in reply thanked the Italian people for the friendship manifested toward the German Emperor, and reaffirmed his own personal friendship r Signor Crispi.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Nov. 25:b. 1888. Mesars. T. Milburn & Co.,

I wish I had used B.B.B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried BBB, which seen cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Esstern Pastage, Halifax, N S.,

DEFICIT, DEBT AND DEAR LIVINGS venue under the system of Commercial Union? What are we to do for revenue under the present system of bribing provinces, between which here is no natural trade, to acquiesce in a policy which excludes them from their natural market 1 How long at the present rate of expenditure, will the finances bold out? This year again, apparently, there will be a deficit. Let it be borne in mind that the protective policy is adverse to revenue. You cannot ex clude foreign goods in the interest of the home producer and draw a revenue from the taxe on foreign goods at the same time. The difficulty of collection, too on the North west frontier is increasing, as 10 was sure to do, and it will become more serious the more that country is filled up. The government organ proclaims this, and proposes to employ the Mounted Police in guarding the Customs lived though, from what I know of feelings in the Northwest, I should doubt the wisdom of put-ting that fine and soldier-like force on a very unpopular service. It has always seemed to me probable that the present system, if not abrogated, would sooner or later be broken up by the difficulty of guarding a Customs line along an open frontier of such vast extent. It is needless to repeat, what has often been pointed out, that in course of time it will become morally impos-sible to maintain a system of deficit, debt and dear living on one side of the line, with financial prosperity and cheap living on the other .-

A NUT FOR PROHIBITIONISTS. There seems to be a disposition somewhere or other, we cannot say exactly where, among those who are manipulating the Prohibition movement, to make fish of the Liberals and

flesh of the Tories. Whenever there is a Liberal to be embarrassed or a Tory to be helped, certain Prohibitionists are sure to appear on deck with a string of questions. These Prohibitionists are bound by their own declarations to do this in every contest, and when they fall to secure a satisfactory answer from one candidate they are bound to nominate a candidate of their own. Now we want to know why they do no thing in Cardwell? Why did they fail even

to cateshise Mr. Robert White? They could interfere very affectually in Montreal East on behalf of a mau who is not an abstainer. They intertered very in ffec-tually in Helten in behalf of a Conservative whose record as a Prohibitionist is bad and against a Liberal whose record as a Prohibl-

and what are the results? Fifty years age it was boldly asserted that universal education would abolish ignorance, and with it peuperism and orime. Would to God that it could. But, little by little, it eliminated the very elements that would aid most effectively by forcing out of its system all positive religion and banishing God from the education of His children, substi-tuting for Him the broad principles of morality that give offence to no one and very little sta-bility to character. What are the results? Disbility to character. What are the results? Dis-honesty increases, politics are defiled, public trusts betrayed, marriage made a mockery; forgery and embezzlements are go common as to be noticed only when they concern millions; filial respect gone, maiden modesty lost with hardly a blush, and then drifting into indiffer-entism in religion or infidelity. So must it be when you tell the child in school that he must go somewhere else to find out who God is and why man exists, and why there is a moral law which he is bound to obey.—Rev. T. J. Conaty.

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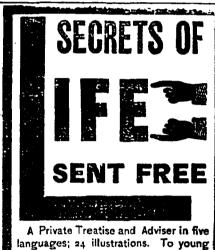
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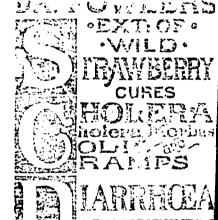
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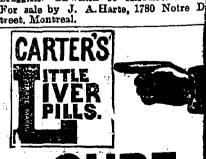
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