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VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

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THE HORIZON DARKENING.

AUSTRIA TO OPPOSE A RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON THE BALKANS.

War Preparations in Britain-Alexander's Fete Day Enthusiastically Celebrated in Bulgaria-The Regency Convokes the National Assembly.

LONDON, Sept. 13 .- The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent says Austria has formally notified Germany that Austria will oppose any attempt by Russia to encroach upon the liberties of the Balkans. The Austrian newspapers, while deploring the possible necessity of war, agree that it must be cheer-fully resorted to and it will prevent greater calamities in the future.

PREPARATIONS IN BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 13.—Nothing is known in official circles in regard to Prince Alexander's visit to England. The Prince will remain at Jugenheim for the present, his health being shattered. Great excitement has been caused at Chatham by the unexpected receipt of urgent orders from the Admiralty to expedite the completion of men of-war. Relays of workmen are to be employed day and night if necessary. This activity is regarded as indicating possible complications.

ALEXANDER'S FETE DAY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Alexander's fete day was the occasion of great rejoicings at Philippopolis. The festivities were continued throughout the night. Bodies of troops, headed by bands, paraded through the town, and the streets resounded with cheers of the populace. In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks was made. At Varua prayers for Alexander were offered in the churches. The Te Deum was sung at the Russian consulate in honor of the Czar. Only fifteen persons were present. Troops were stationed around the consulate to prevent dis order. At Sofia six Roumelian regiments were presented with new colors. The colors bore at the top the Bulgarian lien, on the borders the motto "God With Us," and on the corners Alexander's monogram. After the presentation of the colors the troops were raviewed. They made a splendid appearance. The Novoe Vremya, of St Petersburg, says a great mistake has been committed if the double calculations. ble celebration of Alexander's and the Czar's fete day contained an arriere-penses, or if the presentation of the colors to the Koumelian regiments was intended to flatter Alexander. Russia, it says, will indicate her position precisely to the Sobranje at the decisive

A GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, Sept. 12.-The North German fazette says there is no prospect of the reenthronement of Prince Alexander; that even if the Sobranje re-elects Alexander the signers of the Berlin treaty will hardly consent to his return. It is not likely, the Gazette adds, that Russia and England will come to an agreement very soon regarding the throne of

THE REGENCY'S PROCLAMATION. SOFIA, Sept. 11.—The regency has issued a

decree convoking the national assembly for the 13th inst. The following despatch has been sent the Prince Alexander, signed by 200 deputies : -" We deeply grieve over your absence from your beloved country. We earnestly desire to see among us our hero-prince, the defender of our national liberty and independence." The officers of all the garrisons have telegraphed similar messages to the Prince. Metropolitan Clement and M. Bankoff are detained under guard in their houses, but are permitted to see friends.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Herr von Tisza recently intermed Count Kalnoky, the Austrian prime minister, that he was unable, as Hungarian rremier, to consent to a Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

HOW PARNELL'S BILL WOULD PREVENT EVIC-TIONS-THE LANDLORDS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION PRESENTED BY THE LOYAL PATRIOTIC UNION.

LONDON, Sept. 13 .- The Parnell Land bill as drafted suspends evictions on payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapprove of the amount of the reduction. The Parnellites assert that the full values justify a demand of over 50 per cent. reduction. Mr. Parnell, in conference with John Morley, urged a reduction of 75 per cent., but on Mr. Morley's advice he limited the reduction at 50 per cent. Leaseholders are included in the bill. The Gov ernment's response will be that Mr. Parnell's data re inaccurate : that the Dublin execu tive returns of market values for 1885-86 show that the reduction in prices in Ireland is less than in England and Scotland, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill will deny that the bulk of the Irish tenants will be unable to pay their rents in November, or that a host of evictions are probable. The second reading of the Parnell bill will take place on Friday. Mr. Gladstone has privately announced that he will return to London on Saturday, and that he hopes to take part in the debate on Monday. It is understood that he will support the Paruell bill. His promised presence is rallying the Gladstonians. The Unionist whips have sent an appeal to Unionist members in the country to return to London and vote against the bill. The Government also insists upon the recall of absentees. Conservative attempts to curtail the debate to one aight will be in vain. The debate will probably extend over four nights.

THE LANDLORDS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Patriotic Union has issued a pamphlet on the Irish question for the use of members of the recipient of a large number of presents from the citizens and the religious. Institutions of status of the Irish tenant farmer," says the Mon'real.

pamphlet, "has within the past sixteen years undergone a marked amelioration, owing to various remedial statutes. There has certainly been a fall in prices, but, everything considered, there is nothing especially bad in Irish agriculture. The Irish enjoy greater adventages of tenure than other people. With improved methods there is reason to lock to the future with confidence, Here figures are quoted showing that full ad-Here figures are quoted showing that this are vantage is taken of the right to sell interest in holdings. The pamphlet continues:—
"Laying aside rhetorical bosh, it is necessary to state succinctly the actual facts regarding evictions. By the Land Act of IS81 a tenant cannot posssibly be evicted unless he refuses to pay rent or does not comply with certain statutory conditions not forming an imaginary grievance. Ejectment for non-payment of rent cannot be brought for less than a year's rent actually due. If an ejectment be brought the tenant may redeem the property at any time within six months after the execution of the writ, or may, within the same period, sell the tenancy, after the writ has been executed, to anybody, and the purchaser may redeem the property. Many other advantages are possessed by tenants. Therefore an eviction is dangerous and costly to the landlord, and is practised only in extreme cases. If a year's rent should fall during September or November, the landlord does not get a decree until the January sessions, and six months more must elapse before he can gain possession of the land. The landlord is then liable to the tenent for the crops, so that nearly two years must elapse before he fully recovers his

BIGOTRY RUN MAD.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION PROTESTS AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC BEING MADE A CABINET MINISTER-A BITTER REPLY TO LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Scottish Protestant alliance will meet to consider Lord Randolph Churchil's reply to its protest against the appointment of Henry Mathews to the home secretaryship, which was brought on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. The Rev. Sames Paton, director of the alliance, has addressed a letter to Lord Randolph Churchill, in which he says: "You have penned an insolent reply to a respec ful public document. Although you are now a Cabinet Minister, we observe with actonishment and regret that you have not laid aside those weapons of abuse with which you tomahawked your way to power. It is a na tional calamity when man pitchforked into high positions are destitute of decent man-ners." Mr. Paton concludes his letter by saying that the alliance founded its protest upon the same ground as that upon which the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the threne is founded.

A BATTERED BAILIFF.

Duelin, Sept. 13 .- Three Moonlighter raids took place last night, all of them close to the headquarters of General Sir Redvers Buller. William Cuffe, a bailiff who had made himself very obnoxious by his cruel treatment of a woman whom he recently evicted, went early to attend Mass in Belcarra chapel. When the men and women of the congregation who were in the chapel noticed Cuffe's presence they became very indignant and then dragged him from the building. When they had him outside they turned him over to the women who were begging for a chance at him. Among these women were twelve that Cuffe had evicted. These women were furious and they fell upon the bailiff and beat him unmercifully. Subsequently the priest, who is also president of a local branch of the National League, admitted the battered bailiff to hear Mass, and this mercy for the unfortunate has almost caused rebal lion against the priest.

IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

When the Irishman is ridiculed for his brogue he can retart that he learned it where he learned his hate—from the English. For it is scarcely 100 years since the English pronounced many words as the Irish now do. The Englishmen changed and the Irishmen stuck. Pope's celebrated lines show that in his time tea was pronounced tay.

Hear thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey, Does sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea? (tay). In a poem on Bath and its environs (1775):

Muse o'er some book or trifle o'er the tea (tay), Or with soft music drive dull care away. The French pronounce tea in this way though they spell it the. In this way also were pronounced beat (hate), mean (mane) heat, seat, plea, meary, sea, ha, pea, etc. The poet Surrey rhymes heat with great, case with essays, and pease with days. This pro-nuciation brings out more clearly the joke of Fallstaff's columned retert: "If reasons (raisins) were plenty as blackberries I would give none on compulsion." In the fifteenth century treason and season were pronounced traison and saison. Cowley rhymes cheat with great; Milton, feat with eat (ate); Drayton seas with raise. In 1641 may was written mea. Cowper makes Robin EGn Crusoe BBy :-

I am monarch of all I survey, My rights there are none to dispute, From the centre all round to the sea (say', I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

So that the Irishman has very good authority for some, at least, of his peculiari

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. The Grey Nunnery was en fête last Wednesday, when venerable Mother Deschamps, su-perior general of the institution, celebrated the fiftieth auniversary of her entrance into religion. The venerable lady, who is sta-tioned at Toledo, arrived in the city in the morning and was received by a large number of the Sisters at the parent house. In the afternoon Mother Deschamps was presented LONDON, Sept. 13, -The Irish Loyal and with an address of congratulation, to which

THE CONDITION OF KERRY.

The last received copy of the Dublin Free man contains the following from its special correspondent in Kerry, describing the arrival of the new English commissioner:

"To-day General Sir Redvers Buller arrived in Killarney and took up the duties of his special mission to suppress moonlighting and outrages of all sorts in the county of Kerry. General Buller started from Dublin by the nine o'clock train and arrived in Killsrney at a quarter past three o'clock. He was accompanied from Dublin by his private secretary, Colonel Turner, and by Mr. M'Dermott, the resident magistrate at present

stationed in Killarney.

"At Killarney quite a large crowd of people assembled to witness the arrival of their new ruler, now that Captain Plunkett has been deposed; in fact the whole town turned out, an i when the General slipped cut to the platform many and various were the remarks which his personal appearance evoked. There was, however, no demonstration in the way of hissing or hooting on the platform. General Buller was met by County Inspector Moriarity and District Inspector Crane with a large force of police, and he was conducted straightway to the Railway Hotel, which is situate on the other side of the road. Here a suite of apartments have been reserved for the use of himself and Colonel Turner, and for the present the headquarters of the new Kerry Executive will be the Railway Hotel Tralee, no doubt, if not so pleasant would, perhaps, be the more central and effective place in which to have the headquarters, and it is understood that should the exigencies of the situation require it, a change to Tralee will be made. This evening I had a conversation with persons of all classes here, and they are all agreed in saying that while wholesale eviction for impossible rents are permitted to take place in Kerry, General Buller will find it a ridiculous and difficult, if not hopeless, task to suppress moonlighting and outrages. Moonlighting and outrages spring, they say, directly from eviction. On the estates in the neighborhood of Killarney, on which the tenants and landlord have been able to agree on the question of rent, peace and order prevail, while on adjoining estates in which the tenants and landlords have been at war since the beginning of the bad times, outrages and moonlighting conspiracies of all kinds are continually cropping up, and now all through those properties there are hundreds of evicted farms which for years to come, unless their former occu-piers are reinstated, will be a perennial source of nothing but disturbance and disorder in the districts in which they are situate. It was pointed out that it has been said on autho rity that General Buller was not coming to Kerry to carry on an eviction campaign, and that he was merely sent here to keep down crime and to restore social order. "But that is not what the landlords are saving. was the reply. We were told the same thing when Captain Plunkett came to Kerry, and yet during Captain Plunkett's time, while all outrages appeared to grow rather than diminish under his management, evictions also increased in proportion. The people here look forward with great anxiety to the winter. Hundreds of eviction notices have been served in Tralee. Listowel, and Killarney Unions, and when these come to be executed in October and

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

result in disturbance.'

November next there will be a general scram-

ble for the harvest between the landlord, farmer, and shopkeeper which is certain to

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- The Post's Wesh ington despatch says:—Considerable com-ment has been occasioned in diplomatic circles by a cable despatch to the New York Staats Zeitung which states, on alleged authority, that Bismarck's patience with France is at an end, that he proposes to enquire by a pertinent note why the press of France continually insults Germany; why France is increasing her army and supplying it with the latest improved breech-loading rifles, and that strengthed by support recently won back from Russia, and by the renewal of the alliance with Austria recently made at Gastein. Bismarck will, in clear and unmistakeable terms, demand an explanation of France, and failing to receive it, may take summary measures to terminate a condition of things which is declared to be insupportable. This information has not been confirmed by any despatches received here. Persons who hold close relations with the German legation, however, are of opinion that it is not improbable that Germany may soon make some sort of diplomatic demonstration against France, with which country her relations have been for some time some what strained. But there is no apprehension of war.

As there is nothing a woman more jealously guards than her wedding ring, a tew particulars about these symbols may prove interesting. The Roman maiden received a ring from her prospective husband in token of his Gold was the usual material employed, but in the time of Pliny iron rings set with adamant were used to denote the durability of the contract. As now, this ring was worn on the fourth finger of the left hand. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: the diamond was much esteemed as a wedding ring in Italy, as it was believed to possess the power of maintaining happiness between husband and wife. The Angle Saxons used gemmed rings, a fashion they borrowed from the French. Wedding rings have been worn on the thumb and on the right hand, but, utility and the desire to preserve the precious tokens caused them to be relegated to the finger they now adorn, although the fancy that a vein or nerve runs directly from the fourth tinger of the left hand to the heart is very ancient and may have had something to do with the destination of the ring. Scholars tell us that the no wedding ring meant the subjection of the

wife, and the placing it upon the left hand meant more subjection. In modern Greece two rings are used—a gold one for the pride-groom and a silver one for the bride, the inferior metal marking the inferiority of the wife. The ring fell under the displeasure of the Paritans, as did all signs and symbols used by Rome, and during the Commonwealth they tried -- but unsuccessfully -- to abolish it.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

A Dreaded Winter—Prospects of the Tenant farmer in Ireland Who Cannot Pay His Back Rent.

No 20 Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, Chelsea, London, Sept. 11, 1886.

Parnell's speech at the dinner of the Irish Parliamentary party on Wednesday was a political manifesto. It was intended to be such, and it was received by the public as such. It reaf-firmed with rigorous precision the lines of policy on which the Irish party and the Irish people determined to act; it explained to all the world—ss I have already explained in the Herald—why it is that the Irish people, at home and abroad, look upon recent events as a tri-umph for the national cause. The question at issue, as Mr. Parnell pointed out, is no longer one between the Irish party and the House of Commons or between Ireland and England; it is a question between the combined liberal opinion of England, Ireland and Scotland and the combined toryism and renegade liberalism of England alone.

MR. PARNELL'S MEASURE.

In a minor way Mr. Pernell's bill has laid down the lines of the only policy which he and his party can consent to act on. In regard to the immediate pressure of the land question, it is only, of course, a temporary measure to save the tenantry of Ireland from utter run while some abiding reforms are being prepared. It is not likely that the bill will come on for several days yet. The Government want to get on as far as they can with the votes of supply before the supply be they undertake a debate on the bill, and Par-nell, while not asxious to put unreasonable pressure on, is naturally unwilling to let all the sup-ply slip out of the hands of the House of Com-mors before having his debate

more before having his debate

A NEEDED CONCESSION.

There may therefore be some difficulty in arranging for a day on which to bring in the bill, but it is clear enough that the Government will have to make their arrangements in some way that will satisfy the Irish party. Of course I speak now merely of arrangements about a day for debate. I do not mean to suggest that a Tory Government are at all likely to adopt the main principles of Parnell's bill and allow it to pass into legislation. The bill will be fiercely opposed by all of the landlord party in the House. It will likewise be opposed by a certain number of the secessionist Liberals. Of this latter body many are out of town, and will make it a point not to return for the division on the bill. At some future day, when this land question becomes a question of Liberal against Tory, these men will be able to say that they never voted against the bill for staying evictions in distressed Ireland. in distressed freland.

FOR AND AGAINST. John Morley has been made acquainted, no doubt, with the provisions of the bill—indeed, they have now become public property—and the nessure is sure to have his support. Harcour will support it, and there is still hope that Glad stone may come back in time to enforce it with a speech. It may be taken for granted that Hartington will oppose the bill. This will be the only other great debate of the session, then grumbling legislators will be released and permitted to enjoy so much as is left them of time consecrated to sport; then will come on England and on Ireland the dreaded winter. Why dreaded? Why it is so much dreaded at this time is especially because there is only too much likelihood that it will be a momentous season for Ireland.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Assume that Parliament will not pass Parnell's bill—and even if the House of Commons were to pass it the House of Lords would in fallibly reject it—we shall have the tenant farmer who cannot pay his rent placed at the mercy of his landlord. I say "placed at his mercy," because the landlord will feel convinced that this time all the forces of the crowa are to be freely at his disposal to enforce his claim. There will be on the one side a reckless resolve to have his pound of flesh; on the other will be a desaporate feeling like that which fallibly reject it-we shall have the tenant other will be a desperate feeling like that which mimates one who knows that now, at last, the moment has come when he has to fight for his OUTRAGES AND THEIR POLITICAL VALUE. Add to all this the unquestionable fact that

t would be for the interest of the Tory party if utrages did take place in Ireland and thereby outrages on take piace in related and thereby give an apparent excess for measures of coer-cion. Many secessionist Liberals, to do them justice, would not under any ordinary circum-stances vote for coercion, but if the Government can point to the number of outrages and vicient acts done in Ireland, then they will have an argument with winch to work upon the sensitive consciences of the secessionists; then will come another long and bitter struggle in the House of Commons.

STHL UNDAUNTED. No man who has been through a few years of

so man with his been through it lew years of such a struggie wants to go through more of it, but all the same those who resisted coercion before in the House of Commons will resist it again with the old determination and energy, and will resist it now under very different conditions. While we were carrying on our battle against coercion in other days we were a small cluster of men against, I may almost literally say, a, whole House of Commons. Now we are eighty-five—shall be, I hope, eighty-six—of our ownband, and shall have the support of a great number of English Radicals. Therfore, if we have the work put upon us; we shall do it cheerfully and with a good heart, and the Tory Covernment will find the their have undertaken whole House of Commons. Now we are eighty Government will find that they have undertaken a task almost as difficult as the upheaving of

Atlas. A REMINISCENCE AND A LESSON.

I remember oddly mough just now one of what I may call the humors of the old coercion struggle. Some dozen or so of us used to walk, when division bell rang, into one lobby, while when division bell rang, into one lobby, while the whole mass of the members streamed into the other. We had with us a pleasant comrade—he is not with us now—whose amusement used to be, as we poor fellows wandered through the vast lengths of the lonely lobby, to call out to those behind him, in tones of one fearing to be crushed to death:—"Keep back, boys! Lon't come crowding in that way. There will be room enough for us all if you only will be quiet and not try to rush through all together."

Justin McCartix.

was then rather deserted. My friend much needed rest. His to include in the parish portion of the city bou and may imagine, the comrade who drove lashed the horse furiously, for rapid flight was the only alternative to being hanged. Nevertheless, my friend, the assassin, took the whip out of the driver's hand, saying: 'Don't lash him; the enimal is doing what he can.' And sioned much comment.

Maria Santa

DRIFT.

Saratoga and Long Branch are said to abound with women with "freecoed faces." Westchester, N.Y., has an organization of wenty-five fat men who call themselves "the Builfroga."

Did it ever occur to you what a funny thing a postage stamp is? Even the depart-ment can't sell it after they cancel it.

There is a field of corn at Garnet, Kan., the stalks of which are fourteen feet high, while it is nine feet to the nearest ears of corn on the stalk.

It is only the abstract mother-in-law who is joked about. The concrete flesh-and-blood mother-in-law isn't a matter for jesting or any sort of trifling with. The genuine attar of roses, which is made

in India and Austria, costs \$100 an ounce at the place of distillation. It takes 50,000 roses to make an ounce of attar.

Henry Bircher, of Duck's Prairie, Ill., owns a mule which eats ducks, chickens, fish, cheese, most and bread, preferring the latter when thickly spread with jelly. Max and Paul are the favorite boys' names

in Germany, and Anna and Martha the favorite girla names. One boy out of every eight or nine is called Max. Of 4,500 school girls, 538 are called Anna and 455 Martha. The poor but miserable girl who has just

fallen heir to fifty or sixty millions, through some unexpected death in England, is more numerous this season than we have ever known her to be before. Nearly every Western State has got one of her. Mrs. Light, of Terre Haute, to conceal her

money from burglars, hid it in a straw tick.

A few days ago she emptied the straw into the street, and then set fire to it, but forgot all about her wealth until it had vanished in There are a good many queer people in this

world. Just at present Baltimore contains as odd a personage as Charles Dicken's Mr. Dick. He is a bookkeeper who runs his house by rules, which he has printed and hung in the rooms and halls. Two experienced miners named Hartsucker

and Tinsdel claim to have discovered, near Ambraw river, a copper mine which was worked by the mound builders, and have located claims. There is great excitement in Oakland over the rumor.

The Misses Beard-four sisters-of Georgetown township, are among the most enter-prising and successful farmers in Floyd county, Ind. They have a beautiful farm, which they personally manage. Their herd of Jerseys is one of the best in the State. He got a chestnut. Miss Jenny: "I will

always esteem and respect you as a friend, Mr. Old Boy, but—" Mr. Old Boy: "Very well, I know the rest by heart. You are all alike; no originality, are the fifteenth woman who has said the same thing."—Harper's Bazar.

"Doctor, I want to thank you for your great patent medicine." "It helped you, did it? asked the doctor, very much pleased. "It helped me wonderfully." "How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?"
"Oh, I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir.

The Canadian Pacific, says the New York Metal Worker, affords a notable example of what can be accomplished by engineering skill and capital. To join Montreal and Vancouver by rail it was neccessary to cut through more than 300 miles of solid rock, to turn 14 streams from their natural beds, to build hundreds of iron bridges, one being over 1,000 feet long, and another some 296 feet high, and to keep an army of men, sometimes as high 15,000, continually employed.

The explorations of recent years have considerably changed our notions of the comparative rank of the great rivers of the world. If we class rivers according to their length, both the Nile and the Yangtse-Kiang must be named before the Amazon. The Nile's 4,000 miles of waterway from its headwaters south of Lake Victoria to the Mediter ranean make it the largest river in the world nearly as long as the Mississippi and the Missouri together, and about 1,000 miles longer than the Amazon.

The Traveller tells of an Arkansas mother who never has trouble giving her children medicine. "When I went Tom to take castor oil," says she, "I pour some in a glass and say, 'Here, Tom, drink this; but you needn't ask for any more.' Ile drain; it right down and always asks for more.' was on this same principle that a Massachu setts farmer induced his cattle to eat buck wheat straw. He built a low fence around the stack and once or twice a day clubbed the cattle away. The straw was all gone by

As a matter of fact, the speech of all educated Americans differs little from that of the same class in Great Britain; while, as regards the great bulk of the people of the United States, there can be no question but that they speak purer and more idiomatic English than do the masses here. In every State of the Union the language of the inhabitants can be understood without the slightest difficulty. This is more than can B said of the dialects of the peasantry in various parts of England, these being in many instances periectly unintelligible to a atranger.

Stepniak, the Nibilist, tells a gruesome anecdote of a terrible crime committed by Nihilists. "Gen. Mezentzeff," said Stepniak, was assassinated by one of my friends one morning when he was walking with a functionary in the Nevski Prospect, which was then rather deserted. My friend rushed upon the General, stabled him

my friend was afterwards pleased with himself for having felt this pity, for he said to himself: 'After all, I am not altogether a bad fellow.'"

An industrious collector of "things not generally known" has been at the pains to ascertain the height of the principal sover-reigns or members of reigning families. The Emperor of China appears to be the shortest of monarchs, while the Hohenzollerns comprise the greatest number of men of great stature. The Emperor William is six feet; the German Prince Imperial and Prince Frederick Charles each five feet nine; Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor, five feet eleven; and the glant of the family is the Emperor's nephew, Prince Albert, who is six feet six.

In an English magazine an attempt is made, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to give a series of Americanisms; that is to say, words coined or invented in America. Under the word Benanza the definition is given-"Spanish, a big scheme by which, honestiy or otherwise, much money is made." Upon this a critic pounces and says that bonanza means "good fortune or good luck." Bo-nanza is indeed a Spanish word, and very naturally came into use in California or Nevada. But it does not mean a "big scheme" or "good luck." It is a nautical-a seagoing -word, and means fair weather at sea. If the reader will refer to St. Matthew viii, 26, he will read that, after the Lord rebuked the wind and the sea, "there was a great calm." And if reference is next had to the Spanish version of the New Testament he will find the phrase there given, "una grande ho nanza." It is easy to understand how the word came into its figurative use-as mean-

ing a happy, calm, and good hope after a

weary search.

In some portions of Tyrol a peculiar and beautiful custom still prevails. When a girl is about to be married, before she leaves her home to go to the church, her mother hands her a handkerchief, which is called a tear kerchief. It is made of newly spun linen, and has never been used. It is with this kerchief that she dries her tears when she leaves her father's house, and while she stands at the altar. After the marriage is over, and the bride has gone with her husband to their new home, she folds up the kerchief and places it unwashed in her linen closet, where it remains untouched. The tear kerchief has only performed half of its mission. Children are born, grow up, marry, and move away from the old home. Each daughter re-ceives from the mother a new tear kerchief. Her own remains where it was placed in the linen closet on the day of the marriage, and there it remains until her death, when it is taken from its place and spread over the placid features of the dead, never to be removed until we are summoned to come forth on the resurrection morn.

FISH CULTURE.

At the fish-culture establishment of Belaford, where the utmost care is taken to isolate the various specie of Salmonida, a few of the fish occasionally are found in ponds long distances from those in which they were originally located. Considering that each pond is so constructed as to prevent such a contingency, the occurrence is very remarkable, and can only be accounted for in two ways -viz, that the fish either burrow through holes that probably are made by rats and moles, or they jump out of the water and so proceed to the next pond. It is not like ly that they are borne thence by birds, as the appearance of the fish on the occasions referred to does not justify such an assump tion.

ROYAL "CRIBBING."

The Demerara Argosy calls attention to one more case of cribbing in the Bacchante 'Journal' of the Royal Princess. In December, 1884, Dr. Dalton, medical officer of the Enmore District, Demerara, published a letter in the Times, giving the public some information about the coolies in Demerara. This letter the Royal authors have approp lated in the lump, with hardly the change of a word beyond the name of one colony of the coolies in Demerara being substituted for another. In the "Journal" the Doctor's account is culmly set down as the result of personal observation by the Princess of the condition, surroundings, wages, &c., fn Trini-

KILLED BY THE CARS

Another accident took place Saturday on the railway line near Belleville, Ont. It appears the pilot engine of the Grand Trunk yard was passing from the wharf to the depot, over the down town siding, when the fireman saw a child sitting on the rail near the street crossing. The engine, which had three cars attached to it, and which was running at a rate of about three miles an hour, was so near the child when per-ceived that it was almost impossible to stop n time, and the child, the little daughter of Mr. James Elmsley, of Bellevide, was crushed by the wheels and dragged some distance. The engine having stopped, the unfortunate little one was picked up. The body was in a frightful condition, having been almost cut in two. The child, it is surmised, had strayed from home and reached the track unobserved. The remains were at once taken home.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the following changes amongst the clergy under his charge:—Rev. Abbés Guillott and Duckett, of Notre Dame, have been transferred to the parish of St. James, and Rev. Abbés Bardy and Desmazures, of the letter parish, to that of Notre Dame. Rev. Abbé Leclair, of Oka, replaces Rev. Abbé Desaulniers at Bonsecours Church, and Rev. Abbé Tranchemontagne, of St. James parish, replaces Rev. Abbé Leclair. Rev. Abbé Desaulniers has been granted a much needed rest. His Grace has also decided to include in the parish of Notre Dame that to include in the parish of Notre Dame that portion of the city bounded by St. Elizabeth, Amherst, Lagauchetiere and Craig streets.

NEW JESUIT ORGAN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Pope has sanctioned the publication in Rome of a Jesuit paper called Civilta Catolica. The circumstance has occa-

radio Millerania (n. Markija, k. 1911.). A

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND THE TWO GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA

Near the village of Zillingdort, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Hass, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is cf interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large, farmhouse. Overwork brought on latch headachs, followed: Overwork brought on sick headache, followed; by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little petter from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to epread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one 'of') the 'Seigel pamphlets.' I I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syriff, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June Srd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no cood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, where ever one is to be found, it is kept like a telic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine fo six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigal's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed

in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup." MARIA HAAR

The people of Canada speak confirming the

plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in

our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when

above.

RICHMOND CORNESS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1888.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me.

I thoughtat one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanace and after reading it concluded te try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new unan. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD

Richmond Corners, N.B.

Springfirld, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835: I. WHITE Limited. . I. WHITE, Limited, Gente-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction wherever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine.

You respectfully,

JNO. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLS, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884 A J. White,

I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc., Manassen E. Beam,

FREDERICTON, N.B. A. J. WRITE, Limited,

Gentlemen.—Your medicine has done more for me
than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly PATRICE McLUSKY.

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885.

J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen.—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London, the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Selgel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that semetimes the best of skill is not always the only hope.

Yours truly,

W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALEERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 18, 1685.

J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen—1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly

WM. BURER.

South Bat, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pil's. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con stipation of the bowels, romiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

good physicians, none of whom were whe to give he any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittle faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills

I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bothles, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints.

stomach complaints.
I can give you the names of several others if yo

You may print this if you wish, a it may because of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALHANA South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.

The following cheap method of preparing fence posts for setting is said to make them extremely durable :- Put a quantity of powdered charcoal in a large kettle and mix with linseed oil to the consistency of paint. Put on the fire and let it boil, stir a little to mix well. take off and dip about three feet of the end you intend putting in the ground; set two and a half feet deep.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltain Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, of you." for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No rick is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with fall information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

BRIDES.

CHAPTER V .- Continued.

Gaston. "Here, Frank, just hold your alster's pony till I have found the servants you der. And now mind." he continued, placing the bridle in the other's hand, "you must promise me not to say one injentle word to that poor this child. She is warm blooded, like yourstill."

"I promise," was the prompt reply. "Only take your time. "She does not need the doctor!"

Gaston rade off. This seemed indicates. "Of course, I will," said the ever-ready

Gaston rode off. This second incident had attracted but little notice from the other members of the party, who were fascinated by the stupendous crag with its green crown of fire oak, and hickory, as it towered above them in the noonday sun, and was reflected in the deep waters that flowed by its base. Even Hiawassee, whom Mr. Montgomery was plying with various questions about the rock itself and the legends connected with it, forgot for the moment Rose, and the resolution formed not to allow young Hutchinson to ad-dress her alone. Surrounded as the venerable chief was by an eager and admiring circle of young faces, his whole attention was absorbed in answering their interrogations.

It was just the opportunity that Hutchin-son had been waiting for, and for which he had scarcely dared to hope.

"Miss Rose," he said, as he approached the two girls, "I feel deeply pained at having caused you and your friends such annoyance to-day. I regret, too, that my sister should have been so thoughtless as to force herself on your company in her present state of health.

"Your sister knows perfectly how sweet her presence is to me and to every member of our family; she can never force herself upon us. My sisters and myself scarcely feel her to be anything else than the dearest of sisters do we, darling?" she said, fondly kissing stead of standing there motionless like a the head she was bathing with the cool water statue of Dismay." as it was laid against her own bosom. Lucy

only answered with a mute caress.

"Besides," Rose went on, speaking she knew not from what impulse, "the only pain caused was given to one who wished to do yourself an act of manly kindness, and the humiliation inflicted on this little sensitive

"The sensitive plant will soon recover its vitality," Frank said jauntily; "and as to that old savage-

" Stop ! Mr. Hutchinson," Rose said, interrupting him. "Hiawassee is not a sav-An old man he is, certainly," she went on, with a slight tinge of contempt in her voice, "a venerable old man, and therefore deserving of our respect because of his age, as he would be deserving of forbearance were he feeble as well as aged, and had he been the offender. But he is also my grandfather's cherished and life-long friend, and no one shall slight him in my presence."

"I am unfortunate," the other replied bit-terly, "to deserve Miss D'Arcy's indignation and reproct, even when I most anxiously endeavor to serve and please her. I could not think, on the eve of your departure for Europe," he proceeded, dropping his voice and looking into the eyes raised suddenly to his," "that one who has been your playmate from childhood, and your companion over every one of these roads and mountain paths, could be rudely thrust aside in presence of young men of his cwn age, and a beggarly old Cherokee vagabond selected to be your guide and close companion.

"I must insist, Mr. Hutchinson." spirited girl said, as she now rose to her feet, "that you shall not, in my presence, so speak of my father and my grand-tather's most valued friend, and one whom I have so many reasons to respect and to love."
"Ah," said he, suddenly changing his tone to one of genuine humility, "I wish I could merit some small portion of your respect and regard!"

Shall I speak to you trankly?" Rose answered.

"You surely have the right," he said, taking off his hat.
"Oh, Frank," she said, as her cheeks colored, and the tears stood in her eyes,

why do you strive, before all else, to merit your own self-esteem ? Why do you lose so often your own self-respect? Why are you not like the Frank Hutchison I first remember, the beautiful, manly, generous boy I used to love and trust when I was a child, and when he loved to be my companion?"

As she spoke, Lucy began to sob violently, and this gave a new degree of intensity to

Rose's earnest entreaty.
"Frank," she continued, "do you not see how dear your only sister is to me, to my brothers and sisters, to my parents, to every one who knows her? And why is it she is now so miserable and sickly?" "Because I am a brute!" he broke out.

"Because I do not deserve the name of a man. Oh, have pity on me, Rose," he continued; "you do not know how much I despise and hate myself !"

"Have pity on yourself, Frank," she answered, "and you cannot fail to win from others sentiments far different from pity and contempt. Think only what a father, what a mother, and what a true-hearted little sister you have! Lucy," she continued. "would you not love him dearly, as of old, if he would

only be himself again?"
"I would, I would, Frank!" the weeping girl exclaimed, as she sprang up and approached her brother.

He opened his arms to her as she came to him, pressed her to his heart, kissed her again and again, while the hot tears chased each other down his cheeks. "I'll never pain you again, Lucy," he whispered, "never! Say you forgive me!" "I do, I do, Frank!" she sobbed out, as

she clung to his neck. Rose was quite overcome by this sudden

transition of feeling, and was allowing her own tears to flow sweetly, when Frank, with one long, fervent kiss, put Lucy from him, and kneeling bare headed before Miss D'Arcy, he said, slowly and solemnly:

"Rose D'Arcy, God knows how truly I love you. But because that love is true. I vow to God, here in your presence, that you shall not see me again till I have won back both my own self-respect and your esteem.

He rose, turned away, jumped on his horse, and was galloping down the road before either girl could utter one word in their astonishment. He had vowed to make himself worthy of the love of a noble woman. The scouel will show how he kept his yow. Rose, now deadly pale, and growing faint after her unusual excitement, sat down, and Lucy hastened to kneel by her and comfort

her, seeing how distressed she was.
"It is all my fault, Rosette, darling," she said, putting her arms round her friend's never have told of his weakness to any jone;

"Be comforted, dear," said the other; "I as lovely and as innocent as we picture God's think his words and his looks, a moment ago, angels.
meant some great resolution."
The

"Oh, if he would only attend to his law business and keep away from his boon companions !" oxclaimed Lucy, weeping.
"Something will come of this, I hope," re-

had been promised long ago to another, and this, among other things, was one reason he gave his parents, in his maudlin intervals of repentance between debauch and debauch, for his neglecting all self-amendment and all actions occupation. It was, therefore, with an altered purpose that he now had turned his book both on Rose and on his alster. He was determined that no true woman should ever again look down on him with either pity

or contempt.
"Here I am !" cried out Gaston, as he dis mounted and hastened toward the shady spot where the girls were neatling. "I have brought luncheon for all three of us. Have I been too long, sister Rose?" he saked, as he alighted and held out a basket to her. "You are in good time," she answered,

and, as ever, the promptest of messengers. "And Miss Hutchinson?" Oh, she is quite herself again," Lucy re plied, "but very much ashamed to have caused

you so much trouble and annoyance, Mr. D'Arcy." "But what has become of your brother?" Gaston said, looking around in surprise. "Rose, where is Mr. Hutchinson?" he asked

"My brother is heartily ashamed of his conduct, and not without good reason, as you know, Mr. Gaston," Lucy said quickly, "so he has taken himself off."

I only want to see," the undaunted girl answered, as she crept toward an oak sap-

"Has anything happened since I left you?"

the young man enquired, as he scrutinized the downcast looks of the two friends. "Will you speak to me, Rose?"

"Gaston," she said, "Lucy has given you the true answer, and you need seek no other.

Pray open this bottle of Catawba for me, and do no the knightly savrice you promised. do us the knightly service you promised, in-

statue of Dismay."
"Pardon me, Miss Hutchinson; I should be more mindful of your distress," Gaston said, as he brought forward the uncorked bottle. "Now, you despotic fairy," he said, resuming his wonted smile, and addressing Rose, "let me give you some cool water from the little brook higher up in the shade. Make Miss Hutchinson drink a little of the pure wine to revive her, and I shall be back in a moment with fresh water from the haunts of the mountain elves."

"Oh, if I only had such a brother !" Lucy said through her tears, as she gazed after the

graceful form of Gaston.
"Well, darling, but have you not the most devoted of sisters in me? and can we both not always depend on Gaston's truth and generosity ?"

"Yes, I know," the poor heart-sick little thing went on, as she held the untasted wine to her lips. "But to have to return to my cheerless home !"

"Hush, hush, Lucy dear," said her friend ; "these things must never be breathed to any one but me. Oh, you have my love, and papa and mamma's, and dear grandpapa's too. And, Lucy darling, here are Maud and Genevieve; and don't you know that they love you better even than they love me?"

"What has ever become of you, Lucette? and what is sister Rose doing to you in this shady nook ?" Maud exclaimed, as she and Genevieve came bounding along, half impatient at the delay in their expected enjoy-ment, and half uneasy about Lucy's faintness. She was indeed very dear to both of these beautiful girls,-more beautiful than their elder sister, though lacking that undefinable charm, that incomparable grace which attends on the highest forms of good-ness and unselfishness, and attracts

all hearts as irresistibly as an unseen mighty magnet influences neighboring metallic substances. And yet they too were good and unselfish, as well as most beautiful and most innocent, these two radiant girls of The crash caused by the felling mass attotake up and repeat like an internal chorus. fourteen and twelve, who knelt down on the tracted the eyes of the other members of the Bearing his exhausted and wearied sister in grass on each side of Lucy, and brought back party, who were themselves busy in gazing his arms, the undaunted youth scaled this and Rose accompanying the younger gent of laughter to her awimming eyes, by their caresses, their merry prattle, and the tender concern which shone through their very light-heartedness.

"Rose," said Genevieve, who was a diminutive portrait of her eldest slater, "I think you must have come across some wicked fairies since you ran away from us; you look so grave, so pale, so frightened."

Rose only cast a glance of half reproof at the innocent prattler, when Gaston returned with a vessel of nure apring water. "What with a vessel of pure apring water. do you here, you pair of wild gazelles?" he said to the new-comers.

"We come to admire your knightly devotion, fair brother," said Maud; "and to drink of the water from your enchanted well, fairy prince," added Genevieve. "Rose has not even a word or a smile to bestow on us. Are you, too, going to re-fuse us the light of your countenance?"
"Drink of my spring," said Gaston, filling

out a tumbier for the thirsty girls. "It will have the virtue of stopping foolish speech." "Now, Rose," he went on, addressing his sister," when you think Miss Hutchinson has rallied sufficiently, we must hasten to our friends. They are surely wondering at our delay. And I think we had better lunch before we attempt to scale the 'Lovers' Leap.' It is already late. But you, too, are fatigued, my little sister," he said, scanning with concern Rose's altered features. "These days have been too much for you. Do take a little

wine and water, with some of mamina's nice cake." "A little pure water will be enough, Gaston," Rose said, flushing up, as she readily did. "No, indeed, I am not fatigued. You'll see that I can ride, walk, and climb

with the best of you. So, give me the goblet, and then we shall go." "I am ready," Lucy said, rising; "but I won't run a race with Maud or Genevieve to-day."

"You must ride, Miss Hutchinson," Gaston said, bringing forward her pony. "Come, Rose," he added, "let me help you mount. These butterflies must try their wings with me; unless you prefer to ride, both of you,

"Thank you, Sir Kuight," Maud said, as she and Genevieve ran merrily ahead, butterflies need no favor from horse or rider.'

When they rejoined their companions, no questions were asked about the disappearunce of young Hutchinson. Rose and Lucy had recovered their color and their spirits; at any rate, they made successful efforts to be as joyous as Maud and Genevieve. It was resolved unanimously that they should refresh themselves before ascending the "Lovers' Leap," and in a pleasant nook beneath the mighty crags that towered above them, they sat down to luncheon, while innocent mirth "Indeed, it is all my fault. I should | and jollity savored the repast, and all nature seemed to smile on the pleasant group of blameless and venerable old men, of young manhood as brilliant and as pure as the opening flowers of the magnolia, and of maiders

> The ascent of the legendary "Lovers" Lozp," toilsome though it was in reality, seemed easy and delightful to the wholeparty. Even Luoy, in spite of her weakness and de-

of his sixter, somewhat startled by the evident brink, Genevieve," he said, as the heedless embarrassment of both girls.

"My brother is heartily ashamed of his pice where it seemed to overhang the rapid

ling whose roots clung to the edge of the precipice, how far the lovers had to leap in order to reach the river."

"" Oh, Gaston, do go and stop that foolish child," Rose said, turning pale; but Gaston had anticipated her wish, and with a swift and silent step had approached his foolhardy

"Viva," he said, "wait for me; I want to see the Leap with you, and we shall bring back a branch of the young oak as a souvenir," He spoke in a low voice, so as not to startle the girl, who now stretched out her hand to grasp the sturdy stem of the young oak. In another second he had seized her by the left arm, which held on to a laurel bush a little behind the oak. "Take a good look, now," he said quietly. But she made no reply, and tell forward with her shoulder against the friendly trunk of the oak. Had not Gaston been there, she must have fallen the next moment over the dizzy edge. As it was, her brother, with admirable presence of mind, only tightened his hold on the fainting girl's arm, and beckoned Hiawassee to him. The chief, who had not taken his eagle eye from the pair, understood instinctively the situation. In the twinkling of an eye he was with Gaston, beside and a little behind him, grasping him round the body, and enabling him to pull Genevieve to him, and thus remove her from danger. Not a moment too soon; for the loose mass of rock which the roots of the pushed forward by this sudden accession of weight, and began to fall in fragments on to the road beneath.

Genevieve, however, was only dizzy and faint. She had not quite lost consciousness when she felt the saving hand of her brother on her arm. The two gentlemen made her sit down between them for a moment to enable her to recover herself.

"My little sister," Gaston said, as soon as she could muster strength to look up into his face and smile, "you are rather young to think of trying the "Lovers' Leap."

"Now, Gaston, don't," she said : "I am sufficiently punished," she continued. "But can I not get a branch of that little tree, after all?" she said.

"You may when we get down below," replied her brother, "for there goes rock and tree and all !"

the bright color to her cheeks, and the light on the enchanting panorama which the valley of the Taelica affords in this place.
"Let us go to them, Hiawasee," said Gaston. "They will think we are aworn to have

all kinds of tragic incidents hefall our young ladies. Take my arm, Viva," he continued; "you are a brave little girl. But you must not be foolhardy. And take care not to say a word of this at home. Uncle Richard will, I knew, keep our secret And you, dear Hiawasee, will you not tell us the true story of the Lovers' Leap ?" The chief. assented, and they all sat down

around him beneath the wide branches of a lordly chestnut tree.

CHAPTER VI. "THE LOVERS LEAP."

"With the pictures that their eyes had seen, As still from point to point that history passed, And round their thoughts its painted veil was cast, Their hearts were coffeened—far away they saw That other world, that, 'neath another law, He lived and died."

"You remember, Mr. Montgomery," Hia wassee began, "the palmetto branches we picked up-your brother, yourself, and I-in a little bay on the northwest coast of Ireland, more than thirty years ago?"

"Perfectly," replied Mr. Montgomery "And your keen eye detected in the floating dritt the growth of our own far off Florida and Carolina coast."

"Just so," said the chief. "It had been borne thither in the mighty ocean current that brings a mild temperature and fertility to the westernmost isles of Europe. Even so is it with the legends that floated down the stream of tradition, repeated by one general tion to another. They had their origin among a race which has totally disappeared. or only left a few melancholy remnants behind. And they belong to a social world quite removed, in religion and customs, from the world in which such tales are heard with

wonder or incredulity. "The French, who preceded the English among the native mountain tribes, looked upon this most picturesque rock with astonishment, and from the imperfectly under-stood account of their Indianguides made out one romantic story, while their successors, the English, have adopted another. The truth is, that the natives themselves varied in their versions of the original legend.
"Here, then, is the touching tale that was

told me in childhood. The first Europeans who visited our secluded upland rivers and valleys were Spaniards, who had come with Columbus on his second voyage to the New World, and who, in a small but compact body of explorers, struck inland from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, following the course of the Chattahoochee, forming friendly alliances with the then powerful native tribes, and seeking for gold mines till they were led to stop on the western side of the Blue Ridge. There they found, in more than one place, the traces of precious ore, and settled down to form a permanent mining colony. Indeed, the fragments of pure gold picked up at the surface by the adventurers were of such a size as to fill their imaginations with prospects of unbounded wealth.

" You, my friend, have often visited with with me the stupendous shafts which still remain as the silent but eloquent witnesses of blushing scarlet, and remarked the smiles the energy and enterprise of these carly and looks interchanged by her brother and Spaniards. It is a lovely country, as you the Indian. "Something will come of this, I hope," re. pression, caught the spirit which buoyed up know, and shut in as it was by the inter- "Oh, nothing that is worth speaking of home, and away to far off Andalusia, "I hope," relied Baston. "Only, out her idolized husband! But she was

of this to any one. Their the noise of Gaston's horse galloping back to us. So, let us devoted himself in a special manner wash our faces in the brook, and let me to her, guiding her pony over the secret of their wealth and their new home answer all Gaston's inquiries about your roughest passages, and when she brother."

Frank Hutchinson knew that Rose's hand bar measures in the remember of their countries of the Hiswasses's legend."

Frank Hutchinson knew that Rose's hand parant. He was measured in his applicant. Silver and blieful Edges and Edges and blieful and blieful Edges and blieful Edges and blieful Edges and blieful Edges and blieful and

ing her with the tenderness and respect of a parant. He was uncessing in his explanations of the Indian legends connected with the Leep and all the surrounding country, and children, were brought from Spain or the Indian legends connected with the Leep and all the surrounding country, and children, were brought from Spain or the Indian legends connected with the Leep and all the surrounding country, and children, were brought from Spain or the children, were brought from Spain or the Indian selection to this golden paradise four Appellachian hills, and several making another loyers seen, added Gaston in the parameter of the continued four Appellachian hills, and several making another loyers seen. The young men broke out into anatoher of the parameter of the pa

had learned on the coasts of histay and Brittany. But Duncan's glorious tenore dides thrilled them all and sounded far over inject and river as he sang, at these a careful acid tation, A Saint Malo, bear point de mer, or Mon beau petit navire, Sol Canadien, terre cherie, and thus they arrived exhibitated on the top of the 'Loyem' Leap."

Mr. Montgomery, who, with Mandard Genevieve, was in advance of the party, hastened forward to the sale of the platform, sending up a wild shout of triumph at the success of their excursion. "Is it not glorious!" he exclaimed, rapturously: "What more beau tiful prospect could one enjoy even from the Smoky Mountains? Don't go too near the brink, Genevieve," he said, as the heedless bitter hostility toward the white man. bitter hostility toward the white man.

"The settlements on the Appallachian plateau were destroyed in a single day. Of the few who escaped from the massacre, at first two young people—lovers, some call them, kusband and wife, according to others, brother and sister, according to the most trustworthy tradition-were saved for a time by the friendly hand of a half-christian

family.

They had been enticed from their father's home by the kind artifice of their protectors, and taught the way to the Swannanca Gap, and thence to the most favorable point of the Blue Ridge, where they should find them-selves among peaceful Indians, and have a chance of reaching the coast in safety. They had disguised themselves as Indians; but as their road lay amid a labyrinth of mountains, valleys and rivers, where every man, woman and child was their deadly foe, their only chance of escape lay in avoiding every human habitation, and seeking the wildest, the most unfrequented and dangerous paths through the forest and the hills.

"With infinite precautions, and after having endured superhuman privations and terrors worse than death, they had arrived on the banks of the Tselica, and, from the precise information given them by their protectors, they knew that they had only to trace the river to its source in the eastern hills, or to follow it down to its conjunction with the Swannanoa, and then trace this stream to the spot where it breaks through its mountain wall, and they should be out of all immediate peril.

"Near the foot of Mount Pisgah they stumpled on a band of hunters, who led them to their village, after discovering young oak tree served to hold in its place was who they were. An old warrior in the band, who had formerly received more than one kindness from the Spanish colonists, freed them during the night. They succeeded in eluding for several days the pursuit of their foes, and had reached this very neighborhood, when their pursuers found their trail. Upwards of two hundred warriors, divided into bands, had set out after them.

"The brave-hearted young Spaniard had spared for his sister the prepared food with which they had set out. The fire-arms which he carried he did not dare to use in procuring game, lest he should thereby afford a clue to their watchful pursuers. It was only when he had reacaed this spot, the deep ravine below, and with the river only between him and the hoped for means of escape, that his loaded musket was discharged by accident. The report was answered by the warwhoops that every hill around seemed very height, scanning, as he threaded his way through the forest, every tree and rock and clump of undergrowth, for the concealed form of a fee. At length he stood on this rock, with the broad river beneath, and the momentary but friendly shelter of these trees and brushwood to conceal his half insensible companion and himself from the bloodhounds that were closing in upon them.

"On they came. Crovching behind a lofty rock, which then formed the topmost portion of the cliff, with the swift current hurrying on at its very foot, the Spaniard de-posited his sister in a crevice between two fragments of granite, and with his finger on the trigger, watched for the appearance of the hunters. One after another fell, mortally wounded, from his unerring aim. At length night fell on the unequal contest.

"It is uncertain how the tragedy ended, The brother, it is said, when the friendly darkness had come, seized his loved companion in his arms, and sprang into the deep waters below. The Indians, thus cheated of their prey hard the plants and searched in value both heard the plunge and searched in vain. both during the night and the next day, every eddy along the banks of the Tselics for the bodies of the supposed lovers. But the stream, more merciful than the men who dwelt on its shores, gave an inviolable asylum to the heroic pair, the martyrs, it may be, of their baptismal faith, the martyrs, certainly, of the love that binds devoted brother to an

gelic sister.

Lucy, who had been nestling near her triend Rose, could not take her eyes off the dark and eloquent features of Hiawassee, as, in a voice full of singular depth and melody, he reconnited this brief tale of wholesale massacre and relentless pursuit of the sole and viving young victime. Rose, whose arm was around the clivging form of the sickly and sensitive girl, felt her shudder again and again as the Cherokee gravely described the perils which closed, like a net, around the poor fugitives. When the catastrophe came, Lucy burst into an uncontrollable fit of

weeping.
"I am really socry to distress Miss Hutchinson," Hiawassee said with evident concern. ' She bears a brave heart and a great soul in a feeble frame. But I have known the weak and sickly sapling to grow up into the robust and stately tree."

"So will our dear young friend," Mr. Montgomery replied. "We may yet live long enough to see her become in her turn the support and comforter of our dear Rose." "I hope you are a true prophet, Uncle Richard," said the latter young lady, as she bent down to kiss the pale face that hid itself on her shoulder. "I know how lovingly my Lucy would return with interest all comfort I may have ever given her."

"Well," said Gaston, suddenly jumping to his feet, and with an arch look at Genevieve, "I suppose we are not likely to have such tragic scenes ever again renewed in our peaceful valleys."

"Not while sisters have such watchful and gallant brothers as you," said Hiawasce, with a smile.

"What mystery is this between you three?" asked Rose, who saw Genevieve

"If you must all know it, then," Generates sain, riging, and tossing her head sancily, "I may as well tell you that Gatter saved me from breaking my neck a few me

again."

That shall you, Cousin Rose!" exclaimed Duncan, who now came forward, hat in had and presented the girl with a fragrant nose, gay of wild flowers he had been picking at gay of wild nowers he had been picking as before Hiawassee had begun his narrative.

"Is this tor Viva, Cousin Dancan," she mid, as she took the nosegay from him, " t remind her that earth is to aweet to be parted with yet? Or is it destined for Lucy! Fahere are forget-me-note from the brod youder, and that is the flower sacred to & Lucy."
"That is for you to determine," Duco

repli d, with a bow.

Thus passed the afternoon of that dayler the old men, who looked upon the forming faces of the innocent young folks, so dern them—as they looked with prophetic eyes the glorious nature spread out before then and tried also to peer into the darkening horizon of the future, over which the wa cloud was fast gathering.

CHAPTER VII.

FATAL MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BROTHERS.

" Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aims
Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold
And love of peace that was full of wrongs and aham
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be fold:
And hall once more to the banner of battle unrolled!

Our light-hearted "mountaineers' returns

in good season to Fairy Dell, Gaston and hi uncle having escorted Lucy Hutchinson Fairview, and then rejoined the family at the Manor House during supper. It was a mg delightful meal. For, as there were a strangers present, and Mr. Bingles being looked up to by all with a dep feeling of filial affection, he was considered to be heleng to the homeograph. to belong to the home-circle. So, hera being at case, and love loosening entropies, the table became a scene of innoces merriment unrestrained. Francis D'Ary would not have the thought of the approact ing separation cloud, for a moment, this almost sacred reunion of his dear ones, m. dered still more precious by the presence his best of friends, and so he poured forth the stores of the "native wit" which the faction of the Garl. Mr. Bingham, who was be there, had a rich fancy that was racy of soil, and contributed a large share to the faction of and and the play of jest Lovic B'A. of soul and the play of jest. Louis D'An and his wife, in truth all Francis D'Arq children and grandchildren, had imbigrom infancy, with a genuine love of a Green Isle, a no less genuine dispositions drollery and fun. And so, a stranger m should have chanced to enter, unobserve that dining-room, and listened to the inssant exchange of joke and pun and hup able anecdote, might have fined himself in in some privileged home an the banks of the Blackwater or the Shinnon. The peals of laughter might be heard si

over the grounds. Nor, when supper ende and the family passed into the drawing room, did Mrs. D'Arcy allow this joyous spirit to calm down. The merriest songe in the fau ily repertory were sung and encored, good lady herself accompanying her hu -who always led on such occasions-a the Major with his mother, Mrs. Montgomer remain voiceless in the general hilari Genevieve and Maud, and even little Mar played and sang, and added not a little the common enjoyment and delight of the

parents. Mr. D'Arcy and Mr. Bingham withdat quietly just at the moment when the mir was loudest; little Mary singing, in the se amusing serie-comic tones, "Axes to Gaid. The two friends had a very serious busines to settle, which must be concluded that ere ing, and would not brook noise or intro tion of any kind. So they withdrew to chapel.

Scarcely, however, had they disappeare from the happy circle, when old Rodrig whispered in Mrs. D'Arcy's ear that M Alexander, with two strange gentlemen, we in the reception-room, and requested to

Mr. Francis D'Aroy.

"Oh, Louis," she said to her husband, this another visitation of politicisns?" " I tear it is, my dear," he answered. " must give them welcome. But they sh have to wait for some time. Father can now be interrupted for an visitor-even t President of the United States." "Then go at once to them, dear Louis she said, "and we shall do our best to enter

tain them till father is ready to rece them. "Ah, me!" continued the happy wife a mother, with a sigh, as her husband left t room, "all these political intrigues and or ferences seem to me to be no good. Lou why can't we all go to Spain till this stor blows over, and leave the property here the hands of some trusty superintendent!

"And close up the factory? and dismall your lumberers? and —," Mrs. DeBea mont was replying.
"And go to ruin!" put in Mrs. Montgo "Come down to Augusta, dear Mar ery. we shall not be disturbed there by any v that may come. And Louis and the boys

remain here to see to everything." "Oh, it is not the war that drives me Europe," said Mrs. D'Arcy. "The w would rather make me stay by my husband side, and in my own home, to watch over poor people and share their fate. But don't like this parting from you all," she c tinued, struggling to keep down the to that would come in spite of the loud laugh

around her.
Just then Mr. D'Arcy returned with guests, and after the usual introductions: greetings, Major De Beaumont and D'Arcy insisted on accompanying the pt comers to the supper-room, where she product at the table and tried to torget, in care taining the distinguished gentlemen, her aching and her heavy heart the eve almost of her departure from F Dell, and with all the happy taces that a encircled her board and filled her draw room with song and mirth that evening,

words of Eve would come back upon her Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? Thus leave Thee, native soil, these happy walks and shade

Neither Mr. Alexander, however. Mesars. Pinckney nor Wallace, the Carolina statesman, could guess the noble lady, whose courtly prowarm smile, and interesting conversaadded such a charm to her hospitality, so sore at heart. For she was to go

rare woman, who through life did everyhing she deemed a duty with a fervent and
limot j years submission to the Divine Will.
Inout j years submission to the Divine Will.
Hr. Al-ander, who knew a good deal
bout ine intimate relations that bind a
bout on the souts of those he raides
and effective working of the whole. magrave woman, who through life did every-sel hing she deemed a duty with a fervent and to limet joyens submission to the Divine Will. ht. Alexander, who knew a good deal bout the intensive remains that bind a quord to some friction and secure labello priess to the souts of those he guides and effective working of the whole." collection prices to the sours of those he guides on a spiritual life, divined what kept Mr. ed. D'Aroy so long in the chapel. He would fain let ave let off a few macoosptable jests on the tempject, but Mrs. D'Aroy's presence, and the tempject, but Mrs. D'Aroy's presence, and the legistern look her husband fixed on the headleng legistern look her husband fixed on the headleng

peaker, forced him to reserve his wit for that company.

At length their host, thinking that he night without danger of intrusion inform his ather of this new visit, went off to the thapel, while the gentlemen accompanied life. D'Arcy to her father's private apart-

Mrs. D'Arcy to her father's private apartments. There they should enjoy should privately, and there they begged to await privately, and there they begged to await privately the old gentleman's arrival. The room itself was one to which few strangers had ever been admitted. But the weighty and urgent import of the matters to be discussed and decided, made it necessary that the meeting and the discussion should be most private. It was not a spacious room, and its mare and quaint furniture was in atriking private. Is was two a spectrum room, and its spare and quaint furniture was in striking contrast with the elegance, costlinese, and exquisite tasts of that which adorned exquisite taste of that which adorned every other part of the Manor House. Over Mr. D'Arcy's work-table, with its small collection of rare old books, hung a duplicate or most admirable copy of Christ at the P.llar, by Velsaquez. This, indeed, the gether with a most beautiful old crucifix in ivory on a pric-dien, was the only craament in a room. Ornament enough it was, however: for it arrested and charmed the anactam a roun. Organists enough to was, nowtor's gaze with an overpowering fascination. Bed there was none. A hard wooden couch opposite to this painting was covered with a bearskin, and a log of wood, with a slight hollow in the middle, served as a pillow. fore, Francis D'Aroy had known no other bed.

"My father does not allow us either ques tion or remonstrance," Louis D'Arcy said, on en'ering the room, to Mr. Pinckney, who was examining with wender and curiosity the objects around him, "on this matter of personal austerity. He had imitated in this the example of his friend, imitated in this the example of his friend, Charles Waterton, the great naturalist, or Waterton had borrowed the practice from my father. For his room in Walton Hali is the counterpart of this. And when, on his last visit to America, Waterton came out here to see us, the two old gentlemen would have the same simple alceping accommodations, rose together to meditate at midnight. were up and in the chapel before the earliest bird was ast'r in the woods."

"I remember Charles Waterton," Mr. Alexander said; "a noble specimen of the old English gentleman, learned, practical, full of anecdote and jest, and an ardent admirer of the United States. He was as sound as a pirce of old English oak; and so, for

that matter, is your father."
"Yes, indeed," replied Louis D'Aroy;
"one would think in seeing these two men sit down with so hearty an appetite, and so bright and childlike a humor to their morning meal, that they had been specially exempted from the common law of bodily infirmity. After breakfast they were off to the woods. Waterton climbing with prodigious agility every tree in which a bird nestled, and ferreting out with unerring instinct the retreats of our wild beasts and the haunts of our water-fowl. The afternoon was spent in the factories and workshops, where both gentlemen were warmly welcomed, knowing, as they did both, how to appreciate every sort of good work, and how to praise judiciously the workman."

"Is not Mr. Waterton still living?" Mr. Pinckney asked. "He is, and celebrates his seventy-ninth birthday in June. My father hopes to be at

Walton Hall on that occasion." "Well," said Mr. Pinckney, " we regret our venerable friend's determination to travel | replied the priest. abroad just at this moment. It is the advice and the co-operation of such men Francis D'Aroy, and the sympathy of Englishmen like Char'es Waterton, that we look

forward to in the struggle about to commence. Charles Waterton is no admirer of alavery," Louis D'Arcy answered. "As to my father, herehe is to speak for himself."

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you my honorable friend, Mr. Bingham," Francis D'Arcy said, as he introduced the clergyman. "He is too well accustomed to keep other men's secrets," he continued, with a smile, "not to keep our counsel on our meeting here to-night; although I fear he is, like myself, too much a man of peace to favor your purpose, Mr. Pinckney, and too little of the man of the world to appreciate your maxims of state policy, Mr. Alexander, or even to bear with my compromising temper.' "I hope Mr. Bingham is not a sympathizer with the Northern fanttics," put in Mr.

Waldren "I sympathize with no species of faunticism," was the firm but gentle reply. "I wish all American disputes to be settled by American methods, and for the best interests of all American subjects, no matter what part of our broad domain they claim as their na tive place or their present abode."

You condemn, therefore, such armed in vasion of our soil as that committed by that arch-fanatic, John Brown, and the further violation of our constitutional rights and local institutions, which is now contemplated by the abettors of John Brown,—the whole party calling itself Republican?"

"My dear sir," Mr. Bingham answered "I am no politician, and must leave to my friend, Mr. D'Arcy and his noble son here present, to give you such answers to your difficulties, or such wise counsels as their ripe political wisdom may suggest. Being a clergyman, a man of peace, a devoted and loval citizen of this great country, I could only wish that when experienced and enlightened statesmen like you meet to decide, in your proper place of authority, you should all of you—men of the South, the North, the East and the West-consider calmly and conscientiously not so much the wrongs, real or imaginary, alleged by one State or section of States as against the others, as the best way of righting them without angry recrimination or quarrelling.

"I have watched the working of our Constitution," Mr. Bingham went on to say, "from its very infancy to the present hour, and have known, loved, and lived with the men who framed it. A constitution for a federation of States such as ours, is like one of those stupendous pieces of machinery to be seen at our great industrial exhibitions. They tower aloft in a vast edifice filled with all the imaginable mechanisms invented and perfected by modern science, and one of these masterpieces of human sets in motion the ten thousand machines that perform on every side, each one a work entirely different from its neighbor and from all the others. Ask the man who invented this gigantic and wonderful central motor on what principles reposes its working so smoothly, so surely, so constantly? He will tell you that it is on a system of compromises and adaptations. Local wrongs or local rights, to be redressed, must not be urged with passionateness. For passion, in any system of household or

"I feer, my dear sir," Mr. Alexander said, "that the the extreme pretersions of both the slave-holding and the free States are now clashing so violently and so openly, that no one dares to speak any more of conc

consession or compromise."
"Besides," Mr. Waldron added, "religion,
which might have stepped in with success, and acted in an emergency such as the present the part of concillator, has been the foremost promoter of strife."

"Some ministers of religion, I grant you," Mr. Bingham replied, "and some religious denominations, have been prominent in fauning the excitement about slavery. Not all, however, and not assuredly the Church to which I have the hone; to belong can be assured. belong, can be accused of ratting or of helping to raise the present storm. Not that we approve slavery, or the property of man in man, as founded on any natural inferiority of except the government of the ignorant. The race; quite otherwise. But we would have the sweet doctrine of christian brotherhood and the charities which it begets in practice, to be free to work here as it has worked in the Old World, by making the master treat his servant as a brother redeemed in the came divine blood, called to stand with him at the same judgment seat, and destined to the objects of government are concerned. The same eternal inheritance.

"And that is precisely what we can never admit," warmly answered Mr. Waldron. "Once for all, we must assert the natural inferiority and subjection of one race as a cardinal social doctrine, and the necessary and perpetual servitude of that same race as the fundamental condition of our political existence.'

"The brotherhood of all men, and their equality in Christ as a social state toward which all are bound to tend, are a central belief in Christendum," rejoined Mr. Bingham. "To make of slavery your corner-stone, is to attempt to rear a political edifice which will as surely bring down on the builders the wrath of Heaven, as it fell on the architects of Babel! I cannot believe you mean to renew this old historical blunder.

"We mean," said Mr. Waldron, "that the relations which exist between our alaves and us shall never again be anbiect to be disturbed within our own borders, and we mean to protect, from the agitations and aggressions of all outside fanatics, the rights which the present Constitution is powerless to protect.

"Oh, that is a quite different thing," re! plied the clergyman. "All law-abiding men would support you if you confined yourself to the defence of acknowledged rights; and religion would use her whole influence to prevent agitation or revolution, urging, meanwhile, the christian conscience and the law of charity to go on silently and imperceptibly working out the freedom of the world. Her action is like the mighty and resistless force of the solar heat, gradually, without sudden violence or destructive haste, warming the atmosphere above the enow and ice-bound earth, warming the genial earth itself, till nature puts on her green vesture. I see what is in your mind, he continued; you think yourselves justified by such lawless acts as those of John Brown and his fellows, or by the mischievous propagandism of anti-slavery colporteurs, initerant p. Muhers, and school-mistresses, to hedge yourselves and your institution; round by a separate sovereignty and repressive legislation. Believe an old man's experience: American freemen, even those least favorable to slaveholding, will not countenance unconstitutional methods or lawless proceedings, either in promoting the cause of liberty or in creating obstacles to emancipation."

"Then you would have pardoned John Brown ?" said Mr. Waldron. "I should not have made a martyr of him."

"What! encourage, by a quasi-promise of West to invade our homes and stir up a servile insurrection?" Mr. Waldron continued.

There is no fear of a servile insurrection. The slaves are not ready for it. It is not among the green forest-trees, in April or May, that a spark is likely to kindle a general conflagration. The attack on Harper's Ferry was but the act of a half-orezy Empire was fanatic. He and his abettors could have been starved out and captured without shedding a single drop of blood. A few years in the lunatic asylum for the leader, and ten years of hard convict labor for his followers, would have been, at the utmost, punishment enough.'

"What, then, would have become of the sovereignty of the State thus invaded by an armed band of assasins, or of the authority of the United States, when the invader dered to proclaim a new constitution and a new government?" asked the Major. ! To be continued.)

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS. - A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

AN INVITATION TO JUSTIN McCAR-

TBY. Tononto, Sept. 10.—The local branch of the Irish National Legue have, it is said, decided to ask Justin McCarthy to come to Toronto to deliver an address in reply to Rev. Dr. Kane and Mr. Smith, the loyal frish delegates, who

addressed a public meeting last night. OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigrate its growth. Nearly alt our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—United Ireland says no power in Great Britain can collect a "land-lords' tribute" in Ireland in face of an organunited and level-headed people. Catholic bishops assembled at Maynooth sent a memorial to the English Government urging the adoption of temporary measures to relieve the Irish tenantry and prevent the outrages, which they resort to in simple desperation.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

There is a girl at Lake George who rows six hours a day for exercise.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by political economy, is like a hard body using Carter's Little Liver Fills, than by any thrown suddenly between the swift and other means.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 .- It requires neither profound thinking nor much reading to arrive at the conclusion that knowing how to write is the most dangerous of all accomplishments. How to not know is better than how to KDOW:

" Well, said Athina's wisest som... " Ali that I know is that I nothing know."

The same principle applies to Government. When ignorance is carablished by the wisest of men as the best thing for mankind, what right has the most wise among us to assume the right of government? We must be guided by our good intentions, and carry them out, if we are to succeed anywhere. Either in goodness or government. The terms ought to be synonymous.

If we consider the several government that have been attempted by men, we will find that

ALL HAVE PAILED

moment they became sulightened they were

Why? Enlightenment presumes knowledge, and

there is no such thing.

Sir John Macdonald is enlightened, and his government is a failure, so far as the true true objects of government are the happiness of the people. The people upset governments when they do not answer this purpose. Sometimes a dynasty or a person obtains control; keeps up

THE FARCE OF GOVERNMENT

and falls. Asia is covered with the brick and morter of governmental failures. And Egypt which has given the most enduring monuments of lost civilization to succeeding aceptical ages sits, like the sphinx, "with calm, eternal eyes," gazing into futurity. The minute particles of sands of the desert killed Egypt long ago, as they are even now slowly cutting the throat of the sphinx.

All Governments perish by corruption, as all men perish by vice. The true secret of immortality for men and institutions is to be honeat. We cannot look for perfection on this earth. If I condemn the government of Sir John Macdonald to day it is because he is

THE GEJECTS OF LIFE.

A writer concerning whom I have had occa-sion to speak lately has ventured to make the assertion that, "as nothing succeeds like success, nothing fails like failure."

TO VICTIS! Let me attempt to suggest some of the fallures. History is full of them. Adam and Eve, to begin with. Buddah, Confucious, Christ, God himself, for John Stuart Mill is authority for the statement (wide lecture on Nature) that He could not be perfectly benevolent and perfectly just in creating a world like this. If this dictum be a scientific truth, what are we to think of the universe. Order exists everywhere in nature. De sign nowhere, to the comprehension of the ignorant, and we are all ignorant. But

being endowed with judgment according to our lights, as the stars are, so should we be

SHINING IN OUR SPHERE. We are not responsible for the mists and storms and clouds that intervene between us and the earth on which we ought to walk as the lamps of Heaven shed their beams.
We must be true as the stars, whether we be kings, prophets, governments, or workingmen. There can be no salvation outside of good conduct. And can we dare imagine that a law of nature so well established as this has no purpose behind it? We must acknowledge "the power that makes for righteousness." It exists in our hearts, and when we set it at defiance suffer-if we continue we perish. Rascals have succeeded, do succeed every day. But does rescality succeed? It may for while like Macdonaldiam, but the people who committed the crime of sustaining it cannot avoid punishment. The moral law is now subtle, but not less terrible in its operation than the physical. As a child must learn to dread the fire by having its fingers burned, so

FOR ITS SINS. The boast of Osman, the Bonebreaker, was not idle. If the spot of earth where his horse's hoof once struck never after bore grass, it was not the sin of Osman, but of those who were untrue to God and themselves that are to blame for the long misery of Turkish rule in the East. And that rule will never disappear till those who would wipe it out are capable of restoring the Eastern Empire to faith in goodness.

must peoples. Should they persist, they must

expect to be burned to cinders as the Eastern

How can we hope that Canada should escape a visitation that has never failed to overtake the nations that have preceded her, so long as we are as false as the cunuchs who brought about the destruction of Constantinople making the most advanced scientific agnostic argument, repeated by the poll-parrots of the magazines, "the survival of the fittest," and it tallies exactly with the lessons of history. Success obtained by evil methods is terrible failure:-

"I am Ozymandias, king of kings; Look on my work and tremble. The bare and level sands stretch'd far away."

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.-Cromwellians like Goldvin Smith are the inheritors to-day of that old spirit which animated the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventsenth centuries, which is embodied in Orangeism and finds occasional expression in sanguinary outbursts, like those which devast Belfast. Cruel and grim though this spirit be, it has its amusing features. But as Goldwin Smith displays its educated aspect. the Belfast riots its sanguinary methods, and the present government in England its terror in tyranny, so may we find among the lower classes of Irishmen its comical and Indicrous illustra

IN A BEITISH REGIMENT

tions.

some years ago there were a sergeant and private who belonged to the one company, Sergoant Butler and Private Long. The for-mer was from the County Louth, had served several years in the Irish constabulary, where baric hue, his naturally severe prognations to induce Mr. Tassé, chosen by the enemies of the French pair of deep-set, pale blue eyes that looked from their shaggy penthouses with rey unforgiving command. Sergeant Butler was an Orangeman of the most uncompromising character. He had no ill will for the poor papiets, not he. He never gave and was slow to take offence. But his views on Protestant ascendency and the control of the ment for the poor papiets, not he. He never gave and was slow to take offence. But his views on Protestant ascendency and the control of the ment for the control of the ment for the control of the control he acquired a soldierly bearing which gave his ter of the scarlet woman were immutably like the man, his mind and his habits. For Private Patrick Long, an unfortunate papist from Connemars, Butler affected the most profound contempt. Paddy was an illiterate little crank, orntemps. Faddy was an interace fittle crafts, but full of that quaint, somewhat coarse humor peculiar to people of his class. Yet the sergeant and private were great chums in their way. The lofty condescension of the one was met with proud humility by the other. On rare occasions the sergeant would invite the private to a pint of wine at the canteen, where the immeasurable distance between their rank would speedily disappear in the heat of religious argument. One night, after an unusually bitter discussion, Buller entered the barrack-room.

"Yes, Sergeant Butler, I'm here."
"A file of men take him off to the guard-

But, Sergeant, I'm doing nothing. I'm in my bed, peaceable, suber, naver saying or doing anything to anybody. What are you arresting me for?"

"Silence! Sir, when you're speaking to your superior officer. March him off!" "But, Sergent, what for?"
"Never mind, march! It's in your damned

Parist heart all the same.' This anecdote is an excellent illustration of This anecdote is an excellent illustration of Tery policy towards the Irish. There is no difference, except in manner of expression, between Bergeant Butler and Professor Smith.

"March him off," says the Screent; "Vote him down," says the Professor. Because "it is in his Papist heart all the same."

It is gratifying to find that the course taken by THE Post in regard to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution, maintained in these letters, and upheld by the Liberal party and the Irish people of Canada, has been understood and

people of Canada, has been understood and appreciated by the Home Rule leaders of Ireland. Not less gratifying is it to know that those leaders and the people of Ireland properly estimate Mr. Costigan's amendment, and the reasons why the Torics supported that despicable party doige.
I find in the Irish Canadian of the 2nd inst.,

a letter from Mr. James Brady, in which he adversely criticises those correspondents of that journal who have attempted a defense of the course taken by Mr. Costigan and other Irish Catholics in Parliament against Mr. Blake's resolution. As Mr. Brady's letter contains substantial and direct proof of the soundness substantial and direct proof of the soundness. of my views expressed in previous letters, I must beg nom for the following extracts:

"Undoubtedly Mr. Costigan introduced the first resolutions adopted by the Canadian House

of Commons almost unanimously in favor of Home Rule for Ireland; and if he had adhered to his first love no one more than myself would have admired his pluck and consistency; but when we find him ahandoning his principles lor the sake of party, he subjects himself to the deserved contempt of honest Irish Catholics-

deed of all honest men
"Mr. Blake supported Mr. Costigan's former resolution, though opposed to the latter politically; and this not merely by silent vote. He supported it in one of the ablest and most vigorous speeches ever delivered before the Canadian Parliament; and, consistently, when a similar resolution was most calculated to do good; when it would have really strengthened Gladstone'shands; when there was a fair prospect that Home Rule would be granted to Ireland; when the expression of opinion by foreign countries, and more still of British colonies, would have exacted moral pressure on the British Parlution which did honor to him as a statesman and a man of heart : and this was the time chosen by Sir John Macdonald and Mesars. Costigan and Curran to oppose the resolution of

Mr. Biake.

"We all know that it (the Costigan amend. ment) was supported by the avowed enemies of Home Rule, because (from their point of view) it was 'perfectly harmless.' Its very wording shows that it was so intended to be, for it was a refusal to interfere with Imperial leg slation or the subject. It was regarded in this light also in the British Parliament. In proof of this I may make public the expression of opinion of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, ex-M.P. for Sout. Tyrone, and editor of United Ireland, and one of Ireland's delegates to the great Convention just closed at Chicago. When the and one of Ireland's delegates to the great Convention just closed at Chicago. When the delegates to this Convention were passing through St. Thomas, Ont., they were met at the station by the well-known, patrictic parish priest of St. Thomas, Rev. W. Flannery, who accorded to them a hearty Iriah reception and welcome. We have Father Flannery's assurance that Mr. O'Brien told hint that if Mr. Blake's resolutions had passed, the cause of Mr. Gladstone and the Irish patrick. the cause of Mr. Gladstone and the Irish pa-triots would have been greatly strengthened, whereas the resolution which was passed (Mr. Costigan's) was of no use to them whatever.

This closes the argument. I don't think any one will be found hereafter having the hardihood to revive Costigan's lost cause for purpossa of party defence or exculpation. OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—Before this letter will have reached the readers of The Post the contest in Haldimand will have been decided—de cided, I hope, against the men who have but one excuse for all their sins of omission and commission, viz. : "We hanged Riel."

Careful attention to the progress of the camport. All the speeches of Tory oraters were pitched in this key. But would Mr. Dalton McCarthy, for instance, repeat in any French constituency of Quebec, the speech he made at Hagarsville? In that speech he called upon the electors of Haldimand to stand by Sir John Macdonald in his effort

TO CRUSH THE FRENCH NATIONALITY, and at the same time he condemned the Liberals of Quebec for urging the French to resist this from infamous attempt of a moribund minister to create a war of races! But the French may be trusted to take care of themselves. Hitherto they have been able to do so. A great danger menaces them, however. The same insiduous danger which menances every section of Canadians. That danger may be briefly stated. It is the certainty of their being seld to the government by their assumed leaders. The French ministers who approved the hanging of Riel, who assisted Sir John Macdonald in his attacks on Provincial rights, who helped him to plunder the country held their warrant as representatives from the French people. If the French people are prepared to declare such conduct was right, was in fulfilment of their wishes that they will endorse it, that they approve of the

" NO POPERT," ANTI FRENCH CRUSADE, carried on by the colleagues of Langevin, Chapleau and Caron in Ontario, then let them vote confidence in these men. By doing so they will pass under the yoke and cast the r last ballots as freemen. Then shall the taunt, flung by Shylock at the Venetians, apply with bitter truth to the Tories of Quebec:

"You have among you many a purchased slave, Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules, You use in abject and in slavish parts, Because you bought them."

The French in Canada have ever shown a deep attachment to their language, their laws and t cir institutions. To these they have been credited with an intense, nay, a fanatical devotion. Yet their chosen head men in the Dominion ask them to sustain a government whose avowed policy is to subvert all the se. On what po sible theories could so startling a proposition be made? On one or other of two only. They must believe—
1. That French Canadians have become dead

to the traditions and aspirations of their race, 2. That they are ignorant and corruptible.

The bare suggestion of either thought ought

to be enough to drive every French Tory politi-

French Senator in Ontario and so or Is all this parade of patriotism for the good of the French people solely?

NO! IT IS NOT!

It is all for the good of the representatives. They trade upon their nationality, and the more French votes they can obtain the bigger the demands they make on the government. They have something to sell in the political market and are determined to get the highest price. Their's is the motto:-HAPPY IS THE MAN WHO HAS A COUNTRY

TO SELL."

Though linked among a fettered race,
To feel at least a patrict's thame,
Even as I sing, suffuse my face."

We read in the daily press of the imm sums of money that have been raised for Tory election purposes. Dare we ask whether, if the French people had been true to themselves, any politician or party would have the audacity to enter Quebec with a hope of success on such

terms? Let French-Canadians who hesitate between their duty and a bribe, ask themselves whether the Foul Fiend himself could make a more cyni cal demand on their manhood and conscience than to offer them money to acquit the murder-

ers of their brothers?
Murderers, convicted and confessed, offe money for acquittal, and not an acquittal only, but also to be placed where they may repeat their crimes with that impunity which a verdict in their favor would establish as a right forever

BEVERSE THE CASE.

Suppose Sir Hector Langevin were to propose the re-conquest of Canada by the French, threaten to subvert British institutions, over throw the Protestant religion and establish th laws of Quebec in their place. And suppose further that Sir John Macdonald and Bowell and McCarthy should go throughout Ontario with money, organizing a party and making speeches to induce the people to sustain the Langevin crusade, does anyons doubt the sort of reception they would get? If a bullet did not overtake their first utterance they would dangle from the nea est tree so quick that they wouldn't have time to plead benefit of clergy. But they would not dream of doing such a thing. Why then do they ask, how can they expect, the French of Queboc to do what no people on earth would do and hope to escape the death of Sextus and the damnation of a Castle reagh ?

Oftawa, Sept. 8th.-The Citizen of yester day devotes two columns to the most extraordinary effusion it has ever been my lot to read. It is signed "John Francis Waters." This is the person, I believe, who has enjoyed the re putation of being, as Mrs. Malaprop would say, two gentlemen at once. But I think he has only furnished another illustration of the say-ing, "Fools rush in where ange's fear to tread." "Arthur Niscurensis," while unknown, gave annoyance to the St. Patrick's Laterary Association. Now that the personality has been revealed the members feel like the Dublin College professor in Charley O'Malley when he was led to exclaim:—"May the devil admire me, it's a rat hole!" Mr. C. Neville has set everybody in town laughing by asking in a brief note to the Free Press if ex monk Widdws is in town? Father Coffey, of the Catholic Record, gave this person and those who prompted him to write, the benefit of a complete exposure some time ago. But I would say, if the reverend editor will permit the profanity, as Satan said to Asmodeus in Byron's Visi n of Judgment,"

"Surely it was not worth your while to fold Such trash below your wing. And now to business.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. People here are becoming profoundly disturbed over the character which the Toronto Mail and the Tory orators in Haldimand have given

to the political contest. Business men, men of property, and those whose welfare depend altogether upon tranquility, yiew with dismay the attempt made by the Government to give a sectarian complexion to the political struggle. Men of all religions, Catholics, Protes ants; men of all nationalities, English, French, Irish, are dwelling in peace English, French, Irish, are dwelling in peace and contentment. They have their business relations and dealings, their associations and friendships, and all join in deprecting the raising of issues that may produce the direst results should the Tories succeed in rousing the passions of race and religious animosity.

EVERTBODY KNOWS that neither Catholics, nor French Canadians, nor Ir shmen will tamely submit to be " conpaign in Haldimand has convinced me that this excuse for all Government ill-doing was likewise used as an appeal for continued support. All the speedure of Toronto. something approaching civil war. By appealing | Protestants of Haldimand have condemned and to one section of the people to combine in order to crush another section, because they will no longer support his government is regarded by all sensible men with whom I have convensed as the last act of a political madman. Already, a bank manager told me yesterday, the incendiary appeals of Conservative papers and speakers have seriously affected public credit and the danger of civil convulsion arising

THE "NO POPERY" CRUSADE,

inaugurated by the Tories, may create wide spread misery. There is no jealousy or ill-will-as far I can ascertain, between Catholics and Protestants, French or English, or Irish, in this part of the country. Then why seek to stir up bad blood among them? The Government, even from the most purblind Tory point of the country. of view, is not so great a blessing that the demon of civil discord should be invoked and one half the population driven to desperation to retain it in power Had the French done anything in the way of an attempt to violate the law or over-ride their follow-citizens of other nationalities, there would be some excuse for the attacks that have been made upon them and the threats to conquer them and take away their treaty rights. But the evil which has been done remains. deep feeling of undeserved wrong and ap-

prehension that WORSE IS IN STORE

has roused a feeling of resistance which only the removal of Sir John Macdonald from power can obviate. So long as he is in a position to men-ace any section of the people with conquest there can be no hope of enduring tranquility. This centiment has been expressed in my hearing hy several of his former supporters. The welfare of the country demands the removal of disturbing elements. Sir John has shown himself a disturber of the worst kind, and he must be

removed. HON, THOS, WHITE'S OUTRAGE,

In a speech at Caynga, last week, Hon. Thos. White made an incendiary appeal to the Protestants present to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the influence of the Catholic Church, and subjugate the French Cana-dians. During his harrangue he had the shocking impudence to say, as he unrolled a portrait of Riel with a rope round his neck:

THIS IS ONE OF THE NEW SAINTS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH."

It would be difficult to characterise conduct so monstrous in any terms at ordinary command. Blaguardism with a touch of blasphemy; that expression of feeling which can only rise in the hearts of the most deprayed, and which shows that the speaker must have sounded the foulest depths of political infamy, can alone account for conduct that would disgrace the memory of Titus Oates. Riel on the scaffold proved himself a man. Tom White on the platform has proved himself a demon. After this the issue is plain. The Government of which Mr. White is a member has declared war against the Catholic Church, and against the French people. It had declared war against the Irish people before.
To respectable Protestants the spectacle is not less alarming than to Catholics. They know from history and experience that no conflict can be more

DESOLATING AND FUTILE

than a religious one. Among the people no such conflict exists. White's appeal was made to the presumed bigotry of a Protestant sudjence. It may find favor among ignorant and besotted Orangemen, but among reasonable beings it can

Does anybody doubt this? What are the I ories doing in Quebes to-day? Organizing to carry a year as Minister of the Crown, his the elections with money!

There was a time when the fathers of the mines, timber limits, and all the pickings and There was a time when the fathers of the present generation of French-Canadians faced British bullets, without flinching, in defence of their liberties. Shall it be said of the sons that they bartered those liberties, sanctified with heroic blood on field and scaffold, for British gold?

"Tis something in the dearth of fame, a set of the sons that a same in his position to act in so outrageous a manner. Were he posted in No outrageous a manner. Were he posted in Virgil I might fancy that he had adopted as his motto for holding on to power the words, Flutere si neguco superos Aduronta unrebo, or, as we would say in English, "If I cannot humbur the Almighty, I can raise all Hell."

No greater misfortune could befal him than

FULGOSS. UTTAWA, Sept. 9 .- So cock-sure were the Tories of this city of carrying Haldimand that any amount of bets were offered by the sporting members of the party, 5 to 3, that Merritt would be elected. In anticipation of the victory, the Russell House was crowded by Tories as the hour approached for the reception of the as the four approament of the reseption of the returns. A large, but mixed, crowd had also amembled in the vicinity of the telegraph office. There was a good deal of suppressed excitement, and considerable anxiety was depicted on the countenances of some, for it was generally admitted that Haldimand would give a fair test of political feeling in Ontario. Liberals present said they would be satisfied, consulering the enormous efforts made by the Government

and the "No Popery" cry in A DISTINCTLY PROTESTANT CONSTITUENCY, should Merritt have less than a hundred ma-jority. Of course, the election of either candidate would be a great triumph; but his majority, as it might be large or small, would give unmistakable evidence of how Ontario would go at the general election.

While the Tories at the Russell were merrily that ing and keeping their enthusian hottled.

chatting and keeping their enthusiasm bottled for the expected explosion, the rain came down, gently at first, but soon increasing to hurricane With the first fall of the rain came the expected telegram. There was an eager rush for the news. Nobody got up on a chair to read it, as usual, but one could see by the sudden cessation of smiles and succeeding looks of dismay that the crowd had received a painful shock. There was no command to go, but the crowd went, in the same way that the rain came, gently at first and then with a stampede, for a detachment of radiant Liberals appeared with the latest news:—"Colter elected by 180 majority; two places to hear from." No demonstration was attempted. The Liberals were satisfied. The Liberal was elected with a majornly which declared, with that eloquence which figures alone contain, that Ontario was safe.

"NOW BRING ON TOUR GENERAL ELECTION"
was the Liberal cry. "The Boodle Gang is
burst," was another joyons exclamation, "Ontario joins Quebec in turning the rascals out,"
said another "That breaks the back of Toryism," declared another. And so it went round. This morning the general verdict was that the days of the Government are numbered. When the views of the result was confirmed an intermal meeting of Irish Catholic Liberals was held, when the following telegram was sent to the chairman of the Liberal Association, at Cayuga:

OTTAWA, Sept. 8th, 1886. The Irish Catholic Liberals of the Capital congratulate the Liberal Protestants of Haldimand for nobly rebuking Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, for his brutal insult in exposing the portrait of Riel, at a public meet-ine, as "the last new saint of the Roman ing, as "the las Catholic Church."

(Signed) THE "GAZETTE'S" DENIAL.

I observe that the Gazette has given an autheritative denial to the report of the Globe that Mr. White used the language attributed to him and repeated in the above telegram. Nothing would give Catholics everywhere greater rleasure than to find the denial substantiated. It is unfortunate in this respect that since the "party exegencies" incident, the veracity of the Gazette and of the Hon. Thomas White himself, is not regarded as sufficient without verification. Meantime 'tis but courteous to accept the denial and wait for what the Globe has to say in support of its original allegation. The incident has caused a profound sensation are ng Catholies in all parts of the country, and has been the more readily believed because of the extremely bigotted utterances of the Mail and the Tory speakers in Haldimand.

THE EFFECT OF YESTERDAY'S ELECTION can hardly be estimated. But the point most interesting to readers of THE Post is that the repudiated the Tory attempt to divide the people on a question of race and religion. No clearer, no more emphatic, no greater rebuke could be given or desired to the men who sought to turn public indignation against their public crimes into approval on principles of bigotry and intolerance. The result of the contest also proves that the people of Ontario are too sentences. sible, too generous, too well educated, to cast their ballots in favor of prejudice instead of principle. Let us hope that the Tories will take this lesson to heart and fight future elections on

the strength of THEIR POLICY AND THEIR RECORD,

not upon an assumed religious animosity. Every body knows the hypocrisy of the "No Popery" cry. For, though the members of the ministry may each be taken as representing a certain class, they have all aband ned all their prejuclass, they have all aband ned all their prejudices long ago, retaining one passion only, a passion which they share in common and with equal intensity. That is, the passion for place, power, patronage and plunder. They raised the "No Polery" cry, as they raised the Protection cry, and would raise a "No Protestant" cry, or a Free Trade cry to-morrow if they thought it would secure the retention of their places. But they have no cry now and stand or fall fall they will without doubt—on the arti-French, no Pouery, anti-Home Rule the anti-French, no Fopery, anti-Home Rule issue which they enunciated in Haldimand. And, as they were routed, horse, foot and artillery, in that county, so will they be throughout the Dominion.

THE PROTESTANT HORSE IS HAMSTRUNG! It has the blind staggers, is had with glanders, blind of both eyes, its back is broken. It will be a mercy when the general election puts a bullet in its watery brain and it is dragged away, amid the loathing and executions of the spectators, to the knocker's yard of dead

political hacks. LIBEL SUIT.

Yesterday writs were taken out in the Superior Court by the St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society of this city against John Francis Waters ("Arthur Niagarensis") and the editor of The Citizm for libel in publishing certain letters reflecting on the society and its members. The action is a civil one. A werse cause of filled still remains civil one. A worse cause of libel still remains in the letter published in *The Citizen*, signed by J. F. Waters. The threats and insimuations in that letter are abominable. A writer employed by the Gevernment to defend ministers before Catholics should have some gratitude for the friends who succored and shielded him; some respect for ecclesistical character, reputation and authority. Further it is not necessary to remark at present. The persons assailed in the manner described know how to deal with the assailant. I may mention that the St. Patrick's Society, of Ottawa, was never so prosperous as it is now. Its roll of member-ship is larger than ever before, its finances are flourishing, it is united in its objects, and is doing splendid work in its own proper sphere.

ALL ABOUT CAPTAIN J. W. WILLIAM-SUN'S LUCK

In drawing \$15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. He is a prosperous farmer of Willow Grove, this county, and before the June drawing something seemed to tell him that he should invest then, which he did by a couple of dollars, and in due time received tickets, one, No. 18,145, entitled him to onetenth of the Capital Prize of \$150,000, and which amount he has received through the Langevin, Chapleau, Caron and the rest of them go about the Province of Quebec with heaps of money, buy up the moutons in droves and sell them to Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa.

Orangemen, our among reasonable pengs it can which amount he has received through the Bank of Ravenswood, W. Va., from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—Ravenswood brutal exhibition to rouse the passions of the Macdonald at Ottawa.

Orangemen, our among reasonable pengs it can which amount he has received through the Bank of Ravenswood, W. Va., from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—Ravenswood with the passions of the passions of the lose his printing the control of the passions of the lose his printing the control of the land of the control of the lose his printing the control of the land of t he Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1886

THE Official Gazette of Friday announced the dissolution of the Legislature. The date of the nominations will, it is expected, be October 7th and the elections on the 14th, not the 5th October and 12th as anticipated in these columns.

We are glad to see that the organ of the Minister of the Interior has authoritatively denied the truth of the story, which we felt compelled to refer to in terms of meverity yesterday, as to his reported conduct at Cayuga. We said it was " hard to believe," but it is strange that so important an organ of public opinion as the Globe should have given currency to so serious a charge without some foundation. Probably that organ was misled by political exigency.

THE release of the British schooners seized for trespass in alleged Ataskan waters had to follow as a matter of necessity. Not even the usual adroitness with which the United | most significant circumstance in connection States authorities sometimes interpret treaties could be brought into play to justify the monstrons claims of jurisdiction, which was the ostensible cause of seizure and the very arguments used by American Ministers when their own ox was being gored the same pasture could be turned them with fatal effect.

It is, of course, "officially" necessary to deny the truth of the story that the military mutinied against performing any eviction duty in Ireland. The fact is, it was never said they mutinied, but that on returning to their barracks protested respectfully against customs in the Dominion, the system, as at being employed in work so unsoldierlike and present arranged, can, therefore, only be harsh. But it will in all probability be found that the seedy customers of the bailiff class, with the police-who like the work as little as the soldiers-will have to do the dirty work in future, at least until the present barbarous treatment of the Irish tenantry is

IT is only reasonable that Mr. Gladstone ehould oppose Mr. Parnell's Land Bill. He has a great love for his own bantling, passed a short time ago, and no Coubt regards it as an absolute panacea for all the ills of landlord | This is the only way out of the difficulty. in and tenant cureable by legislation. But for all that, the Government will have to introduce a much more sweeping measure to be much used as its admirers think. effectual. The debate on Parnell's bill will certainly give the direction in which the clauses of the Government proposition must go. That is Parnell's object in raising the tion is found, that is, if more expedition and discussion, and his purpose will be according more of the practical is not brought to bear ly served.

gusted with the duties he was called on to for the purpose of dissolving itself, and perform at Gweedore, threw up his odicus leaving a recommendation to the council calling and refused to aid further in the evic- to appoint a special committee to consider tions, has now become historical. His example the best means of protecting the city against is contagious, and now we hear of soldiers | the floods. In the event of nothing being openly refusing to aid in the work of casting done by Dec. 30,-and of course it won't "helpless, infirm and starving people" out be, -then an "appeal" is to be made to of their hovels into the roadway. Certainly Parliament for money to enable the city to it is not very soldierly work, and it is no | do something. This is not a pleasant secret that the officers have led the "pro prospect. We would advise the city test," though not in a way to be interpreted to call for tenders from practical engias a mutiny. This is nothing new. The late | neers setting out the requirements of Lord Clyde has told how, when a captain, and | the case and when the plans are seen reluctantly engaged in the same dirty work, and the cost is known the difficulties will he found that the soldiers could scarcely be be easily removed and the money can be in its own method of dealing with induced to "aid the civil power" in its work raised by tax. We have in this office letters of ejection. Tommy Atkins was not as intel. | from engineers here and in the United States | The "Union" vote of the Liberals, which is ligent then as now, and the recent conduct showing that the work is a comparatively bound only to the Union and opposed only of the military is certainly a sign of the easy one. But, as we have said, there will times.

THE Methodist body has decided, by a large vote, to confederate their colleges in of Baron Haussman, what a city she would Ontario, thus affirming a desirable principle. | be ! Nothing can be more detrimental to the usefalness of university education than a number of petty degree-conferring corporations. This example may probably be taken to heart by those of the Anglican communion, who have

evilof this multiplication of such institutions is long time, doubtless in order that it may be uti- | Parnell and his friends in every clause. So very forcibly seen in the United States, and the result is that degrees are neither respected or rained and mean nothing. In the State to proceed at once with the organization, the will be discussed at length, there is no of New York a determined effort is being first step taken being the appointment of a doubt that the debate upon it will day night, Mr. Parnell expressed in becoming the forces of a Government are in such a con. made to place the University of New York in the position it was intended to compy—that of the sole degree-conferring corporation.

THE later returns give Mr. Coulter a majority of 117 in Haldimend, only nine less than were cast as a majority for the late Mr. D. Thompson in 1882. The increased vote of Indiane, which was expected to go solid for the Government, may or may not have result, as reported. Whoever is ap- be thoroughly leavened by it or else be usedone so. In all probability it did, or nearly pointed, the labor interest demands so, as the vote lies in localities where Mr. Merritt obtained majorties. But it is in townships where other votes prevail that Mr. Coulter rolled up his majority, and this is the defection that is the main significance of it must be made without regard to politice the election.

Major General Tottenham is sending all over the Empire, which he desires to see confederated, copies of the Hobart (New Zealand) Mercury containing the scheme which he fancies would accomplish that end. In due course one has reached THE Post. Seeing the regition of the old Hebrew sent out to curse proposed a very modest scheme of Home stead. He was sent to Kerry with extraor-Rule for Iteland, General Tottenham seems dinary powers to meet some extraordinary to us to go to the extremest edge of boldness, and he may expect to be executed bloodshed and iniquity generally. The for high treason if tried by the canon of some soldiery were at his back-if critics. He demands nothing less than the practical extinction of the Imperial Parlisment as at present constituted and the substitution of a Federal Assembly from every possession, and Home rule in local matters of the most absolute and uncompromising kind. The Federal ministry would consist of seven ness than he expected to find. Why did he members. The General states that "no doubt expect to find it? Simply in consequence of the sinking in name of the present Imperial the fact that he has taken his ideas Parliament from supreme authority, though a severe wrench to its self-pride, is vet possible in the presence of a moderate initial demand on the part of the colonies for representative votive power in the Imperial Federal Assembly. * * Great Britain must now content herself with being the great central stem of the gigantic Banyan tree, &c., &c." Here's Home Rule with a vengeance.

PRINCE ALEXANDER is playing the part of sphinx, but rather an injudicious one. In one breath he is reported to have said that he must keep his mouth closed for three months, and in the next to have made some very candid statements as to the reasons for by personal inspection. his abdication. What can be the significance of "three months?" December is a bad month to open a campaign in the Balkans. So perhaps Alexander looks for an immediate settlement either by peaceful or other means. There is no doubt that Alexander expects to return, and his progress has shown that public opinion is with him. This is perhaps the with the case, and cannot be regarded with favorable eyes by Russia. It is evident that dipiomacy is hard at work and high feeling becoming openly displayed.

THE Canadian Gazette points out that the new parcel post system is severely handicapped at the commencement of its operation. Parcels received here are subject to examination at the Customs, and under the law this examination can only take place in the presence of the person receiving the package. The Gazette says that, in view of the fact that there are only 125 collectors of supposed to render anything like the anticipated benefit to that comparatively small portion of the people of the Dominion who happen to live within easy reach of these centres. It is suggested that "all parcels entering Canada might, with advan tage to the Customs House officials, to the Post Office authorities, and to the public at large, be examined at fixed centres, such as Winnipeg. Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal," the duty fixed and the parcel sent to its postal destination, the postmaster to collect. view of existing Customs laws; but we question whether the parcel post will be as

THERE will probably be many more floods in this city before the much talked of protecon the very urgent subject. We are credibly informed that a private meeting was held The phenomenal "bum-bailiff," who, dis- yesterday of the laundation committee be many floods and corresponding loss of property and public inconvenience before the city is protected. If Montreal had only one year

THE LABOR QUESTION.

It has been an open secret for some time past that the Dominion Government has had been attempting to obtain a charter for some of labor statistics at Ottawa under consideration that no bill will become effectual the National party, his services have been manuer. Outsrio has fired its first gun at the at Huntingdon, 11:10. Returning, leaves

lized for political purposes. We learn that the far the battle is won already; and he the bill Deminion Government has now determined of the Irish leader is granted precedence and dinner tendered to the distinguished Irish all its forces in the riding. It is not difficult ommittee of enquiry, this committee to be form the basis of any hill which the Govern-Knights of Labor at Toronto, and paper or practicable in Ireland. Virtually Mr. Heakes will be given places Home Rule, in a certain sense, has comin the Conservative party in this city have being so styled, one of those "committees" been consulted as to the proper Montreel so dear to the heart of John Bright, and we representation, but thus far without much may rest assured that Irish lagislation will that no political exigency must in- driven homeand the splitting of the obstruction finence the matter. A strict investiga- only a question of a very brief period, the tion of the various points connected with paper unionists notwithstanding. the present labor movement is demanded, but else its purpose may be mischievously divert. ed. Those who have labor interests at stake will need to be vigilant on this point.

SIR REDVERS BULLER REPORTS. The cable despatches indicate that Sir Redvers Buller finds himself somewhat in the abuse that he has heaped on those who have but who found himself compelled to bless inconditions of rapine, violence, conspiracy, truth be told unwilling agents. What is the result ? The general has entered on his duties just long enough to be able .to form an authoritative opinion, and his first report is that in the Western part of Cork and all Kerry he finds a less serious state of lawlessfrom the exaggerated tales of those whose interests have led them to propagate falsehood. General Buller finds, however, little more than " widespread demoralization among the peasanty." What a wonder? In the face of poverty, harsh treatment and terrorism it is hardly reasonable to look for placid contentment among the poor people suffering those conditions. Altogether the first report of General Buller is of a character to lead to the belief that his mission may be productive of much good. He is not the first who has had the scales fall from his eyes when the real condition of Ireland has been opened to his vision

PROMPT ATTENTION NEEDED.

There can be no reasonable doubt that as the city grows as it is doing, and telephone. telegraph and electric light wires increase in due proportion, the demand will be made for their removal. As it is they are a disfigurement to the city, and in cases of fire a source of danger and obstruction. The mandate has gone out in New York and other large cities that the wires must be placed under ground. It would be wise policy for this course to be initiated in Montreal, while the operation would not present the difficulties it will if delayed for some years. As it is, the extension of wires is not only becoming a public nuisance, but it threatens the safety of that most necessary element of our street economy. -the trees which grow or ought to grow along the streets. These are chopped and hacked at the sweet will of the post and wire monopolists and damage done in a few minutes that years will not repair. More than that, it Ald, Rainville be correctly reported in the columns of a morning contemporary, the trees are altogether at the mercy of the the Philistines. That civic dignitary is alleged to have stated that he very likely advocated the destruction of the trees on St. Catherine west and they were a " serious obstruction to the erection of electric lights. It is time the citizens took this matter in hand, There is no earthly reason for such vandalism being encouraged. The most beautiful city on the continent, Cleveland, is brilliantly lighted with electricity-far more so than Montreal. But had it been suggested that any of the magnificent avenues of trees. which are so just a source of pride to the citizens of that place, should be sacrificed to the wire Moloch, there would have been a elight social storm in the municipality. Montreal need not be behind its republican neighbors.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL. It is announced that Mr. Parnell will in troduce his Land Bill to-morrow. It is one drafted by Mr. Healy and is not intended for legislative purposes. It simply embedies a determine shall be the one which will hereafter rule in Ireland. It will put the government, and party, in the Imperial House of Commons between the horns of a dilamma-If it is accepted by the House it practically means that it has confidence in the measure and also the mover, and by constitutional usage Mr. Parnell would have to take an important place in any government that would come into office. If it is rejected the very principle of justice which the government has, in a measure, promised to accord the land question will be assailed. to "Home Rule," will be in a very embar rassing position, but we doubt whether Mr. Parnell's hopeful anticipation, that the bill wifl reunite the discordant elements of the Liberal contingent, will be realized. There is, however, no doubt of the correctness of the view of Mr. Parnell that the consent of the Government to the introduction of his land bill was the "turning point" of the question. Whatever measure may be brought proaching visit to America. Although less may read the handwriting on the a.m.; St. Regis, 9.57 a.m.; Ste. Martine, in by the Government, it is clear from the demonstrative than some of the members of wall in vesterday's vote in an unmistable 10.12 a.m.; Howick, 10.25 a.m.; Brysons, a.m.; St. Regis, 9.57 a.m.; Brysons, a.m the question of the establishment of a bureau in by the Government, it is clear from the demonstrative than some of the members of wall in yesterday's vote in an unmistakable 10.37 a.m.; Ormstown, 10.46 a.m. Arrive

the commission, and the leaders menced, and the "eighty-six" form, without less. This wedge of Home Rule is being

OUR BELLS. How few people living in large cities seem

to be aware that there is such a thing as campanology or that there is a science in bells and bell ringing. What is really a beautiful art is made repulsive by the horrible abuse of the instruments which inskilful hands can be made a charm. Yet, west of the German ocean at least, campanology seems almost to be a lost art. A person may stand entranced as he listens to the sweet tones of the chimes in some of the Belgian towers. Let him cross to London, and the twenty-four bells in St. Paul's Cathedral seem a discordant conglomeration of harsh harmonics, the keynotes all being befogged. So, also, for the most part elsewhere, though here and there may be found some old bells, from which even village boors bring musical changes. But what does the traveller find as soon as he gets to this aide of the Atlantic and sits down in an American city, that peculiar depositary of privileged noise and uproar. Surely enough to drive him distracted. Bells of all sizes and tones; ill-graded chimos, " cast" in a manner, and with regard to the scientific aspects of the case, that would do credit to a tinsmith, and at ill-timed intervals a discordant clamor, making day or night hideous, and humanity vicious. One result of this is seen in the fact that in the city of Philadelphia injunctions have been obtained in the courts prohibiting the use of bells in certain localities. Men hate the sound of a ball, and not unnaturally condemn them as an obsolete is of no importance whatever, and that the and needless thing in our age of cheap watches and dollar clocks. In Montreal something the Thompsons, father and son, represented might be said of the misuse of bells. Many a the riding in the Legislative Assembly since poor invalid is tortured by them, and all owing to ignorance of their proper Parliament in 1867 by a majority of 369. and use. If one of Michel's grandest at each successive election by good majoriorgans were used after the style ties, and that, therefore, the return of Mr. of our modern bells, men would hate the Coulter was all that was to be looked for. name of an organ. And a Broadwood plane | This probably, with a few of the customary is not a pleasant instrument when the keys are thumped by a child. So with bells, and thrown in, would be the wisest line if they are not to be regarded as a positive of argument for the Conservative press nuisance, some greater attention must be paid firstly to the science of constructing bells, and secondly to arranging them in accordance with the laws of sound and thirdly of ringing them. This is no new complaint, and we know, to go no further back, that, in Shakespeare's time, it was felt how odious were "sweet bells jangled out of tune." There's the rub *Sweet bella" they may indeed be made to be soothing, peaceful and calm. But, oh ! the horrors of the other side of the picture. Will some musical priest take a little interest in the subject, and put forth some little

PROHIBITION IN THE STATES. In the Eastern States of the Union, where

his country.

manual on the subject for our instruction in

prohibition has been in existence for years, or at least supposed existence, the comical spectacle of the principle as a "plank" in the presidential election is seen. An antibar-room ticket has now been formed by the Republican party for use throughout the other States. This is said to be a guarantee of the success of the Democratic party at the next election. In fact, one organ of the Republicans asserts fixtly that the whole thing is a "device of the enemy." Whether the prohibition vote is enough to seriously affect the coming election must be more than doubtful, and the result of Mr. St. John's meddling at the recent one can scarcely be deemed encouraging to the party. Nor can the official returns of the United States Brewers' Association, now in session at Niagara be regarded by the Prohibitionists as comforting. The report presented shows that the sales of beer for the year ending Aug. 30, 1886, were 1,072,499 during the contest, cannot be very agreeable barrels in excess of the previous year. At principle which the National party assert and | the same time seems that the statistics of drunkennes show a decrease which electors as a testimonial to themselves and seems to show that the use of light beers their own deeds while in office proved of and wines is, as has been so often asserted, one of the best preventives of the disease of inebriation. The tendency of the American people seems against the principle of total prohibition, and the cry may very probably be only raised for political purposes. The courts have recently seemed to indicate that only has the old county stood fast to its there must be a check put upon the attempts | traditions and elected a comparatively unto enforce prohibitory laws tending to destroy known man, but the returns show that the value of property in which legitimate investment has been made. A recent judgment has been a large revulsion of feelhas asserted that it seems that "the State can log against the Government since prohibit the defendant from continuing the the last general election and a correbusiness of brewing, but before it can do so it must pay the value of the property destroyed.' The use of the cry in the approaching presi dential election is certainly not easily account-

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

It must be the duty of our Irish societies to see that this eminent author and champion of Irish rights visits Montreal during his aplocal college of their body in this city. The tion. The matter has been trifled with for a law which does show the influence of Mr. priceless, and his work or behalf of the Irish administration, and the utmost effort the Huntingdon 6.10 p.m.

terms his appreciation of his lieutenant, test. The result is known and the lesson composed of representative workingmen. In ment may introduce if they expect to frame efforts. In proposing his health Mr. taught It is the political Worth which is all probability Mr. McKab, the chief of the one that will be anything more than waste Parnell said, after telling how eight the forerunner of the political Sedan. There years ago, he first met Mr. M'Carthy at is weeping and walling at Ottowa, and Palace Hotel, at a turning point of Irish poli- a demoralizing effect on the Ontario support tics and in a season of great discours gement, when the question was, " How best to help offices that will be promised and the jobs our country," " we put Justin M, Carthy in jubbed between the present time and the the chair, because he was not a politician in the coming session will be numerous. ordinary sense, but a cool, calm thinker: I remember how he gave encouragement to us and how I recognized his added value, to our small ranks. I was not mistaken in recognizing in his language that day, nor since, his ceived what is probably its death blow dur truth and sincerity. He had the belief, he had the high literary and social position. These he bravely risked, indeed for a time fessional advocates of prohibition has been was bovcotted. Boycotting did not originate that State. It has been held up to the adin Ireland, but in London society. He then joined us as M. P. for Longford, and has since taken a great part in our work -indeed, so much that he is tired of being in supposed advocates of the existing law did an English Perliament and wishes to become a member of a Dublin cns. For eight years he has been one against whose honesty and ability no man can utter a syllable. Ah! what triumphs those eight years have brought him! We lend him for a time to America. He lis literary, he is distinctly an Irishman, and he is a most true exponent of Home Rule and our nationality. We hear just now much about Bulgarian for thirty years it has not done a bit of good nationality from the Tory papers that plead for it and deny it to Ireland. Is the latter less than the former ? Why, then, is it denied! Because the English people do not understand fully what we mean. But we are educating them. They now say we talk treason; they say we use the harp without the crown; but the ceiling of the Commons is studded with harps without crowns, and this is so even in the halls of Tara. We simply wish to see our country's greatness based on government for the people, of the people, by the people."

THE HALDIMAND ROUT. The Government organs will, no doubt generally say that the election in Haldimand constituency has always been Liberal; that 1841; that the late member was elected to hints at corruption and a moral victory to follow preparatory to sitting in sileace and chagrin. But we observe that one prominent journal, the Gazette, goes further, and accepts the result of the election yesterday as a direct Government defeat. True, it says, the result was such bitter disappointment at the result that | not wholly laid yet :-it is clear the event was regarded in Government circles as a direct test vote. We are officially told that "the Government candidate and his friends thought, not unreasonably, that the enlargement of the fronchise and the success which has attended the administration of public affairs in recent years, would have produced a majority in his favor, but it is manifest from the outcome of yesterday's contest that the new electorate preserves the balance between parties. The Riel question, it is needless to deny, was also expeoted to work to the advantage of the Ministerial candidate, not because the law was allowed to take its course in the case of the lader of the rebellion, but because of the use that has been made in this province of his execution, and the interence is that the hard shell Liberals of Haldimand have not been affected to any extent by this issue."

This is then why the great army of mission aries of all sorte and conditions, from minis ters down, invaded the riding. This is why the result is "disappointing." The "enlargement of the franchise," &c., and the Riel question have, it seems, not "worked to the advantage of the ministerial oandidate." Concerning the "use" made of the Riel question the organ had perhaps better have been silent, but, beyond doubt. the decision of the electors of Haldimand, in view of the "use" made of the execution to the defeated Government. All that the Government could hold before the eyes of the no avail, and therefore it is not hard to appreciate the "disappointment." The moral is plain. The Government went out to win a great victory which, gained, would unquestionably have been a very great victory. It returns utterly discomforted. Not n Rainham and North Cayuga there spending change in the vote. That is mainly due to the Irish Catholic electorate, and the significance is clear. The election, however, is doubly significant. Under the circumstances it proves that not even the gerrymander, the new franchise, the anti-Riel platform, nor its "priceless services" are likely to stem the growing tide of popular disfavor, which threatens to sweep the pres-Government from power. It eat

cause accound to mone. Those services are latter could put forth was befiled. It has fully appreciated by his leader, and at the been seen that the Government concentrated man at the Charing Cross Hotel on Wednes- for our readers to understand what all a small Irish meeting at the Westminster no doubt recrimination. The result will have ers of the Government, and the number of

MR, DOW'S COME DOWN

The cause of what is generally but er roneously called "Temperance" has reing the recent campaign in the State of Maine. For years the great rock of the promiration of the world, and if all the woes attributable to the abuse of liquor were not unknown within its borders certainly the not fail to lead the public to believe that they were. But now it seems they have another tale to tell. The recent election has brought to the surface some evidence of falsity. To quote the words of Mr. Blaine :- " General Neal Dow, who has for the last quarter of a century stood for two continents as the great witness of the value and effectiveness of prohibition, now declares that in the suppression of the liquor traffic of Maine. This is certainly a remarkable con-

fession from one who has been considered the greatest advocate of the peculiar legislation prevailing in the State of Maine and elsewhere. But it is the natural and only conclusion. The jextraordinary acknowledgment of Mr. Dow ought to go far to prove the utter hopelessness of attempts to remedy the curse of the misuse of drink by samptuary law. Such an attempt is immoral to some extent, apart from the evil it does in foatering hypocrisy and fraud. It is begin. ning at the wrong end, and is simply an en pirical treatment of a serious disease. Mr. Nal Dow has been agitating the question for years and obtained legislation after his own design. The result is seen to-day. We have no heritution in saying that Father Matthew did more for the cause of sobriety and real tem. perance in a month of his work than has been accomplished by all the trading advocates since they began to take the stump. But the practical surrender of his long contested position by Mr. Dow is a sign that anyone may interpret.

FANATICISM.

It is clear that the age of fanatics is by no means past, and that in spite of the loud tak of public education and the wonders it has accomplished for humanity in general, ignorance is still rampantly stalking around. The following letter is a choice specimen of literature and exposes to perfection the spirit which animated the covenanting and percecuting Scotch Protestants of the fourteenth "not unexpected,' but it proceeds to express | and fifteenth centuries, and which is evidently

> "THE SCOTTISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, "No. 81 ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, "GLASGOW, Sept. 7, 1886. To Right Hon. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCE. 1LL, &c. :--

"My LORD-I have the honer to inform you that at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday of the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic to the Cabinet office of Home Secretary was considered, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted : -

"That as the Papacy claims universal supremacy over al' sovereigns, its subjects, as Roman Catholics, can no longer render an urdivided allegiance to Protestant princes, and, as the avowed aim of the Papacy is to reduce Great Britain to subjection to the Vatican, this meeting protests against the elevation of Roman Catholics to positions of power and trust in the British Empire.'

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble

"JAMES KERR."

But it is to the credit of Lord Randolph that he had courage to administer a fair. open-handed snub to the ignorant and narrow-minded clique who have exposed themselves by their representative "James Kerr." The Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote as tollows, with no beating about the

"TREASURY CHAMBERS, "WHITEHALL, Sept. 9, 1886. "To James Kerr, Esq. :-

Sir, -I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, and in reply to it I beg to remark that I observe with astonishment and regret that in this age of enlightenment and general toleration persons professing to be educated and intelligent can arrive at conclusions 80 senseless and irrational as those which are set forth in the aforesaid resolution.

' I am yours faithfully. RANDOLPH H. CHURCHILL

Small comfort these senseless and irrational people have received from Lord Randolph Churchill. But the lesson has evidently been lest on these Yahoos. The cables this morning state that they have sent a bullying reply to the letter. But it contains, apparently, no argument.

THE HUNTINGDON FAIR.

This fair, which will be held on the l5th and 16th instant, is always an important event for the neighboring counties. other attractions this year will be an address by Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural coilege. A special train (tickets single fare) has been arranged for the 15th, leaving the Bonaventure depot at 8.40 a.m., and other stations along the line as follows :- Point St. Charles, 8.55 a.m.; St. Lambert, 9 05 a m. Brosseaus, 9.20 a.m.; Laprairie, 9.25 a.m.; St. Countant, 9.37 a.m.; St. Isidore, 9.46

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA. Spit. It Were British Impetial policy conducised on some distinct line, like that of Caverio of Branarch we could understand the catresporated by Sir John Manager and expense of characteristic policy, carried on persistently and without reference to change of parties in parliament. Parhaps they do, and a secret of that policy, entrated t. Sir John Macdonald, is to weak this country that allegiance, reference to change of the constituencies a defeated minister, with all his prestige gone. On the other hand it is unguisted that, should his Bleu supporters desired in parliament. Parhaps they do, and a secret of that policy, entrated t. Sir John Macdonald, is to weak this country the danger and expense of defeading an indefensible dependency, and win the friendship of the United States, by withdrawing her first the matter back. impatient to contribute the country at their back. impatient to contribute the country at their back. impatient to contribute the country at their back. danger and expense of defending an indefensible dependency, and win the friendship of the United States, by withdrawing her flag from the continent of America. The popular ries that Sir John is a desperate relition. from the continents of America. Ine popular view that Sir John is a desperate politician, determined to succeed or perian, dragging down with minial he can in his fall, may be true, and 'yet not conflict with this policy.' Rather would it amatain it, for, if we reflect, M3 must opserse that the meaning process THE ANGLO-BUSSIAN STRUGGLE.

All the world knows that a struggle between England and Russia is inovitable. The first Napoleon foreign the nature and tremendous consequences of that struggle, and warned the British that it was not France that Europe and weatern civilization had to fear, but the great obscure power of the North which had been slowly gathering strength through generations for its final descent on the fertile plains and rich cities of the West. As the barbarian hordes overran the Roman provinces, and finally Rome herself, so, the first of soldiers and statesmen predicted, the armies of the Czar would some day swoop down upon Europe from the north and cast. I: would be crediting British statesmen with little sagacity to suppose they have not measured and are not preparing for this catastro-of the underlying motive of British diplomacy, it stands to reason that the first object, the most paramount purpose in the eyes of English statesmen, is to secure the friendship, and at least the neutrality, of the United States. How is that to be secured ?

CANADIAN CONTENTMENT.

Under British protection the Canadian taxpayer has no army or navy to support and pay for, no foreign consuls to maintain. He has all the benefits and some of the responsibilities of nationhood. Why should he not be loyal and stoutly determined to maintain a state of affairs where all the benefits are on his own side? He makes no return for the protection of the flag. On the contrary, he taxes British goods, when imported into Canada, with the same delightful impartiality with which he taxes those coming from Yankeeland. No wonder it is hard to wean him from so indulgent a mother. But the moment may have come when the mother thinks it time her son should let go her skirts, and stand up for himself; especially as his hanging on hampers her movements and endangers her livelihood. On this theory alone, can we reconcile Sir John Macdonald's manifest efforts to wreck Contederation with his professed loyalty to the Crown and Constitution.

SACRIFICE OF CANADA.

By the sacrifice of Canadian interests in all disputes with the United States, and, if necessary, of Canada itself, by the gentlest means consistent with dignity and honor. Glance at the history of this country since the war of 1812-15. Has there ever been an instance where England has not yielded to the United States has not yielded to the United States locality where the obstruction was found also whenever a difficulty arose? Leaving out minor affairs, consider the Ashtained that on the evening before the obstruction out minor affairs, consider the Ash-burton treaty, the Oregon question, the Washington treaty, and now the Fisheries throwing off the wherever renewals were dispute. In this latter affair, England has dispute, the latter affair, England has dispute, included for everyholdy known off carelessly from flat cars, and sometimes stick practically yielded, for everybody knows that our cruisers are keeping out of the way of American plachers, under mysterious instructions from Ottawa.

THE RISING STORM.

But time presses. At this moment Russia is knocking at the gates of Herat and Constantinople. Canadians are too happy, too contented, too loyal, too busy making money, giving and taking in marriage, to heed the rising of the storm. Not so is Sir John Macdonald. He is in the secret. He foresees the inevitable outcome of ripening events. His wild extravagance has a method. along boys; help yourselves; boodle is the cry! Like the a sangu, a carne, a saces, of the Spanish legions in Netherlands, the Tories adopt the cry, lay hold of all they can, for the "Chieftain" would not be so reckless did he not believe that after him would come the deluge. Now we understand the course taken by his principal and personal organ. Now we know the meaning of "so much the worse for British connection;" of the threat to "smash confederation into its original fragments;" of the "No Popery," and Down with the French" ories. What matter if Catnolics and Protestants take to shooting each other, and English and French Canadians go to civil war. It is all right. To smash confederation, break up the Union and let each province seek in annexation the only retuge from a centralized tyranny of Tory boodlemen is British policy. England must get rid of Canada to secure the friendship of the United States. The work must be done quickly. Sir John Macdonald has been entrusted with the task. He has made the fortunes of himself and friends while he had time. A peerage and Westminster Abbey await the accomplishment of

HIS MISSION.

It would be impossible to imagine Sir John Macdonald would be a traitor to the British Crown, and coldly sacrifice the welfare and independence of the Canadian people who have trusted and done so much for him. The foregoing theory, therefore, can alone account for a line of policy and a course of conduct otherwise irreconcilable with loyalty, justice, h manity or common sense.

OTTAWA, Sep!. II.—I have been given to understand that a caucus of leading supporters of the Government is to be held on or before the 15th inst., to consider the advisability of bringing on the federal general elections this fall, at the same time as the Quebec elections. But, if the reported statement of Judge Wurtele to-day at Aylmer to a deputation of lawyers who waited on him to pay their respects, be correct, the two events can hardly be brought together. He said the writs for the provincial elections were ready before he left Quebec; nominations to be on the 5th October, polling on the 12th. The Dominion elections could not be 12th. The Dominion elections could not be brought on within that time. But as the Quebec writs, at the present writing, are still unpublished, they may be delayed to suit the new arrangement. A simultaneous poll, however, would be bad for provincial ministers who, if they are wise, will keep clear of the Boodle-Pendard party. The fate of that gang is sealed, and they may delay or

HURRY UP UPHARSIN;

it will be all the same in the end. They are like the man sentenced to death, who had the privilege of appointing the day of his own excretion. Lake the fellow in this plight, who number of persons.

the same; for it will be a day of judgment for them—a verifible Dies Ire. The current of popular disapproval of the Government is run-

will build up a record against the Ministry that will leave it without spurit or hope for the con-

test. Go to the country when they may, THE TORIES HAVE NO CHY. They have nothing to say why sentence should not be pronounced against them.

Their only hope lay in the "No Popery," French domination scares. Haldimand having kelled these outright, they have nothing left. Under these melancholy circumstances, I would suggest that they inscribe

BOOLIVE

on their banners. It is short and sweet of sound, would make a good rellying cry at an election meeting, and exctly describes their policy and what they are fighting for. They might set it to music and sing it "as they go marching slong." I will volunteer a verse, to show how they can do it :-

"THE BOODLE BRIGADE." [Song and Chorus.] [Song and Chorus.]
The Boodle Roys are bound to win,
Boodle Boodle!
To rob the country is no sin!
Boodle! Boodle! Boo!
A timber limit, ranche, or mine,
Railway charter, cloak ermine,
All we can grab is in our line.
Boodle! Boodle! Boo! Boo!
Loodle! Boodle! Boo: Whoop! and infinitement

We'll dish the Grits, defy the Pope, Boodle! Boodle! We are the Party of the Rope, Boedle! Boodle! Boo! We will Confrderation smash: Of Black and Mowat make a hash, For votes we have the ready cash. Boodle! Boodle! Boo! Boo! Boo! Boodle! Boodle! Boo!

Then join the gang and take a share, Booste ! Boo fie! Just name your erice, we'll pay it square, Boodle ! Bodle! Boo! Bodle! Bodle! Bon:
We'll stick at nothing. 4 ome along.
And swell the chorus of our song.
To send the echoes loud and strong,
Boodle! Boodle! Boo! Boo!
Boodle! Boodle! Boo

THE BEAUTY OF THIS SONG

is that only a few verses are needed. The tune omes naturally to the words, and everybody that likes can add all the verses he wishes, with expressions to suit himself. All hands can join in the chorus which, the reader wil observe, carries the singers up to a point where enthusiasm bubbles out and bursts into a natural, spontaneous whoop of hilarrous delight. This is a very necessary thing in an election campaign song. I therefore commend my effort to supply a long felt want, with the modesty of a peet and the assurance of a newspaper man, to the kindly consideration of Sir John Macdonald's central committee. I make them a present of it, "free, gratis, for nothing.

A SENSATION, SPOILED. It will be remembered that a great noise was made in the pipers last July over a report that an attempt to week the Orange excursion train on the Canada Atlantic Radway on its return from the celebration of the 12th at Kingston. The company went to great trouble to sift the affair to the bottom, and has now pretty well cleared it up. The company employed a detec-t ve to work on the case, and the people of the on end in the soft clay by he side of the track, and fall back on the sails, to be lifted off by the section men. The investigation shows that the reports first published were greatly exaggerated. A tis was found lying with one end on one of the rails. The engineer stopy of the train not knowing what the character of the obstruction was, but he is now of opinion that the sleeper, which was not fastened in any way, would have been knocked off had the train gone straight shead, and no damages weuld have been done. The general supposition is that the tie fell on the track after being thrown from the supply train, and the section men, whose duty it was to take it off, neglected to do so; though some think that the sleeper was laced on the track by berry-pickers, who used it as a seat while they took lunch. The latter

new is that of the chief of police. RIDEAU.

THE LATE MR. McSHANE.

THE LAST SAD RITES PERFORMED THIS MORN-ING.

The funeral of the late James McShane, sr., took place this morning and was one of the most largely attended that has ever-taken place in this city. Long before the departure for the church, the late residence of deceased, 1947 Notre Dame street, and vicinity was througed with old and young, rich and poor, without distinction of creed or nationality, all anxious to follow the remains of their old and esteemed friend to their last resting place. Shortly after eight o'clock the resting place. Shortly after eight o'clock the funeral cortege slowly wended its way to St. Patrick's Church, where the service was sung. The ball-bearers were Ald. Grenier, acting Mayor, Messrs, F. B. McNance, Andre Lapiecre, Thomas Mollins, War, Masterman and J. Sheridan, alloid and long standing friends of the deceased. Preseing the hearse were the mounters carriages, and among the

were the mounters' corriages, and mong the chief mourners present were noted Mr. James Mc shane, M.P.P., and Mr. Michael McShane, sons of the deceased, Bryan McShane, brother, and six grandchildren, also Dr. Kan non, Denis Barry, advocate, and J. H. Issacson, notary. Over one thousand persons followed the remains, among them Messrs. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.; M. P. Ryan, Ed. Murphy, D. McIntyre, O. McGarvey, P. Kenny, W. E. Doran, W. H. Cunningham, Wm. Wilson, Gilbert Scott, Robert Benny, Samuel Hamilton, Hugh McKay, Thos. Conroy, and numerous others whose names Conroy, and numerous others whose names could not be obtained, including many prominent Protestant citizens, who had been intim ately acquainted with the deceased gentleman. St. Patrick's church was well filled with friends of deceased long before the arrival of the cor-tege, who wished to attend the performing of the last sad rites over the remains of the old and prominent citizen. The sacred editice was heavi y draped in mourning, and a majestic catafalque erected in the centre aisle, and surrounded with hundreds of lighted tapers, presented a most solemn spectacle. The levée du corps was performed by the Rev. Father Dowd, after which the solemn requiem Mass begun. The Rev. Father Dowd officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers J. Quinlivan and Jas. Callaghan. There was a powerful choir of forty-five voices, from St. Patrick's. St. James and Notre Dame churches, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Fowler. They chanted a harmonized Mass. There were also three choris ters in the sanctuary with powerful basso voices The Rev. Futher Lowel performed the absoute After the service the remains were again placed in the hears, which proceeded slowly to the

Onte des Neiges cometery, followed by a vast

fixed upon the Day of Judgment, they may do SIMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND Franch explorers. Franch missionaries and was written without the knowledge and conthe same : for it will be a day of judgment for the armies of Old France found their way sent of his ministers—will be published, and MONTREAL

PART SECOND.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 3€.

This is the River St. Pierre where we rested at the close of our last article. It is some two miles from the canal bridge.

In the old days it was a romantic little stream, meandering, in its curves and windings, through mesdow, woodland and marsh; but a stranger would now naturally ask : Where is the river ?

There is now no river to be seen here; it has disappeared—dried up. Even the old bed can hardly be traced. The bridge alone remains.

Before the Lachine canal was built, and even in later days—in the memory of the writer—the River St. Pierre was a noted landmark, or, rather, a noted watermark, on the Lower Lachine road.

It was a running stream the whole year, except for a short time during winter. It had a depth of several feet at its mouth where it emptied into the St. Lawrence. This was a favorite resort in other days for the sportsmen of Montreal, where they found good shooting and excellent fishing in season.

The mouth of this river was a noted place half a century ago for duck shooting, but the march of modern improvement having encrosched upon their hatching grounds forced the wild duck to seek a quieter home, far away from the noise of the railway and the abodes of busy man.

It had its source or fountain-head supply comewhere at the head of the island of Montreal; its course or channel was through the low land in rear of the village of Lachine, crossing the Upper Lachine road near by the Blue Bonnets.

Then, through, the centre of that low landonce a lake-which lies between the high lands of Cote St. Pierre and Cote St. Paul. This low land or valley is now the highway for railways from Montreal to the West.

In its onward course it crossed the road between the Cote St. Paul bridge and the Tanneries, as may be seen at the present day by that deep water-cut, made of late years, in the bed of the old channel, which has served to drain the old take or marsh rendering it. from its deep deposits of centuries, the best producing vegetable garden of Montreal, and is now specially famed for its cabbages, turnips and celery.

Drains and new water courses made of late years, and especially the Tail Race of the Water Works, have cut off the surplies of water which, in the old times, found their outlet by the channel of the St. Pierre to the St. Lawrence, seaving it as at the present day-a river of the past, known only by name, and nothing to mark where a river had been, except the old bridge.

On the river bank, just where the St Pierre emptied into the St. Lawrence, stands an old building known in the early days of this century as "Chapman's Brewery." The King's highway then passed close in front of Advertiser. it, but the present Lower Lachine Road runs some two acres inland from it.

The building is now used by Mr. Mooney in connection with his wool business.

The Pavillion-the old race course of Montreal, is about a quarter of a mile from the St. Pierre bridge, bordering on the road that now runs from Lower Lachine to Cote St. This old race course was a celebrated Paul. place between forty and fifty years ago. The annual races were held during the second week of September.

The races were conducted under the strictest rules of English horse-racing and attracted sportsmen with their horses from all parts of the United States. The large number of officers of the British army then stationed in Canada, patronized those races with their presence, which gave them altogether an English character. This race course

closed up over thirty years ago. The old house known as the "Pavillion" still stands, and is now used as a private dwelling. This old house could tell tales of many a fortune, or large sums of money mide and lost during those old racing days. It was also a celebrated carousing place, just outside of the city limits, for the townspeople during the whole year. There was

always plenty of sport to be had there during the duck shooting and fishing seasons. The cel-brated Hadley farm, on which the father of the Hadley's first settled, lies between what was the old race course and the River St. Pierre Their old homestead, which stood near by Chapman's brewery, on the river side, is now a ruin, having been hurned down within the past two years. Old Mr. Hadley was a fine stamp of au English farmer and was famed for his stock of good cattle.

Oo this farm, between the Cots S . Paul road and the St. Pierre bridge, occurred a fatal duel in the spring of 1838, we forget the exact date. This was the duel fought between Major Ward, of the 1st Royals, and Captain Sweeney, of the volunteer force.

Major Ward was instantly killed. His death cast a deep gloom over the whole city. He was a great favorite both in military and civil ciroles. Poor Sweeney fled the country and suffered a thousand deaths for the death he had caused. They had been, we believe, sworn or close friends before the unfortunate cause which gave rise to

that fatal meeting.
The Lower Lachine road from the canal bridge to the pavillicu, runs inland from the St. Lawrence nearly a mile in some parts. The road and the river approach each other near the Pavillion.

Opposite the Pavillion, about a mile, midway in the St. Lawrence, is that beautiful island-the "Nun's," or St Paul's-having a magnificent sheet of smooth water all the way up from Point St. Charles, between the island and the river shore, up to the head of the island, a distance of some two miles.

This Island (the Nuna) was pointed to some years ago, and then spoken of as at some future day becoming a suburb of Montreal or a west end park for the people of Point St. Charles and St. Gabriels. This may yet hoppen. The Island offers every inducement

of becoming a favorite summer resert The large body of smooth water between the Island and the river shore would make a suitable regatta or hoat-racing place. It has, in fact, been used in a small way for several

years past for boat racing.
On the river shore—just above the pavillion, between the road and the river, stands the country house of Mr. Joseph Rielle, architect. The grounds are testefully laid out, it is a charming spot. The day will come, and is not distant, when there will be many such cozy, comfortable country villas on the Lower Lachine road, which offers so meny inviting sposs to build upon.

We cannot pay Mr. Rielle a higher compliment than by saying that he has displayed good taste without extravagance.

Nearly three centuries have passed away since Champlain found his way by this road to the head of the rapids—the old Sault St. Louis, and had his first sail, in an Indian cance, down those now far famed Lachine Rapids.

This visit of Champlain to the head of the Lachine Rapids occurred some thirty years before the foundation of Montreal by Maisonneuve in 1642.

Champlain then established a fur trading post some two miles above the Lachine Rapids. The old building still stands.

This old trading post was occupied, some fifty years later (in 1666), by Robert de la Salle. He remained there some four years and then left on his celebrated exploring expeditions westwards and southwards to the mouth of the Mississippi, never again to returo.

We have now reached what may be at no very distant day an important boundary outside of Montreal. This is the second mile post on the Lower Lachine road, the proposed limit of extension of the embankment to be raised from Point St. Charles to this spot for the prevention of future floods. And under the shade of that stately Old Elm, which has atond there beyond the memory of living man, we shall close this, the second part of our "Summer Morning Walks."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

1. Mr. Gladatone's history of the growth of the Home Rule idea shows conclusively the power of the moral constitutional instru mentalities successfully employed by Daniel O'Connell, and subsequently by Mr. Parnell and his Irieh coadjutors in Parliament. They seemed to be accomplishing little. In reality they were accomplishing much. They have succeeded in converting to their ideas the great bulk of the Liberals of Great Britain, and nearly a million and a half of the voters. 2 Mr. Gladstone ex-presses his full conviction that "Ireland has now a broad and even way " before her "in which to walk to the consummation of her wishes. Before this "she was downtrolden and gagged. Now "she has full constitumining the issues of moral force. She has also the strangest sympathies within as well as beyond these shores (or Britain) to cheer, moderate and guide her. . . . She has only to persecon. 3. Mr. Gladatone argues are nuously and shows clearly that the granting of Home Rais to Ireland will not cause r tend to produce a separation of Ireland from the Britis Empire, but will create motives why Ireland will have no desire for such separation .- Catholic Standard.

PEACE AND PLENTY.

It was perhaps just as well that the United States backed down from its high and mighty attitude in regard to the demand on Mexico for the surrender of Cutting. Charleston neked for the use of some tents from the War Department, and can only get the use of seventy five. This does not indicate a very advanced stage of readiness for war .-- London

A CORRECT VIEW.

The people of Ireland are not a lawless but a law-obeying people. There is no other country on the face of the earth in which there is less crime and fewer instances of violence to persons and property. Such instances are far more numerous in England and Scotland and Wales than in Ireland. They are five-fold more frequent in this country. And when such instances do occur in Ireland, they are the natural effect of goading to irrepressible examperation or desperation, tenants who have toiled and striven and starved themselves to pay impossible rents and then find themselves driven from the land their toil has made capably of cultivation, and the homes their hands or they, their wives and children, and aged fathers and mothers, are turned upon the roadside because of insatiable landlord greed. The reasons why the Irish tenuatry cannot pay either the rack-ren's heretofore imposed upon them, or those that have been reduced (out insufficiently reduced) by legal process, are plain as daylight. Those reasons are not political; they are not based at all on unwillingness of the Irish tenants to pay, but on sheer inability; and that inability is the result of causes that are beyond their control. It is simply impossible for them to pay rents which exceed the value of all that their holdings have produced, without regard to what they must necessarily consume for their own subsistence - Catholic Standard.

THE WOODS ARE FULL OF THEM.

The Atlanta Constitution recently publish ed the following card signed by George Jack son, a newspaper correspondent of Millen, Ga.: "I, this day, August 25, 1886, state and give my signature in the presence of wellknown cit zens of Millen that I have proven myse.f a list and a man who communicates lies to northern journalism for a support." It must not be supposed that when Mr. Jackson made this public parade of his abilities as a liar he yielded to the promptings of egotism. Far from it. He vielded to the promptings of a gun in the hands of a fellow-citizen There are some correspondents of United States papers, stationed at Ottawa and Winnipeg, who are entitled to go and do likewise. -Toronto World.

CAPITAL AND ANARCHY.

Capilalists and monopolists simply look upon their employés as slaves. Equality is abhorrent to them, and, when occasion offere, they use the lash of power with unseemly promptitude and unwarranted seventy. Imitating the feudal lords of the middle ages, they wish to have the lives of their dependants at their disposal and trample on them at will. Whatever manly feeling or independent idea their servants may entertain, they seek to absolutely crush and make them mere mu-chines. The tyranny they enforce springs from selfishness and greed of gain, and is bar-barous in its details and accomplishment.

America, which above all lands should be exempt from this hybrid monster, is as much accursed with it as the lands of Europe. It is sapping the vitals of labor, withering the marrow in its bones, and establishing degradation and slavery where, erstwhile, reigned content and independence. Every day we hear of outrages perpetrated by capitalists on the workingmen in their employ. The latest occurred in Athol, in Massachusetts, where a firm of capitalists locked out every man and woman who belonged to a labor organization.—Catholic Herald.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE JESUITS.

The Unita Catholica relates that the late Alberto also had, a deep affection for the Jesuits; and that there exists a letter written by Victor Emmanuel a few days before The bank of the St. Lawrence and the old his death, to one of his most trusted friends, read which tellowed the wiedings of the river in which that king records how the Jesuits shore for about five miles upwards to where always deserved well, not only of the Church

if it does not absolve Victor Emmanuel, at least it will constitute an attenuating circumstance in the very severe judgment that inexcrable history is preparing for him.

THE RECANTATION OF MGR. SAVARESE.

Mgr. Giovani Battesta Savarese, whose retractation from the sect of the "Italian Catholic Church," and his return to the true fold, was announced a few weeks ago, has published his retractation to incite other postates to repent. It is as follows:—" In humiliation of heart, and profoundly repen-ing for the grave errors and hereales held and Rome itself, I, moved by Divine grace, of my own will, propose to make amends. I retract and detect all the errors and heresies, all the maxims and practices professed and taught by me in the heretical congregation very Sacraments, practised by me and by other apostates in the said congregatoin. I reprove likewise, and condemn every writing of mine which contains errors and scandalous propositions; I chiefly reject the work published by me, "The Excommunication of an Idea, 'and I submit heartily to the condemnation of it made by the Holy Sec. Illuminated by Divine grace, I humb!y ask pardon of God, of the Sovereign Pontiff and of Holy Church, for the evil committed and the scan-

PARTY EXIGENCIES" AND RIEL'S PORTRAIT, The ingrained dishonesty of the Minister of the Interior is shown whenever he opens his mouth, puts his pen to paper, or charges four-

teen prices for Government printing.

The Globe a few days ago, having undoubted authority for its statement, printed the following :--

"At a meeting at Cayuga last week, Hon. Thos. White accentuated an incendiary speech by producing a portrait of Riel with a rope round his neck. As he unrolled the portrait he sneeringly remarked:—
"'This is one of the new saints of the

Roman Catholic Church ! Hon. Thomas White was in Toronto on the day the above appeared in the Globe. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the Mail's explanation of the incident, which appeared the next day, was written by himself.

The Mail said :-"He (Mr. White) further produced a portrait of Riel with a rope round his neck and a bunch of immortelles in his breast. . . Mr. White pointed out, what is quite true, that the Riel teeling was being carried so far in Quebec that the Liberals were actually having the rebel's portrait framed and placed in their houses beside those portraits of holy men which decorate French Canadian homes,

living. The Montreal Gazette of September 8 gives an extract from the same Mail article, but it carefully suppresses every word which we have quoted above. That is to say, Mr. Thomas White is atraid to admit in Montreal that he did produce the portrait of Riel with a rope round his neck, and that he did make the remarks concerning it which, even according to

and are placed there as incentives to good

The Mail's version, are most offensive. We repeat that the version of the incident given by THE GLODE is substantially accur-

ate. - Toronto Globs.

A GOOD IDEA. The church belie in Oakland, Cal., are rung at 9 o'clock each evening, and children found on the street after the bells are quiet are arrested. This wouldn't be a had plan for other cities. - Chicago Herald.

A DOUGHTY PRIEST.

The Irish landlords collect their rents with a hand of iron and shirk their duties with a face of brass. These are strong words. They are not ours. They are the words of the Times, quoted by Canon Doyle at New Ross on Monlay. The occasion was cultivation, and the homes their hands or the holding of a meeting to express contheir forefathers have built; whilst the holding of a meeting to express contheir statements, which I have no remain to the all that they have saved and all that they delence with a colony of martyrs to Shylock doubt, they were on the ocean west of the have made is awart rathlessly away, and leadlandism who had been escorted that day Aleutian islands at a point about sixty miles from their homesteads, from which they had from land. The seizure, according to our view, been evicted, to the workhouse. The paupers was unjust. Full representations will be are housed in a "ward of honor" assigned to them by the guardians. Their poverty is the quertions involved in the retelelooked upon as no disgrace. Canon Doyle made a vehement speech—too vehement, pernaps, but he was filled with a righteous indignation, and is excusable :

He asked the men of Waterford, Carlow and Kilkenny were they going to allow themselves to be exterminated? No, he continued, emphatically no. He would say to them that If the landlords attempt to exterminate the people let the people exterminate them. He had preached patience; he had always done so; and he had once saved an agent's life, But their patience was not everlasting. He would tell Churchill, he would tell the landlords, that patience had its limits. He did not say that liberty was not worth a drop of blood. He would say that it was worth much blood, and he would also say that the people must not be externinated.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There is a Sunday-school question, and it is just this and nothing more: Do we need Sunday-schools at all! Sunday-school instruction we have long put down as the poorest, because the hastiest and incompletest of all instruction. Its methods and results have been slip-shod and temporary, and time has demonstrated that they improve only in spots. A school held on Sunday for one hour to teach the truths of religion to a child is first cousin to the system which lays aside all religion nutil Sonday arrives, and the sooner the idea which supports it is ban-ished the better for us and the children. Where a Catholic school flourishes the need of teaching Catechism outside of school hours is purely assidental and transitory. The doc-trines of Christianity are so tought there or ought to be so taught, that the child is never at a loss to explain to himself are grafted on his heart as the English language is grafted on his memory. special instructions which may be given him, to make certain points sharper, more clear, more emphatic, are given him by the price: at the children's Mass on Sanday. He has no weed of a dose of catechism on hot or cold Sunday afternoons, poured into him as Mrs. Squires used to pour the treacle sulphur into the boys of Yorkshire.—Catholic Review.

THE HALDIMAND ELECTION. The election of Mr. Coulter, the Liberal

candidate, indicates that the anti-Riel cry is not of so much consequence in Ontario as the Mail would have the people believe. It is true Haldimand has always been Reform; the Government party however made a determined effort to "redeem" it, and, though they The Unita Catholica relates that the late sent their best men into the contact Victor Emmanuel had, as his father Carlo have not succeeded. The Reformers can certainly claim that they have more then held their own notwithsisnding the newlycreated Indian vots and the Franchise Act. both of which they say are against them. The great battle of the next election has yet to be fought-most likely now not before the stood the "Oid Kings Posts" is truly storied and of civil society, but in a special manner the summer of 1887—and we fail to see how find the future division of the Otawa Diocese. The most that can be said is graph and unconstitutional letter—because it that the prestige of yesterday's event is with pavied by his secre! T.

the Liberal party and Mr. Blake .- Toronto World.

AN ASTONISHING VICTORY, Despite the Franchise Act; despite the Revising Barrister; despite the Indian vote; despite the personal help of the Premier, Hon. Thos. White, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and a host of leading Couservatives; despite their efforts to kindle sectarian haved and to infisme the worst pastions of mankind; despite the operations of a horde of bribers, four at least of whom have been caught redhanded; despite everything that money, unrivalled electioneering skill and almost superhuman unscrupulousness could do against them, the Literals of Haldipropagated, as well as for the enormous mand have held their gallant old county true to its glorious history. - Toronto Globe.

A LESSON FOR BULLER.

reprove and condemn the pseudo worship on Sonday night, in the course of which a poor and the abuse of sacred things, and of the man named Brosnau, living at D.11. ously. There is no motive as yet sur-mised for the attack on Brosnan, as he is an inoffensive man, and not mixed up, so far as is known, in any agrarian disput There was a other outrage at Cortation, but there was a far worse one—a cold-blooded mur-der of a helpless youth named Flahive, near Ballyheigue. The circumstances of this murder show it to be an atrocious and utterly inexcusable crime. There is one fact which cannot fail to strike General Buller, when he gets a grasp of the situation in Kerry. This is, that the districts where outrages and moonlighting most abound are those where landlord oppression is felt most bitterly; while in those places where peaceable settlements and fair dealing are the rule profound quiet prevails. This is nothing new. It is a story as old as the history of landlordism itself that its tyranny and injustice are the direct parents of agrarian crime. The late Zulu King, Cetewayo, wanted to know why, if the English Government wished to stop drunkenness amongst the people, they didn't abolish distilleries and breweries. General Butler ought to be as shrewd as a Zulu, but the quostion is will be be as outspoken? If the Government want outrages stopped, he must soon percove they can have them stopped by telling the landlords to stay their outrages, and refusing to aid and abet them.—United Ireland.

> THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES. ORDERS GIVEN TO RELEASE. THE SCHOONERS AT SAN FRANCISCO -HON, MR. FOSTER'S OPINION OF THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sopt. 11.—It is said at the Treasury Department that the three schooners seized by our revenue cutters for trespassing in Alaskan waters will be released on their arrival at San Francisco. A vessel seized on similar grounds eighteen months ago was promptly released. That, however, will not prevent their owners from asking damages through diplomatic channels, and when the question is presented the only defence our Government can make is that the purchase of Alaska from Russia included its claim to jurisdiction over a certain area of water known as the "waters thereof" and "waters adjacent thereto." This has been the uniform ruling of the Treasury Department ever since the contract was made in 1860 with the Alaska Fur Seal Company, the object being to protect fur seals in their habits and prevent disturbances which would, it was claimed, scatter them and compel them to seek other breeding grounds. The contract with the present lessees expires in April, 1890.

HON, MR. FOSTER'S OPINION. OTTAWA, Sept. 11 .- Hon. Mr. Foster,

minister of maring and lisheries, returned today from a trip to British Columbia Being interviewed concerning the events of the trip, the minister was first asked concerning the recent seizures of British vessels off the Alaskan coast. He said: "At Victoria I per sonally took the depositions of several of the seamen who were on board the vessels at the time the seizure was made. According to made to the Imperial authorities. Among ment of the affair are that of monetary dam ages for the forteiture of the reals and the detention of vessels, the right of the Americans trex lude our tishermen from the Figurens or from pursuing their vacation on some the three mile limit fel owing the in least ten of the coast and accepted as one of the principles of international in 1821 Alexander, the true Czer in a which at that time owned Alaska, extensive territorial right to an analysis the Pacific above 51 degree The entire stretch of whom each at clerized a "close sen," because it tay completely within Russian territory. The United States at the time was the foremost to oppose the declaration. Later on, however, the same Government purchased Alaska and for on annual consideration of \$300,000 gave the solo right to fish or trap on the prohibited waters to a private trading company. Protection of the interests of the traders was guaranteed and the seizure of the British vessels was one of the natural results. It must be recollected that the United States at one time vigorously opposed the very principle which they are now attempting to enforce. Mr. Boutwell, secretary of the United States in 1872, writing on this question in reply to an enquiry made at that period, expressed the belief that this Government did not possess the right to exclude the vessels of fishermen of other nations from the Alaskan seas. With respect to the codfish banks reported to exist in British Columbia, 11on. Mr. Foster said that in this connection an exploring party, which will return within six weeks, has just been despatched. He had confidence in a confirmation of the view generally expressed to the effect that codfish banks exist there. It is known for caror to others the demands which faith twin that codfish have been caught by the makes on him. The truths of Christianity Indians, but whether they will be discovered in paying quantities or not is yet to be decided. The immediate object of the minister's visit to the Pacific coast was the establishment of needed lighthouses, and Major

one of the party. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Anderson, engineer of the department, was

Mr. Edward Murphy, general treasurer. acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents (\$86.75), amount collected at the Luchine Canal in aid of the Irish Parliamentery Fund. This sum, with a small balance on on hand. will be remitted to Mr. Parnell shortly.

Note. - The names of the subscribers to the above sum are published in THE Post of 7th August.

CALLED TO ROME.

In conversation with a prominent clergyman, in conversation with a prominent clergyman, a few days ago we were informed that a private document had just been forwarded by the Holy See to His Lordship Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, calling upon His Lordship to proceed at once to Rome, to hold a consultation with His Holiness Pope Leo XIII-, regarding the future division of the Ottawa Decease. ANTENNE NO ORIGINAL ALL LA RECENTAL TIMES THE

PARNELL'S IRISH LAND BILL.

PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE RE-REJECTED BY THE COMMONS, OWING TO UNIONIST OPPOSITION.

The Trades Enjon Congress Demands Pay-ment of Members of Parliament and State Aid to Election Candidates.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Since the interview be-tween Lord Harrington and Lord Salisbury all hope of a compromise between the Government and Mr. Parnell has been abandoned Lord Randolph Churchili is disposed to bargain with Mr. Parnell on the basis of Government apport of the single clause of Mr. Parnell's bill relating to the enspension of evictions, but the majority of the Cabinet are opposed to any trish legislation until next year. Lord Hattington insisted that there should be no tampering with the Parnell bill and promised Lord Salisbury the vote of the Unionists if the Government absolutely oponionists if the Government assolutely opposed the bill. The Chamberlain section will not vote on the bill. Mr. Chamberlain, who has gone to the country says he will take no part in the debate. He adheres to his determination to do nothing to embarase the Government in dealing with Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill will offer Mr. Parnell facilities for the second reading of his bill on the 16th inst. on the condition that the Parnellites offer no obstructions prior to the passing of the whole of the estimates. The Parnellites, aiming to retain control of the realm by the courts. Nor can Parliament now take up breaches of the privileges of its members committed outside the houses, as when Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower for writing a pamphlet of Mr. Parnell's bill before the estimates. The probable issue will be that Mr. Parnell will accept Lord Randolph's offer, knowing that the defeat of his bill is certain. Mr. Parnell has sent a draft of this measure to Mr. Gladstone. The first clause provides that leaseholders may apply to the court to fix equitable rents, the second that the tenants whose rents were fixed a year ago may apply to the court for a revaluation, and the third that the court, pending discussion on application, may suspend an ejectment on the payment of such proportion of the rent as the court may decide to be proper. The Government whipe predict that the debate will be short, and that the house will adjourn on the 25th instant. The London Standard says Mr. Gladstone

has announced that he will not support Mr. Parcell's land bill. WHAT TRADES UNIONISTS WANT.

HULL, England, September 8.—The British Trades Union Congress to day adopted resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the state to provide for the official election expenses of regular candidates for Parliament, and that it is the duty of the state to pay salaries to members of the House of Com-

mons. The congress also proposed that the workingmen of Great Britain and Ireland form a fund for use pending governmental action on the subjects of the resolution to enable candidates representing the industrial interests to enter contests for seats in the Commons and to support themselves while sitting in Parliament. A labor electoral committee was formed.

THE CHURCH SPEAKS OUT. CATHOLIC BISHOPS URGE REMEDIAL MEASURES ON THE GOVERNMENT AND DECLARE NOTHING WILL SATISFY IRELAND

BUT HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The conference of Catholic bishops at Maynooth adopted resolutions declaring that the Irish people appreciated Mr. Gladstone's efforts on behalf of Ireland and they still adhered to their demand for home rule, and indignantly denying the Tory assertions that if the Irish people were allowed to govern themselves in domestic affairs the Catholic majority would abuse the power conferred on the Irish parliament and harass the Protestants of that country. The resolutions further declare that the troubles and disorder in both Ireland and Great Britain will not cease unti. Ireland's right to administer her own laws is recognized. Archbishops Walsh, of Dublin; Croke, of Cashel, and McEvilly, of Tuam, and twenty-three bishops were present. They also sent a memorial to the Eng lish Government urging the adoption of temporary measures to relieve the Irish tenantry and prevent outrages which they resort to in simple desperation. JUSTIN MCCARTHY DINED PRIOR TO

VISITING AMERICA. LONDON, Sept. 8 -A farewell banquet was given to Mr. Justin McCarthy this evening prior to his departure for America. Mr Parnell press'ed. In his speech Mr. Parnell said that Ar drams would welcome Mr. Mc-Carthy as to foremost Irishman of the age and as a meet truthful exponent of the Irish question. Great Britain's first duty, he said, was to give effect to the principles upon which mer own greatness was based, namely, rule of the people by the people and for the people, and slac, if she pleases, to guarantee fair play to the Protestant community in Ireland, though he doubted there were many who feared that the Protestants would not have fair play. A majority of the Liberal party had supported the Irish bill, and he hoped with means of legality and moderation to enable Ireland to take the position for which God had destined her. Mr. McCarthy, in reply, said he was not going to America on a political mission, but merely to pay a friendly visit, as he was extremely fond of Americans.

THE STATE OF KERRY.

LONDON, Sept. 8 .- Gen. Buller reports county Kerry, Ireland, and the western portion of county Cork in a less serious state of lawlessness than he expected to find them in, although there is widespread demoralization among the peasanty which will require energetic and determined effort to correct. Gen. Buller and services a Satisfactory progress is being made in the work of arresting the spread of demoralization, and the local sources of crime and disorder are being appreciably checked.' SOLDIERS REFUSE TO HELP IN EVIC-TIONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 .- The troops engaged in the Woodford evictions, on their return to the harracks at Birr, protested against the work of forcibly putting helpless, infirm and starving people out of shelter into the road way, and declared they would in future refuse to perform such obnoxious duty. No effort on the part of their superior officers could quiet the determined indignation of the sol diers, twenty of whom were placed under arrest on a charge of mutiny.

IRISH LEASEHOLDERS.

LONDON, September 9.-In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Leitrim moved that all leaseholders in Ireland have access to the Land commission for adjustment of rents. The Earl of Cadegan, lord privy seal, replied for the Government, that it was impossible at the present crisis to accept the resolution of the Earl of Leitrim, and it was hereupon withdrawn without further debate. THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Dublin, Sap ember 7 -At the fortnightly

O'Brien announced that £3,000 had been received from America since the last meeting. Mr. Kenny, in a speech, said, "On no condition will we allow our feil w court ymen to be thrown into the roadside during toe to be thrown into the roadside during toe coming winter. We will appose such attempts by all lawful means, and these failing we will resort to other means which cannot possibly fail, if Mr. Paraelt's bill proves unsuccessful."

A BOYCOTTED STEAMER. DUBLIN, Sapt. 7.—Mr. Taylor, agent for the Marquis of Ely, accompanied by a police escort, to-day boarded the Waterford com-pany's steamer leading at Duncapnon for Waterford. All the other passengers immediately left the ateamer, taking with them their cattle, goods, etc., with which they afterwards proceeded to their destination in fishing boats. The boycotting is due to re-cent evictions on the Marquis of Ely's

AN IRISH CARTOON.

A POTENT WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF THE FRIENDS OF HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5, 1886.—O'Brien and the othe returned Chicago delegates have been making this a holiday, receiving the congratulations mitted to the Tower for writing a pamphlet wg inst the Speaker's outrageous conduct in imprisoning John Gale Jones, who made re-marks in his club about certain Parliamentary proceedings. Clearly there are no procedures proper for an alleged breach of privilege outside the rea m.

O'Brien's return was signalized by an un usually cheery yet pungent number of his weekly paper, United Ireland, just out. It has, among many clever thin, s, a cartoon of a stalwart British workingman and taxpayer, who stands before a trial manufacture. who stands before a Union workhouse in the background. To him bows Salisbury, wearing a green Prince Albert coat, orange colored trousers, with a jaunty Chesterfield top coat thrown open and holding a Pica-dilly hat out, from which is dropping a paper labelled "Landlord Relief Scheme." He is in-troducing to the taxpayer an obsequious person, who, with a white hat held in both hands at his breast, is seemingly bowing. He wears a scarlet hunting coat and top boots, into which buckshin breeches are tucked. This is a representative land-lord. Behind them stands Joe Chamberlain in a dude costume, with a glass in his eye, also smiling, and who has just dropped a torn document indorsed "Gladstone Land Purchase Bill." Salisbury is saying to the taxpayer:-"Dear

air, I introduce a deserving person who sadly needs the relief of a couple of hundred mill-Chamberlain adds :- "The security is so ex-

The taxpayer remarks:-"Why, you be the two chaps who a couple of months ago told I not to lend a bezgar a shilling." Chamberlain adds:—"But he's such a good friend to the Union."

To that the taxpayer, jerking his thumb toward the workhouse, responds:—"Then let him go to the Union for relief." The cartoon is being multiplied by hundreds and thousands, and will be sent by O'Brien to all parts of the realm, together with the penny edition of Gladstone's pamphlet issued by the

publisher, Murray, yesterday.

WRITTEN FOR "LE BAZAAR" AND POST.] ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL. ACROSTIC.

Build it and guild it with the purest gold, Under its roof we will in faith behold In lowly state the Lord of Heaven and

Lavishing His gifts through her who gave Him birth. Do all we can to beautify this sacred place, And add to Marianopolis another grace,

Not less gorgeous than its prototype Kome Decorate St. Peter's miniature at home.

Give of your means to build this monumental pile It will add new lustre to this holy isle. Looking to the future we will behold, Down the long ages of time untold,

Immense the light that will from it flow; Tell our children's children to keep it aglow.

M. BERGIN. St. Antoine St., Sept. 1886.

LOWER PROVINCE NEWS. CONFIDENT FEELING IN TRADE CIRCLES-THE FISHERIES SEIZURES-SAD RESULT OF A DRUNKEN FROLIC.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 10.—September finds trade matters in excellent shape and the assurance of a very prosperous fall season strengthens as time approaches. All indications in that direction continue to grow brighter and the more certain; it is evident that values in all lines reached bottom some weeks ago, and since then some staples have shown marked improvement. The export and interior trade and large crops all fully justify the buoyant feeling that has been growing since the commencement of the present year, and promises continuation. Payments as rule receive prompt attention and bankruptcies are unusually rare.

The cruiser Houlett is on the marine slip at Port Hawkesbury. Six Yankee seiners re-passed through the Straits of Canso yesterday with 1,500 barrels of mackerel, on their way home from North Bay. The Government has given ten days' extension for en-tering a defence for the Highland Light, centured by the Houlett.

Details of the Whycocomah tragedy show that a young man named McLennan was stabled to death by Alexander McDonald during a drupken frolic at the house of one Alexander McLeod. The murderer subse quently surrendered to the authorities. The steward of the steamer Miranda was

missed on the last trip of that but to St. John's, Nfld. fle either fell or jumped overboard just before reaching St. John's.

A NATIONAL EVIL.

There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case known.

A PRIEST NEARLY ASPHYXIATED. Quenec, Sept. 9 .- Rev. A. Beaudry, ouré of Charlesbourg, who is in town attending a retreat, was found asphyxiated from gas in his room in the Seminary yesterday morning. It is supposed that after turning off the gas the reverend gentleman must have accidentally turned it on again before retiring for the night. It was some hours after he had been found that the reverend gentleman recovered consciousness. Last year Mr. Beaucry dis-incated his knee at the entrance of the Archy, M hishop's palace.

A MOURNFUL CEREMONY.

ALEXANDER'S PATHETIC FAREWELL TO HIS OLD SUBJECTS.

Mis Recall Not Impossible—He Will Go Back if the National Assembly Wishes It-Ho Explains His Reasons for Resigning and Wishes Bulgaria Godspeed.

SOFIA, Sept. 8.—Prince Alexander has signed the deed of abdication and has departed from Sofia. A compact mass of people witnessed Alexander's departure from the palace, and thousands lined the route taken by him through the town. The Prince stood up in his carriage bowing to the people and saying "Good-bye, my brethren." The populace were much affected. Feers sprang to many eyes and hearty wishes were ex-pressed for the Prince's speedy return. Prince Alexander will go first to Lom Palanka.

WIDDIN, Sept. 8 .- Prince Alexander was welcomed here by an enormous crowd with the utmost enthusisem. The Prince thanked the people and bid them au revoir. Prince Alexander is accompanied by M. Stambuloff. The Prince will go direct to

Darmstadt, · A manifesto was issued by Alexander prior to his departure. It says : " We, Alexander Prince of Bulgaria, being convinced that our departure will contribute to Bulgaria's liberation, having received assurance from the Czar that the independence, liberty and rights of our country shall remain intact and that nobody shall interfere with its internal affairs, inform our be-loved people that we renounce the throne, wishing to prove how dear to us are the interests of Bulgaria, for which we are willing to sacrifice that which is more precious to us than life. After expressing his affection for his subjects and his heartfelt gratitude for their devotion he says he will pray God to shield and prosper the country. He concludes by asking the people to obey the regency and ministry to the end that order and peace may be preserved,

WILLING TO RETURN. VIENNA, Sept. S .- The Nieue Frie Presse says Alexander, yesterday, when delivering his farewell address to his officers and informing them of the urgent necessity he was under to leave Bulgaris, said: "If my de-

parture is not forever, it is until the national assembly of Bulgaria decides the question."
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.—Diplomats here
believe that the Bulgarian national assembly will re-elect Prince Alexander.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8 .- On the definite abdication of Prince Alexander, a Turkish and Russian commission will be appointed to form a provisional Government to conduct Bulgarian affairs pending the election by the national assembly of a new ruler. The Porce has formally declared that Turkey will never consent to any proposal contingent on the basis that Russia shall occupy Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia or any part of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.—The population of Syria is almost in a state of insurrection because of active efforts of Turkey to force Syrian recruits to the Turkish army. The Syrian reserves have been called out and a general conscription is being enforced. Several thousand recruits have been sent to Damascus. People, generally, are much excited, trade is stagnant, most of the people are very poor, and recruits who are sent away from their homes, as a rule leave their wives and families destitute.
SOFIA, September 7.—Messrs. Stambuloff

and Radaelavoff appeared at the Russian con salate in this city in the name of the Government, and demanded, first, the name of the candidate for the Bulgarian throne whom | conduct of the plaintiff's employés on the Russia favors; secondly, a formal promise island. In the spring they again resumed that Russia will not occupy Bulgaria; thirdly, that the present constitution be die of May last, having hired a schooner, thirdly, that the present constitution be maintained, the freedom of Bulgaria respected, and the country allowed to manage its domestic affairs; fourthly, that if Russia sends a general to Bulgaria he must act merely as the minister of war, and organize the army under Bulgarian, not Russian officers. These demands have been telegraphed to St. Petersburg. Prince Alexander has twice met the officers of his army, who called to persuade him to remain on the Bulgarian throne. On each occasion he besought them to refrain from opposing his departure. The officers promised to follow the Prince's wish. Prince Alexander will leave Sofia on September 13. The Russian consul here has informed Prince Alexander that

THE CZAR ACCEPTS THE PROPOSALS made by the Bulgarian notables as conditions of the Prince's abdication and that the Czar will recognize the regency, the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia and the independence of the country, and will appoint a Russian militery plenipotentiary resident at Sofis. Prince Alexander to-day visited the camps and bade farewell to his officers, to whom he delivered an address.

RUSSIA'S WANTS.

Sr. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—The Norw Vremya advocates the formation of a Bulgarian regency which shall enjoy the coufidence of Russia and inherit Prince Alex ander's rights to govern Eastern Roumelia The same paper discusses the union of Bulgaria and Russia, descarts upon the advisability of "temporary Russian military occupation" and refers to the policy of Russia affording material and moral support to the new Bulgarian Government without interfering in the internal affairs of the country so as to harmonize the Bulgarian foreign policy with Russian pan Slavic interests. " Buigaria's vassalage to Turkey," adds the Norw-Fremya, "would afford convenient conditions to realize the above combination."

GERMANY'S POSITION.

BERLIN, September 7.-The North German fazette disputes the assertions of the British press that Austrian and Russian interests in the Balkans are conflicting. "They can easily be reconciled, if they are conflicting," the Gazette says, "and to reconcile them is Germany's aim. Prince Bismarck can unhesitatingly express the conviction that Bulgaria is of no importance to Germany. As Big-marck plays his cards sur la table with friendly imperial powers, it is erroneous to suppose that any estrangement will arise between the three empires when the question of Prince Alexander's successor is up for discussion, inasmuch as under Alexander's reign no enmity existed between Russia and Austria, although Alexander, in a secondary seuse, ruled under Russian influence. The German nation shares in the conviction of its Government that the events in Bulgaria do not affect the national interests of Germany, and that the German policy follows the right path. There need be no fear of Bismarck sitting between two stools. On the contrary, he has chosen a sure foundation and has three stools

the Prince against the will of the people.

LOYAL TO ALEXANDER. Soria, Sep. 7.—Another meeting of army officers was held to night, when they again favored the retention of Prince Alexander. The commendant of the Widdin garrison telegraphs that he is ready to march on Sofis to suppress any cabinet that acquiesces in the Prince's abdication.

THE PRINCE'S PAREWELL. Soria, Sept. 7.—Prince Alexander has started for the frontier. Russia agrees to all the principal points of the demands of the notables, and further declares her intention of notifying the Powers of these engagements. The Bulgarian government has addressed a demand to the Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty to guarantee Russia's promises.

MM. Stambouloff, Karaveloff and Mulkuroff constitute the Regency council. The Sambouloff cabinet has resigned and a new ministry has been formed.

DIPLOMATIC DOTA

large amount of Russian gold.

Prince Alexander was suffering from in somnia, and is weak and nervous. The Zankoff party refuse to join the Regency council.
It is stated that Russia is continuing her endeavors to form an alliance with Turkey. The Nieue Frie Presse says: Many roops are being shipped at Odessa, ostensi by for the Crimea, but really, it is believed, in readiness for action in Bulgaria.

It is rumored that Servia and Greece are mobilizing their armies.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT. MR. STOCKWELL'S CLAIM TO SALVAGE ON ANTI-COSTI DISMISSED BY JUSTICE ANDREWS. QUEBEC, Sept. 7 .- Judge Andrews, deputy judge and surrogate of the Vice-Admiralty Stockwell vs. the cargo of the steamship gress also declared itself unable to approve of Brooklyn. This is an action promoted by Mr. Stockwell owners of the lelief of the Mr. Stockwell owners of the lelief of the Mr. Stockwell, owner of the Island of Acticosti, for salvage services in connection with the cargo of the steamship Brooklyn, of the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship line, for which he claims \$2,000. In November last the Brooklyn, when on a voyage to Quebec, was stranded on the east coast of Anticosti and became a total wreck. Shortly afterwards an agreement was made between the agents of the veesel and Mesers. Farquhar, Larder and others, practical salvors, of their remuneration being fifty per cent. of the net proceeds. The salvors set out in a wrecking steamer, the Earl of Dufferin, arrived at the wreck about the beginning of December and began operations. Prom the position of the Brooklyn these operations involved diving for the cargo in a cold and inclement season and were necessarily attended with difficulty and danger, as the proof abundantly shows. During their labors the Earl of Dufferin was driven sshore by a violent gale and totally lost. There was no insurance on the vessel. After this loss the salvors continued to save the cargo and to store it on the beach, some above and some below high water mark. As the season was far advanced, they telegraphed to Halifax for a vessel to take them off the island and a steamer was sent which had to put back in distress. Being thus left to their own resources and obliged to pass the winter on the island, they built a hut partly with wreckage from the Dufferin and partly with fir trees growing in the neighborhood. Their provisions were procured from parties on the island and they used as fuel coal from the Dufferin. It is needless to say that the winter was passed in great hardship, which was certainly not alleviated by the brought their salvage to Quebec, where it realized a net sum of about \$2,800. Of this by their agreement, they were entitled to half, which, of course, in no way remuner-ated them for their time and hardship. About twenty-four men were engaged in the work. On the arrival of the schooner at Quebec the cargo was seized by Mr. Stockwell on a salvage claim for \$2,000, and to meet this claim the proceeds were lodged in court, where they still are. Judge Andraws, in summing up, said:
"It is not pretended by Mr. Stockwell that
he or his servants contributed in any way to the saving of his property. His pretension is that he is entitled to reward by way of damage for the use of his beach and island

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

and for the trees which the sailors used in making their winter hut. These pretensions

plainly establish no salvage claim at com-

mon law, but it was argued that under the

Dominion Wrecking act damage occasioned to property was assimilated to salvage and

that under the provision of this statute

the plaintiff should recover them as such.

nounce no opinion-I still hold that the

plaintiff's case fails, for the simple reason

that he is not proved to have sustained any

damage whatever. Merely placing a few tons

of cargo on a rocky beach, miles away from

any settlement, has caused him no injury,

nor has any witness in the case ventured to

affix a money value on the trees taken by the

salvors to build up their refuge during the winter. Mr. Stockwell has not been rendered

a penny poorer by the salvage operations in

que tion and it was never intended by the act

that the mere fact of the ownership of a coast

on which salvage operations were being exc

cuted should entitle such owner to compensa

tion. I accordingly dismiss Mr. Stockwell's action with costs, and pronounce the salvers entitled to remuncration according to their

agreement." Messrs. Pemberton and Langue

doc for Mr. F. W. Stockwell; Mr. Cook

Q C., Mr. Pentland and Mr. A. H. Cook for

the salvors and the owners of the Brooklyn.

MR. BUNAPARTE WISE NEGOTIATING FOR A RAILWAY CHARTER.

OTTAWA, Sept. S .- Mr. Bonaparte Wise, the Parisian gentleman visiting this country in the interest of French colonization, is, it is said, negotiating for the purchase of the charter of the Maskinonge & Ni-pissing railway, to run from Louiseville or Maskinonge on the North Shore Railway to the River Mattawa; thence to a point of intersection of the Gatineau river and north of Lake Desert and continuing in a northwesterly direction until it reaches the Canadian Pacific at Lake Nipissing. Mr. Wise has assured his friends here that if an agreement can be arrived at operations will be commenced in the spring. Father Labelle, it is said, is working hard to bring about a successful termination to the negotiations, but is hamchosen a sure foundation and has three stools for his policy."

INDIGNATION IN RUSTCHUK.

RUSTCHUK, Sept. 7.— The Czar's reply to Prince Alexander's letter of August 30 was not made public here until yeaterday. It raised a storm of popular construction and indignation, Many officers of the army adirectors, minerals as well as building the storm of lambers, and officers of the trailway will open up a new Country positive in the railway will open up a new Country positive in the railway will open up a new Country positive in the railway will open up a new Country positive in the railway will open up a new Country positive in the railway will open up a new Country positive in the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 11 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 12 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 12 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 12 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 12 years. Now the acknowledged and officers of the test for 12 years. Now the acknowledged not made public here until yesterday. It for a handsome figure. The construction of

vocate resistance if Russia forcibly deposes stone. Mr. Wise will return to Ottaws in about two weeks, and if the affair is settled will undertake a trip over the route in order to ascertain the engineering difficulties to be ancountered.

IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic and the various Bowel Complaints incl. dent to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw berry is the grand specific for those troubles

WARRANTS FOR TORY BRIBERS.

CAYUGA, Sept. 8.—Warrants have been issued against George Smith, Charles May, and John Lindsay, for bribery in the interest of the Tory candidate during the elections in Haldimand. The actual money received by the parties is now in the possession of the Reform Committee. Word has just been re-ceived here that the deputy returning officers It is stated in St. Peteraburg that as soon as Alexander leaves Bulgaria Prince Dolgor-ouki will start for Sofia, taking with him a large amount of Russian Coll.

> A WORD OF EXPLANATION. The liver secretes bile to move the bowels the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dis solve the food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters act up in these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the system

THE TRADES UNION CONCRESS.

HULL, Sept. 9.—The Trades Union congress to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the reform of British land laws must include compulsory cultivation of waste land. A committee was appointed to prepare a bill for submission to Parliament, embodying the point embraced in the resolution. The con poor and unemployed until land reform, with the same object in view, had first been tested and found ineffective.

'Well, well-the world must turn up its And all mankind turn with it, heads or

tails: And live and die, make love and pay your taxes,"

is the way Byron looked at it but "it is not har, Larder and others, practical salvors, of Halifax, under which the latter agreed to proceed to the wreck and save the cargo, one "worth living for," and that "depends on the liver." If the liver is not in good working order pimples, blotches, skin diseases, scrofula, catarrh, and a long list of danger cous diseases result. "Make love; pay taxes," but above all, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," and free your system of all impurities of the blood by restoring your liver to healthy action. By druggista.

> A new fruit destroyer has commenced its ravages on the orchards in the vicinity of Tayloraville, Ind. It is nearly black, and slightly smaller and similar in size to a wasp. It works principally on apple and pear trees, stinging the smaller limbs, and in a few hours the leaves and fruit wither and the branches die.

> Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con-stipsted. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

> John Little, living near Ewing, Jackson County, Ind., saw what he took to be two stray swarms of Italian bees. He tried to capture them, and in less than five minutes was covered with yellow jackets, which stung him so bad that it will take weeks to recover from the effects of their poison.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Invaluable as a Tonic. Dr. J. L. Pratt, Greenfield, Ill., says: "It is all that it claims to be—invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tone is indicated.'

While a gang of track repair men were working on the Mississippi Valley Railroad a panther sprang upon a negro, who immediately hugged it with all his might and yelled so loudly that the astonished panther did its best to escape. It didn't, however, but was

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Ever use. ful. The afflicted by illness should look their diseases fully in the face, and at once seek a remedy for them. A short search will convince the most sceptical that these noble medicaments have afforded ease, comfort, and oftentimes complete recovery, to the most tortured sufferers. The Ointment will cure all descriptions of sores, wounds, bid legs, Granting this to be the case and that this sprains, eruptions, erysipolas, rheumatism, court has jurisdiction—a point on which gout, and skin affections. The Pilla never under the view I am about to take I profine fail in correcting and strengthening the nounce no opinion—I still hold that the a wholesome condition, in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their secretion, and in re-establishing the natural healthy activity of the bowels. Holloway's are the remedies for complaints of all classes of society.

DIED.

LOVE —In this city, on the 7th instant, Francis, aged 5 weeks and 4 days, infant son of Matthew Love.

LATIMORE .- In this city, on the 8th inst. Margaret Barry, beloved wife of Thomas Latimore, Aged 52 years.

McNAMEE.—In this city, on the Sth inst., Mary Ann, aged 1 year and 5 months, only daughter of the late Gustavis J. McNamee.

KELLY. In this city, on the 7th instant, Maria Connaughton, aged 65 years, a native of County Longford, Ireland, reliet of the late Henry Kelly.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Frances Marla Trucy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Robert Arthur Alloway, of the same place, dentist, and duly authorized to enter en Justice for the purposes of this suit, Plaintin, and the said Robert Arthur Alloway, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, Bertember 1st, 1880.

W. S. WALKER.

W. S. WALKER, Attorney for Plainting

UPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.—
Dame Mathilda Eliza Osbert, wife common as to property of Aubin Duperrouxel, of the City and District of Montreal, restaurant keeper, has instituted, duly authorized a ester enjusice, is low or separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, the September, 1886.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

CRUMB'S

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More recommend than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. Boxal Raking Powders Co., 108 Wall St., N.Y.

CURE FITS!

pr FALLING SIGE ESS a life-lung study. I warrant my remody to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled it no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at case of a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you alotting for a trial, and I will care you Address Dr. H. G. ROCT.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF !

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Reef ---- ASK YOUR GROCER OR DEVOCIET FOR-

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HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and french your system with naussous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

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49.G

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

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First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00

GRAND: FINAL DRAWING

---OF---PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept.

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

First Series.....\$1.00 Second Series.....23 Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthilay Card sent to any buby whose mother will sent us the rames of two or more other bankes, and their pavents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Shample Card to the more er and much valuable information.

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Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal. PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE

OF HOUSEHOLD USE —IS. THE— COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISIN and SITORTENING, calculated to d the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST: It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to more aduly with flour and retain its virtues

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERF. None genuine without the trade mark

COMPETENT TESTIMONY.

Some time age Mr. D. R. Locke, so well known under the nom de plume of Petroleum V. Nasby, went to New Orleans to investigate the workings of The Lousiana State Lottery, about which he had heard so much. He went there prejudiced against it, but, as will be seen from what he wrote home to his news-paper, the Toledo Blade, he fully satisfied himself of the honesty and fair dealing of this world-renowned Compeny. The following is a portion of his letter, and is interesting read-

"In Europe the lottery is a Government institution as much as the tax gatherer. Germany, Anatria, and Italy all have lotteries that are a part of the Governmental system. In Austria loans are centracted, the interest being paid in prizes determined by lot, and almost every Austrian and Italian purchases these tickets. The principal is paid by the Government at maturity, and the interest is divided among those making the loan. A men simply lends the Government a hundred forms at five per cent. Instead of receiving five floring interest, he and all the other holders throw it into a pool, and five lucky men draw the interest from a million of such loans. Which is to say, they prefer to take a chance of receiving 100,000 floring to a certainty of receiving five. And so the hundred florins bend lies from year to year in the hope of its eventually making the holder an independent man.

The same system is in vogue in New Orleans. The City issues what are called "premium bands," the interest being distributed in blocks by lot. These bonds they sell the same as other securities on which interest is paid in the usual way, in fact they are preferred.

The gleatest lottery in the United States is located in New Orleans, and this is how it is. The people of the South, Louisiana especially, and New Orleans more especially, have always been devoted patrons of the lottery. Enormous sums were annually sent abroad to Havana, Vienna, Rome, and every-where else for tickets, all of which told severely upon the resources of the State. Taking advantage of this tendency of the people, irresponsible lottery compenies were formed all over the State, which were

awindles of the commonest order.

To remedy this, the Legislature of the State in 1868 authorized the incorporation of one lottery company, to be known as the Louisiana State Lottery Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, and enacted that this company should alone have the right to prosecute the business within the State. The methods of conducting the business were all set forth with great exectness, and a certain percentage of the profits were required to be devoted to the support of the hospitals of the city; and it was also provided that all drawings should be conducted by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State.

Under this act the comyany was organized and its stock taken by the very best citizens of the State, all classes of business men being included in the list of stockholders, and the best citiz ns accepting positions in its management. In 1879 the same provisions were included in the revised Constitution of the State, giving the company the double seal of legality, Legislative and Constitutional.

Under this charter, or rather charters, the

company has operated ever since. The stock in the company is quoted regularly upon the Stock Exchange; its stockholders and those in the management from year to year are among the best known buisness men of the city and state, men not only of recognized

financial, but social position.

It is essentially a state institution. The state hospital, one of the largest, best conducted, and best equipped in the United States, is supported by the company, not by donation, but in gursuance of a provision in its charter. The payments to the hospital

are made quarterly.

It is a large contributor to every charity, and it is the most important factor in the material prosperity of the city. Its stockholders are planters, mill-owners, sugar association within its borders. Consequently the company is the very centre and heart of all enterprises directed to the development of the State. It is the promoter of the various railroad enterprises and manufacturing schemes which have since the war done so much toward the development of the resources of the State.

The company has to-day a larger capital than any bank in the State, and its financial resources are practically unlimited. No one in New Orleans questions its integrity. No matter what may be thought of the morals of lotteries in the abstract, the State of Louisiana believes in them, and it has made a giant corporation, and so hedged it around that it stands the severest possible tests.

The character and standing of those who

from time to time have been in its management has never been questioned, either on the legislative floor or in the press. It owes its existence to a vote of the people of the State, who twice endorsed it, once by a majority of 60,000, and it is so hedged with sateguards that it possesses their entire confidence. The managers know nothing of the drawings-the Commissioners, who are really State officials, have sole control of every detail. They have always actual possession of every ballot placed in the wheels, and they can reap no benefit whatever from any drawing. Added to this source of confidence is the additional fact that men of the very highest commercial integrity are active in it, owning its stock and con-trolling its operations. There is scarcely a banker or merchant in New Orleans who is not directly interested in it, and they take as much pride in its reputation as they do in their own private business.

The company own a very fine building on St. Charles atreet, in which its vast business is transacted, and an army of clerks and accountants are required. It has the appearance, internally and externally, of a systematically conducted bank, which it really is, only it does more business than any ten

banks in the city.

This would be impossible in the Northern States. No merchant, shipowner, or manufacturer in Boston would want it known that he was concerned in a lottery, even as a ticket-buyer, much less as a stockholder or manager; while here in New Orleans it is considered not only not disreputable, but absolutely legitimate, as much so as any other business. When the company was organized and the stock placed upon the market, it was considered the same as any other stock ; men of the highest character, financially and socially, invested in it, and went into its direction, and it is managed with just as nice a regard to mercantile honor and commercial integrity as any stock company in the South. The difference between Boston and New Orleans in this respect, is in the moral sense of the community. In this particular, New Orleans is where New England was a hundred

the company perform all promises with rigorous fidelity, and its bitterest opponents have never questioned its integrity.

HOW THE DRAWINGS ARE CONDUCTED. All the drawings of the Louisians Company are unfer the personal supervision of Gens.

they alone manage the distribution.

The method is very simple. There are each month 100,000 tickets sold. Numbers from one to 100,000 are packed in paper tubes and placed in a wheel.

The prizes in this scheme numbered 1,967, ranging in value from \$75,000, which is the great prize, down to \$25, the smallest.

The prizes ranging from \$25 to \$75,000 are printed upon slips of paper and deposited in another wheel, securely packed in paper tubes as are the numbers of the tickets. All the tubes are exactly alike in both wheels, and these wheels are so turned that they are mixed beyond any possibility of knowledge on the part of anybody.

A number is drawn out of the wheel containing 100,000 numbers, and another out of the wheel containing the prizes. Both are opened, and the holder of the number is awarded the prize indicated on the slip taken from the large wheel.

In the drawing 1 witnessed, the first number drawn from the wheel was 71,511, and the prize that came from the other was \$25. was the holder? No one knew. It was somebody. He might be a barber in New Orleans, a farmer in Minnesota, or a million-aire in New York. All these classes are patrons of the company. The management know no more who holds the tickets that draw the prizes than do the bystanders; all there is of it, when the ticket is presented the holder receives a check on the New Orleans National Bank for the amount it calls for, and the transaction is over, so far as the company is concerned.

The drawing that I witnessed took place at the Academy of Music, March 11th. The theatre commenced filling up at about ten o'clock, with people of all grades, from the wealthy merchant who has his wine at his dinner, to the bootblack whose days are skirmishes with hunger. They all had an interest in the proceedings. At about 10.30 a dozen men appeared upon the stage, two evidently in charge. One of these two, a rather under-sized man, with sparkling black eye, legs alightly curved, a not large tut exceedingly well-proportioned body, a face expressive of peculiarly quick intelligence, hair, moustache and imperial silvery white. That is Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of whom the United States knows much.

The other of the two is a very tall man, with a head as bald as an egg on the top, and a long white beard that sweeps his bosom, slightly stooped, with a white slouched hat, under which there is a face that would mark its bearer as a Baptist clergyman rather than as a sanguinary warrior. It is a kindly face, with nothing bloodthirsty in it; the face of a rather prosperous planter who attended strictly to business, and worked his land well. That is Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia.

These men were in the public go zo twenty years ago-they are not now. They are today the Commissioners who supervise the drawings of The Louisians Lottery, and they are responsible for everything connected

There are two wheels on the stage. Into one, an immense affair, are emptied tubes of pasteboard, which contain alips of paper, on which are numbers running from one to one hundred thousand. The other wheel, much smaller, contains tubes to the number of 1,967, which is the number of prizes to be awarded. There is a tremendous difference between the wheel containing the prizes and the wheel holding the numbers. The one requires the muscle of two stalwart negroes to turn it, while the other a child might whirl. One represents the blanks in life, the other the prizes. The

proportion runs about the same in everything

in this imperfect world. It takes a great many thousand men to build a railroad, but

only one Vanderbilt to own it.
The numbers are placed in the wheel; they are turned so as to be thoroughly mixed. One boy, blindfolded, at the great wheel takes out a tube and hands it to Gen. Early, who opens it and announces it "Two refiners, and real estate owners, who have an thousand one hundred and sixty-four." A interest in the city and State greater than any boy, also blindfolded, at the other wheel takes out a tube and hands it to Gen. Beauregard, who opening it announces "Fifty dollars." The number of the ticket and the prize it has drawn are both recorded, and the operation is repeated till the 1,967 tickets

are taken from the smaller wheel. Those present sit and watch carefully. There is no sensation while the smaller prizes are being drawn. As a matter of course there will be five or ten minutes dusing which the prizes will be \$25's and \$50's, with an occasional \$100. These excite no special attention. But there comes one which does excite attention. General Early pronounces a number, and General Beauregard, when the correspondent number is drawn, heaitates for a moment, and slowly announces "six thousand dollars !" There is a perceptable movement among the audiance, for \$6,000 is a very tidy sum of money for any one to have, especially when the investment that procured it was only \$5.

Presently there is another sensation. A number is drawn, and Gen. Beauregard is a trifle more slow, as if to whet the impatience of the throng. "Twenty-five thousand delof the throng, "Twenty-five thousand dol-lars!" is announced. That is something like it. Six thousand dollars does very well as a starter in life, but the lucky winner of \$25,000 can, if he be a man of moderate tastes, retire on that.

Still this is nothing, or at least it isn't what they are all waiting for. Presently a number is announced and Gen. Beauregard, with provoking slowness, announces "S-c-v e-n-t-; fi-v-e thousand dollars." There is a sensa tion, for that is the capital prize. The one that everybody who huys a ticket hopes to draw. Only one gets it, however. It is Vanderbilt and his laborers over again.

In this scheme there is one prize of \$75,000, one of \$25,000, one of \$10,000, two of \$6,000, five of \$2.000, ten of \$1,000, twenty of \$500, 100 of \$200, and so on down to 1,000 of \$25 each, with approximation prizes of \$750, \$500, and \$250.

Who bagged the great prize? Who was he or she? No one knows. One man may hold the whole ticket and will receive the whole amount, or it may be divided into fifths, and may be held by five persons, in which event the comfortable sum will be divided into five parts.

The successful numbers with the amount they have drawn are published the next day after the drawing, and within a week or two the prizes are mostly claimed and paid. In this case the capital prize went to some one in Illinois, who sent for it through the bank in his village, and the sum was sent him in a draft.

able sum to have for any man, old or young, and it may make him or mar him, according to his bent. Invested in first mortgages at six per cent., he has \$4,500 per year to live upon all his life. If he becomes infatuated Whatever may be public opinion as to lotteries in general, it is only just to say that weeks, and he will be no better off than be-

G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early, as time, for it is done with the utmost exact. Canada on purpose to show (they not being sisted by a State Commission. The managers ness and system. Several records are made sheared either), and the result was that those

have no interest in the drawing, nor have of sich number drawn, with the prize that had been sheared were given the first accompanying, and there are so many checks that had been sheared were given the first they anything whatever to do with it. Every accompanying, and there are so many checks that had been sheared were given the first they anything whatever to do with it. Every accompanying, and there are so many checks that had been sheared were given the first they are the first the first they are the first the first the first they are the first they are the first they are aibla

Then the announcement is made up and published in the official papers of the company, and the prizes are paid as fast as the holders present their tickets. Those near by come and get their money. Those at a dis-tance send their tickets through their own banks to the banks here, who collect and

Everybody in New Orleans invests in this lottery, just as regularly as they pay their rent, and the sale of tickers is considered an entirely legitimate business. I saw men on the morning of the day at within five minutes of the time the drawing commenced, send out for a fifth of a ticket, they having forgotten that, to them, important duty. There is one change in twenty of a prize, and they figure that if they lose nineteen times they will win enough the twentieth to get their money back. And the grand prize! Who knows

but they may strike that!
The Louisiana State Lottery is as much of an institution in Louisiana as the Legislature, and is recognized as being just as legitimate. It has now, and always had, a solid hold upon the people of the State."—D. R. Locke, in Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

THE FARM.

SHEEP. A run in a field from which early roots have been gathered will be beneficial to the flock. It will help to accustom them to the change of food which will soon be required. Small or imperiest roots may be left ungathered for them, which they will pick up for themselver.

FRENCH THRIFT.

Quite a valuable industry is now carried on in France in the utilization of the different kinds of feathers formerly treated as worthless, especially those obtained in plucking ducks, chickens, turkeys and those of wild fow! and other birds killed as game. The plan pursued consists in trimming these, particularly the larger ones, off the stump, which may be thrown away; the plumes being then made use of in the manufacture of a feather cloth or blanket, which possesses the essential quality of being exceedingly light and at the same time very warm. The plumes which are separated from the stalk are placed in a bag, closed tightly, and then subjected to rubbing between the hands, as in washing clothes. In a few minutes the fibres are by this means separated from each other, and form a perfectly homogeneous and very light down, applicable by simple operation to the production of quite a variety of coverings and other household objects at a reasonable

PACKING EGGS.

It is no uncommon occurrence in cities to see a grocer unpacking eggs, many of which have been broken, thus disfiguring many others. This is a matter to which those who are sending eggs long distances to market should give the closest attention. Never use chaft. Oats are good, but rather costly. Fine eye-a neighbor of mine takes ic-the cut hay or straw are the hest and most available materials and should always be sweet and dry. Put three inches of this at the bot tom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end towards the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower; remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue until the last laver is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury.

HORSE FRED.

Horses may be kept well without hay even when hard work is required of them. Somenoted for gluttony—man and horse. Allow a horse to at and at hay stuffing himself I will close by saying that while I have a at will, and he will get the heaves or dollar to support a paper in Canada, THE some other ailment. I have kept horses TRUE WITNESS, while it remains the friend without hay when they have had heavy work all winter, and there was no diffi-culty whatever in keeping them in first class condition. Of course the dependence Michael Roche, Sen. was grain, the straw serving to distend their stomachs rather than a sustanance. Some years ago I had no hay for my cows about the middle of February. Four or five miles distant there was a stack of wheat straw that had been threshed in the field and but little pains taken in the stacking. I bought that stack and ted my cows on it until spring, giving each about four quarts of whole cats every day. The cows did well and were serviceable next season. Still no one would be without hay unless absolutely compelled.

A CHEAP BEDDING.

There is no bedding for stock equal to dry sand. In most localities it may be had merely for the expense of hauling, and if farmers would consider its value as an absorbent they would not fail to lay in a supply. It saves all the liquid manure by absorbing it. It is also a disinfectant, and where dry earth is used in stables there will be no unpleasant odor. As a covering for the floors of poultry houses it has no equal, and where cattle lie on dry earth they will almost be free from

SHEARING LAMBS.

"I have been breeding for several years past, ways a correspondent of the Country totaleman, " a good many grade sheep, viz:
- a creat between the Southdown and Cotewold, for the Cincinnati market. Having the lambs to come early in the spring, their wool grows to be three or four inches long before shearing time; and having noticed by leaving this on that it grew to be very long during the summer months, and they would lie in the shade and paut on account of the excess of wool, while their dams were out grazing, I came to the conclusion to try an experiment, by shearing some and leaving some unshorn to see if there would be any difference when spring came again. In the spring of 1876 I sheared two and left the rest (from which I raceived a little over one pound per head, and sold it at twenty-six cents per pound). Well, the result was simply wonderful. Those two that I sheared came up in the fall and looked like my yearling. They were fat, and while their woul was not quite so long as the rest it was much thicker and seemed to grow much faster during the winter than these I did not shear. They stood the winter much better, What will he do with it. It is a comfort and by shearing time in 1877 they sheared more wool (being very near as long as the others and much thicker) and were much larger and better every way. I was simply surprised. This experiment induced me to try again in '77, by shearing one half of my flock of lambs, and the result was about the same, and the next spring ('78) I sheared all hut two, they being thoroughbred, out of Canada ewes, and thinking that by leaving It would be a curious study to know what the wool on I could sell them better in the has been done with the untold millions the company bare distributed; but who shall take, for in the fall I showed these two at the fair, and also some of those that I had sheared, ever write their history?

The drawing requires about four hours of with some that had just been brought from the drawing requires about four hours of with some that had just been brought from

Farmers who are so fortunate as to have an open tire place should place as an offset to the cost of the wood the value of the ashes produced. For onions there is no fertilizer equal to wood ashes, as they require a great deal of potash. Market gardeners and others who make a specialty of growing onlons will understand that to succeed with the crop they need larger supplies of potash than they will ordinarily receive from barnyard

"IRISH PEDIGREES." FOURTH EDITION.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following circular of Mr. John O'Hart, the Irish genualogist, in reference to the fourth edition of the great work on Irish pedigrees, which he is now preparing for the

Mr. John O'Hart begs to say that his fourth edition of "Irish Pedigrees" is being published by subscription, and that ever subscriber of at least £1 each, paid in advance, will receive from him a copy of the work immediately after it is published; as will also each representative of any family whose genealogy will appear in the volume. But as the pecuniary responsibil-ties consequent on the publication devolve on Mr. O'Hara alone, he expects that the representatives of those families whose genealogies are contained in his former volumes will generously subscribe to the Fourth Edition, in proportion to the space which their respective genealogies occupy in his Third Edition of Irish Pedigrees, or in his Irish Landed Gentry; otherwise, to reduce the publication expenses to a minimum, Mr. O'Hart must in the coming volume altogether omit these genealogies, or considerably condense them. To those who have already contributed towards the publication expenses of my former works, and who desire to have their genealogies continued in the fourth edition of "Irish Pedigrees," the cost per page will be only £3; instead of £6 per page by those who have not hitherto so contributed.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged. JOHN O'HART.

Ringsend School, Ringsend,) Dublin, July, 1886.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, - In a recent issue of your journal I read a letter showing how they appreciate your valuable paper "down by the sea." I can assure you that in the backwoods-of this section or Canada at least-your straightforward manly course meets with the hearty approval of every man desirous of good government and the welfare of the country. wish I could say as much of all papers claiming to represent Irishmen and Irish Canadians. I have one now in my mind's heading of which is profusely decorated with the shamrock and other signs highly suggestive of Irish patriotism, and the editor which, if I mistake not, was a strong Reformer and suspected Fenian in 1866, but is to-day—to judge by his paper—a rank Tory and anti-Riellite.

How inconsistent is the Irishman who would uphold the cause for which Emmett and Fitzgerald died, and for which Parnels and his brilliant followers are now struggling, and yet support the "party which is responsible for the execution of poor Riel, the victim of misgovernment and Orange fanaticism. But I sup-pose, as—I think it was Walpele said it— 'every man hath his price," a true saying no doutt, some men demanding an honorable one, and others—well I say no more on this head, but as a bar-room is a dengeron resort tor a tippler endeavoring to reform, Ottawa is fearfully so for any oue whose conscience, politics, or patriotism, is in the slighest degree

TRUE WITNESS, while it remains the friend of the oppressed—no matter of what nation-

Brudenal, Ont , Sept. 5.

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Headache, yet Carter 's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. "Yen if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who entire 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

Carter's Little Liver 17118 are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five f . Sl. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by Edd.

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from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofulz. Salt-rheum, to the worst Scrofulz. Salt-rheum, "Fever-scree," Scaly or Rough &kin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine, Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "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 soundness of constitution, will be established.

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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

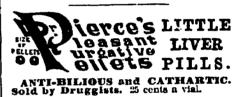
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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilis, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitts, Sovere Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES World's Dispensary Medical Association. Proprietors, 668 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y.



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Buenes Ayrean.

Buent Ayrean.

Buout Aug. 24
Lucerne.

Boott Aug. 24
Lucerne.

Boott Aug. 25
Hörnian.

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:—

Phenectan.

Boott Aug. 12
Grecian.

Boott Aug. 17
The steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, \$5: Johns, Hajifax and Baltimore mail service are in-

Caspian. Monday, Sept 1.3

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns:
Cabin, \$20.00; intermediato, \$15.00; Shertage, 3.00.
The steamers of the Glasgow, londonderry, Galway
and Boston service are intended to be despatched as
follows from Boston forGlasgow direct:—
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Manitobian. Aug.

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May 28th, 1886.

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BOOK NOTICES.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY: EDITED BY MES. MARTHA S. LAME. September, 1886. New York: 30 Lalayette Place.

This pleasing serial comes to gand for the current month as tresh and interesting as ever. It opens with an article by the editor, a perfect wreath of historic flowers concerning that valuable institution the New York Ing that valuable. Institution the New York
Historical Society. Its growth from the seed
sown by Joseph Pintard, "of whom the world
has never heard much," but who was nevertheless "the acknowledged founder of
historic societies in America," is pleasingly told. The Massachusetts Historical Society was the first fruits of his labors in 1791 and New York followed in 1804. The society has embraced on its roll some of the most distinguished of the scholastic luminaries of the State of New York. The article is very interesting and is illustrated with portraits which adds to its attractiveness. The Hon. J. W. Johnson reviews a subject which is now attracting much attention in the republic—the detects of the Constitution-notably with reference to the departure from the constitutional intention concerning the election of the President. This was intended to be carried into effect by a very conservative process. As it is the elec-tion is practically made by a conven-tion by and of a "ticket" to which faction bows the knee. The difficulties surrounding the counting of the electoral vote are also noticed, and speedy remedial legislation demanded. One of the most remarkable articles in the number is that narrating the absurd conclusions of a Dr. Bender on Canadian affairs. Antiquarians will read with delight Mr. A. D. Berry's contribution. entitled "New England's Lost City Found." This is Noeumbega, bitherto regarded by many as a myth. Some interesting minor matter helps to complete this interesting

THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE, 7 Murray street, New York.

In this magazine for the month an interest ing glimpae is given of the post John G. Saxe lie each other, and let them simmer gently as he is in cld age, confined to his room, forgotten by the world and almost alone.

This sad picture is almost immediately brightened by Mrs. H. H. S. Thompful cash of flour and butter in a saucepan son, with whom we spent a few delightful Summer Days in Japan," and by Bessle Chandler, that clever young poet, who takes us poetically "In a Row-Boat" on the "briny Atlantic." A thoughtful article on "Beauty in Literature," by Mary E. Cardwell, is followed by a stupid story entitled "Magnitudes. "Reminiscences of Holland House," by Henry C. Wilson, a description of the famous English house in which great literary and social lights assembled during its occupancy by the third Lord Holland. The associations and memories of the place are well brought before the mind of the reader. "In and aboutiLondon" narrates among other things a four-inhand ride through the rural districts of England. The story "Friend Max," which has pleased from its beginning, by Mrs. Sophie L. Schenck, is concluded. There are some twenty or thirty more articles given. The magazine is good, and would be better without its supplement of rhetorical rhodom THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. September.

New York. Tois number opens with a comprehensive

article on the Payment of the National Debt, by N. P. Hill, in which he urges that every effort should be made to pay off the debt. The other articles are "Reconstruction Days," containing some hitherto unpublished letters by General Halleck and Mr. Clarke. Mr. Hyndman expresses some rather exaggerated tuted where fresh cannot be obtained. They views on "Socialism in England," forgetting, should be rubbed small, but not powdered, that the best way to treat those theorists is with indifference-until they begin to put their principles into practice. Kate Field tells a terrible story under the title of " Mormon Blood Atonement," which goes to show that murder under this euphemistic title is part of the rite of that obscene body which stands to-day the shame and reproach of the republic. Ouids contributes an article, already referred to in THE POST, on Female Suffrage, and the balance of the number is well written and interesting.

DADDY DAVE, by Mary Frances. Funk & Wagnalls, Dey street, New York. This is a very pleasing little story which

tells of the fidelity of a slave who, during the war of emancipation, was a typical servant of that class which stuck to their "ole massa" in evil r port and in good report, in adversity or in promerity. The tale is well and treshly written and the description of the campaign scenes ery graphically placed before the reader. Many of the incidents are very touching, and the authoress does justice to a real character.

DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE, September, T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston.

I is is a remarkably fascinating number. R. F. Farrell opens with an article on "Irish Brogue," which we should like to print did space permit. It is a complete refutation of the vulgar idea of Irish pronunciation, and is full of hard hits at prevailing ignorance. Father O'Donshue contributes a striking article on the "Sin of Blasphemy," which is now of too common custom. An extract from Macauley's History and some well timed comments scattor to the wind the idea that Irish Protestants have anything to thank themselves for, as such, for the results or the battle of the Boyne. This magazine is one of the most excellent that reaches

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. New

York: Macmillan & Co.
The September number of this beautiful publication is quite up to its customary high standard. The article on "Dogs of the Chase" is very instructive. "Fashions in Hair," by Alma Tadema, gives in an interesting and artistic way a sketch of the evolution of hair dressing for centuries past. A sketch of a "Dynamite factory introduces the reader to the mystery of making this powerful explosive, and "Days with Sir Roger de Coverley" is an article which makes one live in former days and catch the breezes and beauties of rural life of the period. The illustrations are beautiful.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- A monthly magazine. New York : Catholic Publication

Society, 9 Barolay street. The September number of this valuable serial opens with a review of the book on "Democracy in America" by Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg millionaire, by the Rev. Walter Elliott. Under the title of Baptized Democracy, he lays bare in a few masterly pages the fallacy exhibited in Mr. Carnegie's superficial, vulgar and fulsome generalization. Father Elliott says, truly, the "author has not got at the main question. He has told us what democracy can do for the farmer, the manufacturer, the author, the artisan, the

for lask of the one essential element, the Catholic faith, as its guide. "The weak point," says the author, "In Mr. Carnepoint," says the author, "In Mr. Carne-gie's book is that he has left decy; without a head on its shoulders." Dr. Faust contributes a very interesting aketch of that late eminent Irish American, Judge Black. Mr. Gregoire endeavore to clear the memory of Mary Stuart from some of the libels on it. Dr. Hassard deals skilfully with the Ulater question, and some other valuable articles make up a most attrac-

tive number of the serial. LITKEARY LIFE. Elder Publishing Co., Chloago and New York.—The September number contains several interesting articles, and is well up to its usual standard.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

HOT CORN.

The colored cooks of the South believe that green corn is much more wholesome and nutritious when cooked with the husks on; it is certainly much more sweeter than when entirely atripped of covering before boiling. Select full cars, but see that the grains are tion demanded. One of the most remarkable articles in the number is that narrating the course pursued by Pious IX. in reference to into a pot of boiling water, and boil it fast the confederacy. A war article by Mr. Lee until tender, about twenty minutes; then is instructive, and Mr. Watson Griffie, of drain the sars and serve them in a covered this city, contributes a spirited and undish or folded in a napkin. Before eating answerable article in reply to some of the each ear should be buttered and seasoned with pepper and salt. When hot corn is not served on the cob the grains should be seasoned with salt and pepper, mixed with butter, and heated before they are placed on the

Choose sound, even-sized tomatoes; sceld them and remove the skins without breaking them; put them again into well-salted boil ing water, enough to cover them, using a large pan, so that the tomatoes may not overover the fire, and stir them until they are smoothly blended; then gradually add a pint of boiling water, stirring the sauce until it is smooth; season it with salt and pepper, and let it boil two or three minutes before using it. As soon as the tomutoes have cooked ten minutes take them up carefully with a skim-mer, to keep them whole, lay them on the bottom of a large dish, and serve them with the sauce poured over them.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING.

Stew your blackberries and sweeten to taste. While these are cooking cut slices of bread and butter; cut off the crusts. Now take a deep dish or bowl, put in a layer of the bread and butter, then a layer of berries and so on, berries last; cover with a plate and weight and your pudding is made, and a delicious one it is, to. It is as nice made of canned blackberries as fresh ones. To be eaten plain or with whipped cream.

MINT SAUCE FOR LAMB.

Four dessertspoonfuls of chopped mint, two ditto of pounded white sugar, a quarter of a pint of vinegar. Wash the mint, which should be young and fresh; pick the leaves from the stalks and mince them very fine; put them in a tureen, add the sugar and vinegar, stir till the sugar is dissolved. This sauce is better made two or three hours before it is wanted. The leaves of mint dried, and the color well preserved, may be substithen moistened with a little boiling water ten minutes before adding the sweetened vinegar; or mint vinegar may be used.

CHICKEN SALAD.

Boil, bone and chop fine three chickens; use chopped celery; take equal quantities of meat and salad, mix with the following dressing : 1 olks of three eggs, stir them with a fork, then stir in slowly a cup of melted butter; do not put in faster than will mingle nicely. Salt to taste, and add a teaspoonfu of powdered augar, a cup of vinegar and a pinch of red pepper.

TO FRESHEN MEAT OR FISH,

Buttermilk is best, and sour milk the next beat, for freshening beef, pork or fish, and will preserve beef for several days. Soak salt fish eighteen hours in buttermilk, with perhaps one quart of water; change every six hours. In freshening always put the side up so that the sait can have a chance to settle to the lottom of the dish. If you have beef, either fresh or corned, that is tainted soak the same as fish, boil an hour or so, throw away the water and put in fresh to finish. When it comes to the table you will be sur prised that so good a dish was made out of such poor material.

MAKING STARCH,

Almost every housekeeper has a different plan for making starch. For young housekeepers who have not yet decided upon a method we can recommend the following, which gives a beautiful finish :- Take one fourth of a pound of starch, and working it over and kneading it with a little water, then then placing five or six pints of water in a pan, and adding to this a very small quantity of powdered borax, a small piece of sugar and a fragment of white wax about the size of a hazel nut and beating the whole. The water is then added to the starch, stirring continually and mixing the two together until the

whole is as thick as desired. TOMATOES AND CREAM,

To those who are fond of the natural flavor of the tomato, it is delicious served the same as peaches, the ripe fruit cut up and served with sugar and cream. Many also like them cut up in slices and served with sugar and vinegar and lemon juice.

FLIES.

Flies may be effectually disposed of without the use of poison. Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream. Mix them well together and place them in a room on a plate where flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.

PUDDING SAUCE.

The following sauce is cheap, good and easy to make. It is sufficient in quantity for about four persons :- Three tablespoontuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter beaten to a cream; heat one cup of milk to boiling, thicken with one teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a little milk, and pour over the cream. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.

ENGLISH PIGEON PIE.

Draw, truss and single aix young pigeons; then stuff them with the chopped livers, mixed with some paraley, a small piece of butter, pepper and salt; next cover the bot-tom of the dish with rather large scallops of

the brightest? giffe; he the lining and between each pigeon place the yelk of an ooke, No. 24, 6je; No. 26, 7c, the usual examinations, rest fully, that the pondition on particular in the state is provided by the State is provided by the state of the State is provided by the state of the st

PILAFF OR PILAY.

This is a Turkish dish. Place a knuckle of veal on some alloss of raw ham in a stock-pot, also a roasted shoulder and a large fowi trussed for boiling : fill up with common broth trussed for boiling; fill up with common broth or water, and having akimmed the broth garnish it with the usual vegetables. As soon as the fowl and lamb are done take them up, and when cold cut the meat off the shoulder of lamb into small cutlet-like pieces, and the fowl into neatly-trimmed members. Place there in a small soup pot, with a half pound of Carolina rice, boiled in some of the consomms; after this has been clurified and somme; after this has been clarified and seasoned with an infusion of rather less than a quarter of an ounce of hay saffron and cayeone, and then having reduced the consomme to two thirds of its original quantity, pour it upon the foregoing ingredients, adding six ouncesfol dried cherries or Sultana raisins; boil these together for a quarter of an hour and send to table. This kind of soup is very nutritious, and from the cayenne and saffron contained in it is calculated to give tone to the stomach.

"BALDERDASH IN RHYME."

The "home guard" element among Irish-Americans who like to advocate physical force from a safe distance are intelligent enough to perceive that Parnell sweeps the field of Irish-American sentiment and that it is recless to attempt any open opposition to his policy. They have resort, therefore, to indirect methods and petty subteringes in order to edge in a word for their antiquated physical force firaworks. They indulge in mottoes of such cynical jocularity as "Peaceably if we can—otherwise if we must,"—imagining that such twaddle may be construed as valorous and discrept. The following apparatus. and discreet. The following specimen of balderdash in rhyme is an extract from one of their latest productions. It is sung after the air of the of Harrigan's compositions-" Misther Reil.y :"

Oh, then stand by Pariell, Soon he'll sound Britain's knell And right over might shall prevail; And should swords rise and sell Uncle Sam's with you all To see that your cause does not fail!

So then fill up the bowl, boys, 'twill gladden the soul Who wishes old Ireland free: I'll present you a toast, 'tis our pride and our boast: "Home Rule, boys, and square liberty!"

The rhyme and meter is as unsteady as the The rhyme and meter is as unsteady as the gait and patriotism of "heroes" who free freland by "filling up the bowl, boys, "might be expected to be. It is not to help Parnell in his contention for Irish rights to rhyme his name with "Britain's knell." It is so comforting to the 1,400,000 English voters comforting to the 1,400,000 English voters \$3.45 to 3.55; Superine, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Fine, who declared for Home Rule. It is apt to reassure them in their friendship for Ire-land. As for Uncle Sam's physical exertion in this little matter we rather guess not. The "boys" who "filled up the bowl" in 1864, when Fenianism was in its zenith, indulged in hallucinations of this kind. But the bowl must be filled for the tenth time and the inspiration for war of the strongest distillation in order to render the idea that America is going to send an army to Ireland credible now-a-days. Why will reasonable men roll such unmitigated nonsense over their tongues? Is it not time to put away the things and thoughts of children and to act with the sagacity of men !- Western Watch-

A PRIEST SENT TO PRISON.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—Father Fahey, a Catholic priest of Woodford, was arraigned to-day WHEAT.—In this market a very limited on a charge of having threatened the owner of property in Woodford, from which the tenant had been evicted. He was found for this business is being done, and jast week a quotations may be repeated, as there has been some \$1.25, in baskets, for blue, and at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for green gages. guilty, and the court gave him the choice of giving bail for his good behavior for six months or of going to prison for the same period. The priest chose the latter alter-

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There has been but little change in business since our last writing. Remittances are

GROCERIES. - Business continues to improve in this line, and a fair all round demand is reported. Payments are fair for the season Sugars are steady at 6tc for granulated at refinery, bright yellows not to be had. In syrups there is a great scarcity of all grades. Japan teas are materially atronger in all markets but this. Old fruit in very limited supply. Rice firm at advance; pepper and cloves stuady. In canned goods salmon is still on the up grade.

DRY Goods.—The fall millinery openings taking place this week have attracted a cer tain number of buyers from that part of On tario east of Toronto and from the Province of Quebec generally, and some fair bills of dry goods have been sold, The city retail men report a very satisfactory business and are sorting up freely.

LEATHER AND SHOES, -Shoe manufacturers are all pretty well employed manufactur ing and shipping, and are buying more freely since the opening of the month. Prices rule steady in all lines. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 262; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23a; No. 1 to 22e; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 19 c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. , 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 151c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE,-The last week has developed rather more enquiry for iron and other metals, but the resulting business has not shown any very material increase over former weeks. Local prices are not altered. There is a great scarcity of Canada Plates on spot. We quote: Summerlee, \$16.50 Dut what can democracy do for the man? beef taken either from the fillet or rump, sea.

Secularism, at its best and broadest, is but one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is but one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is but one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one side of our nature, and that not pepper and sale; over these place the pigeons, is not not one of the man? Summings were considerably smakers, in the tiff he is mulcted in the damages claimed the interpretation of the man? Summings were considerably smakers, in the small process. Summings were considerably smakers, in the tiff he is mulcted in the damages claimed the interpretation of the man? Summings were considerably smakers, in the small process. Summings were considerably smakers, in the tiff he is mulcted in the damages claimed the interpretation of the man? Summings were considerably smakers, in the tiff he is nucled in the damages claimed the man of the man

whichever may be at hand, in sufficient quartity to produce sauce enough for the dien, or sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, if neither of these is ready, substitute some gravy or common bruth; repeat the seasoning, cover the pie with puff paste, bake it for an hour and a half, and send to table.

PILAFF OR PILAF. sleigh store, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 31c per lb.; lagot tin. 24 to 25c; bar tiu, 26c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet sinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

> OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business is livening up and a very fair demand is reported for most lines. Linesed oil is 60c to 83s for for most lines. Linesed cil is 60c to 83; for raw and boiled respectively; turpentine strady at last advance to 57½c; cilve cil; \$1.00 for pure; castor 8½c. Fish cils very duli and prices largely nominal. Loads, colors and glass are quoted as follows:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands cnly) \$8.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Drywhite lead, 5½c; red do. 4½c to 4½c. red do, 41c to 41c. London wasned whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1 25; Cookeon's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow other, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

SALT.-There is a fair steady demand prerailing, with regular supplies coming to hand. Prices continue as quoted : 424 for coarse elevens, and 40 for twelves; factry filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Arbion's \$2 40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock sals \$10 a tın ; Turk's İslanı 250 a bushel.

FISH -A few small lots of Cape Breton herrings have been received, and sell at \$5 25 to \$5.50. No definite reports of Labrador catch as yet. Dry cod is selling at \$2.75 to &i ; there is some green cod in the marker at \$2.75 to \$3.25 as to quality per bri. Salmon very scarce and \$15 asking for No. 1.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-Undoubtedly a steadier feeling exists for all kinds of tresh ground flour, and holders of superior have been enabled to command better prices, sales having been made at \$4.05, \$4.07½ and \$4.10 for ordinary. Extra meets with fair enquiry, resulting in sales at \$3.90 to \$3 95. Fresh ground spring extra could be placed at \$3 55, but there is not much offering. In Canadian patents several sales are reported at from \$4.20 to \$4.60, and Minnesota strong flour has found a market at from \$4.45 to \$4.75 for fine to choice grades, seconds being in slow demand and quoted at from \$3 25 to \$3 50. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$3.45 to 3 55; Superfine, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Fine, \$2.90 to \$3.05; Middlings, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Pollards, \$2.60 to \$3.20; Ontario bags (atrong) b.i., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.55; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Oatmeal is in moderate demand for this season of the year, and the sale is mentioned of 100 bble of ordinary Western at \$3.90. We quote \$4 00 to \$4 2 for ordinary, and granulated at \$4.35 to \$4.55. Bags are at Il quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Moulie is quiet at \$16 to \$22 as to quality. Cornmeal has been asked for, and prices are quoted from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.

MILLIFEED. -Sales of Ontario bran have taken place at \$12.50 on track, and we quote \$12 50 to \$13 per ton. Smaller lots are quoted at \$13 to \$14. Shorts are quiet but ateady at \$14 to \$15, and middlings at \$15 to

business at within our range of prices, which are as follows : Canadian winter wheat, S2c to 85c for white and red, and at 83c to 85c for spring.

CORN.—There is no change in this cereal.

and we quote 50c per bushel in bond. OATS. -The market is very quiet, no new husiness of any importance being reported. We quote 30 to 32c.

PKAS.—New peas are commencing to arrive. Old peas are slow sale, and quotations range between 71c to 73c per 66 lbs afloat. MALT. - Sales were made of Ontario mait at 73c f.o.b., at a point west of Toronto. We quote prices here at 90c to 95c for Montreal. BARLEY.-Sales have been made of new barley at about 58c to 60s per bushel for malting grades. Feed qualities are quoted at

BUCKWHEAT .- There will be very little, if any, business done in buckwheat until the new crop is harvested, as the old crop was pretty well cleaned up at good figures. We quote 50c per 48 lbs.

SEEDS. -The market is still inactive, although a few sales are reported in timothy cu private terms, but prices are quoted at \$2 25 to \$2.50 per bushel. Clover seed steady at \$7.00 to \$7 25, Alsike \$7.50.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.-A little better demand has been experienced for hog products with sales of Montreal short cut mess pork and Chicago clear cut at \$15 to \$15.25 for jobbing parcels. Fairbanks lard is steady with last sales report at 93c to 10c, in pails, according to size of lot, Canadian being quoted at 940 to 94c. Smoked hams are firm at the last advance, salss having taken place at 121c to 13c per lb. Tallow does not show much improve-ment, and is quoted dull at 4% to 51c as to lot. We quote :- Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$15 00 to 15 50; Chicago short cut clear Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c: No. 2 do, 21c per brl, \$14 75 to 15 25; Mess pork, Western, to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c per brl, \$13 75 to 14 00; India mess beef, per to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, tcc, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess bcef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 121c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, Ooc to Ooc; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c tc 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 9c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tailow, common refined, per lb, 4%c to 5%c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - The market remains quiet on export account, creamery being held at too high figures to admit of any movement of any importance. As regards dairy there is not sufficient choice Eastern Townships to supply the local trade, and several lots of from I to 10 tubs have been disposed of at 182 to 19c. On the other hand 161c is the outside figure that would be paid for a shipping lot. In Western we learn of a car load being sold at Coltness, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50; at 13c, Here prices are quoted at 13½c for Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbros, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.60 Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada good, 14c to 15c; Brockville, finest, 165 to \$1.85; Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., 165c; Brockville, fair to good, 135c to \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoll, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoll I.C., \$4.25 to fair to good, 11c to 12c; low grades, 9c to

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Those magnificent Cashmeres are all in the most desirable shales as well as White

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The most useful widths in these beautiful Goods. Come early and inspect them.

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have been made here at fully lo advance upon quotations of a week ago. The sale of a lot of finest August was made at 10c, and the holders are now asking 101c.

APPLES.—The receipts of apples are by no means large, and, in fact, fancy red fruit are scarce and in demand at \$2.75 to \$3.00. Ordinary sweets are very dull at 75c to \$1.50 per bbl. PEARS.—Real fine Bartlett pears are

scarce, and prices are stiff, with sales at 87 to 88 per bbl. Ripe goods sell all the way from \$3 to \$6 according to condition. GRAPES.—The supply of Canadian and American blue grapes has shown an increase during the week, and prices are lower, sales

having transpired at 5c to 7c per lb. American Delaware are coming in, and have sold at 13c to 15c per ib,
PEACHES -New York peaches in carriers are in rather heavy supply, with business re-

ported at \$3 to \$4. PLUMS. -There is a good demand for this

BANANAS.-Prices range from \$1 25 to \$2 per bunch. Reds have sold at 75c to \$1.25.

ORANGES.-Jamaica oranges have been received, and have sold at S11 per bol. LEMONS.-The prices of lemone are very stiff, with business at \$9 to \$10. WATERNELONS. -- In a wholesale way, watermelons are selling at 35c each.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGs.—The market has been exceedingly dull. We quote from 1212 to 14c as to quality.

BEANS .- The prospects are fair for a good crop of beans, a few small lots of new having been already received. Sales of old have been made during the week at \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bushel for fine stock, whilst less desirable lots have sold down to \$1. Choice hand picked are held at \$1.50. Honey. - Whilst sales of honey in comb

are reported at 11c to 12c per lb., choice white clover in comb has realized 15c per lb. Strained honey has been offered freely at 9c, with sales at 84c to 9c.

Hors. -- I'ransactions have taken place at 35c to arrive, showing a decline of 5c since last week. In this market there have been sales during the week at 20c to 30c per lb. as to quality.
POTATOES. — Whilst the rot has proved very

bad, it has not covered such a wide area as was at first supposed. There has been a firmer feeling here, and sales of Early Rose have been made at 60s to 65s in round lats. SWEET POTATOES -The market is quiet at \$4 00 to \$5.00 per bbl as to quality.
Onions.—The crop in this vicinity is un-

doubtedly a good average one, and growers are already offering to contract. In a small jobbing way business has been done at \$2 00 to \$2.50 per bbl.

SPANISH ONIONS.—There is only a small obbing demand, and prices are quoted at \$4 50 to \$5 00 per case. CARRAGES. -It is soldom that such an

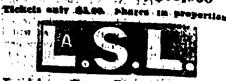
abundant crop of sabbages is raised on the Island of Montreal as was the case this year, and growers in order to realize have seen selling them at extraordinary low rates. The run of wholesale prices is from \$9.00 to \$15 per 1000 as to size.

HAY AND STRAW.—During the present week the receipts have somewhat fallen off,

and higher prices have been obtained, choice new Laprairie hay having been placed at \$11.50 to \$12.00 per 400 bundles, other kinds ranging from \$9.00 to \$10.50. In pressed hay there has also been a steadier feeling, with business mentioned at \$12.00 to \$12.50 per ton for choice, whilst sales for cattle feed have been made as low as \$10.00 to \$10.50 per ton. Loose straw is quiet and in good supply at \$3 50 to \$6 00 per 100 bundles, pressed

\$6 to \$7 per ton. Ashes.-The market has been dull with no important new business, latest sales having taken place at from \$3.35 tc \$3.40 per 100 lbs for first pots.

A dentist, who, in extracting a woman's tooth, pulled out a large portion of her jawbone, is being sued by her for \$10,000 damages. It is understood that the woman's husband has privately informed the dentist CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we experted the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quartery Drame's of the Louteiane State Lettery Company, and in pic con manage and central the Drawings themselve, and that the came are conducted with honesty, fairness and in, good faith teneral all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with face-similes of vermanical action advantagements."



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made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd. A.D. 1879.

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Capital Prize. \$75,000. 190,000 Tickets ny fivo Dellars Each, Frac-

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior
Court. Dame Agnes Terrault, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Gilbert Perreault,
trader, of the same place, has instituted against her
husband an action for separation of property.

Montreal, 13th September, 1886.

AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Augrees for Plaintin

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS There is no change to make mention of

since last writing. FLOUR AND MEAL. - A rather dull state of affairs is again to be noted in this depart ment. Prices show no change and trausac tions are few.

GRAIN. - Prices have receded a cent or two, and very little wheat has changed hands. Trading has been done for the most part w local millers, and nothing like activity may be looked for until the advent of the new crop. Oats do not meet with much enquiry: there are some inferior offering at 31c to 32: with 35c as the figure for a good sample. Owing to lack of stocks, peas are dull and nominal. Corn and rye are lower and slow

of sale.

GROCERIES.—Business seems to be picking up perceptibly. The commencement or the canning season has had the effect of increasing the demand for augurs, and large sales are being booked in more than one instance. The price keeps firm at 5jc, although some dark kinds have been offered for 8 kc, Teas show no advance here. All kinds of canned goods are in limited supply.

HARDWARE — Large quantities of building

material, such as galvanized sheet iron, nails, glass, etc., are being cent out from the various warehouses, which, together with the filling of orders already booked, keeps all hands busily employed. Payments are reported as better than for some time past.

HAY AND STRAW.—Decidedly more activity is noticeable in the neighborhood of the city weigh scales, where the farmers are now offering new hay. They are receiving from \$13 to \$15 fer timothy and \$11 to \$12 for clover hay, which latter will not be freely offered until the cattle are placed in the sheds. Bundled oat straw commands \$11 to \$13, and loose SS to \$10. HIDES AND SKINS .- Car lots of hides bring

950 and 90 for Nos. 1 and 2, with the demand quite good. Calfaking are unchanged from last week. There is the usual quantity of lambskins offering, all of which are readily taken, the figure still being 60c. Tallow shows no change.

LUMBER-Prices for pine are firm, and the demand for dry and for bill stuff steady. Lath

are in plentiful supply, and offer at \$1.80 to \$1.90. During harvest time, the enquiry for shingles is always lessened, and this is the case Woor.-All descriptions of low grade wools met with a brisk enquiry at unchanged prices, although the feeling is said to be a decidedly

upward one. Provisions .- Trade is reported as quiet during the past week. In butter there is a good demand from city buyers for selections at 14 to 15c, but inferior qualities are neglected. Cheese continues very firm at 10c. Stocks of hog products are considerably reduced Hams sell well at 14 to 15c; long clear, S to 9c. There is a fair enquiry for eggs, which are steady at 13c. Lard is unchanged. We

hear of no transactions in dried or evaporated apples. Good hops command 25 to 30c. Some samples of new have been seen and 50c mentioned as the opening price. Good kinds will be scarce; it is said that for one bale of good there are a dozen bad. Petroleun. - Dealers can still buy Cansdian in 5 to 10 barrel lots, at 18c per gallen, while i cent extra would have to be paid for

single barrels. Carbon safety is unchanged at 20c, and 24c is still the figure for American prime, while with water-white a few cents dearer, say 27c. Ecceno remains at 30c. MORE SHOCKS.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 14.—There were two shocks of earthquake at Summerville yesterday. Buildings were considerably shakes