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VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 14

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The Festal Ceremonies of All Saints-All souls Yesperal—An Eloquently Pathetic sermon by Rev. Father Salmon, P. P.

The Fsast of All Saints was celebrated at St. Mary's Church with all the pomp and ceremonial display with which the Church wishes to distinguish her solemn festivals. The finely sculptured pillars of the sacred edifice, with its brautiful marble altars, were tastefully decorated, and with the rays of the sun penetating its lefty and spacious dome, a scene was trating its lefty and spacious dome, a scene was ceconava, and spacious dome, a scene was trating its lofty and spacious dome, a scene was formed of rare attraction, and highly suggestive of the sublimity which the Church wishes to inculcate in celebrating the lives of her saints. Grand High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Kelly, lately of West Farnham Cullege, acting as celebrant, Rev. Father J. Kelly, of Cornwall, assisting as deacon, and Rev Father O'Donnel, of St. Marv's, as subdeacon An cloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Kelly, of Cornwall, on the glorious destiny of the faithful who are to become the Saints of God. The singing was beautifully destiny of the faithful who are to become the Saints of God. The singing was beautifully rendered under the direction of Prof. Brady, Mr. Saucier presiding at the organ, and a heautiful Offertory solo was given by Mr. Emblem. Several of the splendid choral chants we expectly intensified by the mineling voices of a sweetly intensified by the mingling voices of a children's choir, formed of pupils relected from

the different flourishing schools in the parish. At half-pas seven in the evening the Veneral Services for the dead was chanted. The panels of the altars and walls were in aid with panels of the altars and walls were in aid with black, streamers and festoons of the same color being suspended from the dome. After the chanting of the Miserere, De pro Fundis, and other paslms prescribed by the ritual, the Rev. pastor of St. Mary's, Father Salmon, ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon. Our Divine Saviour Jesus Christ said the ray, speaker, when He entered Christ, said the rev. speaker, when He entered this world was born in an humble stable at Bethlehem, the manger of which formed His infant cradle, surrounded with the simplest and the very meagre comforts which such a place afforded. When, however, His earthly mission was over and He glorified the summit of Calvary by His death on the Cross, He chose a virgin tomb, as He was born of a virgin, in which His Sacred Body would rest before its glorious assession from that death which He underwent ascension from that death which He underwent for our salvation. So, dear brethern, does Our Holy Mother the Church wish us to hay due respect to the remains of our departed friends. Sheorders them to be deposited in consecrated ground, and moreover bids us in consecrated ground, and moreover bids us look beyond the earthly resting place of the body, and remember the soul in the rife beyond the grave. To this end the Sacred Scripture tells us: "It is a holy and whilesome thought to pray for the dead," and St. Paul, in his epistle to the Thessalonians, bids them remember their dead "in prayer and sacrifice." In our day these same injunctions are as salutary as in the earlier ages of the Church; but how often do we find that after the wearing and other demonstrations of socrow the weeping and other demonstrations of sorrow on the death of the departed one are over and he fun ral rites ended, the welfare of the soul is forgotten amid the engrossing cares of life and the wilful neglect of triends. Sensible expressions of grief show sympathy and sorrow, hand of death is laid upon one near and dear to us. St. Bernard gave vent to natural guef for a deceased brother, alleging that Samuel the a deceased brother, alleging that Samuel the prophet approached the wicked King of Israel with tears when commanded by God to announce his chastisement. David the king lamented the death of his beloved son Absalom, and Christ Himself was moved to grief at the tomb of Lazarus in sympathy with his friends. But this grief of St. Bernard was accompanied by prayer and holy sicrifice for the departed soul; and such should be the rule when Christians in our days give way to sorrow for their friends. In Christian families it is edifying to see the memory of the dead kept alive and their happiness in the next life promoted by the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. This is a duty, however, very often forgotten, and which every person, when he feels himself to be near his end, should provide for, by placing a-ide a certain portion of the means at his disposal for the purpose, or beseeching the favor of some dear friend in his behalf when he shall have passed away. We have a beautiful example of this in the life of St.

The Rev. Father's discourse was a beautiful effort, and many were visibly affected during its delivery. A large sum of money has been collected by the good people of St. Mary's parish ler the purpose of erecting a pulpit, to take the place of the temporary one now in existence. The acoustic properties of the Church are being tested, and a plaster-cast model of a sounding board to be made by Prof. Hebert, one of Monteal's leading sculptors, is now at Father Salmon's residence. This, with other contemplated architectural improvements and progressive changes, shows that in the ceremonial and chemical professional statements and progressive changes, shows that in the ceremonial and chemical professional statements.

Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, who, as

this saint tells us, requested no funeral pomp or

no earthly monument to commemorate her, but her earnest wish and prayer was that she would

be remembered in the Hely Sacrifice of the Mass and in the prayers of the faithful.

THE ALTAR

New York, Nov. 5 .- Dr. McGlynn turned the labor mass meeting into a boiling ocean of enotion when he declared last night that he expected soon to preach again from the alters of his Church. The walls of Cooper Union never echoed such cheers. They seemed to swell from the throat of a whirlwind. Men and women At times the gathered host rose up in an

"I am happy," he said, "to tell you that I "I am happy," he said, "to tell you that I have all manner of evidences that certain people have seen their mistake; that the mistakes of local authorities will be speedily corrected and everuled by a higher authority. I venture here to predict—and I am not venturing much—that you will not be compelled after this cambaign to listen to the reading from any Catholic altar any pastoral letter against the doctrines of the United Labor Party. (Cheers) the United Labor Party. (Cheers.)

But there is to be a scapegost, and, thank God, upon me, as upon scapegoats in olden times, is to be laid the sorrows and trials of the People. (Applause.) And I am to be made the scapegoat, not because of any doctrine I have preached, but (and here his tone became sarcas-tic) because of a breach of discipline, because of continuary in not obeying a summous to appear before a tribunal five thousand miles away, without any statement of which I was accused and without a hearing on the spot where the revenue has suffered greatly in recent years,

alleged offence occurred, where the witnesses were and the people who understood the geography of the situation.

"But, as I have said, there are evidences that

these people see their mistake. I need not keep it a secret. Steps have been taken and are now it a secret. Steps have been taken and are row taking to bring to the attention of the highest authority in the Catholic Church the propriety of inviting me before a proper tribunal—(terrific applause)—and I make no secret of the fact that if the outrage parpetrated upon me for teaching a dectrine which, after examination, none of them have dared to condemn as wrong—I say that if that outrage is repaired I shall give them any account of this doctrine they can ask."

Here the scene became animated beyond description, and tears stood in the speaker's eyes as he declared that he loved his Church and was standing out for the rights of man.

"I do declare," he cried, "that even to get that dearest wish of my heart—the right to minister at the altars of Christ—I shall never retract the truth or sacrifice my manhood or citizenship. (Continued applause.)

"And now let the terrible, the awful responsibility rest where "t belongs of having the

sibility rest where it belongs of having the world choose between the Catholic faith on the one hand or national aspirations and the love of liberty and scientific advancement on the other.

"When I go back, as I hope soon to do, to
the Christian altar—(cheere)—I shall go back
feeling that there is no stain on those priestly

hands; that the priestly lips have not been polluted; that this heart is not less the heart of a priest for any act or deed I have done since they excommunicated me. (Applause.) I shall go back with no stipulation except the stipulation that I shall sot give up my manhood or my citizenship. (Wild cheers.)

# ANGLIUAN GROTESQUENESS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-The Anglican establishment in this Sir,—The Anglican establishment in this Province has been shaking up the dry bones of that fra ernity in such a manner lately as to make themselves appear very ridiculous. First, "the Anglican Cleigy of the Island," numbering in a I some seven souls, met at a place called Crapand, where, we are informed by the Examiner, "the clergy entered the church in procession, vested in casaccks, surplice and white stoles." This is a feature of Anglicanism which receives great prominence on all occasions. receives great prominence on all occasions.

After the late Synod, which assembled not to elect a bishop, a sort of jubilee was held, in a report of which particular emphasis was laid upon the number of those symbols used. Having entered the church in this truly appstolical fashion, they had Holy Communion and Matins, whatever these mean, after which "the clergy sat down to a substantial dinner at the rectory." Then followed an hour's recreation, a discussion of a "missionary character." and lastly the "billeting of the clergy at different houses for the night." On the whole, the affair was a long way ahead of the lately gotten-up "kermess," inasmuch as they collected \$25 for the spread of Applicanism

Anglicanism.
Coupled with the report of this unique as semblage is an account of the induction of the Rev W. H. Sampson into the rectorship at Milton. Several rectors and rectors-elect were also to the front on this godly occasion, one of and it is difficult to repress them when the cold | tice among Protestants which appears about as

gro endue as Anglicanism generally.

One would suppose that these worthy disciples of Henry the Eighth would pursue the even tenor of their way without directing attention to their mal-adorous ante edents. No. so, however. The modes, so ibe upon whom the task of reporting the proceedings fell concludes as

follows:--"One special feature of the service ought not to be overlooked, and that is the fact that the clergy present, and whose hearts were so warmed up with divine love, were the representatives of three different schools of thought in the Church. It augurs well for the future of the grand old Church of England on this Island, the Church of liberty and freedom, the Church that gave the world an open Bible, an open, free, untranmelled Bible, the Church of the Protestant reformers, the protestant reformers are the protestant reformers. Church of England as she has existed since the days of her apostolic founders—when her ministers can meet together upon the same platform, and in words of burning power meak of the same Saviour, of the same 'only way of salvation,' of the same full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world, although the manifestation of the same of the world, although the manifestation of the world. ner in which they offer worship to God may be as widely different as the poles are spart. May the brotherly christian spirit now existing among them never be broken; but in Godly harmony may they assist each other, and strengthen each other in the work to which God has called them -of winning souls for a blessed immortality.

Fancy the hearts of a half dozen Anglican clergymen, representing "three different schools of thought," being "warmed up with divine love." It was certainly a novel experience for those who are habitually denouncing each other, and even go so far at times as to demolish their "altars," "candlesticks" and other "damuable Popish practices." But the hollowness of those Anglican "divines" in referring to the "grand old Church of England" and her "apostolic founders" present comprehension.

old Church of England "and her "apostolic choral perfection of its church services, and in its large and devout congregation, St. Mary's parish is in a most flourishing condition under the administration of its esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Salmon.

DR. McGLYNN'S HOPES.

RE PROCLAIMS THAT HE WILL BE RESTORED TO Serve the service of the services of the service of the services of the service to be sure, "as she has her apostolic founder."

Our Anglican friends impose too much upon the credulity of the people when they attempt to date this "church" back to apostolic times. They must hold to their moorings or go clean adrilt. They need not attempt to establish Apostolic connection—even though a route around the north pole should be discovered—ex-cept connection with the Apostle of plunder and

divorce. CATHOLICUS. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 2, 1887.

### POPE LEO'S INCOME.

A foreign diplomatist accredited to Rome gives the following account of the l'ope's revenue and of the way in which it is spent. It is derived from three sources. 1. The interest of an enormous sum left by Pio Nono to the pontifical treasury and invested in the English public funds. This interest amounts to about 3 000,000 lire, or about £125,000. Leo XIII. is a great speculator, and subscribes to the Italian loans in order to sell when the value rises and invest the profits in

but, nevertheless, the average amounts to about 2,000,000 lire, or about £63,000. These two sums, which constitute the ordinary income of His Holiness. It is distributed by the Chamberlain among the Cardinals residing in Rome—about £1,050 per annum for each Cardinal—among the prelates of the Papal Court, the Secretaries the nuncios, the guards of the Pontiff's body, etc. 3. The extraordinary part of the Papal revenue is derived from the receipts of the Apostolic-Chancery. The items include the sums received for titles of nobility, Papal decorations, benedictions in the article of death, privileges of the altar, private chapels, dispensations, enclosisatical titles, and many other things. This department yields about 2 500,000 lire, or £104,000 per annum. The whole annual income of Leo XIII., therefore, reaches the enormous sum of about £300,000. -Pall Mall

### THIRTY-FOUR YEARS A BISHOP.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S CON-SECRATION QUIETLY CELEBRATED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- The Right Rev John Loughlio, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, celebrated yesterday the thirty-fourth anniversary of his consecration to the episcopal effice. The celebration was of the most unpretentious kind, as the Bishop is noted for his distate for estentation. The only thing that marked the day from any other was the calling of many friends, clerical the venerable yet vigorous prelate their hearty congratulations. Bishop Loughlin said Mass at seven o'clock in the morning in the Cathedral. There was nothing unusual about the

John Loughlin was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1815, and came with his parents to America when nine years old, and resided in Albany. His education was received in Canada. He by Archbishop Cajetan Badini, afterward much of him, but I shink he is Cardinal, then in this country on a special mission from the Pope. He was formally installed in his Brooklyn see on November 9, 1853, at St. James' Church. The procession extended over a mile and comprised over fifteen thousand Catholics. He was welcomed at the altar by Archbishop Hughes, who paid a fitting tribute to his character.

Under Bishop Loughlin's administration the growth of the Catholic Church in Brooklyn has been wonderful. When he came the city had only nine churches, and there were only ten more scattered over the length and Twenty-three priests attended them. Now there are nearly wo hundred priests and one hundred and fifty churches, with numerous schools, hospitals and other institutions.

Like the quiet, simple man he is, Bishop Loughlin still lives in the plain residence on Jay street so long known as the episcopal residence. It has become endeared to him, and It is even said that he will prefer to continue there to moving into the granite manaion on the Hill now nearly completed.

The Bishop is still active and industrious. He does as much if not more work than any priest in the diocese. He may be seen any day trudging along to the Brooklyn post office for his mail. With his umbrella under his arm and dressed in the most ordinary everyday attire, no stranger would ever take him to be the nead of a diocese which is one of the largest in the United States.

### GOD SAVE IRELAND!

O'BRIEN AND MANDEVILLE PUT ON BREAD AND WATER -TORTURING O'BRIEN TO DEATH -SYMPATRY OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PATRIOT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7 .- Eight thousand persons assembled in front of the Tullamore jail last evening, accompanied by bands of music playing "God Save Ireland." Mr. O'Brien appeared at one of the windows, and waved God Save Ireland." Mr. O'Brien his handkerchief enthusiastically. The Freeman's Journal says that Mesers, O'Brien and Mandeville have been put on bread and water as a punishment for refusing to wear the

prison garb. The governor of Tuliamore jail to-day refused the demand of Mr. Moorehead, a Catholic magistrate, to see Mr. O'Brien, but on learning that a magistrate had a legal right to hold intercourse with a prisoner, sent for Mr. Moorehead and informed him that the desired interview would be granted, stipulating, however, that he himself should also be present. Mr. Moorehead says that the atmosphere in Mr. O'Brien's cell, together with the bread and water dist, is likely to have a fatal effect on a consumptive person. The breaking down of Mr. O'Brien's constitution,

he thinks, is only a question of time. Mr. Moorehead asked Mr. O'Brien whether he had any complaint to make regarding his treatment, and Mr. O'Brien replied that his system had not been excited by the undue severity of the officials. Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Moorehead says, appeared cheerful and

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., at a meeting to-day of the city corporation, of which he is a member, proposed that the council adjourn without transacting any business as a mark of respect for Wm. O'Brien. He was norrified, he said, by the reports of the barbarons reatment which Mr. O'Brien had been subjected to in the Tullamore jail. The Govern-ment had tried to break O'Brien's gallant spirit and failing in its endeavor was determined to take his life. In accordance with his motion the council adjourned.

"Clarence! If I were only sure that you wished me to be yours for my own sake and not for my wealth!" "Be assured, my dear, I have an utter disdain for money; if you were once mine, I'd spend your money right and left.'

### THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Engel's Aftempt at Sufcide—More Bombs Discovered-Outside Sympathy-Preparations for the Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7th. Not the least remarkable phase of the bomb discovery is that it came about from the fact that Anarchist George Engel attempted suicids, or Saturday night, by taking an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Gray was called and at once commenced active work on his patient. As soon as Engel came to his sappes he raved and cursed at his being dissenses he raved and cursed at his being disturbed in his sleep and asked the reason of his being awakened. He protested that he had only drank a little whiskey and was all right. Subsequently, however, the bottle from which he had taken the laudanum was found, and be sulleply admitted the truth of the accusation. He had preferred death by his own hand, he said, to any carrying out of a sentence under the law. The scheme to furnish Linng with means of self-destruction

was evidently carefully thought out by some of his co-partners in crime on the outside.

Sheriff Matson this morning said there was no doubt as to the nature of the stuff found in Lingg's bombs. Part of the filling had been taken out of a couple of pipes and exploded, and it had been found to be

THE STRONGEST KIND OF DYNAMITE. other was the calling of many friends, clerical The amnesty people have their tables on the and lay, at the episcopal residence to tender streets again this morning, but there seems to be less disposition on the part of the crowd to sign the petition than on Saturday, and but

few names are being secured.

Mr. W. M. Salter, who has been working to secure the signatures of citizens to a request for commutation of sentence sgainst the Aparchists, this afternoon visited at the jall and requested him to say plainly what he knew about the bombs found in studied for the priesthcol at St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., and was ordained on October 13. 1840, in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Bishop Hughes. He was made assistant at the Cathedral, then went to Utica, and in 1848 was made pastor of St. Patrick's. In 1849 he became Vicar General of the New York diocese, and on July 27, and New York diocese, and on July 27, and to it are appended the signatures of Fielden and Schwab. Further below is a statement by Fischer: "It is useless for me and my friends to say that we had no knowledge of the kind. No sane men would have bombs in his cell or countenance any such a thing. The first intimation 1 resolved of the matter came from Sheriff Matof Brooklyn. His consecration occurred in son last evening. I haven't spoken to Lingg St. Patrick's Cathedral, on October 30, 1853, for, 1 think, ning months. I don't know for, I think, nine months. I don't know

> A MONOMANIAC. Had only seen him once or twice before we were put together and charged with a 'conspiracy.' Lingg, as far as I can judge him, seeks to be martyred and, to be candid, would like the rest of us to go with him." Fischer wrote: "I don't know what to think of it.
> I cannot comprehen I that Lings intended to take the lives of the jail officials, who, in to me.

It is reported that the police have discovered cleven dynamite bombs, which were secreted in the house of an Anarchist near the gas works on West Division street.

In addition to swallowing the laudanum, Engel told Dr. Grav that he took sixteen morphine pills on Friday night. Dr. Gray was amezed at this intelligence, but under stood why they proved ineffectual when Engel said he had the pills ever since he was brought to the jail. That was exactly a year and a half ago yesterday, and long since then the pills have ceased to have any active power. Engel said he swallowed the sixteen pills at a gulp late on Friday night and walked his cell all day Saturday, expecting at any moment to falldown. When it grew towards night and the morphine had no effect he resolved to take the laudanum. After his friends left in the evening he poured out six or seven teaspoonfuls of the poison and tossed it off. It must have been of inferior quality, as half the dore would have caused death. Engel said he did not have

Geo. Engel, the would-be suicide, acted ike a gruff bear with a sore head the entire He is reported to have said to the reday. presentatives of the Amnesty association that his letter, given to the public a short time ago, in which he expressed himself like Parsons as wishing either liberty or death, was forced from him by a powerful outside influence, the nature of which he dares not divulge. He also said that this letter was not even written by him, but was penned outside and sent to him for his signature. He alleged that his being compelled to utter sentiments which he aid not feel at heart bad broken him all up, and that he did not care to live any longer. He also declared that against his will he had been prevented from signing the petition which Spies, Fielden and Schwab had addressed to Governor Oglesoy.

The secretary of the Amnesty association

### "BOMB THROWER."

The writer used red ink and asserts that he threw the bomb, and expatiates in detail as fuse. He further declares that he had contemplated using dynamite long before the vestigated. Haymarket riot, and says that he intended to It has be throw into the Desplaines street station. An injury said to have been received in July preceding May 4, 1886, instigated him to violence. He it was who lighted the cigar and he lighted the fuse of the bomb with the cigar. The letter contained many misspelled words and was poorly punctuated. The handwriting was fair and appeared to be that of a woman. The missive was mailed in Chicago, and outside of the envelope "im portant" was sorolled in large letters.

### THE GALLOWS READY.

The gallows upon which the Anarchists are to hang has been prepared and is now in the basement of the county jail.

The Associated Press representative interviewed Governor Oglesby to day regarding THE THREATENING EPISTLES

am very much afraid," said the Governor, that that matter has been exaggerated, as such reports usually are. It is quite true that I have received threatening communications, but they have never alarmed me. Most of them have been received within the past week or since the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to take up the matter, and they have usually consisted of unsigned tele-grams and postal cards, and now and then a sealed letter. I do not think I have received more than half a dozen threatening communi cations altogether, mostly all written the past week. The newspapers are attaching altogether too much importance to these threats."

A SNUB.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A deputation, professing to represent the Liberal and Radical clubs of ondon and the provinces, visited the United States legation to-day to present to Mr. Phelps a protest against the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, and sak him to cable it to the Governor of Illinois. The deputation were without oredentials, and were all unknown to the Minister, who declined to re-osive the protest or to interfere in any way in

### AN INSANE MAN'S RASH ACT.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7 .- George Lambert, of Levis, a young man 25 years of age, who has been suffering from melancholy, became suddealy incane about 1 o'clock this morning. He arose from the bed took a rezor and cut his wife's throat. The woman attempted to wrench the razor from his hand, and in doing so had both her hands terribly out. Lambert then turned and cut the throat of his two year old boy, who was sleeping in a cot, and afterwards gave himself a fearful gash across his throat. About this time his aged mother was aroused and hastened to the scene, when she managed to take the razor from him. Some neighbors were called in, who overpowered the man and had him conveyed to the city, from which place he was conveyed to Beauport asylum this afterneds. The woman and child may recover. Lamnert was an inmate of a lunatic asylum some time ago, but finally escaped and has been looked after by his family since, who would not hand him over to the authorities.

### A WOMAN WHO FAILED.

There is a very touching story in the September number of the American Magazine entitled "A Woman Who Failed." In many respects it is one of the best American short stories we have ever read. This woman failed because she could not give her husband the sympathy and devotion he needed. was a poor struggling doctor, fighting his way up into practice and reputation. Such a man needed a brave, hopeful wife. This manfully and honestly against poverty and remind him that somebody else might have made more of a success, is as cruel as the man who marries a delicate woman, watches her grow tired and feeble over her work and then informs her that he might have married a stronger and healthier wem n)

This from the Rural New Yorker goes to

the vitale of a great question. Few women realize how hard is the battle of I fo waged by the husband, or of how much assistance the wife's earnest, hearty sympathy would be to him; it would stimulate and encourage him. Many women are very selfish and more of an impediment than a help to their hue bands. On the farm and with farmers, how ever, the case is too often reversed, the hus band has but little sympathy for his wife, little care for her weakness or the one ous burdens she is called upon to bear. A thorough examination of this matter from both sides is called for and cannot fail to do good.

### THE TORIES' DESPERATE STRAITS. exposure of a devilish plot to implicate thi

IRISH LEADERS IN CRIME. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The repeated attempts made by the Government, through the colice, to fix the responsibility of various so-called dynamite plots upon the leaders of the National party have failed dismally. The last brilliant scheme he was the response to the contract of the co scheme by which they proposed to effect a com-plete revolution of feeling among Englishmen toward the Irish cause has, perhaps, been the worst fizzle of all. That the Government's hand has been behind these endeavors on the part of the Police Department is no longer a mat-ter of doubt. The truth has come out little by little until now a well-defined chain of evidence is in the hands of certain members of Parliament showing how the Government have at-tempted to implicate the Irish leaders in crime that would unfailingly take from them the assistance upon which they depend. If the Government could only have made it to appear that the Nationalists were engaged in planning The secretary of the Amnesty association received this morning a twelve page, closely written, letter, signed,

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER." land's cause. They have been unsuccessful in their attempts and the exposure of their plans threw the bomb, and expatiates in detail as to implicate Irishmen, guilty or not guilty, is to the manner in which he manipulated the due in a large measure to the clumsy manner in which the police have handled the cases in-

It has been but too evident from the first what was intended, and now that the Government have failed each time to show that the Nationalist members of Parliament have been mixed up in any of the dynamics plots which they have professed to discover, their endeavors in this direction are bringing them into as much ridicule as the failure of their coercion scheme in Ireland itself. It would be mere folly for the Irish members to be concerned in dynamite plots, for his would set at naught all the good work that they have accomplished by patience and forbearance, and would effectually ruin all prospects for the future. It is not known whether the Government will pursue their policy any further in this direction or not, but whatever "plots" they may discover will doubtless turn out to be the vagaries of irresponsible persons, and not the schemes of the men whom the Government fondly desire to criminate.

S. CARSLEY leads in Ladies' Stockings, for best which he had received during the past few makes, most durable and good value. Ladies | nal, of Dublin, speaks in high praise of his days from the Anarchists' sympathizers, "I say it is the reliable store or Hosiery.—Witness, services in behalf of Ireland.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Irish Christian Brothers will soon open a

novitiate in Worcester, Mass. Father Vaughan, O.SS.R., is carrying on energetically the work of giving retreats in Australia. A fund for sick and aged priests, initiated by Cardinal Moran, has been established in the

Cardinal Moran, has been established in the diocese of Sydney.

Mgr. Preston has resigned the office of Chancellor of New York, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. McDonnell.

Mgr. Molo, Administrator-Aposto'ic, of Tessin, has just addressed his first pastoral to the faithful under his charge.

The Courregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has in the United States and Canada about 500 triests and 75 professed Brothers.

priests and 75 professed Brothers.

The Rev. J. R. White has been selected by the Right Rev. Bishop Northrop, of Charleston, to take charge of the college at A-heville.

Revs. B. J. Bekkers and A. Peters, of the discore of Natchez, Mississippi, who lately-made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, have arrived at home.

Rev. Thomas Leahy, S.J., has arrived in Sydney from Ireland, and has become a mens-ber of the teaching staff of St. Ignatius' College. Riverview.

Archdeacan Rigny, of Paramatta, Australia, will celebrate the golden jubiles of his priest-hood on the 21st December next. He is still hale and strong.

Mer. Mermillod, Bishop of Lausanne and

Geneva, consecrated a new church at Courbon on Thursday, the lith inst. The Abbi Rabond is the priest of the parish.

A recent synod of the dice so of Albany

decreed that priests cannot sue laymen for debts due to the Church before the license of the Bishop had been received in writing.

The Catholic parish of Solenre, in Switzer and her hear becaused (2) (20) the

The Catholic parish of Science, in Switzerland, has been bequeathed £2,000 by a lady named Wisswald, who died some days ago, and £1,200 by a gentleman named de Russy.

The Right Rev. N. Matz, who, as we have already announced, has been appointed coadjutor to Bishop Machobenf, of Parer, Col., will be consecrated at the end of this month.

A new Catholic orphanage is to be established at Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales. It will be known as St. Anne's Orphanage, and will be conducted by the Sisters of the Poor at Leichhardt, diocese of Sydney, New South Wales, having proved too small to meat the requirements of the institution, a site for a now building has been secured at Randwick, at a building has been secured at Randwick, at a cost of £7,000.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, newly consecrated Bishop of Grafton, Australia, is a native of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, and he cannot from the same grand old stock which I reduced the famous Dr. Doyle whose name is familiar to overy Irishman.

# PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

The practice of proparation for death is excellent. It is unhappily too common to find woman was a creature who, during her hus-teenent. It is unrapply the common to most band's hardest fight with poverty, could not of most importance. It can then they often every respect, have treated us very kindly. band's hardest fight with poverty, could not of most importance. It can the two often Neither do I believe that Lings wanted to help reminding him that had she married said that the capital at for all is death, her other lover her life would have been ear- Well-placed, it is the key to have placed. commit suicide, because he possesses too her other lover her life would have been ear. Well-placed, it is the key to happiness; much courage. The whole affair is a puzzle ler. She did not deserve to succeed. The placed in folly, it is the beginning of thingry. man who can wat h her husband battle and miscry the truest. It is proper then to make all one's days a sensible task in the work of death. This is the practice of common prudence. In all offairs touching tomporal results, how carefully we rehears every performance on which we placed great successes. Yet, what success can compare with that of a wisely perfected death in Fe is generally the result of thoughtles was tofind ourselves out of true life in the net of death. Let our rouders, then, bear in mind these auggestions.

When you lie down at night compuse your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more; and when you awake in the morning, consider that new day as your last, and live accordingly. Truly that night cometh of which you will never see the night, but which of your mornings or nights will be such, you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hong loosely about you, that it may be easily dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the carn is forsaking the ground, it is ready for the sickle; when fruit is ripe it falls off the tree easily. So when a Christian's heart is truly weamed from the world he is prepared for death, and it will be the more easy for him. A heart disengaged from the world is a heavenly one; and then we are ready for heaven when our heart is there be fore us.

### A HORRIBLE MURDER.

YOUNG CANADIAN GIRL'S SAD PATE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 7 .- A girl 22 years of age. who said her name was Julia Dixon, came to this city a few months ago from London, Ont., and went to work as a domestic in a family on Hancock avenue. While there she received the attentions of an East side salconkeeper. Later she worked for families on-Antoine atreet, and from the house of one of these she one day disappeared without warning. Her brother came here to look ber up, but finding no trace of the girl went back home. A local paper yesterday published an article declaring that Miss Dixon was murdered and that her remains were sewed up in a sack and thrown into the Detroit river below Wyandotte. The article says the young woman was taken by a man, supposed to be the saloon-keeper, to a house where a doctor performed a criminal operation on her. The girl sank rapidly, and it was decided to make away with the body. The preparations for this were perfected before the girl was dead, and when the patient seemingly ceased to breath a coffee sack was brought in and the body hurriedly sewed up in it. There is reason to believe that the girl was thrown into the river while she was yet alive, but while she was unconscious. It is said the murderers will soon be arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 7 .- Baron Wolverton, who died suddenly at Brighton yesterday, was a strunch friend of the Irish cause. He donated £100,000 toward the expenses of Home Rule candidates in the parliamentary elections of 1886, and had frequently intimated since that he would spend a like amount at the next general election. He was one of Mr. Gladstone's closest friends. The Freeman's Jour-

# IRENE THE FOUNDLING

Or, The Slave's Revenge.

By the Author of "The Bunker of Bedford."

CHAPTER XV .- Continued. Among the new officers most noted for their daring was Oleah Tompkins, who was verywhere the shots fell thickest, encouragng his men by word and act. Through the flash of guns and clouds of smoke he occasionally caught a glimpse of a familiar form in the enemy's lines. It was a Union captain, upon whose coolness and courage seemed to rest the fortunes of his entire regiment. There was no mistaking that form; he had known it since his earliest recollection. That brave young officer, in an enemy's ranks, had been his playmate in childhood, his companion in boyhood, his schoolmate, his college chum, his constant associate in manhood, and was still his brother. A mist swam before the young Confederate's eyes as he thought a single chance shot might send that brother into eternity. Little thought had Olean for himself. He saw his comrades all about him, and heard groan and cry

end from the blood-stained grass; the lls of the enemy whistled about, shattering the tender bark of the trees, but the lieutenant bad no thought, save of his playmate, cor anion and brother on the other side of the tream.

Lieutenant Tompkins, you expose yourself needlessly," said Harry Smith, touching his officer on the sleeve. "The other officers do not stand constantly in front."

Olesh lowered the field-glass, through which he had been looking at the young captain in blue agross the river, and with a sad smile turned toward the speaker.
"Harry," he said, "do you know who we

ie fighting—who those men are across the river!" "No," said Harry, "only that they are enemies."

"Once they were neighbors, friends and brothers. That is the company commanded by my brother Abner and raised in and about our village. Every shot we fire, whose aim is true, drinks the blood of one who was once a friend.

Once friends," said P. .rry, "but enemies

ry, who at first could not brook to take arms against the Stars and Stripes, had joined the Home Guards, under the belief that they were only to protect their homes. He found himself in the Confederate army as many others did, and determined to make the best of it.

Blood is thicker than water, and-in spite of the flerce hatred Oleah Tompkins had for the Northum armies-it was with a sinking heart that he entered into the combat with Colonel H Alfast's regiment.

While McClellan's main body was pressing Carnett's army closely in frost, and threatening each moment to cross the ford, a portion of two Indiana regiments crossed about three miles above the ford and came crashing down on the Confederate's right wing. In a few minutes the right flank of the rebels was turned and the Union soldiers, with wild cheers, deshed into the atream and pushed across to the opposite side. The whole rebel line began to waver. C neral Garactt, seeing the danger his army was in, rode gallantly forward, and strove to rally his panicatricken men. It was in vain, and, in the midst of his uccless efforts to turn the tide of battle, he was struck by a ball and fell dead to the earth. His fall completed the panic which had already begun.

Corporal Diggs, who had displayed a vast amount of coolness, as he lay crouched behind his tree shivering in every limb, was the first in his regiment to determine how the battle would go. No sooner had the right flank been struck by the Hoosier troops than, with far-seeing military judgment, he declared the day lost, and, bounding to his feet, sprang toward his horse, which was snorting and plunging in its endeavors to get

away. "Whos, January, you old foot!" cried the

Whiz zip went a munket ball past his ear, clipping a twig which fell at his feet, and causing January to prance and rear.
"Oh, Lordy, I'll be killed, I know I shall!

Whoa, January!" and his trembling fingers struggled to unloose the knot of his halter. Harry Smith, who had fought with des-

perate bravery, was, with Lieutenant Tompkins, among the last to leave the field. As he was in the act of mounting his horse, he cast a glince down toward the ford, where the mass of Union troops were forming, and beheld the Stars and Stripes streaming above the long line of blue coats. Harry turned pale for the first time during the fight. A shock, as of a galvanic battery, seemed to atrike his frame.

"Oh! Heavens!" he thought, "why am I in these ranks, a rebel and a traitor, fighting against the best government this world has ever known?

"Mount quickly, Harry, or we sha'l be taken," cried Oleah, who was already in the

Harry syrang into the saddle, and they galloped away after their now flying comrades, the enemy's cavalry pursuing them closely and firing an occasional shot into the retreating ranks, as they rushed and crowded down the road through the lanes and over the

hills in the direction of Beverly.

Corporal Diggs finally succeeded in untying the halter-knot that held January to his post, and after some trouble got into the saddle. The bullets were whistling around his ears, and January was plunging through the un-derbrush and out into the road, where he atruck off in a western direction at a rapid rate. The corporal did not try to restrain him, and they were soon over the hill, three miles away from the battle ground.

"Oh, Lordy, I know they are all killed!" murmnred the little corporal, looking back as he galloped down the road. For an hour he rode on, in what direction he knew not, but away from both armies. His mind was full of wild fancies. He saw six men coming like the wind down a cross lane, and, although they were a mile or two in his rear, he knew by their dark clothes and bright flashing guns that they were Union cavalry.

"Oh, Lordy! I shall be killed, I know," he thought, as he used whip and spur, cry ing: "Get up, January! Oh! for the Lord's sake, run !'

Corporal Diggs glanced back again, and saw the six dark horsemen in the lane, directly behind him, and coming on as fast as their horses could carry them. He thundered down the lane, which was bordered on either side by a hedge fence about five feet high. The ground for about one mile was level and then came some hills, steep and abrupt as only Virginia hills are.

The corporal unbuckled his saber and threw it away, threw away his pistols, and everything that might in the least impede his flight. January flow over the mile stretch and dashed down the hills at a break-neck speed Corporal Diggs, who was not an experienced rider, clung to his horse's mane, and several times came very near being unseated. The soldiers in his rear came nearer, and their shouts could be heard by the poor flying wretch, but when he descended the hill they were out of sight.

January, coming to a ditch at the side of the road, made a fearful leap, and Corporal persisted kind-hearted Mrs. Juniper. Diggs, loning his sout, was plunged limber

foremost into a hedge, which closed com-

pletely over him.
"Oh, Lordy, I know I shall be killed!" he groaned, as he lay, bruised and bleeding, in the midst of the hedge. January never for a moment stopped his flight, and soon the six pursuers swept by. Immediately after this the corporal became unconscious.

Daylight had passed into night when Corporal Diggs recovered consciousness; lying in his thorny bed and bleeding, sore at every joint, and with face and hands frightfully lacerated, it was needless to say that this brave soldier was very uncomfortable. His first thought, on regaining his senses, was to extricate himself from the thorns, and this was by no means an ea y task. Thorns above, thorns below, thorns on all sides, made moving without additional laceration an impossibility. With great care and many a smothered imprecation, groan and prayer, he at last emerged on the meadow side of the

The sky was clear and dark, and studded with innumerable stars. Each silent watcher seemed twinkling with merriment as the tattered Confederate stood by the hedge, pon-dering which way to go. On the opposite side lay the broad, dark lane, leading he knew not where, and before him stretched the wide meadow. He choose the latter, and was in the act of starting on his journey, when the tramp of hoofs coming down the lane struck his ear, and he sgain crouched down under the shelter.

It proved to be a small body of Union cavalry, and their arms clanked ominously as they rode by. They passed on over the hill, and the corporal rose once more and scanned the broad, dark green meadow, whose waving grass was soaked with a heavy dew. But wet grass was nothing compared with Union cavalry just then, and he pushed boldly across the meadow, regardless of its dampness. The meadow was much wider than he had supposed; he traveled for a mile or more through the tall, damp grass before he came to a stone fence, on the opposite side of wnich he saw a thick wood.

After carefully reconnoitering the premises, Corroral Diggs scaled the stone fence and dropped down on the other side. He paused a few minutes to remove the thorns from his clothes, and then selecting one of many narrow paths, he walked down into the forest. He traveled for several hours, avoiding putlic roads, and at last came out in the rear of what seemed to be an extensive plantation. He found some stacks of new made hav. which offered quite a comfortable sleeping p'ace, and in a few minutes, after he had crawled into one, he was asleep, and slept soundly until the sun was up. Then, stiff and sore and bruised, he crawled from his bed and looked a out him. The place bad a familiar look. There was a magnificentatione mansion to his left, and those broad fields and connercus plantation houses he had seen before. It was the plantation of Mrs. Julia

Juniper. The corporal knew that in the widow he would find a warm and sympathizing friend, and he consequently made his way toward the house. It was certainly with no martial bearing that he presented himself at the door bearing that he presented himself at the door of the widow's nausion. He asked to see was anything else than a direct revelation, Mrs. Juniper, but was toll by her maid that it was too a ly for her mistress to be out of hed. She b ought him to the kitchen fire to

dry his stained and dew-soaked clothes. The corporal dried his clothes, washed and bound up his wounds with such linen as the cook would furnish, and tried to make himself presentable. Seeing Mrs. Juniper's muid he desired her to inform her mistress that Corporal Diggs wished to see her as early as possible.

Mrs. Juniper, supposing that some import ant message had been sent by Colonel Scrabble, allowed herself to be hastily dressed, and sent to tell the corporal she would receive him. Diggs lost no time in obeying the summons. At sight of the Incerated and bandaged being who entered, Mrs. Juniper, who had risen to receive her guest, uttered a scream, and sank back into her chair.

"Corporat Diggs," she cried, "what has happened?"
"We have met the for "coid Diggs."

We have met the fos," said Diggs, with tragic tone and manner. "Hem, hem, hem !-yes, Mrs. Juniper, we have met the foe-" He paused, overcome with emotion

"With what result?"

" I alone am left to tell the tale." "Oh, heavens! Corporal Diggs, it can not,

it can not be true!" "Alas! lady, it is but too true. Our brave army is now no more. I, wounded and hunted like a hare, have come to you for a few hours of peace and shelter.' Diggs endeavored to look the character of a wounded knight from Flodden Field.

"Pray, Corporal Diggs, tell me all; our sause is not, must not be lost. The Southbut, pardon me, you are wounded, weak and faint-'

Diggs had put one of his arms in a sling and had bound a bandage on his head, "Sarah, bring wine here at once. Ah! you must have been very closely engaged with the enemy from the number of your

wounds." The wine was brought, and Diggs, now refreshed, gave eager Mrs. Juniper a glowing account of the battle at Carrick's Ford. As the account given by history does not, in all respects, agree with that of Corporal Diggs, we will give his version of the conflict.

" Madam," said the little corporal, " yesterday occurred one of the most bloody battles that the world has ever known. Our regiment icined General Garnett, and we met the enemy at Carrick's Ford, some seven hundred thousand strong, headed by old Abe Lincoln himself. They had a hundred to our one, but we fought, oh, my dear Mrs. Juniper, we fought like lions, like whirlwinds, like raging hurricanes-hem, hem"-broke off Corporal D'ggs, trying to think of some stronger term, "yes, my dear Mrs. Juniper, like cyclones—hem, hem! We piled the ground around us several feet deep with their dead, and Cheat river overflowed its banks with the blood, but-hem, hem! it was no use. They came on, and their cannon shot, musket shot, and grape shot mowed men down. I-hem, hem-I was last to fall, I fought the whole of them for some time alone, but, surrounded, wounded, faint and bleeding, I fell from my horse and was laft on the field for dead. When I came to my senses I -hem, hem !--crawled away and came here, believing that, wounded and faint as I was you would not refuse me rest and shelter, and

\_and—hem. hem—I am verv weak from loss of blood, Mrs. Juniper." " Poor fellow, I don't doubt that you are. Sarah, bring water and fresh linen. My own

hands shall dress your wounds !" " No, no, dear Mrs. Juniper, I would not permit a delicate lady to look upon the rude gashes of war. If wou will permit me, I will retire and dress my wounds." He tried hard to convulse his features with pain.

- I wil lnot allow that," said the widow. "These wounds were received in defending my country against the cruel Northern invader, and I shall dress them with my own hands.

"No; oh no, dearlady, you can not know how a soldier, rough and used only to the rear of caunon and clash of steel, must shrink from inflicting on a lady such needless pain. "Then I will have a surgeon brought,"

"Quit unaccessary, my dear lady, as they

are only flesh wounds—what we soldiers call federates. He lived in a wretched little mere scratcher."

Mrs. Juniper had his breakfast brought to the parlor and insisted on his reclining on the Mr. Diggs answered in his extravagant manner. The day passed, and rumor after rumor, almost as wild and extravagant as Corporal Digge' report, came from the battlefield, firming the defeat, at least, it not the utter annihilation, of the army.

As bodies of Union men were scouring the country, picking up stragglers from the Confederate army, who were fleeing in every direction, Mrs. Juniper suggested that Cor-poral Diggs had better have a bed prepared and sleep in the cellar, as her house might be entered and searched. The Corporal, although asserting that, if armed, he would not be in the least afraid of half a hundred of the cowardly Yankees, consented, merely out of regard for thelady's feelings. Such scenes of carnage and bloodshed as must ensue, if an attempt should be made to capture him, would be too terrible for a delicate lady to witness. The corporal had no arms, all had been taken from him as he lay unconscious on the field, but Mrs. Juniper sent out among the hands and confiscated three guns, two old horse-pistols, and a long trooper's sword, which she had conveyed to the "bravesoldier" in her cellar.

A horse had that morning been found with saddle and bridle on, looking hungrily at the barn and trying to make the acquaintance of the sleek, well-fed equines who answered his neighs from its win lows. The negro, who given him all the oats and corn he desired. which was a considerable amount. The corporal, hearing of the horse, went to see him, and at once recognized in that tall, raw-boned creature his noble January. The meeting of knight and steed was of course very touching, as the wealthy, handsome wido w was present to witness it.

As he walked back to the mansion he related many of the noble qualities of his horse, how he had fought over his master long after he lay insensible upon the battle-field. There was one little matter the "brave soldier" failed to explain, and that was, how, while insensible, the master knew what the horse was doing.

"What a brave man he must be," thought the widow as she sat in her bondoir after the now?" corporal had retired to the cellar, where he put the guns and pistols at the extreme corner of the room, lest they should accidentally go off and kill hun. "What a brave man he is, who has fought so many men! On him alone depends the success of our cause. He is the Alfred the Great, the Charles the Second, who must gather an army and strike when our foe least expects it Brave, brave man!" And the widow dreamed that night that she saw Corporal Diggs lead a vast army against the enemy, and that victory crowned his attempts. She saw the glorious South an independent nation and honors heaped upon the man the had succored. He was seated on the throne of the new kingdom and became a wise and good ruler.

was anything else than a direct revelation, South hung upon the sword-point of the brave man, who was then sleeping in the cellar. True, he was small of stature, and, when mounted on January, did, as Seth Williams had said, look much like a bug on a log, but then he was brave, and many of the great military men were small.

The corporal spent three or four days in concealment at the widow's, ini, although his thorn scratches were entirely healed, he still kept the bandage on his head and carried his arm in a slipe. He had discovered that, wounded and suffering, he elicited more sympathy from the beautiful widow. They usually walked out at twilight, and spent an hour in the spacious ground.

Upon one occasion the widow told her dreams, and asked the brave man by her side what he thought of it.

"Think of it? Hem, hem! Why, my it will be fulfitled to the very letter. Yes, my dear lady—hem, hem!"—and Diggs solf-defense. Poor little Diggs sat cuddled turned his face aside in a reflective manner, up in one corner, his round face pale as and his little eyes glowed with meaning, "it is my design to gather another army and hurl back the tide of adversity. My dear Mrs. Juniper, the world yet knows not Cor-poral Diggs, but it shall, it shall," and he struck the end of a stout slick which he carried in his hand into the pebble-covered earth. "Oh, if these scratches would but heal, so that I once more could take the field and lead an army on to victory; then they should know-hem, hem, hem !- they would learn that the Co are are not dead."

"Oh! what a loss it would be to our beloved South if you had been slain!" said the er raptured widow.

"Feer not-hem, hem, hem-my dear madam, I shall not be alain. I have my destiny to fulfill. And now-hem, hem !my dear madam, my dear Mrs. Juniper, my dear Julia, let me call you by that sweet name, I have something of great importance to speak of."

An ambuscade could not have startled the widow more than this brave man's manner. She elevated her cycbrows, and her large dark eyes grew round with wonder as she

said:

"Why-why, Corporal Diggs, what can it What can you mean?" be!

"Do you not comprehend me? Say, has love on sharper eyes? Oh, my dear, dear-Julia-" Here Corporal Diggs' manner became demonstrative; he seemed to forget the severe wounds, and, starting irom the garden seat, down he went on one knee, and drawing from the sling the arm that had being shattered by grapeshot, he clasped his hands as if in prayer. "Oh, my dear—hem, hem, hem!—my darling Julia, I love you! I have loved you ever since I first saw you, ard I ask you-hem, hem !- to become mine. Accept this heart you have captured, and give me yours in return."

His speech delivered, the little corporal remained on his knee, with his eyes closed and his lips pursed, in his endeavor to appear absorbed and earnest.

"Mr. Diggs, your behavior is very unbecoming the brave soldier I took you to be." said the lady, after a moment's hesitation, "This is no time to talk of love." At this rebake Mr. Diggs rose from his

kness, abashed and confused, and resumed his seat. "We have enough, Corporal Diggs, to engage our minds for the present. While our beloved country is in peril we must for-

get all personal feelings. Let its dangers and its salvation be paramount." "But when this cruel war is over, and peace returns once more, will you then consent to become my wife?" persisted the cor-

poral. "I-I-love you, and I-I-I can't help it. Say you will be my wife!"

"It is growing rather late, Mr. Diggs, and the air is chilly. We will return to the

house, 1

They accordingly rose, and Diggs, walking in sullen, abashed silence by the widow's side, entered the great stone mansion. Mrs. Juniper retired to her own room, and Corporal Diggs to the cellar.

Mrs. Julia Juniper had a tall, lantern jawed, ill-disposed, and envious neighbor, who was a Union man for no other earthly here?" cried Captain Ton.pkins, who could I am called Yellow Steve—got no other reason than that all his hors were Con- not restrain his laughter. Mr. Diggs had name. I just come to say I shall be around, sprang from his horse and went to sasist the

hovel, had a sickly wife and eight children. He might have made a living on his little farm, but was too lazy to work, and consofs. She asked a thousand questions, which tinually engaged in petty lawsuits with his Mr. Diggs answered in his extravagant mannist neighbors. Josiah Scraggs was a communist at heart, and he felt sure that, as he was such an excellent Union man and Mrs. Julia Juniper so decidedly "secesh" in principles, that eventually her magnificent mansion and large plantation would be taken from the widow and given to him. He had confided his hopes to his sickly wife and dirty children, and all were anxious for the happy change. Josiah Scraggs was constantly reporting the conduct of his neighbors, especially of the widow Juniper, to any Union soldiers who might be in the neighborhood. He had been watching the mansion since the battle of Carrick's Ford, for he suspected that she was "harboring secesh soldiers." Sure enough, one evening he saw the widow and Corporal Diggs walking together in the garden, and away he went to the headquarters of Colonel Holdfast, who was about ten miles away, to give information that secesh soldiers were concealed

in the widow's manaion. He rode the old gray mare into the camp, and called for the colonel. Bring shown to his tent, he quickly made the object of his visit known, magnifying many fold what he had seen, and leaving the colonel to infer. that many more might be in the house.

Scraggs, having made his report, was dismissed by the cclonel. He loitered outside the tent, waiting hungrily for the colonel to execute to him and his heirs and assign forfound the horse, had put him in the barn and ever a title in fee simple to the vast plintation and magnificent stone mansion of Mrs. Julia Juniper. Instead, the colonel sent for Captain Abner Tompkins, and ordered him to take his company, with as many more men as he needed, and proceed at once to Mrs. Juniper's to take prisoners the rebal soldiers

lying concea'ed there.
"My own company will be sufficient, I think, colonel," said Abner.

"All right, then," replied the former, and turned to his papers without having issued the deed to Scragga.

As Abner was mustering his men, Scraggs re-entered the colonel's tent, and, reaching taking up arms against it, he wanted to atone out a long, hony finger, touched the officer on the shoulder. Colonel Holdfast looked up from his papers with a "Well, what

"What do I get for reportin' on this ere secesh woman?" "The conscicusness, sir, of having done

your duty," replied the colonel. "Well, but den't I git no pay?" asked Straggs, his face darkening with disappointment, the house and plantation of Mrs. Juniper vanishing from before his mental

"None, sir; so good a Union man as you are surely would ask no compensation for doing his duty."

"Well, but ain't you a goin' to give me her farm and house?" asked Scraggs, the disappointment on his face deepening into agony. "My dear sir," said the colonel, "I have no authority to give you any one's property. Waking, the widow actually wept with If you want a plantation you must purchase

> "Well, but she harbors accesh." "If her house becomes a nuisance in that way we shall be justified in burning it, but we can not take it from her and give it to any

> one else." The colonel again turned to his papers, and Scraggs, his long-cherished hopes blasted, left the tent, mounted his old gray more, and rode

Scraggs was only one of the many, on both sides, who reported their neighbors' deeds

and misdeeds to reap reward therefrom. As Mrs. Juniper sat in her room that evening, the tramp of hoofs came to her ears. She extinguished her light and, going to the window, looked out into the night. The pale rays of the moon fell upon a large body of cavalry dismounting at her gate, and, oh not political differences be settled without re-horrors! surrounding her house. Swift as sort to arms? It is the ambitious and the the wind the widow flew down two flights of great who stir up strife, and their humble stairs to the cellar, where she acquainted the "brave soldier" of the fact, and implored ease and safety, while my poor brother and I dear Mrs. Juniper—hem, hem, hem!—why, him to be merciful, should they discover him, cross shords and shed each other's blood to it will be fulfilled to the very letter. Yes, and not kill any more than was necessary in uphold them in their greatness."

'Ye'll have enough death, looking anything in the world but

dangerous. Taen came loud knocking at the front

door. "There," said the widow, "they are at the front door. I will try to send them away; but you are armed, and you are a brave man, and there are not more than fifty; so, of course, you will not fear them."

The widow turned and left, while poor Diggs sat cowering and mentally ejaculating:
"Oh! Lordy, I'll be killed, I know I

Mrs. Juniper went herself to the door and opened it. Captain Abner Tomokins stood there. sword in hand. Behind him were twenty or

more of his men, all armed, while the others were scattered in different portions of the yard. "What will you have, gentlemen?" asked

the widow, holding the lamp above her head and looking fearlessly into their face. "Pardon me, madam," said the young

captain, bowing, "but we have been in-formed that some rebels are quartering here, and have come for them." "Your informant was both meddlesome and ignorant. There are no rebel soldiers in

the house," was the widow's reply. "I beg your pardon, madam," said Abner, entering unbidden, and followed by severa

of his men. "I have no cause to doubt, yet my orders are imperative, and I must search your house." The widow had the tact to yield without more argument, and the search commenced.

house was thoroughly searched. The Captain laid his hand on the cellar door. "Hold!" said the widow, laying her hand on his arm. "I told you there were no rebel soldiers here, and I told you the truth. There is, however, one of them in the cellar, but for humanity's sake I warn you not to encounter him. He is a host in himself, s

From her bedroom to the kitchen, all the

perfect tornado, when roused. You will be all killed if you venture, for he is well armed." The young captain smiled. "You say he is a tornado; we are each a cyclone, and together we may raise a hurri-

cane. But do not fear, madam, for I assure you, we shall take him without the firing of a Opening the door, Captain Tompkins boldly

walked down the flight of stairs leading to the cellar, a light in one hand and a drawn sword in the other—a number of his men following him. A sight met their view at the foot of the stairs, calculated rather to excite laughter than to strike terror to their hearts. A small man in gray uniform, rushing aimlessly about trying to scale the cellar wall, to hide beneath the boxes, to find some wayany way-of escape. His actions were more ike that of a rat in a trap than a brave soldier.

Mrs. Juniper, left in the room above, faint with terror, sank upon the nearest chair and clasped her hands to her ears to shut out the sounds of conflict that must inevitably fol-

been performing leap after leap, in his vain and if you should ever need me it is most endeavors to get away, ejaculating all the likely you will find me right at hand. I am

"Oh, Lordy, Lordy I I know I shall be killed, I know I shall be killed!" At the sound of a familiar voice, he looked around, and, discovering who his captors were, he sprang forward and threw his arms around the neck of the captain, crying:

"Oh! Abner, Abner, Abner, my dearest friend Abner, you will not let me be killed! Oh! say you will not let me be killed! Although I was persuaded into the rebel army, I am not a Confederate. I have always thought that it was wrong to fight under any but the flag of Washington and Marion. Oh! don't let them kill me! Oh, Abner, Abner, for Heaven's sake, tay you will pro-tect me. 1 have suffered death a thousand times since I entered this unholy cause."

Abner, still laughing, assured him that he should be He pursued his search and inquiries, but no treated as a prisoner of war.

Corporal Diggs, assuring men and officers

that there was no stronger Union man living than he, that he was ready to enlist and fight until he died for the Union, followed the troops out of the house. I'ne widow fixed a gaze of astonishment on the "brave soldier," upon "whom the fate of the South rested, and when she heard his imploring tones and his avowed determination to fight for the Union till he died, her proud lips curled with scorn, and, without a word, she passed from the room.

The corporal mounted January, and rode away in good spirits toward the Union camp.

CHAPTER XVI.

YELLOW STEVE.

Mr. Diggs fulfilled his determination to enlist in the Union army, insisting, the very day after his capture, on becoming a member of Abner's company. Abner told him that he had better consider the matter, but he declared he needed no further time; that now he was freed from error and the pernicious influence of Seth Williams, who had persuaded him into esponsing an unholy cause, and having wronged his beloved country by by fighting for it. As the Union cause needed soldiers, Mr. Diggs, not corporal now, did not offer his services in vain. He was at once enrolled, and the same day the regiment his holsters. The sight of this youth, and started, by forced marches, to join the Union the nearness of the coming battle, brought forces under Generals Scott and McDowell, where Mr. Patrick Henry Diggs was likely to see service in extrest.

Oa the 20th of July, the next after the day that Abner's regiment had joined the main army, and the day herore the serrice.

of Manaisas, or Bull Run, Abner Tompkins eyes and aching heart, admonished Abner to take care of and protect him.

"What have you, Willie?" asked Abner, the terrible toe, that lay sleeping over the hills only a few miles distant. It was but natural that his thoughts should wander back to his home. He drew out a small, manyfolding locket, into which he gazed with looks of infinite tenderness. It represented the features of those whom his heart held most dear-his father's face, grave and most earnest, full of kindliness and honesty of purpose; his mother's face, beautiful and proud and tender; the third face on which the young officer gazed was young and fresh and He seemed to look through the clear eyes into the pure, spotless soul. He gazed long and steadfastly, murmuring: "O Irene, Irene, shall we ever meet again?"

The next and last face was that of a young man-a dark, fearless face; firmness was in every lineament, determination in every line. Fearless, yet frank; proud, yet tender; the face was that of one who would be powerful for good or evil, who would scorn alike death

and dishonor. " War has severed the ties that hound us, my brother," spoke the captain. "Why can not political differences be settled without refollowers fight their battles. They dwell in

He closed the locket and placed it in his breast pocket, and the look of sadness deepened on his face. There came a gentle knock on the board that took the place of a door to the captain's tent.

"Come in," said Abner.
The board was set aside, and a pale, fair youth, shout eighteen years of age, entered. "Anything stirring yet, Willie?" asked

the captain.
"Nothing, captain, except an occasional picket's shot," replied the boy. "But, if you please, there is a fellow out here who

wants to see you."
"Who is he?" asked Abner.
"I don't know, captain. I never saw him before. He is a bright mulatto, and he says he must see you. He is dressed in citizen's

clothes and unarmed." "Let him come in, Willie."

The youthful soldier touched his cap lightly and withdrew, and a moment later a tall, yellow mulatto entered. He looked sharply

about the tent, as though fearing that some secret foe might suddenly spring upon him.
"Have a seat," said Abner, pointing to the only unoccupied camp-stool that the tent afforded..

The mulatto took the proffered seat and fixed his bright, yellowish dark eyes on the young officer. "Well, sir, what can I do for you?" asked

the captain.
"Notbin'," replied the mulatto, with grin on his shriveled yellow face. "Well, then, what can you do for me?"

"Nothin'," the grin broadening. "Then, sir, what is your business here?" asked Abner, beginning to lose patience. I came to tell you that I was -here, said the mulatto, with provoking coolness.

"Well, what do you propose, now that you are here?" asked Abner, smiling in spite of himself. "Your name is Tompkins-you are Cap-

tain Abner Tompkins?" said the mulatto. "Yea." "You have a brother Oleah, who is a captain in the Confederate army, that is right

across the hill here?"

"Yes. What of him?" "Oh, he is well," said the mulatto. "What else have you to say?" asked

"Your father is George W. Tompkins, who lives on a plantation near Snagtown! Yes. What of him?". "Oh, he's well, too.

"Well, if you have anything to say, say it

and be off," said Abner. "Your sister, as you call her, who was left at your door when a baby—"What of her?" oried Abner, eagerly. Do you know anything of her?"

"Yes, she is well, too." Abner, who had been started from his seat words. He kept steadily on, bearing the in his eagerness, sank back, and looked at his slight burden, passing the infantry, the artilvisitor in blank amazement. At length he lery, the baggage and ammunition trains, said, sternly: "If you have nothing of im- and on, until he reached the outskirts of the portance to communicate, leave me. I have

no time for pleasantry. From your manner I expected news—bad news—" And was disappointed," said the mulatto. with a smile. "Who are you?" demanded Abner.

everywhere. Can come as near as possible being in three places at once."

"You must be a remarkable person," said Abner. "I have a remarkable story to tell you at

some time."

"Why not tell me now? I may fall in to-morrow's fight."
"Then I will tell your brother." "But he may fall. Does it concern me?"
"It is the waif, the foundling, you call sister, my story concerns. Some time you

The man disappeared through the door as he spoke, and, though Abner rushed out after him, he was gone, He inquired of Willie Thornbridge which way the man had gone, but Willie declared

shall have it -- not now."

one else had seen Yellow Steve at all. Abner Tompkins, on the morning of the tattle, was early astir, and, breakfast over, the bugle sounded boots and saddles. Abner kept his lines well dressed, and awaited the order to advance. The skirmish lines had

already been thrown out, and the distant roar of guns could be heard. Diggs declared that the war was a cruel "institution," and that he was ready to re-

tire at as early a date as possible.
"You present a nice figure on that horse," said Corporal Grimm. "Darned if a cannonshot could afford to miss you." "Yes," added Sergeant Swords, "you'll

present as nice a mark for the sharpshooters up on that camel's back as if you were a equirrel in a tree."

"You'll come out all right yet, Henry," said Uncle Dan, the scout, riding up at this moment, with his trusty rifle on the pommel of his raddle. "Do you think I'll be shot, Uncle Dan!"

sked Diggs, shuddering in spite of himself. "No, not if you do enough shooting your-self," replied the old man. "Ye must watch yer chance and nop it to them so fast they can't git a chance to pop back."

At this moment a pale, fair youth, mounted on a bright bay horse, came galloping up to Captain Tompkins. He was dressed in the uniform of a United States cavalryman, with saber and carbine at his side, and pistols in lead reflections to Abner's mind. Willie Thornbridge was just eighteen, the only comfort and support of his widowed mother. Abner remembered well the bright, sunny morning when Willie bade his mother fare-

as the youth draw rein at his captain's side. "Something the adjutant gave me," said Willie, handing a paper to Abner, who read and, carefully folding it, put it in the breast-pocket of his coat. At this moment the bugle sounded "forward."

"Fall in by my side, Willie," said Abner, and the boy wheeled into line by his captain, with Uncle Dan on the other side of him. ' Forward !" came the order, and the vast columns of men were in motion, moving on

in the distance. The far off firing of skirmishers became more rapid. M" Are you afraid?' asked Abner of the boy

toward those black lines of the fee that lay

"No. With you on one side and Uncle Dan on the other, I have no fear," and he smiled in such an assuring way that Abner

could not doubt him. Uncle Dan, as we have before said, wes an army scout, and not a regular soldier. However, he had volunteered on this occasion to accompany Abner's company. He was well mounted, his dress was half civil and half military, and his arms were his trusty rifle

and a pair of holsters. The vast columns were rapidly moving when Diggs exclaimed:

"Oh, Lordy! I feel very sick!" "You will teel better soon," said Corporal "Ye'll have enough scon to take up yer

attention," put in Sergeant Swords. By nine o'clock the fight began in carnest. Colonel Holdfast's cavalry was at first held in reserve at the foot of the hill. When it was ordered to advance, just as the top of the hill was reached, January became frightened at the flashing guns, and, wheeling about, dashed down the hill with Diggs'

saler dangling at his side. The bugle rung out the fearful note—a wild dash, a moment's delirious excitement—and they were at the rebel's guns. The battery was captured with but little loss, and the guns turned on the retreating foe. The whole army now advanced, and a stubborn fight ensued, which resulted in the Confederate lines slowly falling back.

Cheer upon cheer arose along the Union lines, as the fee retreated and pursuit commenced. Mr. Diggs, who had viewed the battle afar off, seeing victory perched upon the banner of the Union forces, prevailed on January to join in the pursuit, and galloping up to his regiment, waved his swood high in the air, shouting:

"Hip, hip, huzzah, huzzah, huzzah! for the old Stars and Stripes, the flag of Washington and Marion? Charge everybody! I want to get among them! They shall know that Patrick Henry Diggs can fight." The crest of the hill was reached, and the

whole Confederate army suddenly burst into view, drawn up in a line of battle, a thunderclap shock the earth, and a buge volume of smoke seemed to enwrap it. Drath and destruction was hurled among the advancing ranks. The ground was strewn at the first fire with dead and wounded. Out from these columns of smoke came the fearful Black Horse Regiment, bearing down like a dark storm on the already sturned Union lines.

Retreat was the only thing, and retreat be came rout and panic. It was the arrival of General Johnston, who, having eluded Patterson had come up with reinforcements that so suddenly turned the tide of battle, making defeat out of almost certain victory.

Abner saw his men and horses rolling in the dust from the deadly fire. A score of saddles were emptied at the first volley, and score of riderless horses dashed back frightened, to spread panie in the rear. No bugle sounded the retrest: there was no need of any. It was vain to attempt to stem the for his men had lost all self-control. As Uncle Dan wheeled his horse to follow the flying regiment, he saw. Willie Thornbridge sink in his saddle. Reaching out his strong arm, he drew the slight boyish figure before him on his own horse. "Are you burt, Willie?" the old man

asked. The boy made no reply, but the uproar and confusion doubtless drowned the old man's

retreating army.
"Is he hurt?" asked Abner Tompkins, who had drawn up a portion of his shattered company.
"I don't know," said Uncle Dan, "he has

not spoken during our entire ride. Can you

There was no answer. Captain Tompkins

boy. As the old man released his hold, the boy. As suc claim to the captain's arms and DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

they saw he was dead. Dead without a pang. Dead without a Dead without a preparation, without one word of moments preparation, without one word of andearment or farewell to his lonely and widowed mother.

Just behind Willie's left ear was a small.

dark-red hole, from which the purple lifeblool was still oozing. The small insignifi-cant speck, as it seemed, had opened a door, cant specia, as his young soul had taken its

verlasting flight. Teking up the corpse, the cavalcade rode laking up and whiles, to where the tir-d Union army, or a portion of it, encamped for

he night. Mr. Diggs was in the very height of his the night. pariotism and bravery, when the arrival of the re-enforcements so anddenly changed the tide of battle.

tide of battle.

"Oh, Lordy! I'll be killed, I know I abil!" he shrieked, and January again turned and fied before the tempest. Taking a course to the left of that pursued by the a course regular army, Diggs soon found himself on the outskirts of the battle. As he looked over his shoulder, he beheld a powerful over men in full uniform, mounted on a horse black as midnight, in hot pursuit of

black horse was gradually gaining on him. Things had really become serious, and Diggs was in momentary danger of the ponerous saber, which the cavalryman flourished breateningly in the air as he came on like They had been flying over a level siece of cleared land, but now a thick body timber and brush loomed up before them. n timber and thance. Once in the timber, liggs might slude his dangerous pursuer. be Confederate cavalryman evidently undertood this, for, with a whack, he sent his ber into the scabbard, and drew his pistol, ithout once slacking his speed.

Oa, Lordy! I shall be killed this time ure," hawled Diggs. Again he glanced toand the cavalryman and saw him raise his leadly weapon. Diggs yelled, screamed, and mplored, all the while urging Japuary to enter speed. The wood was almost at

"Bing!" went the pistol, and Diggs felt s harp pain, as if a red-hot iron had been sudenly jerked across the top of his left shoul-

Oh, I am killed! I am killed!" he yelled, January plunged into the thick under

Confederate evidently believing he al killed the Yankee (having, indeed, the ankee's own word for it), turned and dashed

January had not gone twenty yards in his ad race through the woods before he plunged into the mill-stream. Diggs' wound was not erious and the water was shallow, so he soon managed to crawl out on the opposite side. where he seated himself for a moment at the out of a tree, gasping, spitting, and sneezing, he water running from his clothes in rivulets. "This soldier business don't suit me," he attered, "and I know I shall be killed if I on't quit it. It is nothing but duckings, ille, being torn with thorns and shot with

A sharp firing in the woods roused him to reality of his situation, and, mounting the apping January, he galloped away to join

### CHAPTER XVII. A SOLDIER'S TURKEY HUNT.

The armies of the North and the armies of south had been concentrating for months ior to the battle of Buil Run, resulting in he defeat of the Northern troops and in eavy loss to both sides; after collision came scoil, as of mighty waves dashing against a mk-bound coast. Predatory bands of dis-ignized soldiers from both sides roamed the ustry, and, in many instances, not plunderly, but ruthlessly destroying what

er could not seize. ( To be continued. )

TRED BY B. B. B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, Ont, states that etried all the doctors in his locality while suf-eing for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; othing benefited him until he took Burdock Bood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

Theebe Hicks, of Petersburg, Va., has marda widower with thirty one children. She his eighth wife.

THE USUAL TREATMENT of catarrh is very matisfactory, as thousands of desparing attents can testfy. On this point a trust-forthy medical writer says: "Proper local matment is positively necessary to success, at many, if not most of the remedies in meral use by physicians afford but tempormy benefit. A cure certainly cannot be exatted from snuffs, powders, douches and mhes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of mick action, specific curative power with effects afety and pleasantness to the putient.

syndicate, composed of Highland mem es of Parliament and prominent Highlanders. t is said, about to produce the drama, The Blue Bells of Scotland," now on the oards of the Novelty Theatre, London, broughout England, and afterwards in the laited States and the colonies, for the purpose interesting the public at home and in merica in the Highland crofter question.

There are a number of varietics of corns. Illoway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. all on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Aman died at Fairview, Fla., last week at beage of twenty-seven, who for fourteen years. rding to his dying statement, had never remined a whole month in one place. On his talk hed he stated that he had killed his Cousin in a quarrel, when a boy, and had since en a wanderer.

Swerr colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine ferraordinary penetrating and healing properis. It is acknowledged by those who have used as being the best medicine sold for coughs, alds, inflamation of the lungs, and all affections the threat and chest. Its agreeableness to the te makes it a favorite with ladies and

A confectioner of Newport, England, having plesed from the bake house time after time anty morsels, set a watch, and a form resem-ling that of a boy was seen stealthily creeping long the roof of the adjoining bake house. The attention was paid to cries of come down, and a gun was fired. The aim was good, a gun was fired from the root into the root.

THE ACTION OF Carter's Little Liver Pills is basent, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do the purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

In Faunettaburg, Franklin County, Pa., resa fifteen-year old boy who is 6 feet and 1 with height and well proportioned. His name

ames Newton Alexander. New Colors for Ribbons, Feathers, Ties, ies, etc., can be made from Diamond Dyes, the fashionable shades are readily obtained. food results are certain. 32 colors,

THE IDEAL GIRL

As many as there are flowers in the garden so many sweet and lovely types of girlhood are there to be found in the world. For all the fa's a doctrines and uncomfortable practices affoat the race of lovely girlho d still flourishes amain, and no passimism is as disastrous as that which denies this truth in favor of the op-posing falsehood of universal corruption and nothing being so good as it used to be—in girlhood and womanhood above all. Here is a creature, for instance; can you better her? Cheerful but never boisterous, happy but never thoughtless; our bonnie lassie is the peacemaker, the universal helper, the sympathizer, the active worker at her home. Whatever is wanted she can supply, and she can do all that is needed for the comfort of every one. She is eye to the blind, feet to the lame, hands to the incapable. If anything is to be done for grand-manma it is she who does it. When mother is ill it is she who waits on her, who looks after the little ones and does the housekeeping. Loving, unselfish, energetic, industrious, she has no ambition outside the circle of home and its affections, and she does not pretend to intellectual merit. She adores her mother and lives in perfect perce with her sisters, which does not prevent her giving her whole heart to her lover, nor make her less than helpful and tender to a comparative stranger. She is of the most perfect typs of a woman-hool coutent to live in the shade of home and a strong man's love. Wherever she goes hack accasional glances, he saw that the huge influence will carry peace and create happiness—her influence will be ever extentially appropriate to a comparative stranger. She is the most perfect typs of a woman-hool coutent to live in the shade of home and a strong man's love. Wherever she goes have limited to a comparative stranger. She is the most perfect typs of a woman-hool coutent to live in the shade of home and a strong man's love. Wherever she goes the limited have been perfect type of a woman-hool coutent to live in the shade of home and a strong man's love. Wherever she goes the limited have been perfect type of a woman-hool coutent to live in the shade of home and a strong man's love. gentle. She will know nothing of "burning questions." so she will not be able to discuss them. The deeper rindles of life and morality, of society and humanity, she will not touch nor will they trouble the serene leveliness of her thoughts. All that she knows or ever will know, is, that life is sweet because of her thoughts. affections and ber duties—because her conscience is void of offence before. God and man-because she knows neither idleness nor repning, neither the pangs of unsatisfied ambition nor the fiery pains of passion, of jealousy, of envy or of hare. Love with her is sunshine, not flame, and home is her altar, not her dungeon. Such a girlhood as this is indeed and in truth choice beyond words; and we reverence it and

> Queen. A SAD CONTEMPLATION. It is sad to contemplate the amount of physical suffering in the vorld. How many weary broken down juvalids there are to whom life is burdensome? The nervous debility and general weakness of those afflicted with licgering disease is best temedied by the invigorating wer of B. B. B.

ove it as we would some goddless in her maiden-

mod-before she had used her power.-London

A Maine widower gave a man \$10 to pay for lights and fuel while the widower was courting the man's daughter. She refused to marry him, and he is trying to recover the \$10.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bisters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and the Blood, to cleans, regulate and strenghten. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complaints.

In his valedictory the retiring editor and proprictor of a Nevada journal says: "Thanking an over-indulgent public for not having mobbed me long since, I am sincerely theirs to serve,

A FOOD FOR DYSPETICS.

Dyspensia is failure to digest. When the stomach refuses to assimilate ordinary food, resort must be had to such forms of predigested food as are palatable and can be readily obtained and prepared. Nothing so fully mests this want as Lactated Food. It is a delicious preparation, perfectly adapted to every dyspetic or

nvalid. Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto

A lady interfered with an imputient driver in Lynn, and started a stubborn, balky horse attached to a heavily loaded coal waggon by giving the animal four apples and then simply say-Come Lloug. ing,

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspep-sis early. Their most reliable and sefest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the

Student Muller-I want to have my likeness taken, but showing a back view. Photographer—Why a back view? Muller—I am going to send one to each of my creditors as a memento before I leave the neighborhood.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes; A customer who tride a bottle of North op & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; toquote his own words, 'It just seems to touch the spo: affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilous fever, and the spoint of the spoin was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valu ble medicine with such happy

"My dear friend, I must ask you to lend me at once 100 marks; I have left my purse at home and I haven't a farthing in my pocket?"
"I can't lend you a hundred marks just now, but can put in the way of getting the money at once !' You are extremely kind." twopence, drive home on the tram and fetch

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes:—
"I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some ?"

Lodger-Why, Madame Pipelet, this letter must have arrived yesterday. How is it you only bring it to me now? Concierge—You see, Monsieur, I thought there was no hurry, as it's about an appointment for next week.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- The infirmities of our nature almost necessitate disease. Impulsy of the blood, functional disturbances and losse living constantly give rise to despondency, debility, or distempers. In the above named remedies, the commutey can and do have, at a little cost, the safe and certain means of preventing or checking, and curing both cutward ailments and inward maladies. Ample plainly printed and very intelligible directionse Pills, which only require attentive study to enable every invalid to be his or her own medical advice. The earlier these powerful remedis are employed after discovery of the disease, the more rapid will be their action in expelling from the system all noxious matter and restoring health.

Gent (in railway carriage, to travelling com-panion, who has just lighted a cigar of the finest brand)—"Smoking always annoys me when —When the windows are shut, I suppose?" "No-when I am not smoking myself!

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung re-medy, and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Edicatric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences Coughs, rheumatism, ear-ache, bruises, cuts and sores, succumb to its action,

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Miss Louisa Alcott gives the following advice Miss Louisa Alcott gives the following advice to girls. It is a whole volume. She says:

"Girls, don't be in hasts to wed. Build up healthy bodies by good food, plenty of exercise and sleep. Learn all the useful household arts before you attempt to make a home. Cultivate your minds with the best books, that you may be able to teach your children much that sahed! books, that you may be able to teach your children much that school training alone will never give you. Choose your amusements wisely, for youth must have pleasure, but need not waste itself in harmful frivolity. Above all, select your friends with care. Avoid girls who live only for fashion, flirtation and enjoyment, and use the privilege of women may claim to decline the equaintance of young men whose lives will not bear inspection by the innocent eyes of women. Let no delusion of wealth, rank, comeliness or love tempt you to wealth, rank, comeliness or love tempt you to trust your happiness to such a one. Watch and wait till the true lover comes, even if it be all your life, for single blessedness is far better than double misery and wrong. Spinsters are a very useful, happy, in-dependent race, never more so than when all professions are open to them, and honor, fam and fortune are bravely won by many gifted members of the sisterhood. Set your standard high and live up to it, sure that thereward will come here or hereafter, and in the form best suited to your real needs."

THIEF ARRESTED, The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terror ized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life is an achievement that should inspire heartfelt gratitude. Chiliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

DON'T REPRESS THEM.

How little do parents understand their own children! This is a very trite remark that I of an make to myself. Yesterday, for example. I was talking with a certain woman, whom I know very well, who has some anxietics about her know very well, who has some saying: "He never youngest son. She began by saying: "This seemed does anything like anybody else." This seemed to her a cause for doubt and probably for regret; whereas to my mind it was a sign that the boy had at least a spark of originality in him. She went on to say:—"He has no moderation, whatever he is about he carries it to extremes, and I don't know what will become of him."
"My dear madam,' I said, "you onget to congratulate yourself; all great men of genius cury things to extremes; your son may not turn out either one or the other, but at least he will be above the common run. My advice is to give him his head; put on the curb if you think he is in danger of brain fever from overstudy, of drowning or otherwise destroying himself in his amusements, and for the rest let him follow his bent." The anxious mother seemed a little relieved by my encouragement, but she was still inclined to wish that her darling was as commonplace and conventional as his brothers.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring The charms that quickly fade away, What power, the bloom of health restoring, Can check the progress of decay? The only aid that's worth attention, For pains and ills of such description,

Thousands of women g ally mention-

Tis " Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is out one dollar. Specific for all those chronic allments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The olly medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles \$1.

IMPORTANCE OF MARRIAGE.

There are many who do not believe in devotion for marriage, but it cannot be filled with-out special protection from God. Young men and women who take that step, bear well in mind that marriage is one of the most important in life. You have but one life to live and no earthly considerations can pay you for a life of

GIVE THEM A CHANCE! That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities lead-

ing from them.
When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their werk. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. take Boschee's German Syrup, which any drug-gist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

WHITE GIRLS SOLD TO INDIANS. TERRIBLE ACT OF A DISSIPATED FATHER IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.-While a Victoria schoons was lying at the wharf at Barclay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, recently, the captain and crew were surprised to see white girls running toward the vessel, closely pursued by three or four Indians. Reaching the side of the vessel, the girls sprang on board almost exhausted and begged the captain to protect them from their pursuers. The Indians were close upon them, and demanded the girls as their property, but the captain refused to give the girls up. After parloying with the cap-tain for a short time they left, only to return largely reinforced. The captain then surrendered the girls for fear of his life. They are daughters of William Thompson, formerly of Victoria, who, with his wife and four daughters, moved to San Juan. After moving to this place the father became dissipated and all he earned went for the purchase of liquor. He sold his eldest daughter to a wealthy Chinaman, to whom, it is said, she was married at the point of the revolver. In one of his revelries as the Indian camp it is alleged be agreed to bar-ter two of his daughters for whiskey. The following night the girls were easily carried away by a few of the tribe. Since their captivity the girls have been subject to the most brutal treatment. A younger sister, only eight years old, was sold to another tribe of Indians.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regu-lates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhous and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panaces—the mothers friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

It is now asserted that hay fever is not pro duced by pollen, but by minute organisms floating in the atmosphere. On the hypothesis that these creatures have intelligence it is possible to understand how the highly intellectual are selected as hay fever victims.

A NARROW ESCAPE,

People who are exposed to the sudden change of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throat and lung troubles. The best safe-guard is to keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints, ... WAITING.

Do you see her in the doorway Standing with expectant face, While across the worn floorway Sunest leaves a lingering trace?
Standing with joined hands so meekly,
Like a picture in her frame,
In a frame of vine boughs weakly
Twining each in one the same?

Do you mark the pensive dropping Of her eyes so soft, yet mild;
And the thick locks coyly looping
Lake those of a wayward?
She is watching, she is waiting,
For a figure drawing nigh, For a hand-clasp compensating All her moments of annoy,

Don't you see the smiles now playing Round the dimples in her cheek, In her heart a v.ice is saying—
"If he question shall I speak? Shall I tell him of the story,
I have told my heart so long, Of the waking thoughts and glory, Which to him alone belong?"

But, he is standing by the doorway, And they are talking of the past, While across the old flagged floorway Day its parting smiles has cast. He is telling the old story, Told so often, yet so sweet;
Told to those with locks now hoary When they roamed in love's retreat;

But its power has not slumbered, For of God it ere must last! It is but the mortal picture Of immortal power on High, Of the soul in hope grown richer When life's day is doomed to die: When eternal rest is given,

Told to generations numbered With the dust of ages past,

And an endless song of joy
Breaks from lips in Heaven riven,
Which on earth gave forth a sigh;
Of terrestrial God-known beauty Found in those strange realms above, Where the sweeet and ceaseless duty Is to swell the strains of love.

-B. F. D. DUNN.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

A DOZEN LIVES REPORTED LOST. St. Louis, Nov. 1.-A terrific gasoline ex osion occurred about half-past two o'c'ock this morning in the grocery store of Michael Newman, No. 7 South 14th street. The grocery and two adjoining two story brick buildings were almost demolished, and twelve persons, including the wife and five children of Newman and two families living in the adjoining house, were buried in the ruins. It is not known how many persons are killed, but it is feared a dozan or more lives were lost. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 1.-The following are the name of the persons buried in the ruins of Michael Newman's greery store, No. 13 South 14th street: Michael Newman, aged 52 years; Mrs. Annie Newman, 40 years; Mamie Newman, 18 years; John Newman, 16 years; Nellie Newman, 15 years; Kate Newman, 11 years; Eddie Newman, 13 years; Charles Devere, Mrs. Charles of Columbus, Ky.; Charles Eifferd, Miss Polly Bryant and Mrs. Beassley. Mr. Newman and his family of seven lived over the store. The force of the explosion was terrific; the entire block of buildings north of and across the alley from the building in which the explosion took place being gutted by the blast The Newman block was covered by the roof, which had settled down upon the ruins and formed a barrier through which the rescuers had to cut, away beams and walls. The roof was son removed, and in the debris were revealed the mangled forms of the groceryman's family. Two ladies, Mr. Newman's daughters, were first removed. Mamie was still alive, but were first removed. Mamie was still alive, but mangled by the timbers and charred by fire. She was beyond hope of recovery. Nellie meaned piteously for her sister, and seemed to forget her own desperate injuries. Neither can survive. The rest of the Newman family were dead. Some sat upright and others were doubled up in their beds. Life had evidently fied while they were wrapped in slumber. In the same building over storeroum No. 9 lived Chas. Devere, a travelling salesman, and his wife. Visiting them was Miss Hattie Brown. unhappiness. A good wife is given to those who fear God. A good wife, therefore, is given to man for his good deeds, and a good hasband is bestowed upon a woman for her goodness.

The same building over storero. No. 9 lived Chas. Devere, a travelling salesman, and his wife. Visiting them was Miss Hattie Brown, of Columbus, Ky. She was badly injured, but miraculously escaped death, the only person who passed through the horrible ordeal

over the storeroom No. 11 resided Mrs.

Bryant with her daughter, Polly. With them were two boarders, Chas. Eifferd and Mrs. Beasley. The last named was buried so deeply in the debris that the search for her was given up until others were removed. Charles Eifferd was taken out alive, but died on the way to the hospital. Miss Bryant was bruised, but a heavy head of hair protected her, and her injuries are not dangerous. An un-known man of 40 years was found in the debris. Besides those injured in this building were many people in the neighborhood, who had been more or less cut and bruised.

OUR LADY FRIENDS will be interested in knowing that by sending 20: to pay postage, and 15 top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast (showing that they have used at least 15 packages) to H. H. Warner & Co., Roohester, N. Y., they can get a 500 page finely illustrated Cook Book, free. Such a book, bound n cloth, could not be bought for less than a dollar. It is a wonderfully good chance to get a fine book for the mere postage, and the even to those accustomed to the mockery adies should act promptly.

ARE ALL LOST?

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN-FIFTY LIVES THOUGHT TO BE SACRIFICED, MILWAUKEE, Cct. 31,—The excitement over the loss of the propellor Vernon continues un-abated. It is believed that fully fifty lives have been sacrificed. Several of her passengers are reported to be from this city. A number of people went in vain on board the Superior, which brought the news to this port, to see if any further tidings could be gleaned. Instruc-tions have been sent to the life saving stations to send the first news of any corpses or flotsam that may find their way ashore. The picking up of the lifeboat by the tug Edith off the pilot house, six miles south east of Two Rivers, set tles beyond doubt the possibility of the steamer being still afloat.

THE CAPPAIN'S STORY.

Captain Moran, of the Superior, tells the fol-lowing story of the disaster:—"To pass one man on a raft appealing for our help, another dying from exposure, and a small boat in which we could see one woman and three men, one of the latter hailing with a coat stuck up on his oar, all being tossed about in a terrible sea without our being able to render any assistance, was heartrending. We were also fighting for our lives, our steamer having become disabled in the sea," and the captain; "and it was three hours before we had made repairs so that we could hardle ourselves, and then we great the fright handle ourselves, and then we were out of eight of the shipwrecked men. It was about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when off Two Rivers, some miles out in Lake Michigan, that we passed through some lumber. Five miles further on we passed a lot of barrels and then encountered wreckage for some distance. Among it was the furniture and bedclothing, bedsides life preservers here and there. When about six miles east-northeast of Manitowac a lookout called me on deck with the information that a raft could be seen with a man on it. As I went on deck I could plainly see the man waving his hand to us. He was standing upright on the raft, which was about half a mile between us and the shore, and the sea was washing over it. It ap-peared about twelve feet square, and as if it might be the top of a cabin. "HOW INBUMAN !"

"Ten minutes later we sighted another raft,

also about half a mile inside of us. much smaller, apparently not more than 4x8 feet, and looked like a piece of bulwarks. On it was lying a man who, although still alive. probably did not discern us, as he was too far

"How inhuman they must have thought uses we sailed by without giving assistance." In conversation this morning with an old Lake Michigan pilot he said:—"I do not remember anything so terrible as this excepting the loss of the Caradian steamboat Algeria, wrecked at Isle Royal, on Lake Superior, a ter years ago,'

THE LOST AS FAR AS KNOWN. Cincago, Oct. 31.- Only one list of passen gers and crew was kept, and that was aboard the Vernou. There is no survivor to tell the story. The managers of the line say the crew numbered twenty-six men, and they knew the names of only eight. Wheelsmen, firemen and

deak hands change so frequently that no effort is made to keep a list of them. s male to keep a list of them.
Following is a list of the lost so far as known:
Clifford B. Baumgras, Chicago, passenger.
Miss Sarah Durkin, Chicago, passenger.
Miss Kate Gallegher, Mackinac Island, pas-

Mrs. Dunleavy, St. James, Beaver Island, assenger. Captain George Thorpe, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Captain John Sullivan, Chicago, mate. Captain Higgins, Chicago, second mate. F. W. Burke, clerk, eldest son of one of the

charles Margan, first engineer.

Frank M. Hall, Chicago, second engineer.

Martin Bean, steward. Henry Bean, porter, a brother of Martin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.-Edgar A. Hall, brother of the second engineer of the Vernon, stated yesterday that the last time his brother was in Chicago he told him that Capt. Thorp, master of the Vernon, had an attack of delirium tremens while on top of the pilot house. He also said that it ought to have been well known to the other officers of the line that Capt. Thorn was a hard drinker and that he had often left port while drink. Mr. Hall gave the name of a prominent wholesale merchant, who recently made a trip on the Verson, who had told him that Capt. Thorp was drunk during the entire time be remained on the boat. The brother of Mrs. M. Evan Amburgh last night said that his sister arrived in Chicago on the Vernor September 3, accompanied by Miss Addie Mickley, of Waterloo, N.Y. The steamer was three clays ionger than usual making the trip from Cheboygan, and both ladies told him that the captain was drunk all the time. Axele Stone, the only survivor of the disaster, said the cap-tain was drunk most of the time, and be was very drank when we left Cheboycen last week. If the captain had been sober I don't believe the vessel would have been lost, for any ober man would have turned back when he saw how badly she acted in the big sea.

DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID.

STARTLING PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASES IN ONTARIO,

TORONTO, Nov. 1 .-- At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health, this afternoon, a statement regarding the prevalence of diph-theria and typhoid fever was made. Out of 600 municipalities 353 reported. Of those 185 reported either diphtherm or typhoid fever. 63 diphtheria only, 31 typhoid only, and 71 reported neither disease. The total number of cases of diphtheria was 1,888, and of typhoid fever 864 The deaths from diphtheria number 488, and from typhoid fever 135. The causes given were impure water, impure milk and causes in connection with slaughter houses and choose factories. A statement regarding the prevalence of these diseases in several Ontariocities was also presented as follows :-

Toronto-Cases of diphtheria, 428; deaths 156; cases per 1,000 of population, 3.39; deaths per 1,000, 1.23; cases of typhoid fever, 127; deaths, 41; cases per 1,000 of population, 1; deaths per 1,000, .32

eaths, 09. St. Thomas-Cases diphtheria, 30; deaths, 4; cases per 1,000, 2.92; deaths, .38; cases typhoid, 1; cases per 1,000, 0.9. Stratford-Cases diphtheria, 3; deaths,

3; cases per 1,000, .33; deaths, .33; cases typhoid, 3; deaths, 1; cases per 1,000, .33; deaths, 11. London-Ciece diphtheria, 60 : deaths, 19:

cises per 1,000, 2.26; deathe, .71; cines typhold, 5; donths, 3; cares per 1,000, .18 deaths. . 11.

Brantford-Cases dinhtheris, 63 : deaths, S; cases per 1,000, 4 83; deaths, .til; cases typhoid, 92; deaths, 1; cases per 1,000, 7 06; deaths. .38

Kingston-Cases diphtheria, 18; deaths. l; cases typho'd, 14; deaths, 3.

STIRRING APPEAL FROM DILLON. Durlin, Nov 1,-Mr. John Dillon ad. dressed a meeting at Limerick to-day. condemned the authorities for imprisoning Mr. O'Brien, declaring that their action was an outrage upon the Irish race. Partisan judges, he said, confirmed the Mitchellstown sentence under circumstances astounding of the law in Ireland. If Mr. O'Brien friends had had force enough they would have tried the matter out on the spot and rescued Mr. O'Brien at any cost. He would scorn and condemn a people who, having power and arms to procure liberty, would submit to such tyranny.

PROFANED THE SANCTUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1 .- The outrageous conduct of the Socialists and to-called unemployed workingmen is rapidly dulling the edge of public sympathy. Canon Brothero, of Westminster Abbey, writes that during the visit of the alleged idle workingmen to the abbey they covered the floor with expectorations, smoked continuously and descorated the walls, which all English speaking races respect. Not satisfied with this, they mocked the sermon, kept up a running fire of ribald comments thereon and indulged in a continuous flow of obscene language. The only one of the alleged unemployed laboring men thus far prosecuted proved to be a Socialist in steady employment at high wages, who readily paid the fine of £5 imposed.

A FEARFUL ORIME.

CLEVELAND, O., Nos. 3.—There is great excitement at Spencer, Medina Co., over a supposed double murder last Treaday night at the house of a farmer named A. D. Garrett, which was found on fire The neighbors extinguished was count on the line neighbors extinguished the flames before they had gained much head way. The fire had started in the sleeping room of the grown up imbesile daughters of Garrett, who were found on the floor of the chamber dead. The face of both bore marks, which led dead. The face of both bore marks, which led to the belief that they had been murdered. The floor was found to have been saturated with coal oil and covered with leaves and dry grass. The neighbors suspect that Garrett's second wife, the stepmother of the girls, is responsible for their deaths. for their deaths.

An anecdate is told by a cabman, who says one day a fuddled swell entered a cabman's rest, sat down and began to doze. Suddenly he pulled himself together and asked if it was not time to start. He had mustaken it for a tram-

DEATH OF JUDGE O'CONNOR.

COBOURG, Ont., Nov. 3.—The Hon. Mr. Justice O'Connor, who was holding the assizes here, died to-day at about one o'clock p.m., at the Arlington House. His Lordship opened the Court on Monday, although feeling very poorly after his illness at Corawall, and on Tuesday he hold Court all day, being apparently in good spirits and much better, but during that night he was seized with hemmorrage of the stomach, and lost blood very weak and Dr. Waters, who was attending him, felt great uneasiness about him. Judge Benson at the request of Judge O'Connor took the court yesterday and to-day. Judge O'Connor

Benson at the request of Judge O'Connor took the court yesterday and to-day. Judge O'Connor took the court yesterday and to-day. Judge O'Connor continued to weaken until about 11 a.m. to-day, when he fell into a state of collapse from which he did not rally. Mrs. O'Connor was with her hasband, having come down last evening. Drs. Aikens and Richardson, of Toronto, who were here as witnesses on a trial, were also in attendance on the late Judge.

[Judge O'Connor was 63 years of age. He was in his early Bar days one of the ablest counsel in the western part of Canada west. In criminal cases he was markedly successful, and won for himself the title of "general jail deliverer." He was also an able chancery pleader, and as a common law jurist was admitted to have few equals in the county of Essex, where his hance was. He was at one time a journalist and for four was all the lane was. his h me was. He was at one time a journalist and for four years edited the Es-ex Advertiser. and for four years ented the lessex Augustisse. Mr. O'Connor was for years regarded as the representative of the Irish people in the Conservative Cabinet, and though not a frequent speaker in the house, was a forcible one when compelled to action

REGRET IN TORONTO,

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Mr. Justice O'Connor, whose death to day is announced from Cobourg, was elevated to the bench on September 11, 1884. Contrary to the advice of his physicians, he started out on the advice of his physicians, he started out on his autumn circuit a coaple of weeks \$29, his health having proviously displayed unfavorable symptoms, but his death was wholly maxpected. His sudden taking of has created a widespread feeling of regret among the members of the legal profession, by whom he was universally respected, both as a gentlem in and a judge.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF PHOS-PHATE INTERESTS.

PHATE INTERESTS.

A matter of much interest to the The spirate industry of Ganady has just been made public which hids fair to row luturaize the track so that the bulk of the production can be to do in its almost original form, as a process has seen discovered by which it can be reduced send aduble by treating it unfor press swith certain cases. It has pass d beyond if wains of conjecture and experiment and because a practical fact. Tests by solution in water bare shown as fight as 28 per tent, as the former diately available. Proophate of lime for reduce of per cent, crude rock and shoving a be more of percentage as subject to samion by ow pro

AGITATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Nov. 5 .. The following resolution in to be discussed by the Charlottetown B and of Trade on Monday

Resolved . That in the interests of the people of Cuada, and more particularly of this island, this Board regard the proposal fer commercial union or unrestrict directprocity between Canada and the United States as of the greatest importance, and demanding our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

### TEACHERS WANTED.

Two Female Teachers wanted, held no rle mentary diplomas and good references. For further particulars apply at once. WHALLAM HART, Sec. Treast, St. Colomban, Co Two Manufactures P. 19 Mountains, P.Q.



14-260W



**FREEMAN'S** WORM POWDERS.

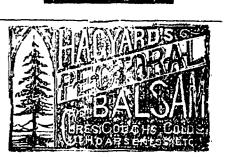
Are pleasant to take. Contain their 677 Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectant destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. AND HOW I O BUILD I HEIM.

10 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of degraph MODERN houses, from 4 from up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profussly effectiviting every dotal and many original ideas in register to decorating. Houses adapted to all climates and aid classes of people. The latest, best, and only the work of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description processing the second of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description of the kind published in the world. Sent by the description of the kind published in the world.

BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,



DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Adeline Constantinous, wife of Joan Baptiste from alias foray, carter, of the City and District of Monireal, and duty authorized u ester a justice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husbaud.

Montreal, 4th October, 1887-P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,

Attorney for Plaintin. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MUNTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McCarvey, wife of Aracuo Naveu, herotofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized a cetter enjustice; has instituted an action of separatiou as to property against her said busband.

Montreal, 11th October, 1987. P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Three Rivers. Superior Court. No. 386. Dame Mario Louise Adelaide Odile Turcotte, of the City of Three Rivers, wife of Jean Baptiste Gallioux, of the said city, high constable, duly authorized a seteral partice, Plainty vs. the said Jean Baptiste Gallioux, Defendant.

Defendant:
An action in separation as to property has, this day, been instituted in this cause.
Three Rivers, September 27th, 1887.
DESIGNET & DUPLESSIS,
9-5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

to \$8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the borses feet. Writ BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Hol'y Mich 142-G.

Section 1 to the second of the IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subsc. \_\_tion, per annum\_\_\_\_\_\_81,50 paid strictly in advance\_\_\_\_\_81,00

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY....., NOVEMBER 9, 1887

THE procession is proceeding with unusual activity in Hungary. A recent despatch says seven young widows have been arrested there on the charge of having murdered their husbands with poison.

THE St. Albans Messenger thinks the suggestion of our own Kazoot, to readjust the boundary of Maine, is a deep laid scheme lantic. also to gobble up Augusta, and so prevent the election of Blaine as president of the United States in 1888.

THE CABLE despatches say that Lord Stanley, of Preston, is to be the next Governor General of Canada. He will not be | and impressive. Father Catalle, to whom this welcome in place of Lansdowne. We want no of Irish landlor t tyrachy is owing, officiated. more Itiah evicting landlords.

A Southern paper has proposed Jeff Davis as candidate for the presidency of the United States. That would be a very different fate to hanging him on a sour apple tree. In the to the education and unity of the Irish confederacy could shake hands across the bloody chasm with a vengeance.

A Torr Gospeller at Toronto has been ful minating from the pulpit against unrestricted reciprocity, but, as the Philadelphia Record ays, "It is hard to discover wherein a policy hat tends to throw down restrictive barriers between nations is opposed to the spread of that Christianity that inculcates universal brotherhood. But the ideas of political preachers often trench on the marvellous.'

cartoon this week, as "Ampas already settled the whole thing in advance. Even Punch derides him as a fool gone fishing who throws stones in the water and frightens the fishes.

Ir would not be astonishing were some un. governable spirits to wreak a tearful revenge on the men who in defiance of humanity and the teachings of history are carrying on a war of terrorism against the people of Ireland, While recognizing this grim possibility, all men must feel how terrible is the provocation given for revenge, while fearing that worse must follow if the devilish policy of the Tory Government is persisted in.

Haldimand on Saturday. Mr. Colter is the Liberal and Dr. Montague the Conservative candidate. Not the least discreditable of the Februmry election tricks was the seating of Dr. Montague by Judge Upper when Mr. Colter was clearly elected. It is to be hoped that the vote will be so decisive on this occasion as to obviate the interference of a partisan judge. Haldimand is an historical Reform county and covered itself with honor by returning Mr. Colter against the No Popery Anti-French cries raised by the Tories, notably among whom where Dalton McCarthy and Thomas White, in the bye-election of November 12th, 1886. Mr. Laurier is on his way to take part in the contest and will address the electors at several places in the county during the week.

'THE new triple alliance between Germany. Austria and Italy shows how Western Europe is terrorized by the increasing density of the Russian shadow. If these powers could look beyond their noses, they would see that their true policy is to give Russia a front door to the Mediterranean, she is bound to get it any way, and encourage her to go into business as a trader. A great military empire out off from the sea is a learful menace to the peace of Europe. But let her get out and become a tradng nation, and her commerce will be a hostage good behaviour. Then she will become like her nations, and as anxious as they to preserve

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, in an interview published by a city paper, is reported as having said : "Did you ever know a Grit paper to be patriotic ? They not only attack the Conservative party, but they run down the country." It is none of our business to defend the Grit press; but we may be permitted to draw attention to the outrageous

was cried down by the Tory press during the time Mr. McKenzie was Premier. Sir John himself went up and down the country shouting nothing but rain and decay everywhere. He should not revive these memories by talking such rubbish as quoted above.

COLONEL CAMERON, son-in-law to Sir Charles Tupper, has been appointed official secretary to the Canadian representative on the Fisheries Commission. This little man has been employed for many years, at the instance of his affectionate father-in-law, on various commissions, by which he has netted a handsome income and travelled in princely style at the expense of Canada. He won considerable fame as an attache of Hon. Wm. Macdongall's staff when that gentleman made his abortive attempt to assume the governor- firmed drunkards and are habitual frequenship of Manitoba. His famous command to ters of the place since their childhood." the Halibreeds at Stinking river to "Take down that blawated fence" has become historical. But if he will only give the Americans the same order concerning the customs fence, and get them to obey it, we will forgive him everything.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE is in Ireland, and has already raised his voice on behalf of the op-Pressed people. He is reported by cable as having spoken at Glensharralo yesterday and to Major-General on the active service list. But bave said "it was a shame and a humiliation to is it not time that we had an officer of our find a man living in luxury while the tenants were in a state of misery. Upon such a man he would invoke the curse of God." There spoke our Edward like the true man that he is. In the conflict now being waged in the land of his fathers for freedom and justice the great Canadian tribune will find a great and congenial field for the exercise of his magnificent abilities. England, Scotland and the United States have sent men to cheer encourage the Irish people in this their day of bitter trial, and now Canada is represented on the Old Sod by a man who. for patriotism, intellect and strength of charac. ter, has no superior on either side of the At-

AT St. Ann's Church, Thursday last, a solemn requiem Mass was calebrated for the repose of the souls of the immigrants who perished of ship fever at this city and were buried at Point St. Charles forty years ag . The scene in the church, which was hung in black, was deeply touching unacceptable. Anybody, in fact, will be affecting effort in behalf of the unhappy victims Fatner Godtz presched a short sermon which brought tears to many eyes when he alluded to the sad fate of the poor immgrants.

We give this incident editorial prominence in view of the scenes of forty years 1go being enacted again in Ireland, though, happily, owing White House the ex-president of the defunct | people, not a c mpanied with the same amount of distress, misery and death. Not but what the landlords are just as ready as before to drive the people off to perish on a foreign shore, but because the people are wiser and better able to cope with them. For do we not see the sons and grandsons of the evictors of 1847 performing the same fiendish acts for which their fathers and grandfathers became infamous in their day. It was a good and kindly act of Father Catulle to remember the uncoffined dead | who made the charges gave away his case by the Irish people of Montreal.

THE resolutions adopted by the Irish National "GRIP" hits off Chamberlain in a happy League of Toronto recently, en bodies the principle which has been, and we earnestly traordinary-very." He is represented as trust will be, uphe'd under all circumstances, saying to Lord Dufferin that there is no no matter how aggravating they may be necessity for his going to Canada. He has While expressing the keenest detestation, the most unbounded contempt for the Tory Govern; dictment of the accused. He took another ment of England, its agents, its upholders and course, for reasons now quite evident. Havcause will raise his hand, or even harbor a them do the worst that the devil who inspires them may prompt; they will fail ignominious ly, quickly, utterly, if Irishmen continue to act as they acted towards Chamberlain, keeping within and abiding by the law. Nothing is more plain than that the Government desires to exasperate the Irish people in order to have an excuse for proclaiming martial law and instituting civil war. Violence on the part of the Irish or their friends would furnish that excuse. The duty of all is therewould give the Tory bloodhounds a chance to NOMINATIONS for the Commons took place in | gratify their fury by bathing their fangs in innocent blood. They are impotent so long as they are without provocation. Keep them so.

> THE Toronto Globe has given expression to private character of political opponents which agree with what has already been said by us. In Ontario the law of libel has been amended in accordance with the common-sense view that due correction and apology should relieve publishers from the liability that should attach to prejudicial statements maliciously made. In Quebec the law is still defective, but we have reason to believe that it will be amended in the same way as in Ontario. The Globe says :-- "What offence can be more blackguardly and altogether abominable than that of publishing injurious attacks on private character, with no design to serve any good public purpose, and then pleading justification? There can be no justification for publications intended to serve nothing but private spite. This view should be steadily maintained, and any interference of the Minister of Justice on behalf will put an end to existing distractions. But of one who fairly earns imprisonment for criminal libel should be most obnoxious to the imagine they can satisfy the Irish people and profession."

JAY GOULD's gigantic telegraph monopoly has run against a snag of dimensions ruinous to the greedy plans of the Wizard. An Act of the plates the old dodge of dividing the people by a Pennsylvania Legislature forbids the consolidation of competing telegraph lines within the state, and another provides that if any telegraph line shall be sold to a rival line it shall be confiscated, forfeited to the state and sold to the highest bidder, such bidder not to be a competing line. This means that Gould's title to the Baltimore and Ohio line in Pennsylvania is grasping in despair at the policy of their opworthless, and that the state has something to ponents. They think, no doubt, that it would sell to other parties. The confiscated line will probably be sold to the consolidated opposition, of Home Rule, and hang on to office, than suffer of a crime so dastardly as that for which these consisting of the Postal, Bankers'& Merchants', expulsion and have to submit to the passage of

ing its lives in all directions. It is claimed that Robert Garrett is connected with Millionaire Mackay and others in the rival consolidation, that it cannot be absorbed, and that a monopoly in the telegraph business is to be made impos-

QUEBEC must be a very orderly place. The Telegraph says :- "If the doors of the Quebee district jail were thrown wide open tomorrow, not one-half of the prisoners would walk away, so comfortable are they in these quarters. The number of prisoners in this prison was never known to be so small as at present, and when Mr. Doutney visits the place he will discover that there are 21 females in the place who ought not to be there. Some of these poor creatures are con-

GENERAL MIDDLETON dosen't want to resign command of the Canadian Militia, although his limit of service is about to expire. This is not astonishing. He has a mighty soft billet, good pay, with considerable pickings in the way of perquisites. Why should being his partner in the dance. he care about being shelved on half pay? The law, however, says the officer commanding the Caradian militia must hold the lank of own raising at the head of our "army?" We have plenty quite capable, much abler and infinitely better qualified than the old women who got a knighthcod and \$20,000 for being the last man in camp who knew Batoche was

BALFOUR as a prophet is not less amusing than as a bungler. He is reported as " predicting that a steady application of the present policy of the Government would result in the Irish becoming enthusiastic and loyal supporters of an Empire which they by their virtues were fitted to adorn." Imagine a steady application" of a policy to suppress free speech, the right of public meeting, liberty of the press, trial by jury, sanctity of domicile, enforced by bayonets and bullets against unarmed men, and even against women and little girls. Certainly the Irish have extraordinary good restors for becoming enthusisstic and loyal supporters of a Government which takes such gentle, soothing, persuasive means to bring out those virtues which are "so well fitted to adorn the Empire," The flaccid flatulence of the Balfourian intellect was never more characteristically exhibited than in this idiotic utterance. Had he said that the overthrow of his Government and the honest adoption of Mr. Gladstone's policy would result in the manner stated, he would have been right, and all the world would applaud him.

THE Boodle Investigation Committee of the City Council have come to the only conclusion possible in view of the evidence taken before them. From the beginning the person of his parish, and it shall never be forgotten by refusing to name the parties against whom his accusations were levelled. Were he sure of his facts, and inspired by a sound moral purpose to expose and punish the alleged frauds and corruptions, he would have done as the New York Times did in the case of Treasury, the pasture is becoming somewhat Boss Tweed He would have made his charges direct, published the grounds on which he made them, and demanded the inits methods, no true friend of the Irish ing become possessed of the knowledge of what appeared like irregularities, and probthought, of violence towards any of them. Let ably prompted by parties who had political objects to serve, he made his charges general, and appears to have trusted to luck and good fishing to bring them home to those at whom he was aiming. He was allowed the utmost satitude by the chairman and the committee. For over five weeks they have patiently listened to all the evidence he could bring before them, and they have come to a conclusion in accordance with the elegions and historic diction of the Hon. John Henry Pope: -" There fore to keep quist and say or do nothing that aint nothin to it." Enough, however, has been elicited to show that the charges were intended to ruin and disgrace certain aldermen, who have taken legal action against Mr. Graham for criminal libel. To our citizens in general the result is satisfactory. It has set at rest rumors and scandals of an idle and. riews concerning newspaper libels on the perhaps, malicious character. It has shown that our City Council is not composed of boodlers, and it will have the one good effect of checking irregularities in future.

> OUTLINES of the Home Rule scheme, said to be in contemplation by the Salisbury ministry, do not indicate a frank, generous desire to meet the legitimate demands of the Irish people. The proposed measure is defective in the most vital points, and will never be accepted as a solution of the Irish question. A government that cou'd continue in power contrary to the mandate of the people and in defiance of parliament will never do. The promulgation of the intention to introduce a Home Rule Bill is however, a confession that coercion has failed and that Home Rule is the only thing which the Tories will make a big mistake if they put a stop to the present troubles by imposing a new form of satrapy. It appears from the rather obscure wording of the report that the proposed scheme contemland redemption process which will antagonize two classes of farmers, while some idea of preserving the landlords' demesnes "in a ring fence," whatever that may mean, is also contemplated. The whole thing bears the impress of a bad compromise, adopted by a ministry defeated in carrying out their avowed policy, and

while they will get all they want.

In the early part of this century the two great poets of England, Byron and Shelley, composed some of the grandest poems in the language for the cause of freedom and humanity. What a sad deterioration, from both a literary and patriotic view, do the two leading poets of England, Tennyson and Swinburne, towards the close of the century, present. Let anyone who will compare Tennyson with Byron, Swinburne with Shelley, and he will see how wofully British postry has degenerated. The older posts, despite their failings, had hearts aflame for justice and humanity, the later ones have damned themselves to eternal fame as the upholders of the worst of tyrannies. But, perhaps, it may be pleaded as an excuse for them that, while one is in his dotage, the other is in his potage. However, let us, just to Written During the Castlereagh Administration." How admirably they apply to Balfour -a grandson of Castlereagh, by the way,

Then trample and dance, thou oppressor, Thou art sole lord and possessor corpses, and clods, and aportions: They pave Thy path to the grave.

Hearest thou the festival din Of death, of destruction, and sin And wealth, crying "Havoc!" within ?— Tis the Bucchanal triumph which makes truth dumb, Thine Epithalamium,

Ay, marry thy ghastly wife!
Let fear, and disquiet, and strife
Spread thy couch in the chamber of life:
Marry Ruin, shou tyrant! and God be thy guide
To the bed of thy bride!

A HALIFAX despatch in a morning contemporary of 3rd inst., stated that the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, of the west coast of Newfoundland, was in that city and confirmed the stories of distress among the people of the "ancient colony." The conflict of testimony is remarkably conflicting on this subject, but, as Dr. Howley is on a begging tour for his church, his statements may be somewhat exaggerated. The statements given in Wednesday's Post are, however, confirmed by Sir Ambrose Shes, the new Governor of Bahamas, who, in an interview at New York, spoke of the reports that had appeared of destitution on the Labrador coast and other parts of the Colony; he denounced them as being absolutely untrue; and said there was no doubt that they were spread about for some malignant purpose. Commenting on this, the Halifax Recorder observes :-

It has been pretty well understood for a long time that the "malignant purpose" was the bringing pressure to bear on Newfoundland to enter the Confederation; to second the efforts of the small body of confederates in that Colony, and make the outside world believe that Newfoundland was not able to take care of itself or its people. If the items of the Tory "secret service fund" could be seen into (supposing the entries of disbursements were correctly made) it would not be at all surprising to find charges for "spreading starvation reports about Newfoundland." The fact is, Toryism has been hungering after the ancient Colony as a fresh field to plunder. The families of the Boodle Brigade are getting large, and as they are all brought up to the idea that they must be supported out of the an extension-hance the efforts to drag it into the Union."

### THE DOOMED ANARCHISTS

Our anticipations have been fulfilled. The Supreme Court of the United States gave its decision on 2nd inst., denying the writ of error in the case of the seven Anarchists condemned to death at Chicago. The extreme penalty of the law will, therefore, be carried into effect on the 11th of this month.

The crime for which those men are about to suffer was one altogether outside the category of offences against the law. It was a blow struck at society itself in the most reckless and ferocious manner. Policemen in the performance of their duty were attacked with bombs by Nihilists, and the result was the death of seventeen persons on the Haymarket square, Chicago. It was not proved that the condemned men threw the bombs, but their connection which the society which advocated and threatened the use of these terrible weapons of destruction was clearly proved and they were found guilty as aiders and abettors. It cannot be asserted that they have not had a full, fair, impartial trial, They have besides been given every opportunity allowed by law to set aside the verdict of the jury, even to carrying the appeal to the Supreme Court, an unprecedented thing in American criminal law practice, the decisions of the Supreme Courts in the several States having

heretofore been final. There can, therefore, be no doubt of the jus tice of the sentence according to law. The voice of civilized society will also confirm the righteousness of the sentence. Men who openly advocate wholesale murder as a means for overthrowing the institutions which form the foundations of society, and who deliberately put their theories into practice against the guardians of the public peace on the crowded thoroughfares of a city, deserve hanging. They represent an element with which it would be suicidal to parley or palter. Nothing but the sternest justice can be meted out to them. By their own acts, and according to their professed faith, they have put themselves outside the pale of society. There can be no guarantee of peace, no surety for life or property, no exercise offree citizenship, while such men are permitted to walk abroad and preach their pernicious doctrines.

Some palliation has been allowed for Anarchism n despotically governed Russia, but, in America, where the fullest liberty is guaranteed to all men, the murderous doctrines of Nihilism, when carried into practice, as at Chicago, cannot be tolerated. Abstract theories concerning the inequalities of life, the tyranny of capital, the injustice of existing social conditions, have be better for them to grant a partial measure on bearing on the treatment ofmen found guilty men are to be hanged. Could anything be more

accept no half-and-half measure, and in a little | when we find men believing and action in this way we are forced to the conclusion that liberty has been pushed to the extremity of license Society, where such things are possible, must have drifted from its moorings. It must be dragging its anchor. And how could it be otherwise? Among the great masses of men the worship of wealth has taken the place of that faith in God and charity towards their fellows which once dominated all nations that accepted the teachings of Christ and the authority of His Church. A soulless political economy has taken the place of the Gospel of peace upon earth and good will towards men, and this has found its final goal in "The Unknowable," erected by the greatest, most popular of English philosophers in the place where mankind have hitherto sought peace and contentment in God the Father.

These poor wretches will be hanged with all due and proper circumspection and ceremony, but will hanging them put an end to the evil? It will not. For Nihilism runs in the blood of the nations. The sore has gathered and broken emphasize the change, recall Shelley's "Lines at Chicago. It is gathering in London, as it gathered aforetime in Paris, as it gathered long ago in Rome, as it may gather some day in Montreal. There is a moral disturbance all over the world arising from the world's forgetfulness and neglect of the only principle by which the world can be preserved and saved.

### THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

We learn from the Catholic Review that a

work is being got out in Germany under Protestant auspices of great interest to Catholics It is a history of education in Germany, and it proposes to collect materials from every part of the German Empire, and with commendable liberality the editor, Karl Kehrbach, and his collaborators have commenced their labors by soliciting the thorough and cordial co-operation of the great religious orders which have been the main workers in the field of education, especially prior to the French revolution. They applied first to the General of the Jesuits. Father Beckx, feeling that unless their undertaking was helped by the Jesuits the part of Hamlet would indeed be wanting from it, Father Beckx expressed his warm sympathy with the work, and at the request of Herr Kehrbach assigned Father G. M. Partier to co-operate as the representative of the Jesuits. A more suitable person could not have been designated, and the results thus far attained justify the selection. The second volume has just appeared, and the title page is faced by the portrait of St. Ignatius of Loyola. So great an amount of new and important matter bearing upon the history of education has been discovered and thus published to the world that even those best acquainted with the subject are surprised. The bulk of it was probably not known even to the Jesuits themselves.

Succeeding volumes will deal with the educational labors of the great Benedictine Order, and will no doubt be full of interest. The London Tablet, in noticing this work, remarks: "The cc-operation of the great Catholic orders in a national work of this kind is noteworthy, especially at a time when German legislation had been pleased to declare the existence of these orders to be hostile to civilization. That a distinguished Protestant literary man should apply to the compilation of an encyclopedia work on German education was a remarkable commentary in the man education was a remarkable commentary which was on the law which banishes the Jesuit from Germany. That the co-operation has been so heartily given is a fortunate thing for the character of the thing itself, and gives it a value which it could not have under other circumstances."

## NEWFOUNDLAND,

Newfoundland has for a long time suffered from a species of misrepresentation which has done much to give the outside world erroneous ideas concerning the firancial, social and business condition of the colony. A recent issue of the Harbor Grace Standard contains a severe castigation of the journalistic slanderers who find pleasure in sending abroad all sorts of lying stories. The same paper also contains a letter from Mr. E. M. Phelan, of Boston, Mass., in which he gives the names of two writers, one on the Halifax Chronicle, the other on the Halifax Herald. Liberal and Tory papers respectively, whom he charges directly with being the authors of the slanders to which Newfoundland has been persistently subjected.

After showing these sensational storics are utterly devoid of foundation, and the cause of serious loss and peril to the industries of the colony, the Standard appeals to the press of the United States and Canada that they will not lend their columns to any such ignoble purpose as maligning a little colony like Newfoundland, thereby unwittingly inflicting a grievous injury on its unoffending inhabitants; that, instead, they will endeavor to help her in perhaps the only way in their power: that is by saying a good-not a bad -word in her favor. When once it has been shown that certain letters and telegraphic despatches are false and misleading, it is hard to conceive of any respectable journal admit ting such to its columns. They should be sternly refused. Surely truthfulness and accuracy should be the cardinal characteristics of the correspondence as well as of the leading articles of a reputable paper."

manner in which the credit of the country and the Commercial Cable Company, which a radical Home Rule business

combination is increasing its capital and extend. However, let the Irish stick to their programme, civilization by murdering a few policemen? But the country is sound at the core. Even in such a poor year as last, the deposits only declined to the trifling amount of \$37,441: and this year, up to date, there has been a return to the old healthy rate of increase,

It gives us pleasure to publish these statements and trust that the efforts made by the Newfoundland press to counteract the false reports sent abroad will have the desired effect of disabusing the cutside world of the false impressions so industrially sought to be created by "liars on space."

### SCIENCE VS. MONOPOLY.

A curious extract from a letter by Mr. Thomas Littlehales, manager of the Hamil. ton Gas Works, is published by the Times of that city. It points to a possible solution of two problems very much discussed in Canada at present, viz. : road construction and sugar production. The extract is as follows :-

"Everywhere I go I find tar roads and side-walks. In the neignborhood of Liverpool there are hundreds of miles of roads constructed practically like the bit we have down on Mulberry street, only they are really not quite as well done, but every city and town I have been in there are scores of miles of ter sidewalks to be seen. The day I returned from Germany I saw from the London Standard that a large factory, covering fourteen acres, had been erected at Madgeburg, Germany, for the manufacture of saccharine from tar, and that so assured was the fact and success of the process that the German Government had adopted it for army use and had given large orders for it.
At present the process is kept a profound secret.
I believe it is not in the patent records. Of course, if that were done and the principle once ecoming known, others would soon accomplish the same results by other means."

What a blessing it would be if the terrible stone roadways and sidewalks of this city could be abolished and the velvety, noiseless tar pavement substituted. As for the production of sugar from tar, what a revolution that would produce. Our city gas company has been accused of making wonderful profits out of their business as it is, but what a magnificent El Dorado opens before them in the possibility of their producing sugar from tar and bursting the "combine" all to swithereens. The Times says it was informed by a member of the American Gas Light Association that samples of the saccharine were exhibited and tested in New York last week, and the sweetness certainly exceeds that of any description of augar here. tofore produced. If a cheap and healthful substitute for sugar can be produced from coal tar, consumers are not going to pay tribute to Mr. Drummond. So fetch along the tar barrel.

### IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Evidence of the strong feeling of unity and good will between the people of Ireland and Scotland, now happily prevailing, is given every day in the press of both countries. United Ireland, of October 22ad, under the heading "Dear Old Scotland," prepared a welcome for the Scotch delegates to Ireland in the following hearty sentences :-The deputation of representative Scotchmen

who are coming over to Ireland next Saturday must get as warm a welcome as the Irish heart can give. Not merely for their own sakes, though there are not in the House of Commons two honester or braver friends of Ireland than Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Brown, the leaders of the deputation. For the sake of their country—for the sake of the nation that Mr. Gladstone Protestant literary man should apply to the in his loving gratitude speaks of "as dear old General of the Jesuits for assistance in the Scotland." We owe the salvation of Home Rule But Scotland had faith in her old leader, sympathy with the Irish people, and a burning love of justice which impelled her to the right read. She went bedily for Home Rule and the old leader, and, as a consequence to-day, Mr. Gladstone's hopes of Home Rule are in perihelion. Scotland now sends a deputation to Ireland to follow in the wake of the English representatives who have visited us. It is more than five hundred years since Scotland sent a deputation to the Irish since Scotland sent a deputation to the Irish prople. Then shear it Edward Bruce and an army of six thousand men to help the Celtic Irish to tree themselves from the English yoke. It was on good turn for another. The Celtic Irish had been helping the Celtic Scotch to break the power of Edward north of the border, and on the field of Bannockburn O'Neill's class men did much to turn the fortunes of the day.
To-day we are renewing that angient pact between the peoples—peoples who are of the same race, and almost of the same name. Next Saturday we must celebrate the visit of the cotch deputation in a manner which will worthily express in every way all that the occasion typifies—our kinship, our friendship, and the gratitude that the Irish reople feel to a generous nation for a great and noble act of brotherhood rendered in the hour of need.

These expressions, of national brotherhood in the hour of Ireland's wee go to prove how great is the movement among the Scotch in favor of a just settlement of the Irish question on lines agreeable to the Irish people. They also prove that Gladstone is leader of the true party of Union, for he has brought about a union of heart and hand between heretofore divided peoples, instead of a union of hate and fraud enforced by coercion. In this great movement we recognize the speedy termination of the bloody methods of Balfour and the dawning of an early day when all the inhabitant; of the British Islands will be united as one people in spirit and fact, free from Toryism and the tyranny of a base and degrading system of Government.

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

United States Senator Cullom, who had a principal share in the production and passing of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, has declared himself strongly in favor of Government control of the telegraph. He is reported as saying that if nobody takes the matter up he will draft and introduce a bill to that effect As a proof of the healthy condition of the himself. The subject has been already becountry the Standard quotes the savings fore the Committee on Post Offices and Post bank returns, which show that in the seven Roads. It is possible that the prospect of years-from 1880 to 1886-the increase of permanent rival lines, which seemed so fair deposits in the savings' bank amounted to when the Baltimore & Uhio constructed its \$526,825, or at the rate of 43 per cent. Only system, led some who were in favor of such a last year was there any decrease, and that measure into a temporary condition of indifamounted only to \$37,441. Excluding 1886, ference. If so, there can no longer be any in six years the increase was 567,261 or at excuse for indifference. The entire telegraph the rate of 46 per cent. In England, from system of the country is practically con-1870 to 1880, the increase in the deposita in trolled by one man. Telegraph communicasavings banks was only 32 per cent. New tion is at his mercy. The business and comfoundland's increase, therefore, is highly moroial secrets of the whole country are at

high time to take steps to place control of the telegraph system in the hands of the people. Mr. Callom says he would not attempt to bargain with Jay Gould or any other man for the purchase of lines already built. He thinks the govand that it would be advisable to place it in control of the Postoffice Department. He believes the Senate is fully ready for the would pass without serious opposition. In view of the history of telegraph ownership in the United States, and in view of the recent occurrences, it is hard to see how any one could show good reason why a government telegraph should not be constructed as soon us possible. Mr. Callom has not the least doubt that the legislation necessary for the work will be enacted within three months.

NIHILISM-ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

A great deal of very plain talk has been produced from platform and pulpit in the United States anent the Chicago Nihilists trials and their prospective execution. Mr. Salter, a leader in the Society of Ethical Culture at Chicago, in a recent lecture pointed ont how the teachings of standard works on Political Economy led directly to the conclusion of anarchy, that society, as it exists, is false, unjust and in violation of natural law. As to the demand that Government should interfere to solve the labor problem he very properly held that :-

To turn the government into a bread-making and bread-distribution machine is the absurdest of political ideas. But so ample are the provisions of our laws that even this absurd idea could be tried if a decided majority in the country want to try it. But these men will not wait for the majority; they will not even try to get a majority; they discountenance all attempts to form a regular political party, and proceed to try to blow up a government that they haven't even tried to reform. I hold that the government should put them down by all the means at its command, should disperse all the means at its command, should disperse and meetings in which they incite to violence, and not allow their processions nor the carrying of their flag. The law cannot recognize them or protect them without stultifying itself, for their offense is against the very foundations of law."

In speaking of the cure for anarchy, Mr. Salter advocated, as one way to do it, to educate the working people. This had never been attempted in any efficient manner. The Anarchists had more than once sent out to ministers and others invitations to attend their meetings, but such invitations were treated as a joke in the press and were ignored by the ministers. The Anarchists were arely, if ever, sought to be convinced; they were simp'y denounced and villified and made thereby only the madder, the wilder and the surer of their cause.

To those who have observed the progress

of events the social revolution is a matter of portentous magnitude. It cannot, we think, be reached by education. Education of the sort which has been given to the masses has only enabled them to find in the teachings of such men as Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, Spencer, Markx, Bakunin, Proudhon and Krapotkin, a direct descending curriculum to the final absolute negation of Nihilism. Speculations. stint deemed innocent enough, in relation o production, distribution and accumulation ci wealth; also, concerning wages, values, offood, have grown into a system which can have but one logical result. If, as these economists teach, the social law, or, as it is metimes called, the law governing human conduct, is as certain in its operations as the law of gravitation, all the misery and suffering we see about us arises from violations of the law-Nature punishing with the same severity in social regions that she does in brute rature, even though those falling under the punishment may be innocent of intentional offence, or even performing a good and holy work, as in the case ci two priests who caught the disesse and died while ministering to yellow fever patients at Tampa the other day. Taus also the Anarchists, who, falling victims to the social disease incident to their environment, must likewise perish.

not exist, that it is produced by human sin and crime. And the great crime which they charge against society is the utter selfishness of those who, having secured wealth and con- of thing, but THE Post is not one of them, trol of the forces that produce wealth, use them for their own gratification, without caring how other human beings may soffer want or die of starvation.

No scientific fact has been more clearly demonstrated than that no portion of huma 1ity, no matter how remotely situated in place and time, can suffer injustice or misery without the whole race becoming partakers therein. This consideration reveals to us the awful truth that lies behind such scriptural sayings as "no sparrow falls unnoted," and the hairs of the head are numbered." In their eagerness to grasp scientific facts and apply their cunning to the conquest of nature for the production of wealth, men forget that the human being is not a machine, that he does not live by bread alone, and that the longings of his soul are more truly factors of the highest motive power than any work he can do with brain or hand. It is because Political Economists ignore this bed-rock fact that life is a failure even to the most successful compared with what it should be, were it recognized and acted upon.

Quoting Gen. Stiles as one worthy of being called "a conservative citizen," Mr. Salter laid some facts and figures before the electors business men," our "upright, thoroughgoing merchants," our "generous, leading Mackenzie in 1878 up to June 30, 1886, our citizens," who donated largely to public charinet debt had increased \$84,500,000, or about ties, but among these men who are supposed to be pillars in the church and in society a increased during the same period dangerous classes were supposed to mean increase of 65 per cent., against an increase of prove the greatness of their noble mission senerally; but the really dangerous classes, lie debt at the present moment, allowing for and, to give a more practical expression of his sal officers.

thermometer up or down at will. It is surely in his opinion, were those who made crime respectable.

Is this true ? and, if true, does it not point to the remedy for Anarchism ! Society cannot be saved by hanging a few crazy Ararchists. It is the respectables who must be reformed. So long as they are proud, seltish, ernment should construct its own system, exacting, indifferent to the claims of humanity, guilty of neglecting the practical charities of life, how can they expect the poor, the needy, the ignorant, the thin-blooded question, and that such a bill, if introduced, spectres of poverty, to furnish examples of wisdom and goodness?

Rev. James Vola Blake, another Chicago preacher, has also spoken. Among other things, he said :-

These men are not ordinary criminals. They do not seek deliberately to live by crimes against society. They are not burglass, highwaymen, assassus for gain. They belong to a different and peculiar order and must be dealt with, both for expediency and for justice, differently from the common criminal. Moreover, these men are in part the product of hard social conditions. They have in their blood the miseries and rebellion bred by centuries of European tyrannies. This does not do away with their individual ac-countability. Therefore, they must be held to answer for their crimes and punished with due vigor. But as they are in part creatures of hard social conditions and bitter tyrannies for many generations, we ought not to visit on them the extreme penalty of the law. We ought to temper their punishment as individual with the merciful consideration of the causes that have produced them as a class.

The execution of these seven men will not line; the ranks close up and sweep on the same. But if the death of these men will not cure the facts that make them it seems plain that it wil aggravate those facts; it will influence stil farther and make more desperate the wild passions and unreasoning class hatreds and false views which now we have to combat.

The published declarations in other places show that there is terribie truth in these remarks. The question is, indeed, one of the gravest complexity. It would be folly to hope THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Mecthat society will at once abandon its present way of living; but that it must undergo evolution or revolution is evident. That it will come to a solution we dare not doubt, although incalculable suffering must inter-

"And he who holds this faith will strive
With firm and ardent soul To work out his own proper good In working for the whole.'

### JUDGE-MADE LAW.

Surely it is time the law of libel was amended so that the public would not be amazed every now and then by judicial decisions in direct variance one with another. Recently, Judge Papineau, in giving judgment in the case of Pope vs. THE Post, laid Home of the Sylvesters." Shelter Island down as law what with all respect to him was erec'ed into a manor in 1666, and cultivated down as law what, with all respect to him and his authority, is contrary to common sense and justice. It may be law, old French law, we are told; if so, the sooner it is repealed the better. In to-day's Herald Judge Papineau is reported as follows :-

"Newspapers are not obliged to reproduce the accusations nor even the sentences against individuals; they do reproduce and publish them for the purpose of making money by developing the morbid curiosity of a certain class of people for scandal and sensational news. The publishing of such accusations must be at the risk and peuli of the publisher, and he must be held responsible for the slightest imprudence in the publication of such reports. It is most important that such publications should be repressed, as they are more apt to spread the knowledge of evil than to inculcate morality."

We hope there is a mistake in the report. ad the relations of population to the supply If Judge l'apineau actually made use of these words, declaring without reservation that newspapers publish accusations and sentences for purposes of making money by developing the morbid curiosity of a certain class of people," then all we have to sav in comment or reply is that, so far as THE POST is concerned, Judge Papineau exceeded his functions and stated what is not in accordance with fact, and what we defy him or any other man on earth to prove. As a matter of fact, the exact contrary is the case, as the gentle men on the staff of this paper can testify. Their instructions are to avoid giving details that would arouse morbid curiosity. Moreover, Judge Papineau made an utterly unwarrantable and, for a judge, inexcusable assault on the honor, probity and morality of gentlemon as fully entitled to respect in their sphere as he is But they maintain that the disease should in his, when he said that newspapers, meaning the proprietors, editors and reporters. sought to make money by debauching public morals. There are papers which do that sort and Judge Papineau is guilty, if he is correctly reported, of casting reflections upon the motives of honorable men and good citizens, which his position on the bench does not permit and cannot excuse. In the case which called from him the astonishing remarks under notice, it was clearly proved that the alleged libel was the result of a clerical error by a reporter in copying the records of the court. Ample apology, retraction and explanation was immediately given by the paper, so that neither the facts nor the law warranted the remarks attributed in the report to Judge Papineau. In conclusion, we may observe that the decision in this case is contrary to the opinion of the bench in numerous previous trials.

# A STARTLING COMPARISON.

It is impossible for the Dominion to continue plunging into debt at the rate it has been since 1878 without bringing about a calamitous crieis. Indeed it now appears impossible for us to avoid a crash, though it educational matters. To render our gratitude may be staved off for a time. Speaking in Haldimand last Friday, Mr. Charlton, M.P., said that much was heard of our "sterling | which are simply appalling. From the time that Sir John Macdonald succeeded Mr. \$20 per head. Our expenditure had great many could be found who for years had from \$23,503,000 to \$39,011,000, an inbeen debauching the public morals. The crease of \$15,500,000, or \$3.30 per head, an

to be paid and increase since last statement, was not less than \$275,000,000. Mr. Charlton said, in order to be without doubt within the mark, that it was \$250,000,000. On a basis of 4,700,000 inhabitants, this was \$53 per pupil.

Mr. Lafontaine, M.P.P., added a few words proved land in the Dominion. It was an alarming burden which was daily being increased. By the United States treasury statement of Oct. 1st the debt of the United States was \$1,250,552,600, or \$20 per head, and this without deducting \$117,262. 000 due to the Government from the different Pacific railways for which the Government held bonds, and which, under our mode of bookkeeping, would have been deducted in the debt statement. Our interest on public debt for the current year was \$9,949,000, or \$2 12 per head; that of the United States was less that 75s per head. Lighter debt, light:r taxation and various other causes were telling against us, and it is a melancholy fact that there were now living in the United States nearly, if not quite, one million Cana- the effect that the League take part in the

How long, we ask any man of common sense, can this reverse order of growth in outside the policy of the Irish National Canada and the United States continue till this country is reduced to a state of beggary worse then that of Mexico? The elements of ours the causes that make them. Their deaths disaster are palpable and increasing with the recept of \$200 towards the anti-eviction will simply be like the fall ng of soldiers in the every day, and it achange he was brought fund. The president expressed the opinion every day, and if schange be not brought fund. The president expressed the opinion about by the overthrow of Mucdonaldism and the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity, a general national collapse of the Confederation may be accepted as sure to come within a measurable period of time.

### LITERARY REVIEW.

Millan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New

The November number of this high class periodical maintains its well-established reputation in literature and art. The contents are: tion in literature and art. The contents are:
"The Meditations of Ralph Hard) t," chaps.
V.-VII., by W. Minto; "Capri," by Linda
Vallari; "Coaching Days and Coaching
Ways," by W. Outram Tristram; "The Story
of Jael," chaps. IV. VII., by the author of
"Mehalah;" "Et Ceters," by H. D. Traile.
All these contributions are boautifully and prefreels illustrated in the most available. fusely illustrated in the most exquisite style of art, making a charming companion for a quiet

The November Magazine of American History one of the brightest and most richly illus trated issues of the year. Oliver Cromwell's portrait appears as its frontispiece, incident to the romantic story of the first settlement of Shelter I land, in 1652, told by Mrs. Lamb in her happiest vein, entitled the "Historic by negro slaves until it became a gem of beauty. During the Quarker persecution in Massach setts it was where the sufferers fled for shelter; and its history is interwoven with the wrangles between the Dutch of New York and the English of Connecticut while the two parent nations were at war in Europe. The paper is in-forming on a multitude of hitherto obscure points in early American history, and is del ghtfully diversified with incidents. Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., contributes a second paper on the "Relation of Church and State in America," a continuation of his lawyer-like discussion of our government's attitude toward religion. A very pleasantly written sketch is hy Walstein Root, on the "Hamilton Oneida Academy in 1794," the germ of Hamilton College. The fourth article in this superb number is a study by Charles H. Peck of the public life and char-aster of "Aaron Burr," in which he aims to substitute natural explanations for the acts and misfortunes of his extraordinary subject. Then follows, from G. Brown Gorde, of the Smith-sonian Institute at Washington, "An Interesting Dialogue in 1676, between Becon, 'the rebel,' and John Goode, of Whitby." Judge J. Tarbell, of Washington, contributes "Horacs Greeley's Practical Advice to the Reconstructionists in Mississippi"; and T. J. Chapton A. M. writes an interesting upper on the man, A.M., writes an interesting paper on the "Religious Movement in 1800" The shorter articles are varied and entertaining. The number concludes with its carefully edited departments of Original Documents, Minor Topics, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, etc. wel filled, i's "Historic and Social Jettings," illus trated, and a dozen or more able written book reviews. Price, \$5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

### THE PREMIER AT ST. REMI.

HIS RECEPTION AT ST. ANN'S COLLEGE-ADDRESS BY THE PUPILS AND REPLY OF HON. MR. MERCIER.

St. REMI, Nov. 4.-The Premier of Quebec remained here last night, being the guest at the

At 9 o'clock Hon. Mr. Mercier went to the convent, being accompanied by Rev. Messre Dugust, Laporte, Gauthier and Mai-onneuve, Messrs. Ste. Marie, M.P., E. Lafontaine, M.P.P., Alderman Dufresne and J. Boivin, the Premier's Secretary. The visitors were received by the Reverend Lady Superiores, of the Start During State Days of the the St. Ann's Order, Rev. Sister Dugas, of the St. Anne's congregation of Lachine, and by Rev. Sister Marie Polalie, superioress of the St. Remi Convent. The teachers and young st. Remi Convent. The teachers and young girl-students, attired in full costume, greeted the eminent visitors. The most charming seature of the reception consisted in the mott Bienvenue aux Visiteurs. ' Each letter was elaborately worked in roses and was held by young girl in white and bearing a splendid crown over her veil. A most interesting musical programme was then executed, much to the pleasure of the guests. It was coocluded by the presentation of a splendid bouquet to the Premier, the gift being accompanied by the following address:-

To the Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of

HONORABLE SIR,-The pupils of St. Rem Convent are happy to give you a hearty welcome and to offer you the expression of their gratitude for the great honor you do them by your visit to-day. It belongs not to girls of our age to praise the talents and merits, but our youthful hearts are most grateful for the protection given them and the sympathies offered. They are able to appreciate your favors and are much touched by your kindness. They are unanimous in their thanks, honorable sir, for the encouragement you give them, for the special interest you have shown toward all

THE PUPILS OF THE ST. ANN'S CONVENT, OF ST. REMI.

The address was read by Miss Alexandrina O Gloman Collet, daughter of Mr. P. A. Collet, after which Miss E. Therrien, a five-year-old

girl, presented a bonquet. Hon. Mr. Mercier, in reply, paid a high tr bute to the St. Ann's community, which had more than thirty houses throughout the Dominion. Their repeated successes, wherever they have raised educational institutions, only He was happy to have occasion to pay this

shrinkage of assets, subsidies voted and yet gratitude, had decided to endow the St. Remi convent with a gold medal to be given to the head student of the convent.

Mr. Ste. Marie, M.P., in a neat little speech,

stated that he felt disposed to grant a similar token of gratitude to the institution, and would

and the visiting party took their leave.

Hon. Mr. Mercier and party took dinner at
Mr. Ste. Marie's. The whole party left for Montreal by the 2.30 o'clock train.

### THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Irish National League was held yesterday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. H. J. Cloran, President, in the chair. The imprisonment or Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and Irish representativ-w was the subject of discussion, and a resolution was unanimously passed that a public meeting be held on Sanday next, at 3 o'clack, in the hall, for the purpose of condemning the action of the Tory Government. The to lawing collectors were appointed :-Messra, J. Roche, James Burk, J. P. Darcy, James Mul'ally, P. Connaughton, M. Kelly and James Donnelly.

The motion adopted at a former meeting to movement for the formation of a bureau for the reception of Irish emigrants, was recinded, the meeting being of opinion that it was to encourage emigration from Ireland.

Dr. O'Reilly, president of the League of America, wrote the secretary acknowledging that the present policy of the Tory Government towards the Irish people would turn out one of the greatest farces that ever had been perpetrated.

Mr. John P. Sutton, secretary of the American League, also wrote with reference to the tour of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde and Arthur O'Connor, M.P.'s. He said the arrangements for a Canadian tour had not yet been definitely fixed, but he would not fail to advise the Montreal branches when this had been done.

Mr. Edward Murphy, of this city, sent \$10 from Mr. George Langau, as a subscription towards the Home Rule movement.

The following letters were read W. D. Burns, Esq., Secretary Montreal Branch, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,-Yours of 19th inst. received. Canadian tour has yet been definitely decided upon, but is probable; however dates cannot be named in any case until delegates return from their western and southern tour. As soon as I can say anything definite in the matter (and I shall not fail to give Montreal all the support possible) I will advise you.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN P. SUTTON, Sec y I.N.L.A.

LENGUE Neb Oct 24th 1887.

LINCOLN, Neb , Oct. 24th, 1887.

Mr. B. Connaughton, Treas., Grand Trunk street, Montreal, P.Q.: DEAR SIR, -Your very welcome letter of the 27th ult, is at hand with Am. Ex. Co. a orders, amounting to two hundred (200) dollars. same has been duly placed in the Anti-Eviction Fund, from Branch No. 18, of Montreal. While the policy of the Tory Government

harm in an individual manner, still I think their efforts as a whole will result in one of the greatest farces ever perpetrated.

With kindest wishes to members,

I remain,
Very faithfully yours,
CHAS, O'RELLY
Treas, I, N.I Treas, I. N.L. of A.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1887. Bernard Connaughton, Erq., Treasurer Mont real Branch I. N. League, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-The enclosed ten dollars (\$10) has been sent to me by Mr. George Langan, of this city, in aid of the Irish Home Rule movement. Please add this sum to the funds of the Montreal Branch Irish Home Rule Leegue, in Mr. George Langan's name, and acknowledge in the

Yours truly, EDWARD MURPHY.

MONTREAL, 4th Nov., 1887.

VACANT JUDGESHIPS. There is at present a large number of judicial vacancies in Canada which have occurred by

he death, resignation or promotion of the following named gentlemen 1. Chiet Justice Sir M. C. Cameron, Queen's Bench Division, Ontario, deceased. Salary,

86**,0**00. 2. Chief Justice Sir Alex. Wilson, Common Pleas Ontario, resigned, Salary, 85,000.
3. Mr. Justice O'Connor, Queen's Bench, Ontario, deceased. Salary, \$5,000.

4 Mr. Justice Taylor, Queen's Bench, Mani-tobs, promoted. Salary, \$4,000.

5. Judge Angers, Superior Court of Quebec. Salary, \$4,000. 6. Judge Sicotte, Superior Court of Quebec. Salary, \$4,000.

7. Judge Daniels, County Court, Ontario. Salary, \$2,400. S. Judge Clarke, County Court, Ontario. alery, \$2,400.

There are said to be other vacancies in the near future.

### BLAKE IN IRELAND.

HE FOUND THE DISTRESS MUCH MORE THAN HE HAD ANTICIPATED.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.-The following special cable ppears in this morning's Globe :-LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Manchester Guardian to-day quotes the Clobe's article published in the Daily News yesterday, and says, it augurs ill for the success of Chamberlain's mission. The Londen correspondent of the same paper charges Lord Salisbury with entrusting the most hotheaded and unreasonable politicians in parliament with the conduct of negotiations, which, if irritat rgly and insolently handled, may lead to the most disastrous war that ever afflicted the medorn world.

garding the speech made by Mr. Blake on Wednesday. On that day he, with several members of the parliament, visited the Delmage estate at Glen Sharold, which has the same notoriety as Glen Beigh and Bodike. tenants were visited, and afterwards an assemplage of tenants and friends was addressed by Mr. Blake, who was enthusiastically re-ceived. He said that not as a Canadian so nuch as a brother Irishman he had determined to see for himself their condition, so as to be able to tell the people of his own happy land what he had seen. He had found the distress in the southwest part of Ireland far worse than he had conjectured. The state of things was such as would call down God's curse, and oneht to call down man's. He had nothing to say in reference to their particular operations, but there was no way by which they could succeed except by standing together.

It is a Well-Known Faot the largest, most complete and best assorted strck of fur-lined garments in Montreal is at S. Carsley's.—Wit-

THE IRISH EDITOR TREATED LIKE A COMMON FELON.

CORK, Nov. 1.-The Mayor has informed the municipal authorities that Mr. O'Brien. having threatened to resist to the death, is autjected to the treatment of an ordinary criminal. The Governor, at the Mayor's request, has telegraphed to the prisons board asking advice as to the course he Ohall pursue. The Mayor will ace Mr. p'Brien daily and will report to the munici-

A WORD ON DECORATIONS. SOME OF MONTREAL'S DECORATED CITIZENS-

THEIR CLAIMS TO THE RIPEON DISCUSSED To the Editor of THE POST :-

SIR,-That the famous Caffarel affair has caused a scandal and sensation in Europe is press of this continent. Why Caffarel should be hounded down for trading in Imperia gew gaws, especially when fools sought him with open purses to purchase, is more than I can explain? Had the barter been practised under the the Empire instead of the Republic, there might have been some room for a senshtion and scandal. But, for the Republic to hand down to history, through malice and envy-not through virtuous indignation, a simple commercial transaction, negotiated by Caffarel, and paid for out of the gotiated by Caffarel, and paid for out of the long purses of men who venerate the relics of a defunct more than a living monarch, is past on the leading journals have articles commenting upon the Globe's statement, and several of them

comprehension. In all ages and nations when decorations have been instituted, men and women have traded in them, just as they would in any kind of merchandise-not openly, of course; and many made princely fortunes out of the dupes who worshipped such trifles. Look through the pages of the history of England, and you will find that that country has produced many Cassarels-men and women-especially the latter. If traffic in Eaglish decorations is legitimated by the names of some of the nighest among the nobility of that country trading in them, why should Caffarel be damned and held criminal by the Caffarel be damned and held criminal by the which the commission will labor to promote. Republic for trading in the baubles of an extinct monarchy? Ladies of the highest rank to forget party politics for the hour, considering —beauties of the plebian class, who held the only the interests of the American continent and affections of the minister under control, still others more remarkable for their beauty than their virtue, were often the go-betweens in England, and charged the man with the long purse whose elevated soul was more in the ribbon than the drossy gold, a handsome sum for successfully floating his transaction. This was as it should be, if a pretty soul has a penchant for trifles, why not make him pay for the whistle. They have a gout for Imperial baubles, and it is only right they should pay for them. Those of them who travel in Europe have generally plethoric purses, and although they should be simple men of the Republican Democracy, sad to say, many of them forget the glorious heritage bequethed them by Washington, and become more aristocratic ideally than the bluest of blue blood aristocrats really. But we can forgive the poor fools for apeing what they cannot grasp. They are not true Americans—only flunkeys encaptured by the smile of a countess. We have not heard of any of our Canadians being mixed up This is to their in the Caffarel affair. credit and shows their good sense They prize their money more than Still, there are men in bit of ribbon. Canada, men in Montreal, wearing European and other decorations, yet it would be a preblem of difficult solution to know why they do so. Some have merited them by their philantrophy patriotism and zoal in religion. A noteworthy example of these sublime qualities is to be found in our fellowcitizen, Edward Murphy. Instead of the Ribbon honoring him, I believe in common with the people, that he ennohies the Rilbon. Others have been decorated for causes which we poor mortals cannot see, or even guess. Among the latter class, there are no doubt, men who obtained their decorations through the influence of yo-hetweens, purely and simply, and not by any merit of their own. One redeeming feature in the transaction, and the only one, is that

there was no bcodle in the negotiation. But, are these honorable distinctions? I apprehend not. In my estimation they confer no more honor on the wearer than those purchased through Caffarel would confer on the blackleg, gambler, drunkard, or bandit. When the "prince of the decorated" of this city creates knights out of men who would be more at home in the backwoods with axes in their hands felling the giants of the forest, or between the handles of the plow turning in lea furrows, we may say the honors are cheap indeed, fully 99 per cent below far, and nothing more or less than a travesty on manhood. When will such men know themselves and learn the true dignity of man? There are also men in this category tollowing an honorable, but, in the eyes of many an undignified profession, who, not a quarter of a century since, estcemed it a disfunction to have the privilege of association with their fellows of the same profession socially -- intellectually their superiors. To-day the same men would deem it a stretch of condescension on their part to recognize their former fellows and intellectual superiors on the atreet by more than a trigid bow. Yet, all this meaningless pride arises from the potency of foreign decorations, worn by men who have not the art to conceal it nor the merit to sustain it. How, then, did they obtain these foreign honors? Not through any merit of their own; not through any charities founded; not through any philanthropic measures projected for ameliorating the autferings of the unfortunate criminal classes, and finally, not for any conspicuous zeal manifested in the cause of religion; for none of these reasons : they obtained them through the influence and representations of certain individuals whose sole object was to give these verdants a hoist in society beyond their deserts; and thus, attach to certain in stitutions a prestige which they bul-ly wanted. What a mockery! What a travesty on manhood! What a travesty on manhood! hollow vanity, to go abegging decorations from the beggur of decorations, for the double purpose of throwing dirt in the eyes of the

public, and of raising the vanity of emptyneaded men to such a height on the pedestal Further particulars have been received reof "Folly," that they now forget their lowly birth and training, and completely ignore their former friends and associates. Yet, such is the stern philosophy of facts; a piece of ribbon, red, blue or green, bas the potent charm of changing the nature of man from sweet humility, to the opposite extreme, rude, boorish pride. "As a general rule," says the Revista Cathelica, "man is all his life what he has been in his first years. If change there be, it is commonly for the worse." Just my argument carried to its legitimate conclusion. With such a change as the Revista Catholica pronounces, the mother that bore him would not now recognize in the man the intant that drew its nutriment from her bosom. The father that toiled in the awent of his brow for his juvenile support, would not now recognize in the man of patent leather the barefooted urchin that drove the plough and harrow; neither would the brothers and sisters now recognize in the man of broadcloth their brother and playmate in coarse homespan; nor would the neighbors recognize in the man of decorations the ragged gamin of the school and parish. Pride is an accursed thing, especially when found in company with a shallow understanding and uncultivated intellect. What a mighty farce a bit of ribbor must exert on the il'-balanced mind of such s ribbon character. To revolutionize the inborn na ture of man, his early training, habits, our toms and surroundings, by the magic of a bit of ribbon, is to me one of those inexplicable phenomena in development that I leave to the philosophic minds of Spenser and Hux-

"Vanity of vanities and all is vanity." Sic transit gloria mundi !

RESURGAM. Montreal, Nov. 7, 1887.

evident from the notes and comments of the CHAMBERLAIN'S INDISCRETION. JURY GETS A SEVERE DRESSING DOWN FROM BRITISH JOURNALS-GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE COMMERCIAL UNION SAFETY VALVE

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: --LONDON, Nov. 3.—All the London papers today print long abstracts from the Globe's editorial of yesterday condemning Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion and demanding his recall. The article has made a decided sensation here. As it is the first intimation to English readers

express entire or modfied agreement therewith. The London Daily News refers at great length to the article, and admits that Chamberlain to the article, and admits that Chamberlain threw prudence to the winds at Belfast and Islington, and gave full rein to his ungovernable temper. The Daily News does not adopt the Globe's view of the possibility of war if the commission fail. But it frankly admits that when such an influential journal as the Globe takes this view it is a most important event, which ought not to be concealed from the public

at home.
The Daily News makes an carnest appeal to If American and Canadien statesmen will agree peace, they will do themselves infinite and eternal credit."

The Pall Mall Gazette also refers to the ar ticle, saying that the Globe does not consider that in the opinion of the men now in power in Britain peace to the whole future of the English race would count as mere dust in the balance compared with the maintenance of the Union. As Chamberlain is a great Unionist, Canada and peace must be allowed to perish rather than that Chamberlain should get his desert. The Pall Mall Constitution of the Pall Constitution of the Pall Constitution of the Pall Constitution of the Pa desert. The Pall Mall Gazette calls the Daily News' comments "abject silliness."

The St. James Gazette considers that when Canadians come to think matters over they will find no occasion for wrath.

The Echo admits that Chamberlain would

have been better advised if he had refrained from some recent allusions to Canadian affairs, but holds that he has a right to expect from all classes of his countrymen the same loyal sup-port given fifteen years ago to Sir Stafford Northcote as British representative on the joint high commission that framed the Washington The London Times has a long letter from

Prof. Goldwin Smith to day on the subject of commercial union, jutting the case for the movement very strongly, and contending that the denial of free trade with the States is putting on confederation, especially in the North-West and the Maritime Provinces, a strain it will not long bear. He likens it to sitting on the commercial safety valve, and states his opinion that to suppress the movement may produce a political explosion.

STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES TO BE COLLECTED FOR THE COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 30 -It is stated that the Dominion Government has appointed nine special agents at different points in Nova Scotia collect statistics covering the catch o this coast during 1887, and forward them to Ottawa with all possible despatch. The agents are instructed to find out as near as possible the catch both outside and inside the three mile limit, and the quantities landed at different

The customs collectors throughout the province have also been ordered to send a report to Ottawa every ten days of the quantities of fish imported and exported at their districts. Re-

already been sent in, including statements of the imports of claim bait from the United States, which were ordered specially.

This step of the Government has been taken within only a few days, the object being to secure the latest information for the special use of the Canadian Eigheria. Commissioner. The of the Canadian Fisheries Commissioner. The authorities determined not to wait for the orofficers, but appointed special men to perform the service. It is understood the same work is being done in Prince Edward Island and New

NEW YORKERS AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

New YORK, Nov. 3.—The Chamber of Com-merce to day adopted resolutions favoring the attempt now being made by British members of Parliament and others to have urged upon Congress the importance of having all dis-putes or differences between the United States and Great Britain settled by arbitration when not accomplished by diplomatic proceedings. Resolutions were adopted favoring the peaceful rettlement of the Canadian fishery question between Great Britain and this country, and a committee was ap pointed to investigate the possibility of a material extension of our commerce in this direction by inviting arguments for and against commercial union with Canada, and documen tary evidence as to the extent and prospects of the trade between the two countries and to re-port to the Chamber such recommendations for its action as would enable it to contribute its influence, not only to the early adjustment of the fishery question, but to aid in procuring the interest of the commerce of this country should such action be deemed desirable.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDGE O'CONNOR AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—The remains of the late Judge O'Connor were conveyed this morning from his late residence. Gerard street, to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a requiem Mass was sung. The pall-bearers were :- Chan-cellor Boyd, Judges Oaler and Burton, Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Hon. Timothy Anglin, J. C. Patterson, M. P. for North Essex, T. P. French, Ottawa, and Col. White, ex-M.P. There was a large attendance of prominent citizens and members of the Bench and Bar. After the requiem Mass the body was borne from the Cathedral to St. Michael's cemetery, where it was interrad.

Great Preparations are now going on in S. Carsley's Dress Goods Department for November cheap sale. Several lines from the best European manufacturers are already reduced .- Post

STABBING AFFRAY IN A CHURCH. PARKERSEURO, W. Va., Oct. 31 -A serious and desperate affray, in which two women were the aggressors and leaders, occurred in the Methodst Church, at St. Mary's, Pleasant County, yesterday. Mrs. George Malone and Miss Mary Matheney had a grudge of rather long standing between them, and Miss Matheney swore she would kill the other woman in the county of Matheney swore sue would will the other woman if she ever got the chance. The two met at the church, when Mrs. Malone went up to Miss Matheney and asked if she had made threats against her. Miss Matheney said she had, and by way of carrying out her intentions, drew a knife and stabbed Mrs. Maline in the shoulder and upper part of the breast, inflicting serious wounds. Several friends of the two women then took part in the fight, and a general melee resulted. The women have been arrested.

# Beef, Iron and Wine As prepared by M. H. BRIBERTTE, G. New York and Montreal, is you yhighly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all free. Are filliated persons should cak for the dears are of.

ley, rather than essay an analysis. But,

IRELAND UNDER COERCION.

Scenes in Court at the Heaving of Mr.
O'Brien's Appeal—Roughly Handled
by the Police.

Cork, Nov. 1.—There is little excitement visible here over the O'Brien matter, but it forms the one topic of quiet, resolute conversation. Even government sympathizers seem sation. sation. Even government sympathizers seem bitterly to regret yesterday's scandal—first, that a bias:d judge should have been allowed to sit; se zond, that Stokes—a successor it would seem of Stroggs, who pronounced the original judgment—should have been indecently sent by Mr. Balfour to take any part in a reviewal of his own acts; third, that he should have been allowed to overrule the sitting judge. I have, indeed, heard of several friends of the government to day who openly avow that hereafter

indeed, heard of several friends of the government to-day who openly avow that hereafter they shall support Mr. Parnell.

I called at the jall this evening and met the Mayor just leaving. He is ex-offi to a vi-tor, and, therefore, can and will daily call upon Mr. O'Brien. The latter delared this evening again that he will resist to the death the bath, shaving, costume, &c. Should the Castle order rigorous treatment, however, it is believed that the medical officer will send Mr. O'Brien to the hospital to escape these degradations. At the bospital to escape these degradations. At the special Vesper services that were held this evening prayers were offeced in Mr. O'Brien's

Last night's gale so interrupted the working of the wires everywhere that I could not send a satisfactory report of the scene in court at the hearing of Mr. O'Brien's appeal. I now supplement the more of the mo ment yesterday's report with some of the more striking details.
After Mr. Carson, the Castle instructed law-

yer, had ended what would be called in America a stump speech, the Recorder asked Mr. O'Brien whether he wished to have the two cases heard

Mr. O'Brien-I have no wish one way or the other. I should simply like to say that Baron Bramwell is no doubt a judicial personage of great eminence-The Recorder -I do not think he is a judge

Mr. Carson-He is not a judge now. Ar. O'Brien-I think I described him as a

judicial personage.

He emphasized the phrase, as, indeed, he might, for Lord Bramwell was recently an ac-

diction and challenged for favor the Judge, he-cause the Recorder had adopted publicly a dictum of Lord Bramwell, which decided my case.
The Recorder here looked red and nervous, saving a few words of explanation.

Mr. O'Brien-In your remarks you panegyrized Baron Bramwell as a man every word of whose language, you said, men of common sense would look to, The Recorder-I certainly said that.

Mr. O'Brien-I am aware that you explained that the particular language you quoted was not a quotation from Baron Bramwell's letter in the Tines in reference to this case. For my part I cannot discriminate between Baron Bramwell, the Judge to whom you referred in such terms of eulegy, and Baron Bramwell, the indecent letter writer in the public newspapers, who ventured in a public newspaper to pronounce judgment in a pending case. Under these circumstants with was what was universally expected here.

APPEALING FOR MERCY. judgment in a pending case. Under these circumstances, while I have always heard of your great courtesy and personal kindliness (at this polite sarcasm many smiled), I would be a hypocrite if I pretended to have the smallest ground for hope—whatever your personal wish might be in the matter—that I should have an unprejudiced hearing of a case which Baron Bramwell has spoken of. Under these circumstances, I consider I have said all I am called upon to say. I believe there is a higher court of appeal than this

After Mr. Carson hud been heard, the Recorder said :"Now, Mr. O'Brien, produce your wit

nesses."
Mr. O'Brien-I don't intend to trouble you

with evidence or otherwise.

The Recorder—Shall 1 order any of the wit-

nesses up for cross-examination?
Mr. O'Brien-I don't desire so.

The Crown Counsel then proceeded with what he called his evidence in the second case against Mr. O'Brien. While he was doing so—while the proceedings were pending, no judgment having been rendered or suggested, and while Mr. O'Brien was still on bail—he made a movement toward the door, whether to consult some one or for other purposes no one then could know. The police and soldiers inside and outside had him in full surveillance, but imme-diately a constable—evidently acting on previous orders -seized Mr. O'Brien by the coat collar, and a district inspector, with five con-

stabler, surrounded him menacingly.

Mr. O Brien made a gesture, as if to say,

"Why do you do this?" when two other constables seized each of his arms. Some of the audience rose. The Recorder turned pale with affright, the Crown counsel with rare. A Grown usher whispered:—"He is escaping."
Dr. Tanner and some friends rushed toward the strugglers, for really the constables were mak-

At this juncture Mr. Harrington addressed the Recorder, saying:—"Your Worship, Mr. O'Brien in attempting to leave the court for a few moments is being prevented. Surely no-body can take him into custody as there is no warrant against him."
The Recorder—I cannot control the con-

Mr. O'Brien then forced himself forward out

of the grasp of the constables, returned to the solicitors' table and said :-'I am advised that I can leave this court."

The Recorder-If Mr. O'Brien wishes to retire to the magistrates' room he may do so.
District Inspector Kreagh—Yes, Your Worship, but I cannot allow him to leave the court.
The Recorder (not noticing this usurpation of

the serveniance of a court where, it is claimed, no one can be in physical custody.

When Mr. Harrington remonstrated, as heretofore cabled, he closed his speech thus:

"Whenever a political opponent of the Government was brought into court the magistrates, who were supposed to be impartial men and not traid of the Government at their interaction. afraid of the Government, got their instructions to come into court"-

The Recorder (angrily)—I cannot allow these observations. I have given you a great deal of

Mr. Harrington-I appeal to Your Honor not to allow your court to be degraded.

The Recorder—I am anxious to treat Mr.
O'Brien with consideration and not have him

suffer any indignity. I don't know that there is any warrant filled yet, and I think that, until this is done, Mr. O'Brien may be permitted to go

followed. District Inspector Kreagh and nine constables surrounded Mr. O'Brien, seized him by the shoulder and pushed him in the direction of the door; that is, forcing him out of the court in which it was said he must stay. He resisted determinedly, and endeavored to get out of their grasp. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Harrington, Dr. Tanner and several priests rushed to cannot. There is a bare possibility that he his assistance. A general meles ensued. The police still dragged him toward the door and he Fielden and Schwob, though he has said persisted in his res stance. The police secure if the entrance to the Court House and at length the entrance to the Court House and at length succeeded in getting Mr. O'Brien into the passes; immediately inside the door. His friends followed, and in this narrow space the scrimmage continued. Every one believed that Mr. O'Brien could not escale without injury from a struggle so desperate. Mr. O'Brien attempted to address his friends, but the excitement and the poor water segment that he excitement and uproar were so great that he could not make

Mr. O'Brien in the passage.—He submitted to arrest and was conveyed to the police barracks by a back passage.

Mr. John Dillog returned into court and, ad-

dressing the Recorder, said :- "Mr. O'Brien and I have been assaulted by policemen, and I want to know whether we have any remedy in Your Worship's court or is the court to be turned into a Donnybrook Fair?" The Recorder (testily)-Ilcannot give you any

remedy or redress at present.

By this time they had got Mr. O'Brien into the bridewell part of the court house. Dr. Tanner, however, was allowed to attend him and found his heart beating fast, but otherwise he was not suffering from the effects of the struggle. He was quite restored to his normal condition after a few minutes.

THEY MUST SWING. THE SUPERIOR COURT'S DECISION AGAINST THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS-HOW THEY RECEIVED THE NEWS-THREATS

FROM NEW YORK REDS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The decision of the the jury law of Illinois is upon its face valid and constitutional, and that it is similar in its provisions to the statute of Illah, which man provisions to the statute of Utah, which was sustained in this court in the case of Hopt vs. the Territory of Utah; 3. That it does not appear in the record that upon the evidence the trial court should have declared the juror Sandford incompetent; 4. That the objection to the admission of the Johan Most letter, and the cross-examination of Spies, which counsel for the prisoners maintained virtually compelled them to testify against themselves, were not objected to in the trial court, and that, therefore, no foundation was laid for the exercise of this court's jurisdiction, and (5) that the questions raise 1 by Gen. Butler in the cases of Spies and Fielden upon the basis of their foreign nationality were neither raised nor decided in the state court, Mr. O'Brien (continuing)—I d cline the juris-The writ of error grayed for must consequentand, therefore, cannot be considered here.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 -The first news of the decision was taken to the county jail by an Associated Fress reporter. Jailer Folsom said, "Well, it is just what we expected." There were no vicitors to the juil to-day, and all the prisoners were in their cells when the news arrived. A note was sent up to Spies, telling him that the writ had been denied. and asking him if he had any statement to make. Spies was sitting in his cell, busily engaged with some manuscript. He read the note and returned it with a short note, "I have nothing to say." None of the other

WHAT THE NEW YORK REDS THREATEN. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Anarchists of this city are wild over the decision of the United States Supreme Court declining to interfers with the hanging of the Chicago bomb throwers. Otta Fierstein, who is connected with the Anarchist society in this city, when questioned as to the banging of their Chicago brethren, said: "We have forwed a society composed of our most true and tried men sworn on pain of death to kill one hundred men for every man of our society that is killed, and in the event of one of as being struck down in the attempt to do so, there are ten others only too ready to take our places.

But the police are watching your movements and will adopt every precaution to prevent a reprisal," interpolated the reporter. 'Oh, that is all bosh," he said. " The police know as little about our society, or about its object, or about our meetings, as

they do about the man in the moon. They know of only a few men like Herr Most, men who talk but never act. Besides, will it be surprising to you to know that we have a good many of those very police enrolled in our ranks who will notify us of every secret and every preconcerted arrangement at police headquarters."

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

Anthony J. Gavaghan, the well known Irish-American revolutionist, whose extradition with that of Paige H, Sheridan was de-manded by the English Government and said :-" The Anarchists as a class have been for some time past subject to great vilification and misrepresentation. Their movements and meetings have been grossly exaggerated, and everything unreasonable, uncitizenship like and barbarous have been credited to them. But in the case of this decision the power of the Anarchists, their numbers and the influences they wield will become apparent and a most formidable menace to the stability of our so-called American institutions. The red flag will not alone be hoisted, but every man, woman and child identified with the prosecution of those Chicago Anarchista will require more police protection than did James Carey, the Irish authority)—I am afraid not.

At this moment Captain Stokes rose and in a informer, or Secretary Seward after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. There of Priese into instant custody!"

This occurred while Mr. O'Brien was under the serveillance of a court where, it is claimed, average the murder of those men, cost what avenge the murder of those men, cost what it will. We believe in an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Herr Most refused to say anything.

ALL QUIET IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Nov. 2 — The streets about the jail are perfectly quiet. No crowds have gathered, and no incidents of any sort have as yet occurred. The police are prepared for any emergency, though they say they have no fear of any uprising or open violence.

WILL THE GOVERNOR INTERFERE? SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 2.—There is absolutely nothing to be said as to the probable action of the governor in the condemned Anarchists' case, as His Excellency declines to say anything on the subject. The decision of the United States Supreme Court was made Here Captain Stokes, jumping up, said:—"I of the United States Supreme Court was made take the responsibility upon myself of detaining him. Take Mr. O'Brien into custody."

At this a scene of extraordinary excitement real gravity. He received a number of letreal gravity. He received a number of letters and petitions on the subject to-day, and it is asserted that three Chicago ladies visited RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMA him in the interest of the condemned men. The feeling is almost universal here that he

> nothing to indicate even this. THREATS OF BLOODY REPRISALS—THEANARCHISTS AVENGERS' SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Otto Fierstein, Anarchiet of this city, said to a reporter last evening :

'Ah, my dear friend, we have a new bomb just lately invented by Herr Hasselman, a chemist and a valuable member of our seciety, which is safer than anything ever yet used. It which is safer than anything every set the the arm while standing by a grave by which himself heard.

Meantime the officials were hurriedly preparing a warrant. Captain Stokes actually mounted on the table before the Recorder and, wearing, his hat, sirred the registrar to greater speed, will eat into his vitals before the Recorder and, wearing. There were should of "Take off your hat."

There were should not make which is safer than anything every set tied.

It is a combination of acids which, if her husband was conducting a burial service.

Do not allay in getting, relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child without the slightest injury to any one the, no matter how close to him. Besides, don't you him why do you let it suffer when a relief is so near him which are not allowed.

use in the dark when your policemen are drink ing in the lager beer salcons run by our friends or collecting, their dues from houses of ill-

Jacob Kraemer, another Aparchist, is reported as saying: "The hanging of these Chicago men will be an outrage, and the Anarchists are a bloody set of fools if they don't arm themselves with rifles, knives and bombs, and prove to the world that they are men who can appreciate a favor and resent a great injustice. Why, my dear fellow, if you had only attended one of the Anarchists' meetings held here in the back of this saloon and seen their numbers and witnessed their determination you would then see that it is a very dangerous precedent to hang one of us because we care Anarchists. We have the numbers, though you didn't know it. We have the were genuine, men who will pull the guts out of every man eventually four the rounder of these eventually four men who will pull the guis out of every man responsible in any way for the murder of those five, and I would call them fools and cowards if they don't. American soil will become a regular shambles, and very shortly after their execution the Chicago wires will bear news that will terriffy the civilized world. Don't you think we are men even though we are Anarch. United States Supreme Court upon the think we are men even though we are Anarch-United States Supreme Court upon the petition for a writ of error in the case of the Chicago Anarchists was announced this afternoon by Chief Justice Waite in Tlong and carefully prepared opinion, which occupied thirty-five minutes in the reading. The Court holds in brief:—1. That the first ten amendments to the constitution are limitations upon ments to the constitution are limitations upon to butcher any one concerned in the punishto butcher any one concerned in the punish

A LAST PLEA.

THE CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS CRAVE FOR MERCY FROM THE GOVERNMENT-GEO, TRAIN MAKES A BABY OF HIMSELF.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 .- This afternoon Dr. Schmidt, Frank Stauber and George Schillings, all prominent in the endeavors that have been made to secure leniency for the Anarchists, visited August Spies at the juil. They had a paper which they handed to him, and an earnest conversation took place. The Anarchist appeared reluctant to do what the men were advising, and Stauber was heard to say : "This is the last chauce." After more talk and gesticulations Spies finally called for a pen and signed his name to the mysterious paper.

THEY WANT TO SEE THEM HUNG. Already the morbidly curious of Chicago, as well as outside points, have been sending in requests for tickets to get into the jul on the 11th instant. Letters by the score are arriving daily from provincial journalists who desire to secure a ticket, so they con have a representative on hand. They will all be doomed to disappointment. If the hanging takes place on the 11th instant there will be only a few persons present. The sheriff will adhere strictly to the law laid down in such cases, and no one, except the representatives

APPEALING FOR MERCY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—August Spier, Samuel Fielden and Nicholas Schwab signed a petition this afternoon, humbly begging the Government to commute their sentences. The signatures of Fielden and Schwab were secured this morning by Capt. Black and L. D. Oliver, who visited the prisoners at the jail and had a private conference with them. All sorts of entreaties were adopted to get Spies to sign the petition, but he resolutely refused to do so, as did also Engel, Fischer and Parsons. At 3 30 p.m. the same petitions were brought to the pail and Spies weakened. The others, however, still refuse to sign.

WILL QUIT THE STATES. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.-When George Francis Train heard of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Anarchistacase he cried like a baby and declared he would quit the United States forever. He gays he will go to Toronto to live.

### IS THIS WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others thick, tena-cious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, to-gether with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness. manded by the English Government and refused by President Arthur, and who became a prominent leader of the Anarchists shortly after, in reply to the reporter's interrogation, said:—"The Anarchists as a class have been for some time past subject to great vilification of the season to the sensation of the sensation of the season of the sensation the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of \$500 for a case of this disease which they can not cure. The remedy is sold by druggists, at

> "What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" said a well known philanthropist to a negro. "Two consumbles, sah." "Yes, yes: but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sab, they was bof drunk."

> > DIPHTHERIA.

"Last January," says J. N. Teeple, of Orwell, ont., "there appeared diphtheria in our neigh-Ont., "there appeared diphtheria in our neighborhood. Doctors ran night and day, but I kept right to Hagyard's Yellow Oil and brought my children through all right." Yellow Oil cures children through all right." all painful complaints and injuries.

THE NOMINATIONS IN HALDIMAND. CAYUGA, Out., Nov. 5 -The nomination of candidates to represent the County of Haldimand in the House of Commons took place today amidst the wildest enthusiasm. About 2,000 electors were present from all parts of the county and from the aljoining counties. The Liberals nominated C. W. Colter, B.A. as their standard bearer, and Dr. W. H. Montague was nominated by the Conservatives. In the afternoon the vast assemblage was addressed on the leading questions of the day by the candidates, who both showed themselves the possessors of wide knowledge of the politics of the country.

Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnson, of Cornell, Ont., of that complaint, and she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never failed to give satisfaction.

It cost England \$5,000. to purchase a garter for the Crown Prince of Auseria.

IF THERE EVER WAS A SPECIFIC for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headaches, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Mrs. Hall, of Plattsburg, N.Y., was shot in the arm while standing by a grave by which her husband was conducting a burial service. TRICKS ON THE STAGE.

A WHRILLING LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE. Some time ago there was on exhibition, in New York, what was called the "wonderful electrical man!"

That "wonder" now says that he was always secretly connected with a battery so arranged as to defeat discovery !
Many "freaks of nature" are only freaks of clever deceptive skill.

Bishop, the mind-reader, so-called, was shown to be only a shrewd student of human nature, whose reading of thought was not the landlords. Henceforth it says the people Even so intelligent a man as Robert Dale

were genuine, but, in the Katie King case, he eventually found that he had been remoreelessly deceived.

When to natural credulity is added a somewhat easily-fired imagination, spectres become facts, and clever tricks realities.

"That man," remarked a prominent physician the other day to our reporter, thinks he is sick. He is a 'hypo.' He comes here regularly three times a week for There is absolutely nothing the treatment. matter with him, but of course every time he comee I fix I im up something." "And he pays for it?"

"Yes, \$3 00 a visit. But what I give him has no remedial power whatever. It ave to cater to his imaginary ills. He is one of my best friends, and I dare not disappoint his fears.

An even more striking case of professional delusion is related by W. H. Winton, business manager of the Kingston (N.Y.) Free-

"In 1883, Mr. R. R. of New York ( reative of a late vice-president of the United States), was seriously ill of a very fatal disorder. The best physicisus attended him, but, until the last one was tried, he constantly grew worse. The doctor gave him some medicine in a two-ounce hottle Improving, he got another bottle, paying \$2 for each. He was getting relief a'ter having used several of these mysterious small bot les.

One day he laid one on his deak in his New York office. In the same office a friend was using a remedy put up in a large botile. By pure accident it was found out that these two bottles contained exactly the same medicine, the two ounce vial costing the doctor's patient \$2, white his friend ; a'd but \$1 25 for a bot tle holding over six teen cueces of Warner's safe cure. The doctor's services were stopped at once, the man continued treating himsel with what his doctor had secretly prescribed -Warner's safe cure, which finally restored him to health from an attack of what his doctors called bright's distase."

If the leading physicians in the land, through fear of the code, will secretly presoribe Warner's safe cure in all cases of kidney, liver and general disorder, do they not thereby confess their own inability to cure it, and, by the strongest sort of endersement, commend that preparation to the public?

We hear it warmly spoken of in every direction, and we have no doubt whatever that it is, all things considered, the very best article of the kind ever known.

COMMERCIAL UNION

DISCUSSED BY THE FRENCH BOARD OF TRACE

There was a general meeting of the French Board of Trade on 2nd it at, for the purpose of considering the question of Commercial Union. Mr. J. M. Dafresne, the President, was in the chair, and there was an attend ance of about forty or fifty members of the Mr. J. X. Perrault delivered a forcible ar-

gument in favor of Commercial Union. He remarked that it was time the idea was taken hold of in this city, the metropolis of the Dominion. He argued that with such vast centres of population as Chicago, New York, Boston and Milwaukee, with their consequent large consumption, a free and uniterrupted trade with them was held to day. Mr. Balfour was present, sould notifail to be a benefit to Canada. In He looks ill. this argument he brought forwar the argument that the consumption per individual in the United States was away shead of the corresponding consumption in Europe. The condition and position of both the work men and capitalists in the United States was he said, continually advancing. Both the employe and employer expended money as they earned it, which, as a result, created a constant and steady demand for goods and products of all kinds. He said the great re public to the south of us was the natural market for our produce. Referring to the arguments against the movement. Mr. Perrault remarked that the principal one was the cry that they would swamp us with the product of their factories and kill our ndustries. In answer to this he would call attention to the following figures. In 1886 the total exports and imports of the U.S. were 1,375 millions. Of this 680 millions were exports and 695 millions imports. The United States therefore imported 15 millions more than they exported last year, This did not look as though Canada would have the wrong side of the bargain in Commercial Union. Mr. Perrault then produced a table of figures of the articles in which Canada did her largest export trade, to show that our exporters lost considerably until the present regime. In conclusion he stated that free intercourse with the United States would lead to a large influx of American capital into the country (which was exactly what was wanted) to be used in the development of the best ject for discussion he would submit the follows ing resolutions :- " Considering that the United States, with a population of sixty

natural resources of Canada. To afford submillions of inhabitants, rich and prosperous, offer an unequalled market for our agricultural, munufacturing and commercial indus-

"That it is highly important that the prohibition tariff which to-day closes to us so advantageous a market for the sale of our products should be abolished, "That the present constitution would in

no way be affected by the most intimate commercial relations with our powerful neighbor to the south." "Be it resolved that the Board heartily en-

dorses Commercial Union with the United States under such conditions as will render full justice to both the contracting parties."

The Chairman askod for the opinions if there were any counter to Mr. Perrault's arguments. This failed to elicit any response, the gentlemen present remarking that they were not not well enough informed on the

subject to discuss it pro, or con. Mr. Gauthier remarked that he could not express an opinion on the question until he was better informed upon it.

This sentiment was expressed by the remainder of the assemblage, and the discussion of the resolution was adjourned until the next general meeting.

A general smile was caused at a Buffalo rail-way station the other day by an innocent countryman who asked for accommodations "in one of them bed-room cars." A white horse in Michigan is attracting attention without the aid of red-headed girls. He

and gets it.

O'BRIEN DEFIANT.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN EASILY CONVERTED TO AN INSTRUMENT OF VENGEANCE-SYM-PATHY FOR THE PRISONER—THE GOV-ERNMENT STILL UNRELENTING-

NEW PROSECUTIONS. DUBLIN, Nov. 3 .- United Ireland to-day contains two columns of reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. In an editorial it characterizes the removal of Mr. O'Brien to Tullamore jail as an outrage, and says it was done on behalf of will make the landlords hostages for O'Brien's safety. The Plan of Campaign will become Owen was for many years fully persuaded not merely the tenants' weapon of defence that certain alleged spiritual manifestations but an instrument of vengeance. It says Will Irishmen remain quiescent, and not raze his torture house to the ground. Please God, not quite. If Mr. O'Brien is barmed, for every hair in his head Iriehmen will exact compound vengeance.

The Tullamore Medical association has adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. O'Brien, and urging the local and visiting justices to treat humanely eight political prisoners in the Tullamore jail, includiog Mr. Hayden, of the Westmeath Examiner.

MORE PROSECUTIONS.

Thirty persons have been summoned under the Crimes act in Ballyhaunis to answer charges in connection with evictions. A majority of those summoned are young girls Messrs. Pyne and Gilhooly, Nationalist members of Parliament, have also been summoned. the former for inciting resistance to the bailiffs at an eviction at Strahan, and the latter for advocating a boycott ata League meet ing at Schull.

A CADINET COUNCIL. LONDON, Nov. 3 -Mr. Balfour explained the working of the Crimes Act at the Cabinet council to day, and Lord Asbourne presented the legal aspects of various cases. The Cabinet resolved to continue its present vigor ous policy in Ireland, especially as regards speeches at proclaimed meetings.

DENIED HIS SPIRITUAL ADVISERS. DUBLIN, Nov. 3 -Fathers O'Reilly and Murphy, Nationalists, have been forbidden to visit Mr. O'Brien in Tullamore jail, while Dr. McElroy and Father Murray, who are anti-Nationalists, are admitted to the prison.

SALISBURY'S FEW FRIENDS. LONDON, Nov. 3 -- Lord Salisbury, acknowledging the reception of sympathy from the electors of Toxteth, says that he is glad to receive resolutions deprecating the deplorable efforts of Mr. Gladstone and his friends in support of organizations for lawlessness and

SYMPATHY.

The Home Rule Union of London has adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with Wiffred Blunt and William O'Brien, and has resolved to continue the agitation in Ireland with the aid of English speakers.

OBRIEN IN JAIL.

HE GETS A PLANK BED AND A CELL EIGHT BY FOUR-HE REFUSES TO DON THE CONVICT GARL.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 .- United Ireland asserts that a secret circular was issued by the police authori-ties to the forces at Mitchel'stown before the meeting on the 9th September, at which the police fired on the people, urging the vigorous suppression of all nationalist meetings and in-

suppression of all flationalist incetings and instructing the police not to give way to or compromise with the League.

Dublin, Nov. 3.—The cell in Tullamore jail, which Mr. O'Brien has been placed in, is eight feet long and six feet wide. He alept last night on a plank bed. He has given warning to the governor of the jail that he will refuse to do menial offices, wear the prison garb or associate with criminals. The governor will await official notification before governor will await official notification before enforcing the decision that Mr. O'Brien should

be treated as an ordinary prisoner.

Dublin, Oct 3.—Mr. O'Brien is in cheerful spirits. He still wears civilian's clothes.

London, Nov. 3.—A meeting of the Cabinet

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.

HOW THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES CONCEALED THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DISEASE. NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- It is now very evident, judging from the latest developments in the case of the cholera stricken patients at quarantine, that Health Officer Smith and the commissioners of quarantine are not keeping the public informed of the true state of affairs at the station. Mr. Snith declines to give any information excepting through his daily bulletins. A sense of mystery and conceal ment seems to pervade every movement of the commissioners and Dr. Smith. The latter's bulletins came regular enough, but they are not satisfactory, and as it was learned yesterday neither are they true. On Monday night Dr. Smith sent up a bulletin announcing that all of the Alesis's survivors were well with the exception of two or three who were suffering with intestinal catarrh. The bulletin also stated that the doctor had removed Antonetta Demarca, aged 2 years, and Podro Maro, 12 years, both suffering from measies, from the Britannia. During the course of reporter's travels, yesterday, he was given to understand that the two reported cases of measles were cholera, that they had died late on Monday night and were buried yesterday morning. A visit was made to the lookou station at quarantine to ascertain if the rumor was true. An assistant of Dr. Smith was in

charge. "Doctor," said the reporter, " it is understood that the two cases of measles reported on Monday night have turned out to be cholers and the patients were buried to-day?"
"Well," ejaculated the Doctor, "where do you reporters find out all the news? You seem to know more than we doourselves."

" Yes, it seems so. But is the report true or not?" "Yes. It is true," answered the Doctor.

"Well, then, why weren't they reported as cases of cholera ?" "Don't ask me. I'm not responsible," replied the Doctor. Then he added, "I may as well tell you that we have no cases of measles down here. We have nothing but

The reporter next went to the commissioners' office. No one there knew anything about the case. Dr. Smith's bulletin for the day was on the desk, but there was nothing in it about the two patients who had died and were buried. But the bulletin did state that five more cases had been removed from the Britannia to the hospital. One was reported dead from pneumonia and another was removed from the Britannia suffering from con-

SNUBBING WALES.

The adipose heir to the British throne, whom

sumption and gastric irritation. 1

his liege subjects irreverently term "Tummy, recently fell in love with the handsome wife a London artist and invited himself to call upon her on a certain evening. The wife and the husband did not appreciate the honor, which would have cost the lady her good name, which would have cost the litty her good name, but finally hit upon a plan to get even with her stout admirer. They issued cards of in itation to all their friends to meet the Prince of Wales on that evening, and when he came to conquer he found a crush. The joke was too good to keep, and the Wales went off to Homburg, for his nealts, to escape the universal laughter. visits a caloon every day for his glass of beer,

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Reader, send your address to us and learn Reader, send, your address to us and learn how to make a considerable sum of money pleasantly and honorably. Industrious people of hoth sexes, young or old, make \$5 a day and upwards, and at the same time live at home with their families. Many are making several hundred dollars per month. The work is not hard to do, and no special ability is required. Grand success awaits every worker. Capital not needed; we start you free. Every person who reads this who wishes rapidly to make a who reads this who wishes rapidly to make a large sum of money, should write at once; a sure thing. Address Stinson & Co., Portland,

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FIRST SERIES: PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.00 Principal Lot-I Real Estate worth \$5,000.00 LIST OF PRIZES.

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ing the Skin of ampurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautiful the complexion, while as a Healing agent for Sores or Wounds it passes all praise. There is not Form of Eruptive Disease for which this Renewned Soap has not proved cheactous. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the Retowned Sulphur Springs. Linons and Woolens washed with it wo rendered superlatively white, and are disinfected when germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

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ILES Instant relief, Final cure and never knife, purge, salve or suppository. Miver, kndney and all bowel trout. 22—especially constitution—on the manner of the manner of the manner of the manner of the salve of t

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY allen's lung balsam 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



Sick Hendache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billout, state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Tain in the Sick &c. While their most remark, able success has been shown in curing

Headnehe, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonging complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Ven if they only cures

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the banc of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who nee them. In vials at 25 cents; five 1... \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by med.

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CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because It is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE

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Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured pr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, e. 6-13

A HUME RULE SCHEME.

BESTORE AN IRISH PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN-O'BRIEN STILL REFUSES TO WEAR PRISON GARMENTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.-T. P. Gill, M.P., telegraphs from Dublin to the Tribune that a telegraphic rich and a character that a roune that a Tory Home Rule scheme will shortly be sub-mitted to the British Cabinet by important members of the party. Mr. Gill has seen a draft of the scheme. He says the idea is to stablish in Ireland a strong centralized secutive depending immediately on the secutive Government and Parliament which Oneen's Government and Parliament, which have full power of legislation, but no effective control over the exacutive. This, it is hought, can be effected by a blunt proposal, sich shall have an effective ring shout it to plote the Grattan Parliament. A hold and extensive creation of Liberal and even Nafignalist peers will gild the pill. Mr. Parsell and Sir T. Esmonde, for instance, would a very material addition to the upper ouse. The Nationalist must be allowed to tel themselves strong in Parliament, even if they do not absolutely control it. The ecret of the strength and independence the executive will be found in the permanent taxes to be voted by the Imperial Parliament as a concomitant condition of the restoration of the Irish Parment. This will be variable only by reguar act and no such act will be passed against the will of the Government. It will be definitely understood from the first that ministers will not feel in any way bound to resign in consequence of an adverse vote. They will acknowledge no responsibility, except to the Lord Lieutenant. It is feared that Mr. Goschen will be strongly opposed to the system of permanent taxes. It will be argued: first, that it is necessary to prevent the imposition of protective duties; and, secondly, that the scheme of land redemption cannot be worked without it. We have this scheme as yet only in outline, but these are the main features of it. The landlord will be bought out with bonds, secured on the ordinary revenue, but they will not be encouraged to hold their bonds, lest they should fear the appearance of pensioners. As far as possible the bonds will be taken up by the savings bank and so will become popular securities. Meanwhile the land bought from the landlords will be surrendered entirely to the tenants with no troublesome mortgage charges but a fairly heavy tax will be paid on all land values to be paid by the freeholder. With unexpropriated landlords, of course, some sort of arrangement will be come to. It is intended to make this process of redemption gradual. The farmers whose holdings are redeemed will then be separate in interest from those who are still paying rent, and a fairly atrong Conservative party will gradually come into existence. The great landlords, too, will be urged to secure themselves substantial denesnes in a ring fence if possible, so as to return, or rather regain, their hold on the country. Perhaps the new land tax can be confirmed to land held in hand, which is freed from the curse of dual ownership. An important question not yet settled is how the executive is to be supported, especially against any acts of Parliament that might be carried against them. The House of Lords could not be thoroughly trusted. It is proposed to make a new use for the Privy Council. It might be suggested that as a committee of the Privy Council now exercises judicial functions for India and the colonies, another committee might very well be appointed to revise the acts of all Colonial Legislatures, to a lvise the Crown but cting them in a more judicial temper perhaps than is possible for the Colonial Socretary to perform -in short, some of the constitutional functions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Ireland would be brought under the same rule, and there would be nothing invidious in the position. It is believed that the scheme, as a whole, would meet with the support of many Home Rulers, those especially who want above all things to get rid of the Irish members from West-minster and are disgusted with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley for giving up the point. Indeed it is not improbable that Mr. Morley himself would accept it. Mr. Chamberlain's set, of course, would oppose it with all their

WHAT GOSCHEN SAYS.

LONDON, Nov. 5 -Mr. Goschen, in a speech at Bath, last evening, said the Government only suppressed incitements to crime. The only reason he could see for the Upposition's charge against the Unionists of suppressing political opinion was that they effaced the old landmarks of morality and issued new charts showing what was right and what was wrong. With reference to the work of the coming session, he said the Government intended to introduce an frish land bill, and a large English local Govenment measure. They intended to deal with those questions as speedily as possible. They would also deal with the parliamentary pocedure and financial reforms.

ME WEARS HIS OWN CLOTHES YET.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5 .- The Tullamore prison authorities have ordered that William O'Brien thall wear the uniform prescribed by the regulations for convicts.

DURLIN, Nov. 6.—M. O'Brien resisted the

attempt to force him to put on uniform in the Tullamore jail to-day. The priton docfor then directed the governor to desist on amount of the unfavorable state of Mr. O'Brien's health,

DILLON'S ADVICE.

Mr. Dillon spoke at Castlerea to-day. He entreated his hearers to swear with him that as long as life and liberty remained they would do everything in their power "to avenge Mr. O'Brien and to make suffer the hatful class who consigned this beloved and gilted Irishman to a felon's cell." The Tory ress and the landlords, he said, had certainvaruck a heavy blow when they removed Mr. O'Brien, but everyone with an Irishman's bkol would solemnly vow to strike back barder. The police did not interfere.

PEACE AND HOME RULE.

GETS OF MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE HOPEFUL FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE.

PHTSEURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Mr. Andrew Camegie has been entertaining here in a very plemant way the members of the English Page Commission: The visitors have spoken quite freely on the aubject of Home Rule for liciand. M. B. Proband, a member of Par-liament for Glasgow, said:— Home Rule for Ireland means much more than literally appears on the surface. It means the same og for the United Kingdom. It means that there is to be no separate government for Ireland, no separation from the government of Great Britain, but only local self rule. With Home Rale accomplished, the first decisive step in national reform will have

been made."

John Inglis said:—"It will come without the necessity of a finit to arms, without the necessity of a popular uprising or by overt acts. It will merely be the peaceful triumph of demo-

Sir John Swinburne, John Wilson, of Durham, and Massie. Cremer, Ferguson, Caleb Pressed the same opinions,

EXIT LANSDOWNE.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF A TORY PROPOSAL TO LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-SKETCH OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER-BED RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY-A COM-PROMISE.

> TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 2. - The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: -LONDON, Nov. 1.—A rumor is current and is LONDON, Nov. 1.—A rumor is current and is mentioned in the provincial press that Sir John Saville Lumley will be succeeded in the British embassy at Rome by Lord Lansdowne and that Lord Lansdowne's successor will be Lord Stanley of Preston. The latter appointment is possible, though I have heat d nothing pointing to its probability. Lord Stanley is of little value to the Tory party here. He was recently shelved in the House of Lords, and the Tories des re now to get him out of the Cabinet. He might make a parable figurehead for Can. He might make a passable figurehead for Can-ada, but he is certainly a man of lower calibre

than most of the recent governors.

The Lord Stanley alluded to in the above despatch was formerly known as the Right Hon. Colonel Frederick Arthur Sanley. He is the younger brother of the present Earl of Derby. He was born in 1841, educated at Eton, and in 1858 entered the Grenadier Guards, whence he retired with the rank of captain in 1865. He subsequently became colonel of the 3rd and 4th battalions of the King's Own during 1866-8. He represented Preston in the Commons as a Conservative from 1868 to 1885 North Lancashire, and in 1884 and 1886 the Blackpool division of Lancashirs. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1868, financial secretary to the war office from 1874, secretary to the treasury in 1877, and secretary of state for war in 1878-80. In the Conservative ministry of 1885 he was secretary of state for the colonies. The chief incident of his administration was the recall of Sir Charles from Bechnaualand. In August, 1886, Sir F. Stanley became president of the bard of trade, and was recall of the bard of trade, and was recall of the bard of trade, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Pres-

There has been some discussion here in the press over the failure to sign the contract for the Red River railway. The opinion is pre-maturely expressed in some quarters that the contest is now virtually ended. The failure, however, confirms the view of the best authorities here that the settlement of the question will be found in a compromise between the three parties concerned.

ALASKA'S INDUSTRIES.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 1.-A. T. Swieford. Governor of Alasks, in his annual report says the white population is principally confined to the southeastern section, embracing the so-called "thirty mile strip" of main land, which includes less than one-twentieth of the whole territory. The population of the territory is estimated as follows :-- Wnites, 5,000; Creoles (practically white), 1,800; Aleuts, 2,300; natives (partially educated and civilized), 3.500; total civilized population, 12,600; uncivilized natives, 26,800; total population, 39 400. All the Creoles and Aleuts can read and write in the Russian or their own language, while not a few of the natives other than Aleuts are to all intent civilized. The Governor says that \$10,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the value of all taxable property in the territory, exclusive of the Alaska Commercial Company's establishment on the Seal islands. The increase, he says, will be rapid as soon as Congress, by the necessary egislation, gives encouragement to the settlement of public lands. The report says that very little has been accomplished or indeed attempted in the way of agricultural development. This notwithstanding there is a very considerable acreage of tillable land in touth-eastern Alaska with a soil that produces a most luxurious vegetation, the fact being that no one comes into the turnitory with the that no one comes into the tarritory with the begin. belief that either the soil or the climate is adapted to agriculture or horticultural pursuits, but the few experiments which have been made leave no room for doubt that all the cereals except corn can be grown to perfection in many sections. Nothing has yet tion at this end. The capital of the company been done in the way of stock raising, although the winters of conthrastern Alaska are much milder than those of Montana, Wyo.

will be \$5,500,000 and the stockholders will be the leading members of the syndicate and others. Mr. Barker will probably be the vice-will subming and Dakota, and the seasons altogether president, and Batker Brothers & Co. will subwell adapated to this industry. Un the subject of mires and minerals the governor says that wonderful results are being produced. The great mine and mill on Douglas island have been in steady operation during the year, turning out gold bullion at the rate of \$100,000 per month. At one point a Boston company is erecting a mill with 170 head of stamps. Several mills have been put in operation in the Silve- Bow lasin and large quantities of high grade ore have been found. Rich discoveries have also been made in the region of Berner's Bry, and rich placer diggings have been refort d found on Shetando River or Forty Mile Creek. The governor says it is reported that Mr. Ogilvie, who was sent out by the Dominion Government to locate the boundary line between Alaska and the North-West ary line between Alaska and the North-West the Barker syndicate from securing the necesterritory, claims that Shetando river is in sary capital. The scheme is a deep laid one, British territory, and has suggested on the but the members of the syndicate may that it strength of his report that his Government is will not succeed and they can get all the money likely to attempt next summer the collection of miners' licenses provided for in the Canadian law. Any attempt of the kind will be resisted by the miners, a large majority of whom are American citizens, and if persisted in will certainly end in bloodshed. He sug-

gests that Congress appoint a commission to definitely settle the boundary line. THE FISHERIES.

The product of the fisheries for the year the Government estimates at 1,150,000 pounds of canned and 14,000 barrels of salted salmon. The whole fisheries have produced in the neighborhood of 600,000 gallons of oil and 250,000 pounds of bone. The ancust catch of cod amoun's to about 5 000 000 pounds. The total value of the product of the Alaskan tisheries for the year is estimated at \$3,000 000.

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for Infants and Children.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhoa, Eructation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Mustay Street, N. Y.

THAT CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK.

Mr. Wharton Barker Says the Concessions Were Made to Him-Still Covident of Success-Nygolations Concend-ed and the Enterprise to Proceed

PHILADELPHIA, Ps., Oct. 31.—The Chinese-American Bank and the concessions granted by the Chinese Government to the syndicate of Philadelphiacapitalists, headed by Mr. Wharton Barker, of the banking house of Barker Brothers & Co., are again attracting attention. Some of the capitalists interested in the scheme are agitated over the report connecting the Vanderbilts with the concessions. The Messrs, Vanderbit promptly denied through the Herald any such connection. The atten-tion of Mr. Wharton Barker was collect to these denials by your correspondent yesterday.

MR. BARKER'S STATEMENT. "The statement that the concession for the Chinese American Bank was asked for in behalf of Mr. Vanderbilt by my representatives in China," Mr. Baxter said, "is, to the best of my knowledge, absclutely false. The scheme has naturally enough aroused the envy of certain English interests simply because it is American. To those who can look behind the scenes and who know the route taken by the bigin agreement, with Vanderbilt's name inserted, on its way from Shanghai, via London it is clear enough that there are Americans who would rather see it fail than succeed.

"In disprcof of the assertion that I was trading on or with the name of Vanderb.le, I have the Chinese documents containing the name of Wharton Barker, the English translations of the same documents certified to as a creet by the English Secretary of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and also in favor of Wharton Barker, and telegrams while the negotiations at Tientsin were in progress and addressed to me by the Vicercy. Add to these the presence in this country of the special envoy. Mr. Kie Tchang, who came accredited to me and not to Mr.

"It is an error to speak of the concessions as the Mitkiewicz concessions. They are granted to me for myself and associates. Mr. de Mitkiewicz simply acted as one of my agents in China. He has had no hand in the negotiations in this country, which have been conducted solutions to the provided myself. ducted solely by the special envoy and myself.

NEGOTIATIONS PRACTICALLY CONCLUDED.

Mr. Barker declined to say anything else on the subject, but he admitted that the nego-

It is unders ood that arrangements for organizing the Finance Company are already under way. The company will act as the American agents of the bank, and will have charge of all

scribe for a large block of the stock.

Mr. John Wanamaker will be interested as a tockho'der, but not as a director, either of the Finance Committee or of the company which will control the Chinese-American Bank and the various enterprises in China. Since Mr. Wanamaser participated in the movement to defeat the plans of the syndicate which sought to obtain control of the Pulladelphia Gas Works, he and Mr. Barker, who was associated with Thoma: Dolan and others, have not been the best of friends.

JEALOUSY IN EUROPE A member of the Barker syn icite said today that the attacks on the Chinese American Bank came from European capitalists who desire to secure the concessions themselves. Failing in their efforts to induce China to revoke the concessions, they now seek to throw discredit on the scheme, hoping by that means to prevent they want. About three-fourths of the amount needed has already been raised in this city and New York, and Mr. Barker says that he can get the balance without much trouble.

NOT WILLING TO INVEST. There is a queer story in connection with the scheme which is now going the rounds in financial circles in this city. It is vouched for by all who have told it, and is not denied by one of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned.

Mr. Barker approached a prominent Western capitalist who has been in this city for the past capitalist who has been in this city for the past few months to make arrangements for building a new railroad near Atlantic City. Mr. Barker asked the Western man to take an interest in the scheme, but received an emphatic "No!" for an answer. He inquired the reason, and the Western mansaid that he had no faith in the scheme and believed that he had no faith in the scheme and believed that it would'nt amount to anything. He gave a number of reasons for his belief, one of them being that the European capitalists could supp'; China with all the money she needed at much lower rates than the Americans could, and that the Chinese would prefer to call upon the former. Mr. Baker then, it is said, requested the capitalist alluded not to state his objections to others, because he was trying to raise sub-

After this interview another capitalist, a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer, who is associated with Mr. Barker in several enterprises, and who had partly agreed to subscribe

\$100,000 to the scheme, backed out.

Mr. Barker will sail for China in a few months, and Mr. Simon H. Stern, who represented the syndicate in the preliminary negotrations, will probably accompany him.

THE VANDERBILTS AND THE CONCESSIONS. The connection of the Vanderbilt name with the Chinese concessions dates back several years. When General James H. Wilson went to Ohina in 1885 it was generally believed that he represented Russell & Co., of New York, and through them the Yanderbilts. The General made strenuous efforts to secure the concessions which Wharton Barker has succeeded in getting, but he failed to accomplish his purpose and returned to this country. The Vanderbilts declined to say whether or not they desired to secure the concessions, but the report was generally be-lieved. This accounts for the mention of the Vanderbilt name at this time.

A CHICAGO PIONEER DEAD. JOHN M'CAULEY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF WHEN THE PLACE WAS A SWAMP.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.-John McCauley died at his residence yesterday, aged saventy four. He had been in Chicago, a long time, coming here when the place was a swamp. He was at all times an eccentric man, and in the fall of 1872 he made a let that he could go from Chicago to

Philadelphia for less than \$10, the fare at that time being \$49. The wager was taken, and McCauley shipped himself as express matter in a box he had made for that purpose. Altoons, Pa., the trick was discevored, but the messenger permitted him to remain in the car until the Quaker City was reached. The total until the Quaker City was reached. The total cost of the trip was \$9.65, and McCauley won

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad tasto in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, bot flushes, alternating with chilly sensatious, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Rilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Klidney Disease, or other grave or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery nets powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleanses, and other excretory organs, cleanses, and other excretory organs, cleanses and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, humb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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### **CURES ALL HUMORS,**

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," scaly or Bough Skin, in short, all diseases aused by bad blood are conquered by this howerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Uleers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema. Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuneles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neek, and Enlarged Clauds. Sand tencents in and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stanus for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily bealth will be established.

### CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cune," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billous, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Cutarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

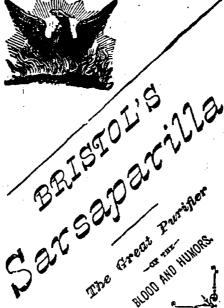
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The Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM O'KEEFE left New York twelve years ago for California. His sister is very anxious to hear from him, by writing to eithe Dr. Duquette or Dr. Perrault, Longue Points Insane Asylum, Canada.



NO. 1859, SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT Both Pills and Ointment are at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Crierd street, be reparated as to property, from this day, of the said Barmetti Francesco, Defendant.

Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1887.

DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, 13-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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Scandinavia	3,600	"	John Park.
Buenos Ayre	an 8,800	"	James Scott.
Corean	4,00C	11	J. C. Menzies
Grecian	3,600	u	U. E. LeGallai.
Manitoban	3,150		W. Dalziel.
Canadian	2,600	44	John Kerr.
Fnœnician	2.800	68	D. McKillop,
i waidensian.	2 600	**	D. J. James
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THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Mon-treal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling as Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched.

tended to be despatched

PROM MONTREAL
PROM QUEREC.

Sarmatian,
Sardinian,
Parisian,
Parisian,
Sarmatian
Wednesday, Oct. 12
Thursday, Oct. 17
Thursday, Oct. 27
Thursday, Oct. 27
Thursday, Nov. 10
Thursday, Nov. 17 Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal titer S. p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's

\*\*Salling \*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rabes of massing from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin,
\$80,\$70 and \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from
Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebed and Montreal Extra Service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched \*Circassian ... Thursday, Oct 20 | Friday, Oct 21 | Friday, Oct 21 | Friday, Nov. 3 | Friday, Nov. 4

Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal fter 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's ater's p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's stalling.

\*These steamers carry neither entile nor sheep.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

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and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to Li
points in Canalia and the Western States, vi
Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mont
real, and from all Railway Stations in Canada
and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow
via Baltimore, Roston Conditional Montered Conditional Condition and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimora Boston, Quebec and Montreal,
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Hatre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Ant werp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behner, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott & Oo., Queens town; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rac & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1864, St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural to which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Service Graette.

"" Made simply with boiling water or milk. So only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHROMESS, 112.

phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR. VALUABLE HINTS THAT MAY DO AWAY WITH

MEDICINE BILLS. Mustard plasters, if mixed with the white of an egg instead of water, will not blister

the most delicate skin, A lotion for freckles may be made of the following good and harmless cosmetics: Borax, three grains; 1030 water, five drams;

orange water, five drams. A bag of hot salt or sand applied to an aching face or limb, is often a great relief.
The rubber bags that can be filled with hot water and then the neck screwed up, are also a great convenience, especially in sick-

In case of a severe wound especially in the neighborhood of nerve centres, great care should be exercised in dressing the injury, so as to bring the parts well together, and the parts should be kept clean with mild carbolic acid solution, or some other good antiseptic

The use of oily and fatty foods in arctic regions is explained by the great potential have been more life in the floor and gram trade, regions is explained by the great potential have been more life in the floor and gram trade, although Manitoba wheat seemed to go a little energy of fat, a pound of which is equal to slow. Canada red and white wintus wheat sold slow. over two pounds of protein or starch. It is at 85c to 87c; spring. 83c to 84; No. 1 Manisurprising to see how commonly and largely total hard, 84c to 85c; No. 3 do., 82c to 83c; the fatter kinds of meat are used by men en. No. 1 Northern, 82c to 83c; peas, 74c to 74c gaged in very hard labor. Men in training or per 66 lbs.; oats, 32c to 33c per 32 lbs.; rye, athletic contests, as carsmen or tootball 50c per bushel; barley 48c to 50c; co n 57c to beef and mutton are rich in protein, which makes muscle. Mutton has the advantage of containing more fat along with next as the second makes muscle. Mutton has the advantage of containing more fat along with protein, and hence more potential energy. Perhaps this is another case in which experience has led is another case in which experience has led to practice, the real grounds for which have later been explained by scientific research.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

### HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

It frequently happens that painters splash plate or other glass windows when they are tang but cheerful to holders. The New York painting the sashes. When such is the case, market was thought to be improving but not painting the sashes. When such is the case, melt some sods in very hot water and wash them with it, using a soft fixnnel. It will entirely remove the paint.

that has been well cleaned, and from which all nails ends have been removed. This should be covered with figured calico, plaited from top to bottom and with a small ruflie around the top. The lid may be covered smoothly with the same, and have a small knob screwed in for a handle.

GRANTED. On Tueslay (always Tuesday), October 11th 1887, at the city of New Orleans, La., the 209th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company took place. The next is the Grand Extraordinary Semi-Annual Distribution, when the First Prize will be \$300,000, and the sums of princely magnitude will be scale a very stared here and there and everywhere. tribution, when the First Prize will be \$300,000, and the sums of princely magnitude will be scattered here and there and everywhere on Tuesday, December 13.h., 1887—a splendid opportunity for a holiday present. But at the 209th drawing the result was this: Number 18,646 dire with First Prize of \$150,000. It was sold in tenths at \$1.00 each. One went to Mra. Chas. A. Scott, of Springfield, Brown Co., Minn., paid through Merchants Bank of Sleepy Eye, Minn.; one went to L. Faget, a broker, at 181 Common street, New Orleans, La.; one was paid to K. Kinler, runner, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La., for a depositor there; one to Chas. A. Johnson, 375 W. Ohio St., Chicago; one to L. Ginsturg, 47 Salem st., Boston, Mass; one was collected through Fourth National Bank of New York City, No. 42,067 drew the Second Prize of \$50,000; it was sold also in fractional tenths at \$1 each. One was paid though the prize of \$50,000; it was sold also in fractional tenths at \$1 each. One was paid though the prize of \$20,000 sold in tenths at \$1 each. One was paid the names of the rest are withhe'd by request. No. 58,480 drew york City, and the names of the rest are withhe'd by request. No. 58,480 drew when the Third Prize of \$20,000 sold in tenths at \$1.00 each. Two were held by V. Tujgue, 218 Decatur St., New Orleans, La.; two by David Israel, Donaldsonville, La.; one by W. O. Van Dyke, care of Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago; one by John F. Suljian, 50 Fleet St., Boston, Mass; and so \$555,000 was scattered hither and yon. Any application to M. A. Dampinn, New Orleans, La., or money sent in a registered letter to the address of New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La. Do not let the opportunity scape you.

### MONTREAL MARKETS

MONTREAL. Tuesday, Nov. The markets this morning were well filled and business was active in all departments. There the markets this morning were well filled and business was active in all departments. There is a large supply of poultry, yet the demand seems to be equal to the supply, and prices are firm. The demand for pork cannot be spoken of as encouraging, as there is a large surplus now on hand. Beef is still unchanged. Vegetables are offered in liberal quantities and bring ready sales at quotations. There is a good demand for first class potatoes, but the stock offered cannot be considered first class; in fact out few lots of potatoes can be passed as "standard." Fancy grades of apples 'sellfairly well; other kinds quiet. Choice apples, \$2 25 to \$3.25 per bbl; fair to good, \$1.50 to \$2; poor to fair, 75c to \$1.50; pears, \$3 to \$5 per bbl; quinces, \$3 to \$5; crab apples \$4 per bbl; Florida oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per box; Jamaicas, \$8 to \$8.25 per brl; Louisianas, \$5.50 to \$6; Malaga lemons, \$3 per box; bananas, 50c \$1.50 per bunch; Concord grapes, 25 to 32c per 10 lb basket; Catawbas, 15 to 32c; Malaga grapes, in 55-lb kegs, \$5, is aboutlike way to size up the fruit market. Eggs are in good demand for fresh laid, but last year's stock sell slow. At Point St. Charles there have been liberal arrivals of stock, and there were a number of ends hold-ing our Tha market relied fish all the offer.

In fact the markets for the past week have about held their own, which is about all that can be said. We cannot say an encouraging word for any farm product unless it is first-class. Good butter is good property the year round, but poor butter evidently has struck the "last ditch." The farmer who smiles when the markets to sell him all wool goods made. Canadian cattle growing countries, neither merchant tries to sell him all wool goods made from cotton should not complain when the mer-chant demands good butter for his table, instead of an article that causes the suap maker to look diagonally. There is no just excuse for poor butter, for live cheese, for dried beef on foot, for oak tanned pork; hence, while the laborer is worthy his hire the dollar is worth its hundred cents. We simply say this to show why there is a just depression in some of the branches of the markets. Hay and grain are in good demand at quotations.

Flour and Grain.

For the past two or three days there seems to have been more life in the Hour and grain trade, s sold mostly in small lote, the money market encouraging country merchants to stock up

### Butter and Cheese,

The butter market has experienced no change of late and only small lots are called for. It is well known that there are large quantities in the country being held in the hopes that the market will soon get cleaned out, when they ex pect to drop in and dictate prices, but as yet the supply is fairly up to the demand. As to cheese there is nothing new to be said; the market bas all it can handle, and enquiries are coming in daily from holders who evidently are on the anxious seat, but they receive little, if any, encouragement. It has come to this, that nothing but the very best is wanted at any price, and then the purchaser wants to dictate terms. There is no demand for foreign shipments to speak of, and advices from Liverpool are anyover healthy.

Apples are coming in in large quantities, and entirely remove the paint.

To separate the leaves of charred books, cut off the backs so as to render the leaves absolutely independent from one another, then soak them, and dry them rapidly by a current of hot air. The leaves will then and Liverprol are overstocked. Most of the another than the following he handled current of hot air. The leaves will then separate, but must, of course, be handled with extreme care.

In papering a wall for the first time it is important that after being dusted the walls be well wiped down with damp cloths, frequently cenewed, previous to applying the paper. If this prevaution be neglected the almost imperceptibly fine dust will be collected by the damp paste, giving the paper a streaked, dirty appearance, which no after the streaked the strea treatment can efface.

A neat and handy receptacle for the soiled grapes range from \$4 to \$5, and Jameica clothes can be made of a small sized barrel oranges from \$7.50 to \$5.25 per barrel. Lemons that has been well cleaned, and from which from the Southern States and California.

Fish, The fish market can be classed as fully active. The Labrador herring, which came in quite freely, is not in as good demand as was anticipated. No. 1 green cod have sold in small lote at \$4 25 to \$4.50, and large drafts at \$4.75 to \$5. A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM over at \$12.50 to \$13. The first arrival of red sea trout was offered at \$14 per barrel. No. 2

mackerel in half barrels \$7. Oysters are in better demand, and sell as high as \$4.00 per barrel. Lobsters retail at 9 to 10

Cattle.

The yards at Point St. Charles do not denote a very active business, and beeves sell slow, as the market seems to be well supplied. Some

La., or money sent in a registered latter to the address of New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La. Do not let the opportunity scape you.

The Stock of Rugs and Door Mats shown at S. Carsley's is certainly the finest in Canada.—Tid-Bits.

good recommend for statesmen, but for roasts and salting down purposes provespoor property. There should be more methods in the raising of Thee should be more methods in the raising of pork in this province and the quicker it is prought about the better for all parties concerned. In the Eastern townships and the districts north, there has been a large increase, in hog raising, and there will not be as, much meas pork from Montreal as in former years, owing to more pork being cut and barrelled by country packers, and dealers here corresponds this fact by stating that buyers in certain districts, who used to order 50 barrels at this season of the year, now order, only 5 co.10 bbls. A few small lots of dressed hogs received have sold at \$6.25 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs., as to weight and quality, but the poor hog is generally required to root for himself.

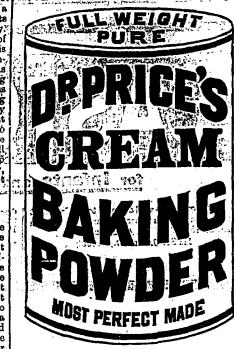
### THE CATTLE MARKET.

There is one very important branch of trade which has received a serious black eye. The cattle buying business was always a fisky one, but in the old days there was such a considerable difference between the prices as ourrent in the Liverpool and London markets, and what the animals could be bought for on this side, that though there might be occasional losses, but for fresh laid, but last year's stock sell slow. At Point St. Charles there have been liberal arrivals of stock, and there were a number of ends holding over. The market ruled flat, all the offerings, which included some very good 1,200-15 medium cattle, holding over. Calves are very slow of sale, with the exception of a few choice veals, which sold at \$6, still the veals offered, as a rule, were not first class. We are sorry not to be able to record any improvement in the quality of the cattle, but the chorus of complaint was alike everywhere, that the market was quite choked with poor stuff. There was a tolerably fair demand for feeding steers at low prices, but with this exception there appeared to be no life in the trade at all. Good new milch cows are called for freely, but those offered do not seem to fill the bill. Although the exports of cattle for the week have been light, the season's total is still the largest on record, 61,852 head, against 60,907 in 1886, 59,692 in 1885 and 55,521 in 1884.

In fact the markets for the past week have about held their own, which is about all that the charges and the cost of handling and feed, the last handler of this lot of stock stood to lose at a moderate calculation at least \$27 on each animal. This is not wast may be called not an over supply from the American and Canadian cattle growing countries, neither is it because there has been a large local eattle yield, for there has not. This year has been a poor one for the English cattle raiser, and the beeves are thin, and not fit for sale. The truth is that continental Europe is swarming with beef and the surplus is pouring into England. This keeps down prices Prime beef by the carcase can be bought in London at 4½, o in the h of at 3¾d, about the same figures which prevail in the market here. With a foreign market like this down prices Prime beef by the carcase can be bought in London at 4½1, or in the h of at 3¾d, about the same figures which prevail in the market here. With a foreign market like this before them, a great majority of shippers are holding off until there is an indication of a rise, while the farmers who are anxious to sell find no market.

The Lindon Price Prices of Tuesray says:

The market to day was large, and the Square was so full that waggons had to be backed in on Talbot and King streets. Such large markets are indicative of pleaty in the country, and that all around there has been an abundant barvest, while the farmers who are anxious to sell find no market. no market.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the funited States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's ahe only Enking Powdor that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

AGAINST IMPORTING UNITED STATES WHEAT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5 .- The North-West members of Parliament are urging the Gov-erument to abolish the customs regulations which permit the importation of American wheat in bond into Canada. The grain, it appears, is brought into Carala in bond to be ground, and escaping the payment of duty in many instances, is sold here to the detriment of the wheat producers of Canada, especially of the Manitoba and North-West farmers. The intention of the regulation is simply to permit the grinding of American wheat In Canada for export purposes, the only advantage being in the employment of Cacadian labor.

The Lindon Free Press of Tuesday says:

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE GOOD HORSE. While the Canadian horse fully holds his own. it is evident that care in breeding is not as fully exercised as in the States, al hough a large number of our best horses there find a market Horse breeding is profitable if correctly followed and the colt should be well cared for, and there is no time when neglect is admissable. The following suggestions may be good and time y:
Never cross bloods to make a better breed of
horses, and if native or cross blo d mares are Never cross bloods to make a better breed of horses, and if native or cross blo d mares are horses, and if native or cross blo d mares are used breed upon one blood only. That for profitable horse breeding as a specialty the draught horse breeding as a specialty the draught ponies can be breed will prove most profitable. That ponies can be breed will prove most profitable. That ponies can be breed will prove most profitable. That ponies can be breed will prove most profitable. That ponies can be breed will appear to the first and greatest trains are also good, if breed pure, and that all fancy strains had better be breat as a specialty and not as a general farm stock. That early training and good care are of the first and greatest unportance. The colt should have no fear of his owner or the first and greatest unportance. The colt should have no fear of his owner or and one we cannot do without. Because he at a thoroughbred he need not necessarily be a rounting or trotting horse, but he can be a good to not an one we cannot do without. Because he at a thoroughbred he need not necessarily be a rounting or trotting horse, but he can be a good to not make a good to have a profit of horse flesh that no blood can be distinguished should never be bred from, and their kind all breeders to breed from. That such abominations of horse flesh that no blood can be distinguished should never be bred from, and their kind all breeders to breed from, and their kind all breeders to breeders to breed from, and their kind all breeders to breeders to breed from, and their kind all breeders to breeders to breeders to breeders to breeders to breeders to breeders their kind all breeders to breeders should never be ored from, and their kind allowed to disappear from the face of the earth. The Canadian horse, as a rule, has no record to fall back upon, which may be in his favor, still it is apparent that more pains should be taken in breeding. We do not believe in too much "daddyism," still a good record is to be cover-

### POULTRY.

When fresh eggs sell readily at our quotations and fine chickens are in good demand, the subject of poultry raising is one of no small importance. The following suggestions, which we take from the Farmers' Hone Journal, may be of value to many readers of this paper: Anyway keep your poultry supplied with clean water.

Poultry yards should be on sandy soil, if possible, in order to avoid mud and slush on the stole, in order to avoid mid and flush on the ground, as roup is liable to break out in flocks that are kept on damp locations. The yards should be well drained, the surface covered with sharp, fine gravel, and cleaned off at least once every two weeks where the flock is large.

Fowls thrive best when they go to roost with the construct that with some construct the surface of dwell and the surface of the sur their c ops well filled with some sort of dry feed, which requires considerable time to digest. In the winter, just before the chickens go to roost, give them all they will eat of corn and

Build a warm place for your fowls, they will produce enough eggs in one winter to pay the entire expense and will not require a third as

entire expense and will not require a third as much foot.

Kerosene (coal oil) is of great help in the proper care of poultry. Their nest boxes should be oiled with it as a preventive of vermin. A few drops occasionally in the drinking water will b nder colds or roup, and when applied few drops occasionally in the drinking water will hader colds or roup, and when applied to scaly legs it effects a cure, while it is highly recommended as a cure for cholers. Just here we would say that more pains should be exercised in the case of poultry. An experienced poultryman thinks the essential cause of failure in so many of the attempts to keep fowls in large numbers is due to the lack of care. The farmer will rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to in large numbers is due to the lack of care. The farmer will rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to feed and milk the cows, will carefully clean out the stalls and prepare the beds for his cows, and this work will not end till late, but he will not do so much for the hens. Yet the hens will pay, when properly cared for, five times as much profit, in proportion to labor and capital invested, as the cows: This last statement is broad, but the figures substantiate it. The little country over the border, which we purlittle country over the border, which we purpose to annex to Canada some day, it is estimated will derive this season from its dairies \$480,000,000. Yet, in one year the income from poultry there has alone been \$560,000,000, while the cotton fields did not produce over \$400,000 000.

The Plattsburgh, N. Y., Republican says:—
"The potato crop has been a great one this fall.
One firm have already bought and shipped about 75,000 bushels, and other parties 25,000 bushels, one small town raising 150,000 bushels. The prices paid have ranged from 50 to 60 control per bushel, choice Burbanks being rated the highest. The peachblow, which used to be considered the best, is nearly run out."

QUOTATIONS.				Ľ
BUTTER.				ľ
reamery fine	21c	@	24c	E
ownships	1.1		20	
Vestern	15	• •	18	ŀ
CHEESE.	1.5	_		ľ
ine Colored	11½c	@	11%0	ŀ
actory White	104		I L	l
Yamanan	9		70	

Soft, per cord........\$3 75 @ \$4 35 COAL. .....\$0 00 @ \$7 50 Chestaut 0 00 7 25 Egg. 0 00 7 25 GRAIN.

Halibut 15c 18c Salmon, fresh 00c 20c 16 salt 00c 08c " salt 00c 08c
Mackerel 10c 14c
Fresh Cod 03c 05c PORK.

Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. S 6 25 @\$ 6 75
Porkateak, per lb. 0 8 0 12
Hams. 0 13 0 15
Smoked Bacon. 0 10 0 13
Lard, per lb. 0 10 0 12
Mess pork, per brl. 17 00 18 00
Back pork, per brl. 17 50 18 05
Rolled Bacon. 0 10 0 10

OYSTEBS, LOBSTERS. | SUGAR. | G 7½c | Cut loaf | Cut 

GAME AND POULTRY.

Geese, each...... \$0.50 @ \$0.60

Hides AND SKINS	Hides, No. 1, per lb.	6 @ 61
Hides, No. 2	6	62
Hides, No. 3	5	52
Wool	22	25
Calfskins, green, lb	7	9
Calfskins, dry	8	11
Lambskins, each	60	65
Sheepskins	40	50
Tallow, rendered, lb	4	5
Tallow, rough	2	4

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1862, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1870, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Semi-4mount Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all porties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes dra. in The Louisiana State Lot.eries which may be presented a. our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisis as Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orlians Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1887.

# CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Haives \$10; Quarters \$5;

	Tenting \$2; Twentieting \$1.	
ļ	LIST OF PRIZES.	
1	1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	:2 <b>0</b> 0.000
	I PRIZE OF INDAMORIS	· ! OO (101)
ı	1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
Į	1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
	2 PRIZES OF 10 000 are	20,000
	5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25, 00
(	25 Prizes OF 1,000 arc	25,000
	TLO PRIZES OF A00 ara	50,000
ì	200 PRIZES OF AUG ATE	60.000
	500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
Į	APPROXIMATION PHIZES.	
	100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to	
	\$300,000 Prize are	50,000
	100 Prizes of \$3.0 approximating to	=
	\$100,000 Prize are	80,000
	100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to	
	\$50,000 Prize are	20,000
	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
	1.000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$300.000	
	Prize are	100,000
	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000	,
	Prize are	100,000
	i <del></del>	
	3,136 Prizes amounting to\$1	.035.000

M. A. DAUPHIN

or M. A DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

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### BIRTH.

MONAHAN.—At St. Lin, on the 30th ult., the wife of K. Monahan, merchant, of a daughter. GRIFFIN.—At 81 St. Urban street, on the 6th inst., the wife of W. H. Griffin, sail maker.

DOWD.—In this city, on the 4th instant.
Edward Andrew, aged 7 years, 11 months and 4
days, eldest beloved son of E. C. Dowd, of the
P. O. Dept
McGRATH.—In this city on the 1st instant,

of diphtheria, Agres, aged 3 years and; months, beloved daughter of Patrick McGrath. BAHAN—On the 2nd of November, Owen Joseph; beloved son of Michael Bahan aged 3 years and 7 months.

The same of the sa

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

When you see a man look at his watch and put it back into his pocket, ask him the time, nd in nine cases out of ten he cannot tell you till he has looked at it again.—Tid-Bits.

WORTH READING WORTH WORTH READING READING WORTH WORTH READING READING READING WORTH WORTH READING READING WORTH WORTH READING READING WORTH

WORTH READING

S. Carsley's Dress Goods Buyer has made a very heavy purchase of Winter Dress Goods at much below regular prices.

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WORTH WORTH	REMEMBERING REMEMBERING
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### WORTH REMEMBERING

S. Carsley offers the contents of Thirty Cases new Winter Dress Materials at prices much below value.

A little five-year-old, after shopping with her mother at leading drapery shop, remarked: "Seems to me there are a good many boys named Cash."—Tid-Bits.

> ATTEND ATTEND ATTEND ATTEND ATTEND ATTEND

ATTEND

Attend S. Carley, scheap sale of Winter Dress Goods; sale begins at 8.30 a.m. every day this month.

> NOVEMBER NOVEMBER NOVEMBER ALL NOVEMBER ALL ALL ALL NOVEMBER NOVEMBER NOVEMBER ALL NOVEMBER

S. Careley will offer Winter Dress Goods at special low rates during the whole of this month.

A broker received the following order from a lady, who desired to make some pin money;
Dear Sir,—Please buy me ten shares in—
Co., Lim., at 98 and sell at 104. Remit me the difference, less your commission. Upon the promptness with which you execute this order depends my future patronage. Very respectfully yours, etc "—Tid-Bits.

> WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED

Several Experienced Salesmen wanted for the Dress Goods Department. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m. S. CARSLEY.

> DRESS GOODS SALE
> DRESS GOODS SALE DRESS GOODS SALE

Our special sale of Winter Dress Goods below regular rates is worth the attention of all cash S. CARSLEY.

> GRAND CHANCE
> GRAND CHANCE GRAND CHANCE

The cheap sale of Dress Materials, which will last all this month, offers a grand chance to buy extra cheap. S. CARSLEY.

and the contribution BLACK GOODS
BLACK GOODS GOODS

Twelve Cases Black Cashmeres and other Black Dress Goods to be sold extra cheap during our Special Dress Goods Sale this month, S. CARSLEY'S.

MONTREAL, November 9th, 1887.

" Application of William . CARSLEY'S COLUND

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.