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OF ENGLAND.

Quen Vactoria can claim no descent more geographe to ac that she derives from the geal house of D'Este of Modens. A former that house, Mary Beatrice Magazer of Lucy nones, Many Descrice the crown matrimonial as the wife of James II. Her story is fully and graphically ald by Agnes Strickland in her "Lives of hid by Agnes Strickland in ner Lives of he Queen;" and is replete with fascinating ad striking incidents. Mary Beatrice came to England as the bride of the then Duke York and heir presumptive to the throne this brother, the second Charles James was this DIOMER, the account Charles Danies was Hary (afterwards the Princess of Orange). king very nearly the age of his youthful wide, who had just completed her sixteenth

Mary Bestrice was at once plunged into the misty Destricts was at once pringed into the miter of society in the gayest and most dismited court of Europe. Young, beautiful, ind admired us sho was, her innate purity of pind and heart and the governing influences and religion kept has promited. d conclence and religion kept her unsulled is the midst of the contaminating associations shich surrounded her. She, in common with ter husband, became the object of sectarian htred and persecution from those who oppased the Catholic succession, but no word effecting on her honor or fair fame was ever attered by the most inveterate of her foes.

Soon after coming into England, the young Quen had, at the request of her husband, sat for her portrait to Lely, the famous artist. He had just completed a series of portraits of the Boanties of the Court of Charles the Second, and had depicted them (as was the ishien of those times) in character as the fair goddesses of mythology. But Mary Beatrice he portrayed as "Innocence," in the modest robe of white, her fair hair failing in natural waves wer her graceful neck and shoulders, and without a single ornament. A distinguished Protestant traveller who visited the Royal Gallery of Hampton Court, where the portrait has now hung through the lapse of two centuries, wrote of it that "the face is touching in its innocent leveliness, and no one with heart or sensibility could gaze on it without

Before her marriage, Mary Beatrice had sarnestly desired to embrace the religious life, and to enter the novitiate of the devont community in which she was educated. In that holy retreat her pure heart had been imbued with the supreme love of God, and her sore-stricken spirit.

English court proved too dazzling to her lamily and the State, and she was compelled by absolute authority to relinquish her own choice of life and yield up her cherished desire. She came into England a cad unwilling bride; but, once she had taken upon hereli the vowe of wed'ock, she obeyed asiduously those precepts of duty that had been leading to the control of the been inculcated on her youthful soul, and was throughout life a model of every wifely excellence and devotion.

All know the fate of the unfortunate James I. Driven from his throne by the force of religious intolerance and the treacherous ambition of his own children, he flad from invading foes and faithless subjects to seek refuge and aid from the friendly and powerfal kingdom of France. His devoted wife was with him in this time of grief and humiliation, bearing in her arms their lufant son, the rightful heir to his father's throne. Many of their people were loyal in the midst of treachery, and numbers followed them into exile. These last unhappily became their fellow sufferers; for their estates in England were thus confiscated, and they became a charge upon their sovereigns, themselves dependent upon the generosity of their royal kinsman of France.
The Queen's constant devotion to her afflict-

d husband, her careful and auxious training of their son, her charities to the poor, and self-sacrificing kindness to their fellow-exiles, fill many pages of her beautiful blography. The remnant of King James's life was spent in fruitless efforts to recover his lost throne; and soon, inheriting his father's evil fortune, spent his own last years in the same hopeless endeavor.

In the first year of their exile a daughter was born to Mary Beatrice, who proved a very ray of sunshine on her gloomy and darkening path. The child gave carly promise of the ntelligence and beauty which distinguished he mother, and it was a touching sight to witness the pouliar love and tenderness which from the first dawn of reason she evinced toward her unhappy father. He called her lovingly "La Consolatrice," and said he now had one daughter who had never "sinned angiest here." against him." She became the comfort and stay of her soon widowed mother, her tender sympathetic child, companion, and

Mary Beatrice in her adversity and dependence was still admired and revered by those who knew her worth, and her presence was often and urgently desired at the great carnivals and festivities of the court. But from all such scenes she shrank instinctively, finding no enjoyment in worldly pleasures and magnificence. On one of the few occasions when State etiquette demanded It, she paid a visit of ceremony to the court and the royal family at Vervailles. All were impressed with the charm of her conversation and the grace and elegance of her manner, and after her departure the aged King exclaimed with enthusiasm to those about him, "See what a queen ought to be !"

But the exiled Queen was now cailed upon to bear the heaviest grief that had yet befallen ber, in the loss of her idelized daughter, whose premature death resulted from a maliguent epidemic after a few , 131 illness, and in the very bloom of her you and beauty. his bitternesses. Is it for us to increase them? The stricken mother is see greation hich resignation and consequently increase for want of funds the country but France, and consequently increase for want of funds the country but France, and consequently increasing the configuration after a few years and consequently increasing the configuration and consequently increasing the configuration in the configuration and consequently increase them? How Irish! Well, perhaps, it is a little bit enormous costs in the hope of compelling Mr. It has been said recently that the Pope could configurate the good mas given in the configuration in the configuration and consequently increase them? How Irish! Well, perhaps, it is a little bit enormous costs in the hope of compelling Mr. It has been said recently that the Pope could must pull myself up, though, after all, I should the case for want of funds the configuration and consequently increase them?

ter of his and death in the words to restore his temporal power, but the more of holy Job, redoubling her acts of love and mercy, seeking consolation at the foot of the Cross, and uniting her sufferings with nothing of her respect for the high authority the Cross, and uniting her sufferings with nothing of her respect for the high authority those of the bleeding and adorable Heart of he represents." (Applaus). The amendation of the Convent of Chellet, where Tae foreign budget was finally approved. The the gifted superioress and a few other chosen spirits consoled her solitude, shared her devotions, and cheered with their gentle ministry the years which remained of her earthly

After she had been thirty years an exile, boroft of home and fortune, husband and children, and for many months a prey to a painful malady, Mary Beatrice breathed out her beautiful and blameless life, strengthened by the consolations of religion, and surrounded by sorrowing friends. The Duchess of Orleans, a German Princess by birth and education (and withal a friend of William of Orange), wrote thus to her friends

pilgrimage.

at home, from the French court: "The good and excellent Queen Mary Beatrice is no more! She is universally ismented. She never in her life did harm to any one. Of the large pension she received from the Government, she kept only a bare subsistance for herself, giving all to the needy and unfortunate. She never spoke an unkind or repreachful word of others, though she had been so cruelly dealt with by many She has died at peace with God and with s world that was not worthy of her.'

PONTIUS PILATE.

The Sentence Passed by the Soman Governor on Christ-A Remarkable Document -The False Charges Brought Against the son of God-The Divine Tragedy.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries extracts from the Kenish Zeitung what is called "a correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ." The falowing is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely : that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks that the journal La Doit has collected, the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. Until now we are not aware that it has ever been made public in the German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows :

"Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by desire for the fulfilment of His holy will, the cross. In the seventeenth year of the which proved her tower of strength in the reign of Emperor Tiberius, and on the 25th dangers which beset her youth and inex. of the month of March, in the most Holy city perience—her ark of refuge when the storms of Jerusalem, during the Pantificate of Annas of life gathered around her, and the bitter and Calaphas. Pontius Pilate, Intendant of of the gathered around her, and the blood of Lower Galilee, sitting in waters of affliction seemed ready to engulf the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in bersore stricken spirit. offered her at the Prayors, sentences Jesus Christ of Nazareth on dazzling to her to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimenials of the people prove :-

1. Jeaus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition.

3 He calls himself the Son of God.

5. Ha calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He went into the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands. Orders: The first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, forbids all persons, rich or roor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.

2. John Zorobsbel. Raphael Robani.

Capet. Jesus to be taken out of Jeru-

salem through the gates of Tournea." The sentence is engraved on a plate of braze in the Hebrew language, and on its side are the following word: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1289 in the city of Aquill (Aquilla?) in the kingdom of Naples, by a search made for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commissaries of Art in the French army of Commissaties of Art in the French army of may be that they were scarcely more hely and Italy. Up to the time of the compaign in South may be that they were scarcely more hely and precious in the sight of God than was the conern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, Lear Naples, where it was kept Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of cbony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel at Caserta.

The Carthusians obtained it by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgement of the sabrifices which they made for the French army. The schools set up with the definite purpose of proselytism. Of all the trials which our brave proselytism. members of the Commission of Arts. Denon had a fac-simile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard on the sale of his cabinet for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authorticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the Gospels .-London Tablet.

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP FOR THE POPE

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Chamber of Daputles to-day discussed the budget of the ministry of foreign affairs. M. Ferronayo, of the Right declares that he saw nothing to criticize in the policy of M. Goblet during the past six months. M. Goblet stated that the situation could be faced with composure. France threatened no one, and was sufficiently strong not to fear provocation. The Government would defend the dignity of the country without forgetting that peace was the ohief interest. An amendment having Paris, Nov. 13.—The Chamber of Daputies country without forgetting that peace was the chief interest. An amendment having been proposed to abolish the embassy to the Vaticap, M. Goblet said: "As long as we live under the regime of the concordat, it is necessary to maintain relations with the Vaticap for the training of the clergy and the appointment of bishops and cardinals. The importance of our protectorate in Eastern importance of our protectorate in Eastern countries also requires the maintenance ballway, but laughs at difficulties, and bravely sets them as naught! How Irish the of friendly relations with the Vatioan.

Rivel newers dispute our protestored the churches, convents, and schools, which con-Rival powers dispute our protectorate.

The friendship of the Pope is, therefore, precious. The Pope already has friends to share the good things God has given!

THE LAST CATHOLIC QUEEN | was saint-like, blessing the Divine Mas- That does not mean that France will intervene | budget for the Ministry of the Interior was adopted without a division.

THE NUN OF KENMARE

RESIGNS HER POSITION AS MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE SISTERS OF PEACE.

UTICA, N.Y., Nov. 16 .- Sister Mary Francis Clare, known so widely in the religious and literary world as "the Nun of Kenmare," the author of about thirty books and founder of numerous schools, convents and institutions for the training of working girls, has resigned her position as Mother Superior of the Sisters of Peace. She is now living in retirement in this city, engaged in literary work. To-day she made public her letter of resignation to Pope Leo XIII. The following is an extract from it :-

HOLY FATHER .- It is with great grief and regret that I address this letter to Your Holiness. I am obliged to resign into your hand the office to which you were pleased to appoint me and leave to others the work of the Order of Peace, which Your Holiness has author zed me to establish. I have not taken this step without long and careful consider-ation, for I ace every day more and more the necessity of such work as this for working They have been, indeed, the great support of the Roman Catholic Church and they deserve all that can be done for their comfort and ercouragement. But I have found such opposition to this work which I so dearly love, 'rom certain bishops whose in-fluence is to powerful that other biships do not like to cap; ort what they disapprove even though it has the canoling of Your Holiness, that I am obliged to retire from it. My nealth, always delicate, has completely given way under the pressure and pain of this discouragemen."

It is estimated that the Nun of Keumare has given over a million of dellars to works of charity and mercy. She comes of an illustrious family and is a native of Dublic.

HOW IRISH!

How Irish! Who that has Celtic blood in his veins has not felt that restlers, quicksilver fluid mount to a boiling point when he hears those words uttered with a contemptuous sneer? How often some blunder, some awkwardness, some thriftness, or some piece of downright stupidity, calls ferth that exclamation! I am graceful, as thrifty, and as intellectual, as their oritical neighbors in the adjoining island. If there are to be found ignorant, famished and uncivilized human beings in Ireland, does not the same deplorable state of affairs exist in other and more prosperous countries? And whose is the fault in Ireland?

whose is the famit in Ireland?

If one wanted to find a typical Englishman or Scotchman, one would scarcely lock for him in a Lancashire coal mine or a blasgow cotton factory. Why then should the typical Irishman. factory Why then should the typical Irishman be a half-starved Connemara peasant? Or, even more glaringly unfair, why should he be often not a real man, fashioned by the hand of the Creator, but a puppet invented by a farce writer, a creature with a shock head of flaming red hair, an enormous mouth and an idiotic propensity for blundering? If six baby John Bulls, six infant Sandies, and six little Patricks, were taken by chance from London, Ejinburgh, and Dublin, carried off to France or Germany, educated alike, and given the same start in life, does any one seriously be-lieve that the last named boys would not bear

themselves as bravely, and achieve the same meed of success, as either of the former? I

know at which end of the ladder, I would confidently look to find them. Irish boys are as apt to learn now as in the gloriou.
days when their lovely island was the acknow ledged nursery of saints and learned men; but, girclous as that saccity and learning were, it forced ignorance that was the costly price at which the Iri-h race guarded the faith in

forefathers underwent for the Faith, none can have been more intense than this; for the deep, devoted love of learning never died out of their nearts, and it was only when they had to make their choice between ignorance and heretical

teaching that they were forced by conscience to choose ignorance. How Irish! Yes, thank God, how very Irish has been their undeviating fidelity to that holy Faith! How Irish the missionary spirit which, since the days of Ss. Patrick, has suimated the Irish Church, and sent fort hpriests and bishops to the very farthest ends of the earth to win

think my little task fairly done if the kind reader said of it, with a sympathetic smile, "How Irish!"—Susan Gayan Duffy in Irish Monthly.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE. THE CATHOLIC VIEW ENDORSED BY A PROTESTANI

No people can be prosperous who thick lightly of the sanctity of home. The household is the of the sanctity of home. The household is the foundation of all social order, and without it there can be nothing good or great in a community. The race started from the home of a wedded pair, made one flash by that secred union, and all that is worth cultivating in lite springs from the same fountain. If obedience to lawful authority is not learned at the family fireside, the lesson is never acquired, and anarchy is the natural optome of the absence of such is the natural outcome of the absence of such proper training

We cannot say if there is, as some assert, a growing disregard in this country of marriage ries, and all the household bonds that sweeten the atmosphere of domestic life, but certainly the papers are full of the sad records of unfaith-ful husbands and wives, and of the quarrels of divided families, suggestive of unfold miseries in desolate homes. There is not a day in which we have not the account of some flesing father who has left his little ones and gone off with an enchantress who has bewitched him into such utter ruin; or of an eloping wife who has sacrificed herself for the sake of a worthless idel, impotent to help or save her from the despair she

han invoked by such reckless misconduct.

If the evil is growing it may be well to look for the cause of it, and see if some remedy canno; be devised to check its further progress.

The easy divorce laws prevailing in some of the
States have doubtless had their share in weakening the same of obligation imposed by the marriage vows and leading vain and frivolous or hot-tempered people into a dieregard of the sucred tie. Some think that the "self asser tion" of women in societies devoted to the advocacy of "women's rights" has also contributed to the disregard of many of the solemn coven at made to last for life. And it is said that club-life and all kindred influences that draw mea away from the family fireside have effected a like result with them.

In our judgment all of these lesser causes have done but little to awaken the disregard for

the heme, and for all that is bound up in that sacred name, compared with the want of the religious training of the young. The household is a divine institution, as old as the first human pair. For the hardness of men's hearts, as we learn from the record, polygany and all the loseness of the mariage relation which that system involved and perpetuated, prevailed for many centuries. But Christianity brought the true doctrine again to light and established the home on a basis which has made it a fountain of blessing wherever this has had its undisputed

The Roman Catholic Church has done very much among its adherents in prohibiting the separation of parties joined in wedlock, and in preventing the scandal growing out of mere-tricious relations tolerated in so many communstupdity, calls ferth that exclamation! I am proventill the scattering of the members of that body countrymen a total exemption from those unenviable characteristics, but I deny that they enjoy a monopoly of them; to but the case modestly, and without exaggeration, I assert that they are as quick-witted, as by the severance of the marriage ties at the whim of the father or mother. We must go back to the days of the catechism and the care ful training of the young in the fear of God it we wish to re-establish the sacredness of the home, and to renew in it the family altar and all the helpful sacrifices laid thereon in the earlier years.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MORE MONEY REQUIRED.

An Appeal to the Various Branches of the Irish National League to Aid Parnell.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nev 17 .- The following circular has been addressed by President F.tz gerald to the various branches of the Irish National League :-

"To the Officers and Members of the Irish National League of America:

The foulest conspiracy known to British history since the days of Titus Cates has been entered into by the present Government of Eagland under cover of the London Times (newspaper), for the purpose of thwarting the efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to secure by constitutional agitation the legis-lative rights of the Irish people. Failing by every other device known to the tyrant and oppressor to repress the aspirations of men, who, struggling for liberty, already begin to breathe its atmosphere, this Tory Gov-ernment, beaten in its role of the tiger, now descends to the slimy methods of the serpent Saliebury and his cabinet have stooped to employ braves, forgers, perjurers, and outcasts of society to forswear the characters of their Irish leaders, and thus drive them from public life, hoping thereby to force the Irish people to adopt as their only alternative the policy of violence and despair, a policy which in Ireland's policy and helplessness could only end in her destruction. Even in this last infamous design, this most despicable of all British Governments begins to fear the exposure of its unexampled turpitude. The Royal commission, created by the Tory Government and framed with a view to accord Mr. Parnell and his friends only that modicum of justice, which even corruption must pay to public decency, has proved itself incapable of descending to the level of Tory baseness. The opening statement of the Attorney-General has failed in its evil intent, and several of the witnesses have, under cross-examination, made admissions damaging to the enemies of Mr. Parnell rather than to himself and his colleagues. The evidence the Irlah leaders are proposed to offer will prove, beyond a doubt, the infamy of the Government and its mask, the London Times. in attempting, by means of forged letters, to destroy not only the representative of the Irish people, but the venerable statesman, who, as leader of the British Liberals, has dared to inaugurate a policy of justice and conciliation between the people of Great Britain and Ircland. Biffled at every point of its ignoble and malicious course, the Salisbury Cabinet is now striving to keep back the damning evidence held by the Irish leaders by prolonging and extending the com-

test with the enemies of Ireland. He stands now before the bar of British public opinion to answer the charges of villianous conspirators with English secret service money at their backs. Will you desert him now? Will you by apathy and indifference aid the foul conspiracy that seeks to morally assassinate the foremest man of the Irish people? Con-centrated in him to day are the feelings and aspirations of the world-wide Irish race, and shall Charles Stewart Parnell become the victim of the forger and the perjurer because he has not the money that necessity will com-pel him to expend to defeat the machinations of his and Ireland's enemies? To harbor such a thought would be an insult to every man of Irish blood. Come, then, to the rescue of the man who stands as the ideal representative of our race to day. We have fought our great constitutional battle in America. The heat of the contest is over, and now let Irishmen of every political shade join in friendly grasp and pledge their aid to our prothers beyond the sea. Every branch of the League is most carnostly requested to raise at once a Parneil defence fund and remit the same as speedily as possible to Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D., Detroit, Michigan. The urgency is very great. Ireland speaks by the voice of Charles Stewart Parnell. He asks assistance more for the cause of the motherland than the cause of personal defence. Be asks your help in the name of the living and by the memory of the dead. I will answer for you. You never failed Ireland is the past and you will not fall her new.

Your respectfully, JOHN FITZGERALD, President of the Irich Nation a League of

AMERICA AND ENGLAND

Sir Thomas Esmande Compares them To gether

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde lectured before a large and distinguished audience in the historic "Round Ro.m." Dublin, on the 16th alt, his subject being "America and Americans." The Lord Mayor presided, and leading members of Parliament, priests and patriotic citizens occupied the platform. After recounting the amazing progress of America, materially and intellectually, Sir Thomas continued:—

One of the secrets of American success is the superior education of Americans. It is also one of the secrets of America's general well-being (applause). One of the fruits of the high standard of intelligence resulting from it is that America's criminals number barely more than one-tenth of one per cent, and her paup resomething less than one-fifth of one per cent, of her entire population. The United States are undoubtedly the richest, the most progressive aggregation of humanity in existence. Unquestionably the most wholesomely rich and the most healthily progressive. England is at present their nearest competitor; but they leave her far behind. England is rich, they leave her far behind. England is rich, no doubt. But how has she grown rich? By the plunder of seven conturies; by the robbery of weaker nations; by the crushing out of weaker rivals; by the destruction of weaker peoples; by the in no i ion of her tribute upon the indury of all unable to resist her grasping avarice (applause). America has grown rich by bonor able means. She has r boed no one; the has injured no one ; the has not sent her floors and armies to ravage and destroy the hearts and workshops of her rivals in the peace ful walks of trade; she has not strangled budding industries at one side of the globe to protect her manufacturers against honest competition, nor has she made away with fire and sword on the other for the introduction

sword on the other for the introduction of her poisonous wares to the demoralization and debasement of an intire branch of the human race. Note of these crimes can be laid at America's door. Whatever she has won she has won honestly and fairly. Mankind owe her gratitude, not hatred. England has waded to greatness through the tears and the blood of her victims. Her concurs a are those of the hullet victime. Her conquests are those of the bulle and the sword. America's triumphe are thou of peace. Her symbols of victory are the spade and the ploughshare (spalause). She has delved the virgin soil of her vast prairies; she has re-leased the hidden troures of her cuntles: mines; she has utilized the flow of her noble rivers; she has laid her boundless forests rivers; she has laid her boundless forests under contribution; she has fostered and promoted by wise legislation every one of the myriad industries congesial to her diversified top graphy and climate. She has chained the subtle forces of nature to the car of her peaceful progress. She has girded a continent with iron roads. I have travelled the length and breadth of America. I have seen every phase of her similarities. There marvelled at her of her civilization. I have marvelled at her limitless resources, and her boundless wealth imitiess resources, and her boundless weath; at her extraordinary progress, and her astounding prosports. I have been amazed at her intellectual activity, her incomparable alertness and enterprise. I have revelled in the beauties of her matchless scenery, and have enjoyed her unapproachable hospitality, but if I were given my choice of all her great and reconstruct blessings, if some potent wiggard. wonderous blessings, if some potent wizzard were to offer me the selection for Ireland of the best of America's possessions, I would say without one m ment's hesitation— Give me the Government of the country" (loud cheers). The Government of America has made her what she is. If she were governed as we are governedno matter how great her wealth, no matter what her resources—nothing could have saved her from misery and misfortune as deep, as disastrous as ours. (Cheers.) An Irishman whose experience of government is derived from the thing so called under which he lives, from the loathsome system of social leprosy and administrative corruption which English rule in Ireland has engen-dered, cannot understand the nature of that constitution which is at once thefoundation and

the bulwark of American greatness. He has been so long ground down, treated as a serf, spurned, insulted, spat upon by the official rascaldom which infests this country, that he can but approximately estimate the character and meaning of a Government which exists by the consent and works for the good of the governed (cheers). His embodiment of government is the policeman. His ideals of the machinery of administration are the baton and the buckshot, of which he has periodical experience. His notion of law is of an uncomfortable fact, always wanting for his protection, always as hand for his persecution. His understanding of justice is derived from heresay, from tradition; and his enjoyment of liberty is chastened and Toronto boys.

to meet the heavy expenditure forced upon him and his friends.

Irishmen of America—You have nobly supported and succuraged Mr. Parnell in his contest with the enemies of Ireland. He stands ment, nor perpetual coercion constitutio al free-dem. They do not hold.

MURDERERS AND THIEVES THE CHAMPIONS OF LAW AND ORDER, nor the shielding of criminals the admi- ist ation

of justice. With them the laws are made by those who live under them, and the administrators of the law are the servants, not the matters, of the people. In America democracy has reached the highest development it has yet attained. At every point, through the servants are actions. gradations, the huge structure of Government which spreads from the Arlan ic to the Pacific is acutely sensitive to public opinion. Every public position, from that of Vestryman to that of Senator, from that of Police Magistrate to that of President, in contrast by popular sufferage, and is hald a po-pular pleasure. Throughout the Americ n Republic every man has a vote, and only one. Every man is a soverign. Every man has an equal voice in the government of the land. No man is denied the right of participation in the conduct of public affairs. There are none of those senseless and unjust anomales which obtain with mand the right of participation in the conduct of public affairs. obtain with us, and to which usage has given a species of spurious sanctity, by which puppeds are placed at the head of national affairs merely by the accident of birth; by which incapables are charged with the control of national destines, and descriptions are charged with the control of national destines, and nonentities with the safe-puarding of na-tional interests, for no better reason than that they enjoy the very questionable hence of pos-sessing what is called round blood. The is none of this folly in America. The American Common yealth known in most of these here to progress. There the interests of the in ity are not made secondary to the rupposed into all the few. The principle on which the A in an Constitution is founded is that all mon are born free and equal, and the rate places carried in practice to the very full eteration. There are no pulles of hereditary cotours there, who, because their fathers and gravity fathers have fattened upon the plumber t the state, claim a vestel right to the enterior of conbery. In America every man who wo have ry man who devotes his intelligence or his very to the increase of the national wealth or in-lightenment, and to the consequent increase of the national welfare, finds nothing to hards him, nothing to prayent either the tree seasons his activity or the egituma's enjoymen and results; while, on the other hand, the rear who to live upon the trains or labor of other men, the man who wastes, the men who each to live upon the trains or labor of other men, the man who neglects to the his opportunities to the best atvants, is heid a nuisance, a pest, and public opinion unanimously condemns him as a danger to society, an enemy to the State (cheers). The application of some of these sturdy Republican application of some of these stardy Republican theories would do us no barm over here. For my part, my brief experience of liberty in America has opened my eyes to the depth and digradation of the slavery into which Ireland has fallen. It has increased my hered and loathing for the folland rotten system, and the liberty and distributed when the constraint clique. ill-favored, disr putable, cowardly clique known as the Government and the Governors of Iroland. It has stimulated my longing to epjoy, and strengthened my determination to obtain, a system of government for m, own tand as fait: ful, as free, and as representative as the Government of the United States ("ond cheers). We shall live to see such a Government estabhehed in Ireland. Our sympathizers in America will second our efforts to obtain it. But let us not forget that the more vigorously we carry on the light the more speedily will it be end d, and that the more we rely upon ourselves, and the less we depend upon others, the more plainly shall we prove our claim to National Independ

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

ence (loud and prolonged cheers)

Bishop McQuaid and Father Lamfort have gone to Europe together. N. xt month the Pope appoints several Pro-

lates to the Cardinalate. The Catholies of Australia and India have

presented the Pope with \$1,000,000 The Catholic members of the Dutch Parliament will ask the States General to re-maab. lish the Dutch Logation at the Vat: n The Capuchin Nuns and the Satero of Adoration, whose convents are builde the

Qairinal Palace, have been ordered to teave Rome. Rumor now has it that Eather Scheyler, the inventor of Volapuk, is alive, and working hard to put life into his language in

Cardinal Manning has written to the G rman bishops, orging them to disc ur are the emigration of the young men of their flo ka to

London. The Tarkish government has sent to the various provincia: au horisles instructions not to place any obstacle in the way of the con-

erston of Armedians desiring to become Catholies. A synod has been held at st. Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, for the purpose of pronulgating the decrees of the Previncial C un-

il, recently held at Fort Augustus by lirection of the Holy Sea. The recent Catholic Congress held at Zurich was a great success. The members decided to convoke a general assembly of

Swiss Catholics next year, for the purpose of founding an association in defence of the Church and the Holy Father.

Rev. Father Cullen, aged 85 years, met with a severe accident in Chicago last week. His life is despaired of. He had been prest-

dent of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitaburg, at one time. Recently he was superanuated. Mendicant-Please help a poor blind man !

Kind old lady—Blind? Wby, bless me, there's a shilling for you. Mendicant—Thank ye heartly, ma'am. I knowed the minnit I see ye comin' ye was a kind hearted ole 'oman.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—In connection with the death of Lord Lucan, of Balakiava fame, recently announced, " Muftl," a well known contributor to the local press, recalls the fact that both Captain Nolar, who carried the well remembered order for the advance of the "Six Hundred," and Licutenant Duna, who was declared the "bravest of the brave,' on the eventful occasion, and afterwards decorated with the Victoria cross by the Queen in person for special acts of gallantry, were



this possible? We answer-we want one person in each locality, to keep in their houses, and show to those who call, a complete line of our value, as well as the watch, we send the amplete. These seminate well as the watch, we send the and after you have large in any our house for 3 months and shows them to those who have called, they become your own property; il is possible to this great offer, anding the Solid Gold watch and stly samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality ways results in a large trade for any after our samples have in a locality for a month or two we usually get from \$1.000 for \$1.000 f



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"We do hereby excitly that we supremse the arrangs ments for all the Monthly and Soni-Annual Drawings of the Lowisiana State Lattery Company, and in per-connangue and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honory, fairness and in good faith locard all parties, and we unhouse the Company to unchis certificate, with 1000-insiles of our liquid actions attached, insteadortizements."



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100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1 LIST OF PRIZES.

11	PRIZE OF \$500,000 (9	\$1100,000
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200	PRIZES OF 400 are	
500	PRIZES OF 200 are	100.000
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100	Prizes of S. O are	50.000
	Prizes of 400 are	40,000
1.00	THEEL NUMBER TERMINALS-	10,000
90	Prizes of \$800 are	\$79,200
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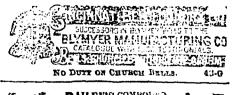
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THE BLIND ARTIST'S STORY.

BY AGNES BUBT.

(Continued.

"If the dreary monotony of our sea-epcircled home became wearisome, we had first to recall to mind the terrible fate that Gerald's devotion in our babalf saved us from. We had very little idle or leisure time allowed us to brood or fret, for the daily drudging to collect and gather in what was fit for our sustenance kept us very

bu y.
"Five years had gone, and our scanty wardrobe had become a vision of the past; we wove the palm and palmetto leaves into petticoats for ourselves, and fashioned something similar for our faithful, devoted Tom.

"His fund of sea yarns and descriptions of queer people and strange places were very in-peresting, and beguled many a sorrowful hour. He was a firm believer in the spirits of departed friends returning to visit those they loved, frequently to warn them about their last voy-

age. "I reckon I'll see Will Somers soon,' he remarked one day after a long, weary watch with the telescope. 'I'm dreaming of my old mess-mate very often lately, and somehow my head

aches badly. I never had a pain in the upper actors since I was a little chap.

"His warning was all too true, in a week the fever ran so high in his system that when it subsided, there was scarcely life enough left to

whisper his wants.'
"Somehow I don't believe I'll die until I
see you all safe aboard of some honest man's ship. I've prayed for that when you all prayed for patience to wait God's pleasure.'
"I started with momentary surprise, for I

never heard Tom speak of prayer while we were on the island.

on the island.'

"" He was always quiet and respectful during our devotions, but that was all,'

"" Yes," he continued, "" If the good Lord sends the ship that will take you all back to your home, I'il be thankful enough to sak to die like Will Somers.'

"" Was it in answer to the humble prayer of this earnest, eimple sailor that our deliverance came within twenty-four hours. We beard the sound of voices as they came up from the same sentrance we had that asked through ourselves five

entrance we had passed through ourselves five years before.'
"Six persons in all; four gentlemen and two

ladies. 'A mist came before my eyes, and for the

first time in my life I fainted.
"When I recovered some stranger was bathing my temples with a powerful perfume, another was holding a tiny glass tube of wine to my lips and urging me to swallow its contents. My ever faithful Nora held my weak, trembling form in her arms, while her tears rained down on my face. "What has happened,' I whispered, 'where

are the children, and why do you weep?

"Saved at last, Miss Hamilton," was all she could articulate. I could feel Marion and Kate as they knelt at my side, foudling and kissing my poor helpless hands that lay powerless as those of the dead.

"It was well for me that loy did not destron."

"It was well for me that joy did not destroy my reason: everything seemed so indistinct around me, and my answers so incoherent that my friends were much alarmed

'At last I rollied sufficiently to bear the glad and sorrowful tidings. Nora, the children and Tom had heard the

story from beginning to end.
"The strangers were six in number, four gentlemen and two ladies. One of the gentlemen introduced himself

and friends in these words : Miss II melton, uy name is James Felton, Gerald's friend; this gentleman, taking the helpless hand that lay in Nors's warm palm, and placing it in that of a stately silvery haired man, is Gerald's father. This lady is Bessie, the sister you have heard him speak of, and my

wife, and this is my sister Nora.'
"And Gerald, where is he?" I murmured.
"Oh, my dear lady, Gerald is at rest almost

a year since past.' a year since past."

1 I looked at my poor Kate, as he spoke the news that shattered her heart's dream of ever in this world meeting her here. Bessie's arms were around the agitated girl, soothing her with tenderest words.

tenderest words.

"This gentleman, the Rev. James D'Arcy, attended our Gerald in his last moments, and my oldest, earliest friend, Captain Arthur.

"Now, I may venture to tell you, a near as possible, what has occurred during the, five eary years of your isolation.

craft to seek assistance, he was picked up, in a completely exhausted condition, by the boat's crew of a thieving felucca; sold by them to an other slaver that traded on the African coast between Sidra and Cabes, who, in turn, sold him to a wealthy Mussulman, Abd-el-Karim-Matar, of Tunis, who carried him into the interior of the country, and whose highest ambition was to possess a white slave.

"In this terrible bondaga our noble-hearted Carle was designed to the country and whose highest ambition was to possess a white slave.

Gerald passed four years, perforning faithfully the tasks given him, watching eagerly an oppor-tunity to escape, but these attempts only made his condition more hopeless.
"One day two strangers called on his owner

with a letter from the Bey, or Governor, of Tunis, attended with a military escort and a Turkien official as an interpretor. They desired to see Abi-el-Karim-Matar's

white slave.

"Tha Bey's letter was all powerful with the Mussulman, and Gerald was summaned to the state apartment.

"His visitors embraced him, as they already were acquained with him, and explained their forms.

They wished to purchase him from his present owner.

"One of them, a French priest, ordained in the Propaganda in Rome for the African missione; his companion, a young Irishman, student in minor orders, whose health had broken down from overstudy.

"For a rest from brain work he accom-

panied his friend as assistant in his missionary

abors.

"' No, no; not at any price,' was the haughty
Moslem's reply. He had purchased him from a
slave dealer; according to the law of Tunis he
was his property, and no money should buy him.
"In vain they urged the master to listen to

their proposals. The same answer was invariably given, almost flung at them, by the pompous, overbearing Turk. "It is no use, gentlemen,' said Gerald,

wearily; do not subject yourselves to any further insult. My captivity must last as long as God pleases; but, as you are here, I will trouble you to transmit a letter to my loved ones

in my Irish home.
"'Your names, "gentlemen?' as he headed his letter to his father, with an account of their generous efforts in his behalf. Again did the ecclesiastic approach the subject so near to his heart.

subject so near to his heart.

"I would not part with my white slave for half of my possessions. I am a good master to him. I treat him well because I like him.'

"Ah! but you will not have him long,' urged the petitioner. 'His health is failing, his heart is breaking, squarated from all he loves on

the petitioner. 'His health is failing, his heart is breaking, separated from all he loves on earth. Give him cure—his freedom. Give him the only medicine that will

"Are you his brother that you plead so carnestly for him?" "Not brothers, as you understand it, but brothers in Christ, Our Lord and master,

was the reply. 'You have many slaves in your possession—one less will not impoverish you.' Ah, but I have only one like him, white

and fair to look upon, with the step and bearing of an eastern king. I like to look upon him.

'You will not have him long to gladden your syss. I can see he is declining fast; in my own hand I have studied and practiced the physician's art of healing. Take me in his place, and permit him to return to his home and

place, and permit him to return to his nome and friends."

""That may not be; I cannot hold a share unless by inheritance or purchase, besides, yourself and companion are the personal friends of our Berg. In his mandate to me he states giveness was the man she wished to pardon.

That, and that you intend to become residents in

Moslem's gratitude will know no bounds.'

"The Moslem's invitation was accepted by this earnest servant of the Lord, and, bidding adicu to his friend the French priest (who went his way, consinuing his missionary labors), remained with Gerald as physician and guardiau.

"Many times they attempted to send letters to the old land; each time a failure, for Abd el Karin invariably got possession of them. His anger ran so high on the last occasion that they felt silent submission to the iron yoke would be wise. Their only hope was that the missive that Gerald placed in Father Justine's band would reach his old home.

"But it never did; neither have there been in the submission of their missive don Nora's side.

"It was no use holding to my unforgiving code with two such pleaders. They conquered, and I accompanied my sister to the hospital, at: "Over the wretched man's horror, when he recognized the wife he had so cruelly treated. I will draw a veil.

""Her generous beart could not allow her to do anything half way. She assured him of the perfect forgiveness, as she hoped to light for particular to the interval of the missive that Gerald placed in Father Justine's band would reach his old home.

" But it never did; neither have there been

any tidings up to the present received of Father tine.

Nearly four years passed away, and his thanks to the

less grief, like a bird beating its wings against the prison cage, had given place to an inward of the above facts.

"'Let us hope God heard his prayer for peaceful resignation.

"About that time a terrible plague broke

out in Tunis. The whole country was nearly depopulated. Far away in the interior it raged

embark for the land of their birth.

'Nor did he send them without the necessary
means of travel. for a well filled purse was presented to each on their leaving.

" His father received the joyful tidings that his son would arrive in Ireland on a certain date, accompanied by the truest friend a man could possess. That friend stands near you, Miss Hamelton, in the person of the Rev. Father D'Arcv.

Father D'Arcy.

"Gerald's knowledge of what has transpired ceased from the time he hurled Lord Varner from the window of the Shelbourne. Only a few minutes before his lordship's rapid exit Lefroy passed out of the house, closely followed by Terry, Kathleen and the smoker. Two others joined them, myself and one of my men.

The houses became fewer and farther apart,
many of them being encircled with large gardens, which made them seem more isolated.
""He passed over three miles of ground in an

incredibly short space of time and stopped at the gates of a large, gloomy, deserted-looking house, whose frontage was almost hidden by a house, whose frontage was almost hidden by a denre, heavy growth of trees, that made it look still more weird and uncanny. Placing his hand on the rusty gate, it opened as noiselessly as though it were hung on velvet bands, and closed it after him as silently, instead of entering the house he passed to the rear. The man I detailed to Terry and Kathleen was one of the most expert locksmiths in the Unit-d States. I had met with him at the World's Exhibition and seen his skill tested as a lock-picker; if there was a trick in Lefroy's opening and closing the gate in so silent a manner, his man was the one to catch it. I motionted him

owards it. It was "op n ses ame" to him, and we were soon hidden here and there through the undergrowth of young trees.
"'It was almost twilight cutside of these con-

demned looking grounds, darker two or three degrees inside, all the better for our concent-

ment.
"'From where we lay we could hear him drag out a vehicle from the coach house, lead out a horse, already harnessed, from a stable close at hand, and when the last strap was arranged to his mind heard him indulge in the following

soliloguy
Well, I am rather tired, and there is still a great deal to do. I have the young lady up stairs to convey to his lordship's yacht before sunrise to morrow. It has been rather a disappointment to Varner in not having the father as well as the daughter, but I need not complain. I have the deed of gift that makes me a rich man, here, secure in my possession, and he laid his finger on the breast pocket of his coat as though he were relating the story to an imagin-

ary auditor.
"'Ah! but it was hard work to wring the signature from the ingrateful cur, after all the dirty work I had done for him, and the unmer-Ten days after Gerald ventured in his frail ciful mangling I received at the hands of these Irish scum down there in the North. Servants. he said they were; he never was more mistaken. They struck out like prize fighters, and he showed no more feeling for the smashing I received, doing the work that he dere not attempt

ceived, doing the work that he dore not attempt himself, or fruit any one else to do, than I would show for a dead dog.

"And, now, I think all is ready to carry my lady bird from one prison to another. I hope she is subthed by this time, and the less trouble she gives me the better for herself.

"Quietly we followed on his footsteps through long, dreary, dark conidors and up two flights of stairs, guided by the gleam of the stable lentern that he carried.

"The prison room was reached at last, and as he unlocked it exclaimed, "Well, young lady, I have come to take you from this prison to one where you will fare better."

"Approach no nearer, you scoundrel; dare

"Approach no nearer, you scoundrel; dare to lay a finger on me and the God of the helpless and upprotected will strike you to the ground, came in ringing defiant tones from the opposite

eide of the apartment.

''Ha, ha, he laughed. 'God has better empoyment than '-- and Terry with one blow laid him out on the flort, a helpless quivering

heap.
"Kathleen forgot her old woman's role, and had her darling Miss Bessie in her arms, con-soling her with the tidings that she was safe. "' In a few minutes we had him securely tied hand and foot, and sending my man be the police quarters, and handed him over to the

authorities. " Of the meeting between Bessie and her father. I will say nothing, but you can imagine it yourself.

Lefroy suffered the extreme punishment that the law could inflict for such a crime, but the villain who planned the outrage lay an inmate in the Royal hospital, with his back broken, suffering, every breath he drew, agony indescribable, and calling on death to release him.

" But death did not come at his bidding, and his physicians' opinions all drifted the same way—that he might live six or eight weeks

louger, and he might not.

"'No tidings came of the absent Gerald, and the uncertainty of his fate made his father's life one continual heart-ache. Bessie's devotion to his declining yours was now his only solace. 'In the meantime my lawyers had discover

ed the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony between my sister and Varner. Two estemony between my fister and Varner. Two witnesses, also, came forward to prove their signature. The precious document arrived about a month before Varner died, and, with a mingling of pain and pleasure, I placed the voluminous despatch in her hand.

"She read it rlowly, while great tears foll on the pages. I dreaded the question that I felt was coming.

was coming.
"'James, will you take me to see him, that I

may pardon him before he dies? Ah, do not refuse me, or my heart will break."
"I left her, for I could not bear that beseeching praper. All that afternoon I fought with my own soul.
"Let him die, the cowardly assassin, was the answer every pulse of my heart returned. What cares he whether he has her forgiveness or

not.
"Returning to our home in no very envisble frame of mind, I was most agreeably surprised to find the two friends I prized above all others had come to pay a long promised visit to Nora and myself, Gerald's father and sister.

our country. Instead of taking the place of a siave, why not stay with your brother as my forgive them who trespass against us.'

"From the tears that still trembled in Best Moslem's gratitude will know no bounds.'

"The Moslem's pratitude will know no bounds.'

"Under the Moslem's pratitude will know no bounds.'

"The Moslem's pratitude will know no bounds.'

perdon for all his sine and crimes, before to was aware that all necessary legal proofs of their marriage was in my hands.

"'It was only when he told his servant to

go for a magistrate and clergyman, so that his health began to be established, thanks to the statement under oath might save her from any unwearied care of his friend. His former rest trouble from the next heir at law, when he caused to live, only then that she informed him

mercy, even at the eleventh hour. than brother, is the next event to inform you fiercely. The family, domestics and slaves of Abdel Karin were among the sufferers.

"Himself, wives and children would have died were it not for the skilful care of Gerald's of disuppointment began to tell.

friend and unwearied attention of himselt.

"The bloslem's gratitude knew no bounds, for his first act on his recovery was to present his white slave with his freedom and to furnish himself and friend with a proper ecort to the nearest and safest seaport, where they might would be a great consolation to him. As Basis and the for the land of their hirth was my promised wife, he seen no reason why we should delay our marriage just because he was in failing health. That ceremony must be performed, also immediately. These two events accomplished, some practiced, able navigator in the Southern seas must be engaged to go in quest of the island where he said good-bye to

your party.

" He gave me as plain and direct a descrip-

tion of its appearance, and the latitude it lay in, as it was possible for a landsman to give.

"He had the happiness to witness his friend's ordination, and to be present at his first Mass. The same day I received my darling wife, the crowning bliss of my life.

"He failed rapidly after these two events ha wished to have accomplished. leaving as his

he wished to have accomplished, leaving as his walked rapidly in the direction of one of the suburbs ontside of the city limits. Gradually be left the bustle of the metropolis behind him.

""He died in the arms of Father D'Arcy, who had the happiness of admitting him to the Church of Rome.
"In obedience to his earnest desire, we commenced our preparations to start in quest of your party shortly after he was buried.
"'Captain Arthur possessed the qualities that

Gerald described as positively needed, and, knowing just where to cable a message to him. he soon placed at our disposal a sea-worthy steamer, with a crew of his own choice.

"'We have been over ten months on the search. Sometimes we despaired of ever finding

you. Gerald's father alone never lost hope. His son's prayer at the mercy seat would be

granted.

And now, Miss Hamelton, you have heard all that I can bring to mind. A little nursing and the necessaries of life will restore you back to those that love and reverence you.

'Arthur has dispatched his men to the ship for a quantity of stores; provisions, bedding and the pale stranger stood before her. Even the hammocke, and the stewardess is desired to king felt the amazing spell. A hush fellover bring a quantity of ladies' clothing, and as soon

as you feel able for the change, we are at your service to steam up for the Cape, and accomplish service to steam up for the Cape, and accomplish
the object of your journey began almost six
years ago, the taking in your own charge Miss
| Kate's father, Captain McCambridge.

''In a week I felt strong enough to move
around without any help, and Tom felt so much
better also, that his dry jokes began to circulate
as of old. 'You and I, Miss Hamelton, have
chested old death this time,'

''Eather D'Arou and Tom became fast friends

"Father D'Aroy and Tom became fast friends. They had one tie between them, the love they

both had for Gerald.
" 'Ah! bub you should have known my mess. mate, Will Somers, he said. 'He was an honest sailor; and, speaking of him makes me honest satior; and, speaking of thin makes methink of something I want you to do for me. I want you to enter me on Admiral Peter's craft; Will believed in that craft's flag, so do I. I want to be sailin' with Will and the young

friend.
"Before leaving the island, Captain Arthu Before leaving the island, Captain Arthur from the kingdom before your majesty's most happy birth. Believe me, they are more dan poor Will. Peace to his soul. In that lonely grave his body awaits the bo'son's whistle, 'all hands aloft.'

The Nazarins sets a whole realm on fire. 'The even said. sire—'

"We made a speedy trip to the Cape, and found that Ka e's father had been dead three years. He never recovered from the effect of his injuries. The haspital committee had placed him in an asylum, governed by a religious

order, for the ineque.

"The superior of the house said he was gentle and quiet as his end approached, but not in possession of his judgment to write or dictate a message to his friends. "His ship had been sold, and the balance of themoney left, after his expenses were deducted,

was placed out at interest. "It amounted to a handsome sum, which, to gether with his watch and some other valuables,

were placed in his daughter's hands "She left the half of the money with the

religious for the poor of the house, and in memorial prayers for his soul's repose.

"'And now my Gerald's Katie belongs to his father,' said the old gentleman. 'So long as your own parent lived he would claim your attent in; will you not give mo the father's place in your heart.?"

in your heart? "My little girl agreed to divide her time between the hearts that loved her in Gerald's home and that of her own kindred in America. "We returned to Ireland with the family and spent the first six months of Katie's promised residence there in the old fashioned homestead

wherein her hero was born.
"Father D'Arcy remains as chaplain to the family, but he is in reality the parish priest for the country side.

"Tom is as content and happy with him as an old sailor can be on shore.
"And now you have the story of our last six, almost seven years. I have come to see the dear friend I have always held assomething precious. For your sake I have gone over many painful remembrances, and close that part of the book of my life, never, I hope, to reopen it sgain.

(THE END)

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice,

having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with rectipe, in German, French of Languag, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. S.13-cow.

"I hope I'm not disturbing you, madam, he said, as he equeezed by her to go out at the end of the first act. She answered, with a most angelic smile, "Not at all; my hus-band runs the bar."

A MARTYR OF MARTYRS.

Pells were ringing jubilantly, cannons were pealing, the shout of a mighty multitude echoed to the heavers, where in au priental sky the stars were blizing. Below, shem torohes of seatted wood flired red, lines of many colored lappens ran like webs of fire from tree to tree and from bought to bough, turning the groves so fairyland. The road, unfaither side of which the myriad neonly turn the air with allowers. the myriad people tore the air with clamor of fager expectation and of welcome, was cirpeted with fabrics of regal splender. Whatever an Bastern Fealm could lavish of gorgeousness and grandeur seemed spread forth that night, for the monarch of an ancient kingdom was bring-

the monarch of an ancient kingdom was bringing home his bride.

On came the royal procession. Benner and
pennon, lance and spear, wen proudly by;
high-stepping war-horse, plum d warriors,
courtiers in gay actire, nobles in robes of state,
princes of royal blood, were there. Then appeared the unsurpassed white elephant, bearing
on his broad back a throne of state, where say the king of the vast multipude, with his veiled bride motionless beside him.

Behind them was a throng of retainers, bearing gifts from provinces far off and near. With these there came long lines of slaves, sent, too, as gifts. Upon them searching looks were bent by men jis.cus of their sovereign's honor, and desirons to judge if they were worthy to be given to him upon such great occasion. One among them attracted every tye, and caused in all hearts anwonted feelings of reverent amaza-

In that long-drawn procession of unveiled women claves, walking each after each singly and slowly, so that the beauty of each might be seen by all present and redound to the monarch's greatness—anning those women, some haughtily defiant, some indifferent, some despairing, some most vile to see in their Eastern tarnished beauty, wholly of the clod—one walked quietly, looking neither to the right nor left, and men and women held their breath at the sight of

Tall and slight, and fair with lily fairness, she was clad in soft white wools, and over it her hair fell to her feet in a golden veil. Her features were perfectly formed, her face clear cut and oval. She never raised her eyes, but k-pt them bent upon a little child who lay the leeping in her arms. That sweet face bore a look mysterious to the people, filling them with strange emotion. They loved her as they saw her, but they loved her wish the love we give to angels. It was the face of one who has suffered acutely, who has loved and still loves with in-tense devotion; but the sign of a higher love was on it, and men, not knowing what it meant, did reverence to it.

A louder clamor of drum and hore, and cymbal and trumpet, a mightier shout upon the echoing sky. The king has brought his bride to the palace home. The carven doors are even to her; the bridal feast is spread; music rings around her amid fragrance of flowers and fruits and costly wines. Never has a bride of that kingdom known such rapturous greeting, or been treated so nearly as the equal of her lard.

They brought her gif a before her dais, displaying each one to her. They brought the slaves before her, men and women, whose lives hung on her elightet whim. It was her fancy to choose one that very night to wait up in her, and the king watched her perplexity with gratified price. Yet in a moment her doubts vanished when

the heathen court, but now alive with wine and passion. What unearthly vision was there? "I weary of the noise and light and heat," the queen said, looking at the stranger wistfully. "Beautiful mother, let us be alone for an hour, that my head and my heart may

And queen and slave passed forth together from the banquet, ending unwittingly the first act of a drama wherein no less than heaven was to be risked and won.

"The woman is a Christian, your majesty-a Christian surely,"
The king knit his brows and looked wrathfully at the speaker.
"You do not know whereof you speak," he

said.
"Pardon me, sire. I am your oldest coun-Captain when I'm called aloft.'

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend.

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend."

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend.

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend."

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend.

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"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend.

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend."

"His meaning was plain enough to Gerald's friend.

"His meaning w

The old man hesitated.

say the rest."

"It is worth nothing if you do not." "Tis even said, then, your majesty, that she has already tainted with her error the mind of

forth as if stifled. In the sheltered, glorious gardeus below he bahald the two persons who gardeus below he baheld the two persons who filled his thoughts. Where a fountain sprang up in gitter rg, lace-like spray; where birds sang bithely, flitting like gorgeous tongues of fiame from bower to bower; where the trees cast quiet shadows, and flowers of magnificent color and wondrous fragrance lit up the greensward, his young queen sat in her dark and brilliant loveliness so worshipped by him, and close beside her shone like a star the Christian's exquisite fair face. Surely it was of no common matter they talked together; no court gossip was sullying their lips. Sometimes their eyes were fixed earnestly towards the sky. And on either face was a look not carthly. So in ght St. Monica have talked

not earthly. So might St. Monica have talked with Augustine and gazed towards heaven. Vehement in auger, yet strong to control it till he knew most surely how and when to strike, the king watched and thought. This work must stop; yet how to stop it? His young wife leved this woman as her own soul, and upon his wife's life now the hopes of the nation centred. The slave, being necessary to the realm,

must live. Yet she was tainting the queen's mind with her errors, and the king remembered to have heard strange stories of these Christians. Tor-ture meant little to them, death meant nothing, riches counted for dross, compared with some-thing or some one invisible, to whom they gave themselves. If the queen were a Christian she would rather see her busband and her children slaves and dead, so only they were Christians also, than to see them crowned kings of the universe. The nation would be in commotion. What could be done?

He turned sharply to the counsellor. pare the torture chambers with all speed," he commanded, then looked again to the gardens.

Through flash of fountain and song of bird no words could reach him. He could only note that the conversation was as intent and as free from levity as before, God heard the words they

"It is a land more fair than this, then, Aime ?" "This land is an idle dream compared to it,

your highness. "How can that be, Aime? Tell me; for I dream of naught more beautiful than this," There is no scorching heat there, lady, and the flowers never wither, and no storms come nigh. And God is there always, lady, and his Biessed Mother, and the saints and angels. It is the court and the country of the King of

"And he is mightier than my king, and wiser and more loving? How can that be, Aime? I dream of none more strong and loving than my king.'

kinga.

"He is fairer than any child of man, this King of kings, your highness. He loves us an on man can love us. He loved us so that He died for us, and now forevermore He lives and reigns, and He asks our love. We shall never have to part with Him."

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 192 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—

Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street, Street, Since only not understand the smile of joy which triumphed over it.

**God 18 good," cried Aime gladly. "His with the crucifix lying in her pathway—free, by

will is best. He has given me you to love. He has given me my child. He has given me Himself, and heaven waits for us."

Heaven! At that word it was as if she saw

Heaven? At that word it was as if she saw the celestial country opening before her repture our gaze. She, a captive in a strange land, saw the tatherland of God before her, and the gates of pearl flung open to her, and the King who wated on the throne.

The earthly monarch, watching, started as her face, lifted more clearly into sight, fished its seraphic beauty on him. Then through the sounds which had made their voices in auditale to him, the shrill cry of Aime's inland recited his ear.

All the mother-love flew back int her face. Sho-caught the baby from its grassy code at her feet, fondled it, bushed is, then my did at her her man did at her feet, fondled it, bushed it, then must that her bosom, drawing her veil of a ly model it, while the queen said carreston.

Played with the small pink feet. I chord of play in the arrong man, in the said will lorget her folly. Now must I surmout a queen away, and find an opportunity to work my will.

"I have been folly and the language of the model of the language of the properties of the language of the properties of the language of the l

The queen turned to the kneeling have who had brought the message.
"Tell him I come at once," she said.

But she bent again over the baby, and whispered to the mother: "If I obey your king, and am a Christain, Aime, then I may surely pray to him, and he will surely hear?"

"He surely will."

"And that everlasting kingdom will be mine for ever, with no end or sorrow surely?"
"Most certainly, dear lady, if only you hold firm unto the end."

Was it of the award she thought—this queen whose cup of earthly ambition was filling to the

"It has seemed to me," she said slowly, "that if I were a Christian my dearest lord would be a Christian also—I would pray so hard for that!—and then that heavenly country would be his for ever also. I would be glad to win all that

for him."

They went together, through the shadows and sunlight, out of the joy and abcunding life of nature, into the palace glittering with barbaric pomp, and the heart of cach was yearning for a higher life and an eternal plendor. And as the great door closed bebind them an awful highway consider them. opened to them, even the King of kings' own royal highway, leading for ver from earth's gardens to the garden of the Lord.

They had led her-two spectral figures clad in bideous masks and garments of linked mailthrough long galleries and vaulted chambers, and instruments of triving, nameless, herrible as the work of fiends. She had been summoned from her c. i'll to attend the queen but no quen was waiting for her. There was no one to be seen except these men, who walked one on either side of her, hele : 2 h r by the arms. Neither spoke then, but, as they walked, one told the other what the nature and the uses of the engines of horror were.

They brought her by and by-was it after many hours they brought her ?-thought he aute-rooms of cruelty, to the pressure of the king You are no Christian?" he said to her

from his rebes something which, in the late king's reign, he had known how to play his part with well in discerning gold from dross, something which had been unseen in the kingdom

for many years, and he laid it down at Anne's

It was only the figure of a Man, tho:n-crowned, nailed to a cross.

"If you are no Christian trample on that," he said. She lifted up her hands in horror. She, who had passed through all the torture chamters

with no fear except her whitening face, uttered now a sharp, agonized cry like one who has been struck on a raw wound. And she flung herself on her knees before them, and she kissed the crucifix on feet and hands and face.

"Is that your God?" cried the king contemptionals. temptuously.
"It is the likeness of my God," she answered

him. "My God died on a cross for me, and I am a Christian." Rack and fire, scourge and shame, they tried them on her, contiously, yet sharply. They could force no other answer from her, could not bring that frail, fair wom in to do that simple thirg; to place her beautiful, her small, her harmless foot upon that piece of wood and

The old man hesitated.

"It was a pricat's cruc'fix," the comsellor as done it alively. "He was an old man, I remember, and he died hard for it." "He died harder even than common. Thes are a strange people."

The king, who had been used to conquer men

silver.

by thousands on the field of battle, and who our most gracious queen.

The king strade to the casement and leaned, b. flied here. And then he deigned to plead

with her:

"The queen loves you. Deny your faith, give up your folly, and you shall be her best and dearest, nearest to her throne."

But it was as if she did not hear him. Suddenly he bade the torturers cease. A new plan had occurred to him. He cave whispered orders the the counsellor, who departed; then shortly after the king bade the torturers cease their torturers and follow him. And so they brought her one more stage upon her journey to the court of the King of kings.

A small room, but, where all was magnificent, most marvellous to see in its luxury and dis-play. Tables were there, piled with most tempting viands, wines to warm the fainting nears, perfumed waters to refresh the racked and quivering frame, couches of down to give it the tenderest repose.

In a princely cradle lay the Christian's child.

Weak as the was, she would have sprung to clasp it to her bosom; but they held her back, gently but firmly, and they laid the crucifix be-

"Now," said the king in mild and coursly accents, "you may go to your little child."

She did not stir. Gently they laid her down on one of the soft they put a healing salve up in her woulds. And they left her hungry eyes free to feed upon her baby's innocent, rosy, happy face; they left her tongue free to speak, to call to him: they left her ears open to hear his slightest cry. And they only hound her feet with a mainless colden. they only bound her feet with a painless golden

chain, whose links they would quickly loosen for her on one small condition; they only laid the crucifix in the path between her child and her.
The child cooed and laughed, and talked his baby balk to himself contentedly for a time-yes, for time long enough to revive in the racked heart of the mother (if she needed it) the memory of his beauty, and his love, and his amiable, exquisite baby ways; long enough for her to note again his perfect health, his unusual

strength and activity, and his unusual beauty.

By and by one of the toriurers rang a sweetsounding silver bell over her head, and drew
the eyes of the child to the mother's face. He sprang up in his cradle, laughed out dr-lightedly, stretched his hands to her, allured her to come to him, and lift him and play with

She, like a mother, crushed down her faintness and longing, and answered back to him with smiles and t-nder gestures and most tender words.

But such devices could not long satisfy a baby. He wanted his mother to touch him and hold him, and he wanted to be fed. Why did she not come to him-this mother always so ready to attend to his slightest wish? He cried

10-13 eow In all the world OPIUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Stephens there is but one OPIUM Remedy never falls, and so give cure for the Greek for the care than 10,000 cases. No other treatment over cures ever have cured more than 10,000 cases. No other treatment the other ourselves ourselves ourselves the part of the Course of the Course

one touch of her toot, one effort of her will.

She did not move, except to fold her hands,
and pray, and pray.

The child cried much. It cried itself to sleep The canno crite much. Its cried reads to steep, at last, and lay flushed and resuless even in sleep, with tears on the plump cheek.

In the stillness memories of past earthly joys,

In the summess memories or past earthly joys, dreams of future earthly joys and greatnes haunted her. Once she had had a loving husband, who protected her from so much as a band, who provides look, or an unkind fough breez; or a curious look, or an unkind word. Once she was a queen's friend and favorword. Once she was a queen's friend and favorits—was it ages ag., or only that very day?
Oace there was a prospect opening to her of a
fair future for her child, a long and happy life
for her with him. What did these cruel people
mean to do with her? How long would they,
born shems-lives of women, let a mother and her chil i suffer thus?

r thus! Men are talking near her—men or Vices. Men are talking near her—men or devils. Their words seemed partial echoes of her thoughts.
"The queen loves her."
"Truly; peyond all counting."
"Eyen now she asks for her."
"You but the king cozones her. He tells

ergen now see asks for ner.

"Yes; but the king cozones her. He tells her she has none for a brief time to bring some splendid present to her. Yet the queen weeps, and see no site our satisfy her for the constant. and says no gifts our satisfy her for the loss of

and says in yeven for three days."
her comp my even for three days."
"Gan it last three days, then?"
"They say so. 'Tis strong and well, you

What is strong and well? A vague horror chills her But she fights it off. Human beings could not be so lost to compassion. The voices

spak again:
"Fools, these Christians! Look, now. Here is a woman whom the king honors and the queen is a woman whom the king nonors and the queen loves. She shall ask naught that they will not give her. Her child shall be the companion and friend of princes, brought up and honored with the queen's own children. And she lets all go

the queen's own uniders. And she lets all go for the sake of an idle dream.'
"Will not put her foot upon a stick!"
If she hears, she gives no sign she hears them. They must touch another cord than that of friendship or of strong ambition. And they

are quick to try:

" Like rock itself." "One way or other, he ever gains his will."
"By any sort of torture."

Still no sign of fear. But now, abruptly, plainly, words unmistakable are apoken :

"It takes a strong man-child, then, three days to sharve to death before the eyes of an innatural mother who refuses to give him

They say so-three days or more. But the king will not grant her three days' grace."
"Hast ever seen or heard the like? Naught to prevent her, and she will not save him! Let's

try once more."
"And then speedier ways."
She knows all now. She springs up from among the silken pillows, and her face glares on them, and spring and face remind them suddenly of a tigress whom they wounded but yes-terday among the mountains, and core from her

terday among the mountains, and tors from her young cubs in their den.

They loose the chain. She starts to her feet.
What! She is down on her knees again, trembling and shivering, beside that senseless thing. Waken him. He cries with sharp, real

hunger when he wakens. He sees her, and he holds his hands to her. By and by they add correct cruelty to this double-dyed refinement of cruelty. They begin to torture with sharp instruments the familihed, thirsty little creature before her eyes.
"And the mother?

She does not rise again from her knees where has fallen. It is strength to kneel there. Over and over again she is saying in her foreign tongue words whose meaning her torturers do not know. Even the king, familiar with the language, cannot understand their import. Is the woman going mad? His anger is blazing now, his obstinate will is set; she shall be conquered. But the very words which she is bab-bling over and over, like a fool as he thinks, have in them the strength which shall set his

strength at naught.
"There stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother." she says. "There stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother, His Mother, His Mother, His wary own Mother, the Mother that bore Him. Do you hear that my Lord, my King of kings?"

Whether it be night or day she knows not. Sleep she will never know again till the endless day has broken, and the Queen of Martyrs gathers her sister-martyr unto perfect, peaceful rest upon her bosom. She causts the leaden-

rest upon her bosom. She occups the leadenfooted minutes by baby-scbs that grow more
abrill, more faint, more pitiful to hear. She
sees the baby-hands, once stretched in anguish
with the other ingredients used in the best livid—the once rosy, joyous face of her only

"Jesus !" she pleads, but there is neither bit-terness nor complaint in the patient pleading,
"Thou hast a woman for Thy Mother. Have mercy on a woman who pleads with Thee for her only son." The Eastern monarch bows down before her

"Aime! My Aime!" Like one returned from heaven's courts she answered to the piteous call, folded her hands, that had been spread for hours as on a cross,

looked once again upon things of time and sense and lo! the queen was weeping over her as one weeps above the dead.

"Aime, my Aime, where hast thou been?"
And grave and calm the slave made answer to

ber:
"I have been in the presence of the King of

"I have been in the presence of the King of kings."

The queen started. "Oh! no, my darling, my darling. They have driven you mad with torture. You are here, with me, my sweet one. You are safe."

But grave and calm the slave repeated:

"I have been in the presence of the King of kings."

"It was not the land we dreamed of, lady. It was the rock of Calvary, most bleak and deso-late. A cross was on it. There hung my Lord, my Love. And His own Mother stood beside it; close to her aching heart she held ma; and behold I another cross was there, and my son hung upon it; and she and I watched and wept, and waited, and the will of God was

weps, and wasses, done,
done,
"I saw the whole wide world spread out before us, a great plain filled with men who
singed, and suffered, and sorrowed; and bebold! her Son was dying in torture, and my
son was dying in torture; yet the will of God

was done.

"And she prayed no prayer that her woes should be ended, and she prayed no prayer that the woes of her Son might cease. With her whole yet broken heart she offered Him to the wise will of God. So I likewise offered my son miserable and helpless, but the solution of the miserable and helpless and helples

ing option industry of the condition

was in it; and my King-I saw, I heard lim, though he spoke no words. For my heart was one with His Sacred Heart, and communed

with Him without need of speech.

"I saw the length and breadth of mysteries—the mystery of suffering for the guilty, the mystery of the broken and Sacred Heart of

God.
"When I saw it all I loved it, I blers your king for my torments. Had I life to live all over again, I would choose to endure such pain.
"I have seen my King in His agony, and I have seen Him in His glory. He has pierced my heart, and wounded it through with His

sharp, sweet dart of love.
"I have offered myself and my all with Him

"I have offered mysel' and my all with Him for a soul's and a realm's raivation. It is a free-will iffering, given through love to Love.

"He works His will as he chooses. My son does reign with princ; a in an eternal kingdom, forever safe from sin. And the Queen of the kingdom calls me to perfect rest beside ber, dear to her forever, and near to her radiant throne. Our Lord has made use of us for they and we who have steed heside the gross are noisy home. who have stood beside the cross are going home to God.'

"Aime!" The queen's piteous cry broke in upon the words the Christion spike like one inspired.

"Aime! look at me, love me. Who will lead me home to God?"

Silence in the pilece, save for the weeping of a queen left lon-ly among heathen by the inscrutable will of God.

Silence, save that the very stillness answered her. God had plainly shown her a path that

Silence, yet are soundless voices chanting:
"Oh poor little ones, tossed with tempast, without all comfort :

"All thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children.

" For my thoughts are not your thoughts nor your ways my ways, saith the Lord.

"For as the beavens are exalted above the earth, so are my ways exalted above your ways,

and my thoughts above your thoughts.
"Alleluia; for the Lord our God the Almighty hath reigned."

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., write:—"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sell well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia. Liver Complain*, etc., pur-ifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

WRINKLES OF FASHION.

For fancy table brass and onyx in plain

designs are in fashlop. Flower vases in cut glass of the finest orystal are growing in favor.

A massive baccarat inkstand with gold top is the latest deak ornament.

A useful picuic set containing articles of tableware is made up of l'z ard akin.

Soft finished antique brocades are used in combination and also for entire dresses.

Among the recently imported novelties in jewellery is a tiny gold watch in fan shape. A new portfolio is covered with lizard skin and lined with pink damask silk.

The latest table lamps are of exydized silver in antique design, and of gold and eilver

A serviceable hand-glass with bronze frame of rustie work, is ornamented with hand painted field flowers.

Ladies' mantles are to be of such immense length and enveloping powers that the figure will be practically lost.

Coat sleeves are still favored for thick fabrice, but they are fuller at the top than formerly, and have elaborate cuffe.

For decorating Wordester ware, hand. painted floral designs seem to be selected in preference to landscape asenes.

Persian designs are conspicuous in many of the new woollens, appearing as borders, and also small set patterns over the entire

SMART WEED AND BELLADONNA, combined | painting their bodies, slitting their ears, comto her, fall elenched upon the gradle; she sees to porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. through their lips, cheeks or ears, and in a ear to ear and was dead inside of five minutes. Buckache Plasters the best in the market. dozen other ways trying to enhance the His wife, who had been in the adjoining room, Price 25 cents.

LOOK AT YOUR GIRL'S LIPS.

LIPS TELL MANY STORIES ABOUT THEIR OWNERS.

Her lips were so near that—what else could I do? .XN
You'll be angry, I fear, but her lips were so near—; ZN
Well, I can't make it clear or explain it to you. XN
But her lips were so near that—what else c.uld I do?

word.

The room grows dark around her, except the tiny, livid face. She rocks to and fro upon her knees in that borror of great darkness, only lighted by that awful sight. She clutches at her heart with her two hands, then stretches her arms out wide from side to side. And once again they hear her speak those foreign and mysterious words, but now distinct and slow, as calling upon one unseen by them, but seen by her, and sure to heed and answer:

"There stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother. Mother, I cry to thee."

And as she spoke the soul of the child departed, but she did not know or heed.

Was noted for his wisdom in many things, once gave some advice to his courtiers about choosing a wife. "Let her be a woman whose eyes turn not away when you speak to her, and whose nose has no tendency upons and the first is an owner of doceit, the second of a bad tamper; but above the scalling upon one unseen by them, but seen by there, and sure to heed and answer:

"There stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother. Mother, I cry to thee."

And as she spoke the soul of the child departed, but she did not know or heed.

Select for a wife one whose lips are atraight. her, and whose nose has no tendency up- and other ornaments through the cartilage of ward, for the first is an owner of deceit, the their noses. The Louisiade Islanders regard second of a bad temper; but above the lid of a sardine box as a particularly neat all look you to her lips. Choose no woman whose lips droop at the corners for your life will be a perpetual mourning and metals through the lobes of their sars. Select for a wife one whose lips are straight —not thin, for then she is a shrew, but with just the fullness necessary to perfect sym-

I have ro: d a number of these wise sayings regarding the lips of women, and unconscious-ly I found myself studying the lips of women I know to see if these things were true, and the result of my study has shown that the mouth has more to do with making or other feature, and the wonderful part of it is that it is not the pretty mouths that make the pretty faces, nor vice versa; everything depends on the expression. There is Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistler; she has a mouth "like a flower unblown," straight and sweet, curving upward a very little at the corners, full in the center, red as a rose, and altogether lovely. And there are not at the set of the content of the center, red as a rose, and altogether lovely. And the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional twentieths; five went to A. Wilknow to see if these things were true, and red as a rose, and altogether lovely. And when she has those lips all puckered all ready to whistle, oh! yum, yum, is it any wonder that every masculine heart in the audience goes pit a pat.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable autidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's
Antl Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vogetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude

We often tell God that we are sinners, miserable and helpless, but can we bear to be "Then, at once, I saw it, the city we dreamed if, lady, only more grand, respleadent, than any dream of curs. The throne of my King forsake them?—[T. Adams.] Can't Sleep!

Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs or main force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. In healthy sleep brain force is being
But nowadays the nervous system has
the mind, and at night the worries,
has the day. Hence the brain has
'The proper medical remedies are seda
regulators of the general functions.
The proper medical remedies are seda
regulators of the general functions.

Coca and celery are the sedatives and
nerve tonic demanded, and m Paine's
effect is obtained. It also contains, in
the materia medica for constipation,
brief description of the medicine which
tossed in sleeplessness from night to
them to awake more tired than ever.

All nervous, sleepless, debilitated or agid them to awake more tired than ever.

people will find vigor and perfect health

Compound. Price \$1.00. Sold by

Druggists. Circulars free. them to awake more tired than ever. All nervous, sleeplers, debilitated or agid

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, MONTREAL, P.O.

DOMESTIC READING.

Ignorance is the mother of all evils. A good character shines by its own light. There is no worse this f than a bad book. Love dies of disgust and is buried by oblivion.

A grand safeguard for doing right is to hate all that is wrong.

Ill fortune never crushed the man whom good furtume deceived not. Favors of every kind are doubled when

they are speedily conferred. True merit is like a river-the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think .- Long-

Reputation is what men and women think of ue; character is what God and the angels know of ue. There are truths which some men despise

because they have not examined them, and which they will not examine because they dislike them. Row easy is the thought, in certain moods,

of the loveliest, most unselfish devotion. How hard is the doing of the thought in the face of a thousand unlovely difficulties. If people would fly from moral wrong, sin or evil, as they do from yellow faver, cholera,

diphtheria or other such diseases, how saintly and happy would they not be. THE STANDARD OF LOVELINESS.

SOMETMING ABOUT THE BELLES OF DIFFERENT

RACES.

Various, says the London Standard, are the opinions held by a wide diversity of races regarding their beauties, though it is often difficult for people bred under another sky to share their cathuslasm. The Circassian women, who have a sort of conven-tional reputation for leveliness, are affirmed by those who know them best to be far from worthy of their celebrity. Short lege, glaring red bair, faces so long and narrow that their heads seem to have been squeezad between two boards and flattened, noses out of proportion to the rest of their features, and complexion of a dull lead-like hue, ecarcely constitute beauty according to our standard. The Moors and the Tunisian Jews regard corpulence as absolutely essential to beauty, and the inmates of rich men's harems are staffed with nutri-tious food, like Strasbourg geese for the market. The Chinese poets sing of deformed fest as "golden lilies," and the rocking of their women in attempting to walk as the "waving of a willow." Other races have equally odd ideas of what they constitute loveliness, for they 'improve' their persons by flattening their foreheads, tattooing their skins, cutting off their fingers, filing their teeth or dyoing them black, blue or tartan, pressing their waists, putting stones or metal poor 'prentice work of nature. A Felatah lady dyes her hands and feet with hennah, stains her teeth alternately blue, yellow and purple, one here and there being left its natural color, pencils her eyelids with sulphuret of antimony and dyes her locks with indigo. The Haydah woman inserts a plug of wood or ivory through her lower lip until

The Eastern monarch bows down before her marvellous forbitude, compelled to do it homage; be deigns to expostulate with her; he begins to fear the end. She will conquer at last, not he.

"Deny your faith," he entreats her. "Say only one word. I ask no more."

She does not look at him nor answer him. It is no longer this Eastern monarch she hears and hears, and feels through all her being the sage, and feels through all her being the sees and hears, and feels through all her being the child to whom in travail pangs she had given life, and to whom now, in pangs compared with which those counted as the merest trifles, she is free to give life again at the sprice of one little ward.

Word.

OWNERS.

Indigo. The Haydah woman inserts a plug of wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh were so near that—what else could I do? And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh what else could I do?

If you have so onear that—what else could I do?

If you have less the wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to you. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to pour. And flesh wood or ivory through her lower lip until to pour. before they began to imbibe European pre-judicer, even tattoed their lips, lest they should have the reproach of belog red. Some races slit their ears until they hang in loops on their shoulders. Others insert huge rings There is, in truth, no possibility of arriving at any standard of beauty.

> CONTINUATION OF REMARKABLE PRIZES. No. 73 946 in the Drawing of the Louisiana

State Lottery, Oct. 9th, drew the Second Capital Priz: \$100,000. It was sold in fractional twentieths at one dollar each, one col-lected for a depositor through Wells, Fargo & in fractional twentieths; five went to A. Willard, Agt., Gusymas, Mex. No. 43,922 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000, also sold in fractional twentieths to parties in San Francisco, Cal.; South Brooklyn, N.Y.; Manistee, Mic.; Allegheny City.; Pa.; Cleveland, O.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.; E. Saginaw, Mich., and other points. The next, (the 22nd Grand Monthly) drawing is also an extraordinary mammoth drawing when the three first capital prizes are respectively six hundred, two hundred and one hundred thousand dollars, and 3,143 other prizes. It is on Tuesday, December 18th. All information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Ocleans, La.

There are only three factories in this country where corsets are made. This is too bad. It seems as though a greater opportunity ward the Episcopal church, which has been so ought to be afforded the people to blow their strong during the past five years, is rather inbrains out if they desired to do it,

CANADA AND CUBA. AN ATTEMPT IN THE DOMINION TO SUPPLANT

U. S. COMMERCE IN THE WEST INDIES. OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 13 -I have learned that Sir Charles Tupper is actively engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce between the Dominion of Canada and Spain. Sir Charles proposes to secure for Canadian products the advantages in Cuba and Porto Rico that were granted to the United States by the treaty re-

lected in 1885.

It was agreed in that treaty, negotiated by President Arthur in 1884, that the United States should admit duty free or with certain scheduled duties all the se scheduled articles which were the products of the Spanish Isles, Cuba and Porto Rico; and that Spain should grant similar privileges in those i les to all pro-ducts of the United States.

Among the articles to be admitted free of

duty into the United States were horses, cocos, coffee, fresh fruits, hemp, flux, hides, palm oil, sugars not shore No. 16 Dutch standard, molasses, woods, sponges, guano and coin. On cigare and cigarettes the duty was to be 12½ per cent. ad valorem; fine tobacco with stems, 37 cents per pound; without stems, 50 cents per pound. pound; other tobacco, 174 cents per pound; tobacco manufactured, 20 cents per pound; not

manufactured, 15 cents per pound.

Among the articles to be admitted free of duty into the Spanish Isles from the United States were beer, fresh moate, bacon, fish, grain and other cereals except rice, flour of cereals except rice, lard, cheese, cattle, sheep and hogs clay, tiles, brick-, minerals, useful tools, sgricul tural implements, crude petroleum, tar, pitch, rosin, coal, seeds, building stones, ice, cast iron in pigs, cast iron in tubes, malleable ir n and steel, wire, nails, screws, and wrought iron tubes, substances used in chemical industries,

It is hoped to build up an extensive trade in the Spanish West Indies for Canadian products, thereby cutting into the United States commerce with those islands.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY. WINONA, Ill , Nov. 12 .- The village is in a fever of excitement over a double narder, fol lowed by the suicide of the assassin, this morning. The victims of the brutal assassination are Peter Howe, senior member of the banking firm of A. Howe & Son, of this place, and his wife, the former aged 73 and the latter 69. They lived in a large two story frame house. The only other occupant of the house was a domestic. At 6 o'clock this morning as she came down stairs the light of a lamp which she carried fell through the open door of Mr. and Mr. Howe's bedroom, and revealed a ghastly sight. The walls and bedclothes were covered with blood, and lying on the coverlet was a car coupling pin to which adhered heir and glotted blood. She to which adhered hair and clotted blood. She ran to communicate the terrible story to a Mr. Irwin, Mr. Howe's son in law. The latter at once suspected Charles Burckhart of committing the deed, and a watch was placed on the rooms where he resided with his wife over a greery store. Burckbart was observed walking up and down the hallway apparently in great agitation. [It was not long before he discovered that sentinels had been posted outside, and he went into his bed-room, procured a razer and cut his throat from His wife, who had been in the adjoining room, heard his dying moans. When she entered the room he requested her, as best as he could, to care for the baby. The cause of this terrible deed is attributed to a petty spite on the part of Burckhart. The domestic in the house of the murdered couple, Sarah Richardson, a handsome girl of 19, and Burckhart's step daughter, was often importuned to come and live with him, but she refused to do so, and he shought the Howes were at the bottom of her objections. He, therefore, concluded to marder them. He, therefore, concluded to murder them.

GOLD MINING IN IRELAND. The possibility of gold being found in Ireland and on its winning are very exhaustively created of in tracts on this subject published in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Dublin Society, and in part to the appendix to the report of the Commissioners on Irish Ludustries. Of the existence of gold there can be no doubt, but as to istence of gold there can be no doubt, but as to its winning with profit to the adventurers is a question still to be solved. Mr. L. Henry Kinahan, of the Geological Survey, has attempted to locate the placers and the possible sources of the County Wicklow gold, and from his researches he was led to believe that gold working in the placers, and possibly, perhaps, also in vein mining, ought to pay, if indicipally carried out, but not not the same judiciously carried out, but not on the same lines as the works of the previous adventurers. There is also, if the annals are correct, a gold-field in the county Kildare—the great source of gold on which the ancient Irish depended. In this county and the adjoining partiens of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow—that is to the westward of the Leinster range of hills—there is a tract that has all the appearance of a possi-ble goldfield. All, however, that can be said of to is that up to the present no gold has been found in modern times in the county of Kildare, and only a little in the county Dublin. At the same time, trials in this area could be easily made app wently at no great expenditure.

CHURCH GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES. (New York Sun.)

The only Protestant church in New York whose growth can be called healthy is the Episcopal, and it makes its gain to a large extent at the expense of the others. Its communion includes nearly as many as are num-bered in the Baptist and Methodist communion combined, though these denominations contain the vast majority of the Protestant church membership in the Union. While it is growing rapidly, they are barely holding their own in New York. As a matter of observation, of all the Protestant churches the only ones that are commonly filled are the Episcopal. A few preachers draw large audiences in the other denominations, but the houses of worship generally have seating capacity much beyond the average attendance, while the Episcopalians are making greater and greater inroads on the congrega-tions by off-ring a service that is most attractive without regard to the elequence of the clergyman. Probably, then, although the Episcopalians number only about one-third of the Protestant membership, a count would show that as many as one-half of the Protestant church attendance on Sunday is upon their churches. These are very significant facts and more so because the tendency toward the Episcopal church, which has been so

. . .

WHEN THE LADIES VOTE.

What will the country be, When the ladies vote? Still the land of liberty, When the ladies vote? Will they govern every town,
Will they gruen the poor man down,
Sage, philosopher and clown,
When the ladies votes?

Will they stand up in the cars, When the ladies vote?
Will they close up all the bars,
When the ladies vote?
Will they wait and watch at night, For a husband when he's night? Not by a something sight, When the ladies vote. Will conductors pull their bells.

When the ladies vote,
While the fair exchange farewells,
When the ladies vote?
Will they start their cars and go As they do just now, you know?

No. they will not dare do so,
When the ladies vote. Oh! then men won't be so mean, When the ladies vote, And go out the acts between,

When the ladies vote,

Nor the tunny writers say What they've said for many a day, Of the high hats at the play, When the ladies vote. Oh! we'll all see better days, When the ladies vote; We will walk in wisdom's ways. When the ladies vote; All the kinds of trade will hum,

And the happy times will come— The grand millenium When the ladies vote.

AVORY BREAKFAST CAKES.

POTATO CARES.

Put two pounds of boiled potatoes into a basic—any remaining from the previous day will answer the purpose quite as well as fresh cooked ones—and beat them to a perfectly smooth mass; add two ounces of warmed butter, a tea spoonful of salt, a good seasoning of pepper, two table-spoonfuls of finely chopped onion, one of minced paraley and two well-beaten eggs. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and form the preparation into small round cakes, about three-quarters of an inch thick. Brush these lightly over with beaten egg, sprinkle them thickly with finely fully arranged on a napkin.

SAVORY RICE CAKES.

Boil a breakfast cupful of the flacat rice fu plenty of milk or white stock. When the l'quid is absorbed and the rice swellen out to the full, turn it out into a hasin and and to it an onnce of butter, two well heaten eggs, one table-spoonful of finely minced boiled onlow, and two table-spoorfuls of grated cheese—a piece which has become too hard and dry for serving plain will do very nicely for this purpose. Mix these well, and season rather highly with sait and pepper, then allow the mixture to get quite cold. Thus far the dish can be prepared the previous night. Cut the rice next morning into small square cakes about three inches each way and threequarters of an inch in thickness. Egg and bread crumb them in the usual manner, fry them in boiling fit, drain carefully and serve

very hot. FRIED BREAD CAKES. These are extremely simple, yet those who have never tried them have no idea how ex-ceedingly nice they are, and certainly they form a dainty within the reach of most of us. Cut slices of bread, half an inch thick, from a stale losf; tosk these for half an hour in milk, then sprinkle them thickly with a mix-ture of minced onlen, herb powder, pepier, salt and chopped parsley. Press this firmly luto cakes, on both sides, and dry them in boiling fat. Serve them as hot as possible, on a hot dish covered with a napkin, and garnished with pareley. If the bread can conveniently be souked in good white soup stock,

GERMAN MEAT CAKES.

Mix together six ounces of lean, tinely factory solution of the Anglo-Irian problem. chopped beef or mutton, four ounces of bacon, either fried or boiled, four large tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs soaked in milk or stock and squeezed dry, a table spoonful of finely mineca celery, the same of chopped onton, and salt and papper to trate. When there ingredients are thoroughly in sorporated, form the mixture into a paste with two well beaten eggs; divide this rate small portions, make up into caker, and fry in the usual manner. If liked, a small proportion of well bolled, finely chopped cabbage may be added to the above ingredients. When done enough, drain well, and serve each cake upon a plece of hot fried bread of corresponding size and shape. These make a very pretty dish, with

aprige of parsely in-erted here and there.

SAUSAGE MEAT CAKES. Take a pound of lean pork and half a pound of fat pork, or bacou; chop the meat small, then put it into a mortar and pound it to a paste, adding meantime a pleasant seasoning of powdered sage, parboiled outon factly minced, salt and pepper. Add to the above four ounces of bread crumbs, and moisten the whole with barton egg. Form the prepara-tion into two large or several small cakes; cost these with egg and bread crumbs, fry a lovely brown and serve hot. If more conveniont, cooked meat may be employed in the making of these cakes, and sometimes sour apples, finely chopped, are added to the other ingredients. When cooked ment is used of course the cakes do not require such a long time for frying. If baking is considered any easier than frying, sausage-meat cakes can be cooked quite as daintly in a brisk oven ; indeed this method is often preferred, especially when raw most is used, as it cooks more slowly and thoroughy.

PLAIN SAVORY PANCAKES.

Put six table-spoonfuls of flour into a basin with a tea-spoonful of salt; form this into a batter of the proper consistency—a little thicker than really good cream—with three large fresh eggs, well beaten, and a little milk. Beat the mixture briskly with a wooden spoon until every tiny knot is bruised out; then stir in a table-spoonful of minead onlon, a tea-spoonful of herb powder and a good dust of pepper. Let the batter stand a few hours—over night, weather permitting—then fry a small teacupful at a time, in boiling wifering from dysentery or kindred affections with a tea-spoonful of salt; form this into a few hours—over night, weather permitting—then fry a small teacupful at a time, in boiling lard. As the pancakes are finished, roll them

then when nicely set and turned, a spoonful or two of hot stewed tomatoes may be laid lightly in the center of each pancake; the edges must then be turned over and the whole nicely browned.

VEGETARIANISM IN ENGLAND.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about such cruzse as vegetorianism is their power to infect even those who do not seriously believe in them with an atter inability to see facts as they really are. On Friday, Sept, 28, a conference of Lunden clergy, convened by the Vegetarian Society, was provided over by Archdescon Ferrar. Though stating in his address that he was not a vegetarian, Archdoscon Forrar declared that "if ever the day come when vegetarishism should be widely at pred it would prove the one absolute remedy for the curse of drink," and went on to say that "the believed that no veget rian was a drubkard." Yet surely Archdescon Farrar must know that the Highlenders, who are practically vegetarians, are the greatest consumers of whiskey in existence, and that the drunkards of India (and they are as bad as any drunkards in the world) are absolute vegetarisms. No doubt the E glish vegetarians, whose simple erecd, according to themselver, is contained in the three words, "fruit, grain, nuts," are not drunkards; but this is not because they ar vigation rians, but because they are mild-minded, innecent faddlets. Archdeacan Farar's exaggerations are all the more to he rearetted because vegetarismism, in teaching prople how to make use of certain very many and nourishing forms of food, is a real benefit to the world, and ought not to be made ridioulous. - London Spectator.

NO IRISH LANDLORD NEED APPLY. SIR HENRY BLAKE NOT TO GO TO QUEENS-LAND.

LONDON. Nov. 14 -The Queensland governor continues to create widespread interest in colonial circles. A discussion is expected to-morrow in the House of Commons on a motion from the front Opposition bench. There is strong feeling, even among Conservatives, that, though Sir Henry Bake has shown himse f a capable governor of Bahamas and Newtoundland, the colonial effice would be ill-advised to attempt to force him upon Queensland. The Caradian G zitte to-day, while admitting that the colonies cannot claim it as a right, says prudence suggests a private understanding between the Calonial Office and the colonial governments to ensure that nominees of the Crown be acceptable in the colony. It urges the treatment of the prated cheese and fry in plenty of boiling fat until sufficiently browned. Drain carefully from the fat and serve crisp and dry, tastefully arranged on a napkin. the friends of the colonies here, that the Government should meet what is reasonable in Queensland's demand. It has already been decided to careef Sir Heary Bloke's appointment.

HOME RULE.

The demand of Iroland for House We to is b the natural and just. It is the eight of every people to make their own land and are int astonished to learn that the pople of Wales are beginning to cry out for the mation of Carliam ntary party of the own, Nearly all the Wolsh journals advocate such a much-needed project. The Barner no Times of Wales says that every 6 venment, whether Tory or Liberal, should be compelled to give ear to the griavance of the principality.

The Wolsh Nation, basing to stament logically enough on the lines that don Ball is not amendable to reason, maintain the concessity of constituting a Welsh pary in the House of Commons. Ofer newspapers affirm that it is only by the formation of such a party, composed of stern and determined men, who have Wel-s on the orate, in their hearts and on their tongues, than the object can be attended. Irlehmen have no o'; etten to such a preject. On the centray, they

have every reason to wish it God speed, The national inevenent in Walcu is only the natural outcome of the P rliam-ntary deadlock caused by the Irish an ation blocking the way. Scotland and Wiles feel that their material welfare cannot be looked after so long as feel and's right to home rule is depled her. Scotland and Wiles, therefore, have every interest in the spec y and sat

-- N Y. Democrat. THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE TIMES MUSTERIOUS BOX MUST BE PRO-DUCKD-CLANSICARDE'S HARSH AND

CHURL INSTRUCTIONS. LONDON, Nov. 13.-In the Parnell commis-LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the Parnell commission to day the Caurt ordered the Times to disclose the box of docum not referred to at an early period of the enqry. It had come to the knowledge of the defence that the Times had such a box; that it contained a variety of spurious letters and pepers which the Times had obtained to use in support of the case, and that among other documents were the alleged letters of Michael Danat and others for Parnellism. The counsel, when informed of the existence of this collection, had moved for its existence of this called ion, and moved for its production, and the Times had been forced to acknowledge that most of the documents were forged. The Times had objected to producing the box in court, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case and ther was no intention on the part of the prosecution one ke

use of its contents.

The peremptory order of the court to-day will leave the Times no alternative but to hard in all leave the Times no alternative but to hard in all their papers. The demand having been made for the production of certain let ers of Lord Clanricarde, the Irish landlord in ted for the wholes I with the Irish landlord in ted for the wholes I with of his trum's, his legal agent opposed their disclosure on the ground that they were in the instructions from client to counsel. The letters are understood to contain instructions given by the Marquis for evictions, showing the harshness and cruelty of his proceedings and justifying the speeches made by the Paraellice a vicing the tenants to resist them. The Times has denounced, as among the crimes of the Paraellites. ed, as among the crimes of the Parnellites, counselling people to resist the officers of the law employed in executing convictions. The letters of the Marquis of Chauric and are required. ed to show the provocation under which such advice was given.

MUTTON IS THE BEST MEAT. - We extract the then fry a small teacupful at a time, in boiling lard. As the pancakes are finished, roll them up beleter fashion, sprinkle pepper and salt over, and serve as quickly after being cooked as possible.

TOMATO PANCAKES.

Make a batter same as directed above and stir into it, instead of the onlon, etc., four ripe tomatoes skinned and beaten to a pulp. Fry and serve in the usual manner; or, if preferred, the pancakes may be fried as in the first recipe, with the onion and the herbs, then when nicely set and turned, a spoonful or two of hot stewed tomatoes may be laid. principally on account of its delicacy of flavo which, however, is very variable, depondin upon the breed and nourishment. Lambahoul not be selected for those whose digestive organs are weak."—Montana Live Stock Journal.

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1888

ANNEXATION.

Lord S saley has thought it wise and proper to warn the French Canadians of Ottawn against entertaining the idea of annexaion. By doing so he has given the world to understand what is, after all, a living factthat the feeling in favor of union with the native legislature. The resolutions having neighboring republic is a widely extended and growing sentiment in Canada.

His Excellency was within his right in argu- Dickson, M.P.; Mr. Picton, M.P., and Mr. ing stainst annexation. But the people of Henry Halliday, who brought with him s Can lie may be trusted to look out for themsalves F ratime, or until such time as the spoke to the other resolutions condemnatory country along the frontiers between the of the present examplerating policy of the Go-Deminion and the Regublic fills up with verament, rejecting Mr Coamberlain's miserpopulation, the present condition may pre. able scheme of Provincial Councils, and rewall; but once the overflow sets in, as it is commending that the land-tax of the future agre to at some future time, the difficulty of under a Land Purchase set lement be collect. preserving a separate nationality will become lable, not by the English Treasury, but by insuperable. Possibly, like certain accient officials responsible to the native Parliament nations, our country may become a refuge for of the Irish people. "This great meeting," criminals and boodlers to such an extent that | says th. Nation, " of the leading Irish Proit will be ruled by them and made into a testants should be a sufficient refutation military power, but it is hardly likely.

many good qualities, is too new to Canada tarian, for a shows that, in the words of Mr. and too little acquainted with the currents of Canadian thought to fathern their depths. He is an Englishman, enjoying the full status in Ireland, who are true amidst whatever of national manhood. Were he a colonial oblequy and misrepresentation to the tradi. and which are already so powerful that in and made to feel, as we are made to feel, the disabilities and incompleteness of his citizen. | dent closed the proceedings, an incident that ship, he would, perhape, modify his views considerably. But if he will study the subject, even from the point of view of an Englishman sejourning in the country, he will have to reach the conclusion that Canada has circles bitherto hard shut against popular and everything to gair, nothing to lose, by an | national sympathies, came forward at the end

Eggs of must be Offictal prover. The logic The scene was a memorable one, and is an of time his worked as confirm the truth of his omen of good things for Include. world. W. Am only to alwars back at the record of for orgiomacy, since the war of 1812 eagght her combined the folly of attempting to exercise courts on this continent. to see how fully she admits the preponderating power of the United States. That ad mission will have to take a more smphatic form when, as we hope and believe, the incoming R publican administration, will require an absolute a tilement of the Fieheries and all other disputes with Ounada.

The people of Canada not less than 1 th United States are sick and tir defers potty game of crosss purposes puna lity ice Macienalite Torier. Tost party and government does not and never districtly experient the proflect the Dimier! log. At the present moment they are not acting in consonence with the wishes of our people. They hold the reins of power through fraud. Fraud in government, fraud in parliament, fraud on the bench, fraud in the elections, frant in expenditure of public money. They are where they are almply by buying up the loose fish in close constituancies, by the aid of huge bribery funds subscribed by the "combines," by the gerrymander, partizan revising barristers, and foresworn returning officers. Lat us have one clean, straight appeal to the people and they would be wiped out of existence. After such an appeal it would be found that the masses in Canada are only too anxious to come to terms on the broadest continental principles with the United States.

Disgusted with the rascallty and corruption which has made the country pay three | hundred million dellars in money and incalculable values in land and monopolies nearly two millions of Canadians have left their country to settle in the republic. Were it not for the great safety valve thus provided by the proximity of the States, a revolution Louislana and the Pacific Coast and would long ago have driven the gang led by Sir John Macdonald from positions where they have done nothing but misgovernplunder and misappropriate the revenues and resources of the country.

Sir John Macdonald knows annexation in some form is inevitable, but he is determined to hold on and have a good time as long as he since the autonomy of the Dominion of cap. For this purpose he has gathered about him a set of men to whom he has given full between whom union is the only safety. Can swing to take all they can provided they keep him in power. He does not care a rap who Republic, adopt a line of public policy that may have to foot the bill after him. If the United States, all the better in his estimation. It pleases him to reflect that he has starved the Reference, made the Tories rich, and that the true policy of the United States is to of its privileges, Bourbonish in the system is owing sim. be designed, If some such objects as these well

Canada, find a bare cupboard.

Lord Stanley has much to learn of Canada the few who visit Rideau Hall, or the noisy mob that he may hear in one or two cities, people. There is deep dissatisfaction in the contingent on the second. country. In some respects it amounts to to be found in the constant and increasing exedus of the people. The policy pursued by Sir John Macdonald may succeed for a little longer; the opening up of new territory will enable a false system to flourish for a time. But there are causes outside, beyond his control, and when the next periodical depression falls upon the world, a few multomillionaires with an impoverished people, a mountain of debt, an isolated country, will hardly be able to evade national bankruptcy.

By taking a determined stand President Harrison can put an end to this wild enturnalis of Macdonaldism in Canada, with its rubbiany Imperialism and fantastic attempts to play the game of empire with atolen chips and borrowed counters. It is not dependence on Great Britain that our people want to be rid of, but of the gang of sharks who assume the character of loyalists that they may carry on their plundering under a respectable flag.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Irish newspapers by last mail contain reports of a large enthusiastic and highly representative meeting held in Dublin under the auspices of the Protestant Home Kule Association. The Rev. Professor Galbraith occupled the chair, and Mr. Thomas Shillington, the president, moved the resolutions, which were ably seconded by Dr. Kidd, who ridiculed the idea of Catholic intolerance under a been supported by Mesars. Pierce Mahony, M.P., and J. C. Stephenson, member of Aron - ficer of the Imperial Government, Parliment for South Shields; Mr. Taomas special personal message from Mr. Gladatone, if the absoder that the struggle for Lord Starley, much as we admire his national independence is purely sec-Gladstone's letter to the meeting, there are multitudes of extreet and decided Protestants tions of their fathers.' A remarkable Incireveals the growth of the feelings of Irlah Nationalism and patrictism in directions where those feelings have hitherto been strange. Mize Jameson, a young lady from of the aparches and sang, amid extraordinary Long age too I to Earl Beatonsfield said enthusiasm, a stanza of " God Save Ireland,"

CANADA.

What will be the probable policy of the

is a question now being discussed by several. On another occasion, when discussing the warning that we cannot be at peace with tered into the acquisition of Florida. Texas apply to Canada, greately strengthened by the changed condition of commercial relations and matters of transportation. These intensify not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity of both a commercial and a political union between Canada and the States. We are essentially one people, but Canada, we are two rival Federal Republics.

one harmonious whole ?"

we not, therefore, as the elder and stronger

will peacefully and happily bland the two in

to make the tender in such a fraternal way that it shall be an overture to the Canadian and Canadians. Let him not imagine that people to become a part of the Republic.'s Thus it would appear that the Republican idea is for the union both commercially and represent the true feelings of the Canadian | politically of the two countries, the first as

Anyone who studies the opposite conditions despair of better things and its expression is of life, progress and taxation prevailing in the Dominion and the Republic cannot avoid the conclusion that the enormons and increasing debt, taxation and expense of living in Canada, while all these three prime factors in individual and national success are decreasing in the States, must before long precipitate a crisis in Canada. It is obviously and absolutely impossible to avert it. If anything the Republicans can do would retard that crisis it is to pursue a policy of retaliation and exclusion. It would help the Tories immensely and play right into the hands of Sir John Macdonald. On the other hand, were they to ditti of Dablin Castle engaged in the detecttake advantage of the standing offer in our able work of demolfahing peasant homes. machine into pieces.

Viewed in another light we may expect a settlement of the fisheries dispute, which will no use for royalty? leave the Government of Canada no alternative but abject surrender. It goes without saying that England will not risk a supture with the United States in support of the Canadian interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and, as Canada cannot dely the Americans single-handed, we may prepare for another of those ignominious surrenders with which the history of our dealings with our neigh bors has made us painfully familiar.

Our position, therefore, is plainly one of existence on sufferance. We might find shelter, perhaps, in the magnanimity of the United States and be permitted to drag out a mean colonial life after they had plundered and reduced us to a position of contemptible feebleness, but what Canadian can contemplate such a future without shame? It will not be long before these things will be brought home to us in a way that will demonstrate the folly and weakness of our Tory government. Better for us to look at the situation calmly, straight in the face and consider what is best to be done under stress of circumstances we can neither control nor evade. "It is a cardinal fact," said Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersod, "which we must all bear in mind, that there is but one rest service which Canada is in a position to render to the people of England, and that is to place ourselves, as far as we honorably can, in friendly relations with the people of the United States, and there is no way in which we could do that one-half so thoroughly as if we could adopt a policy of tree interchange with the United States and atrengthen those commercial bonds which now link us together, spite of all the restrictions which two hostile tariffs can interpose, one half of our total trade, and thine most profital e half, is

THE TWO ENGLANDS.

English political parties in the old sense, anderstood when the terms Whig and Tory were mentioned, have ceased to exist. Instead of them we behold two Englands in which the distinction of three kingdoms is lost. An idea of union is common to both, lut n thing could be more opposite than REPUBLICAN VIEWS CONCERNING Mr. Glargone's idea of union and that insisted on by the Salisbury ministry. Recogpining that moles, in the full, true meaning Republican administration towards Canada; of the word, is not only desirable from a patriou's and a statesman's point of view, but of our contemperatics. That it will be less as an object to be striven for as essential to fri-may than that pursued by the Democrate | the stabile v, if not to the very existence, of view we do not agree. Quite possibly the nation to sweep away all injustice and estate Republicans may be apposed as a party to lish equal rights as the first steps towards the commercial reciprosity, but Mr. Sherman and realization of his ideal of union. He would Mr. Butterworth, both leaders of consolidate the proples of the British felands party, have given strong proofs into one people, mutually interested in the of their desire to come to a fair proservation and defence of that common understanding and a just settlement irredom and political equality which alone with this country. Reputlican opposition to | can give a guarantee of union and stability. reciprocity, as everybody knows, is founded Institutions, however venerable by age on the belief that it would indefinitely post- or conscorated by custom, he would pone annexation. "I know of no case in have no hesitation in abelishing, history," says Senator Sherman, "where when convinced that their contin-Commercial Union has advanced political nance was inimical to the progress and union. . . . The long boundary happiness of the whole nation. Profourdly line of 4,000 miles, half of which is an intaggi- | contains that timely constitutional reform is ble line, and the other half water, crossed the only way to preserve the state from revo daily by the vessels of toth countries, wake a lution and anarchy, when the addiguards try. union necessary or war inevitable," He is, cree'ed by one age for the defence of popular however, opposed to war for he declared :- liberty are turned into bulmarks of opprecision "I don't want to go to war to acquire by another, he would remove them, as a territory. Territory acquired by war wine general would reze obsolete fortifications la worth nothing. What I would like to make way for defences more in accordance to see is that the Province of Canada should with the changed conditions of the times. be represented in Congress like our States. | Cautionaly venturous, he does not ask too much, for he knows that behind him men are Retaliation bill in Congress, he said: "Our rising who will advance along the lines he collency studied the exodus question he whole territory since the conquest of Canada | has indicated to the full fruition of a federaby Great Britain in 1758 has had a continuous tion of the British Islands, all parts of which will be equally free; when the fisherman on which cannot be checked and which bids fair each other except by political as well as the remotest island, the crofter in the most Commercial Union." And again he acquestered valley, will be a lord in his cwn he could imagine from territorial annux. save: "All the considerations that en right, being a British citizen, absolutely inder ation. pendent and safe in the possession of the product of his industry.

In the programme of the Democracy there is no thought of confication. But the principle must be recognized that the soil from nation. Indeed it has long been recognized in legislation regarding the land of Ireland, poses with implacable fury the remedial propositions advanced by Mr. Gladatone is because it knows that their adoption must be | Ireland or Germany. followed by the speedy collapse of the last vestiges of the feudel system.

That other England, kept above and apart from the true England of the people by laws, In answer to this question he declared institutions and customs of caste; tenacious of annexation and its causes. By that time he coming as pressing as in the slater kingdoms, of colonial delegates at Ottawa may possibly

with wealth, titler, estates, this little England imagines itself the Empire, unmindful of the greater England slowly rising to claim from perty.

allied herself with the little England of the aristocrats. Forgetful of the fact that the how to dispense with royalty altogether when next they reconstruct their system of government. From her overflowing purse she would not take a shilling to aid her starving peasant subjects in Ireland, but she could estents. tionaly send a donation to the wretched ban-Customs Act, shey could smash the Tory | She gave her blessing to the crowbar and the strength of her royal hand to the battering ram. Should the world be astonished if, at demand from the incoming president for a some future time, the Democracy shall find nexation at a rate undecamed of by Lord The honor, the dignity, the inviolability of

the Crown, even to the slightest breath of reproach, constitute a principle that all British men are prepared to defend. But since Cromwell shortened royal prerogative by a head, monarcha have been taught that their best, their safest prerogative was to be found and maintained in the affection of their people. Once that is forfeited, they have nothing to do but pack up. How foolish, ther, is it not, or one whom all have been] taught to revere and love, to bless the bloody work of Balfour and cap the climax of Clauricarde's crusity with condescending commends. tion ? If the Queen does not love her Irish subjects, she might, at least, refrain from open sympathy with their orgressors. Of two Englands she should not have chosen the least, fer her solion has taught the poor of the enterprising, go to the States, where Great British what they may expect in their they find a filld for their energies which turn, and misery has a long memory.

It is impossible that the little Eng the great England of the marees. has extended to Scatland and Wales. To-merrow it will apread through England It has already become a question of the survival of the fittest-whether aristocracy, the succamb. One or the other must. We believe in the people.

The England that follows Mr. Gladstone is composed largely of those who believe that "righteousness exalteth a nation," that injustice and oppression weaken government, that statesmen should take, as Tennyson

" Occasion by the hand and make The bounds of freedom wider yet "

In this England, too, exists the hope of happier days for the masses of Englishmen. now carried on with the people of the United the desire to bury forever the cruel memories United States, and, by means of Orangelsm of the past, the determination to reconstruct in order to save the estates of the nation. To this England also belongs the future of the Empire. The other and lesser England belongs to the past and is even now preparing for itself a corner in that great grave-yard of played out political systems-the nine teenth century.

THE EMPIRE OF PENGUINIA. American newspapers have found a fruitful text for scornful fun in Lord Stanley's speech to the St. Jean Baptiste Society at Ottawa. "There is rejoicing in Canada." says the Chicago Herald, "that Lord Stan-"lev, the Governor-General, has come out "squarely against annexation. My lord, in to be regarded as cartain. With this the Empire, Mr. Gladetone calle upon the replying to an address of French Cana-"diane, cautioned his subjects against fall-"ing into the parnicious habits of the Americame, where a national etection had but recently worked upon everybody's feelings. While men and boys were carrying oil in America, and stereoption operators were igrowing wealthy, the Canadians slept in peace, calm in the thought that my lord Statley was still drawing \$50 000 a year, " with residence, and sure of about \$5,000 " more for accretaries to sid him in personhating her Majasty the Quien. The French "Canadians, hearing these goodly words, or "their substance, returned to their homes, "and the young people at once left for the " United States to grow up with the coun-

It would be ungracious, we suppose, to class His Excellency with the innecent or the ignorant, yet it would be well if he should entirate lucidity whom next he declaims against annexation. However, we will presume that he meant annexation of Canada, as a country, not the French Canadians as a people, to the United States. Had His Exwould be aware that annexation of the worst kind is a progressively increasing movement to produce more disastrous results than any

Dr. Prosper Bender, in the November number of the Magazine of American History, states, on the etrength of reliable authorities, that the total population of French-Canadian ctigin in the United States now numbers which the nation springs belongs to the S00,000, and that this astonishing increase has taken place during the last fifteen years ! He further observes that, considering the starved." This the reverend gentleman reand the reason why the other England op brief period of immigration, and the extent of gards as clearly indicating a break-down of the war of tariffs in the interests of a class in the sources of supply, this result far exceeds the present land system of England, and he his country who are afraid of American proportionately that to the credit of either

Perhaps when Lord Stapley has been somewhat longer in our country and has had time to study our political and social conditions, he will be able to give an opinion on this sort

the hated Yankers will, when they get tender freedom in trade and commerce, and for the masses, convinced of its own superior of our quotation from the Chicago Herald. ply to the fact that there are too many idlentically and the control of the co for the masses, convinced of the own superior of the masses, convinced of the slightest whilf of the masses, convinced of the slightest whilf of the masses, convinced of the slightest while of the convinced of the slightest while the slightest wh democracy coming between the wind and its still a satrap, may not see how irresistably tions of cheap food from abroad have reduced democracy coming between the will all the reduced nobility, will make no concession. Possessed comic his warnings against Republican turbes one and the value of farm products below the point of the symbolism of the monarchical system, moll sound in the cars of men whose sons and that will give maintenance to the idler, brothers are fissing from the blessed tranquility of the Dominion to the dreadful turbu- from the cultivation of the land are divided lence of the Republic at the rate of 53,333 per into three parts; one, called "rent." going greater England slowly rising to claim iron the restoration of its rights and its pro- year, or over one thousand per week! Of to the alleged sand-owner; another, called course we are aware that Dr. Bender's figures "wages," going to the laborer; the third Unfortunately, and with fatuous disregard include the natural increase of the going to the occupier. The first third that the Coates but Unfortunately, and with introduce disregard and the States, but share for duling nothing; the ercond for over, that natural increase must be count- seeing, and the third does all the wirk, but owes her crown to revolution, she is teaching | Furthermore, the loss is permanent, both of owes her crown to revolution, and in the season of the sea cannot be induced to return, because they that the laborer is a very parameter of can do better, make more money, live more comfortably, and enjoy greater liberty in the States than they can in Canada,

Still, it must be admitted, these exiles retain a vivid recoilection and love of their native land for the first generation at least, while the ties of blood, religion and language nationalization has been proposed as the only are creating bonds of sympathy between the really effective remedy. Dr. Waller, cited land of their birth and the land of their adoption, which is making towards territorial an-Stanley or the powers he represents.

What has been said concerning the French-Canadians applies with equal, if not greater, force to English-speaking Canadians. There are more Nova Scotians in Boston to-day than there are in Ralifax. To find the people of New Branswick you must cross over into the State of Maine. For the descendents of the men who cleared the forests and made the farms of Upper Canada you must look to Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and California. Two millions is the estimate of the aggregate of the Canadian population in the United States-a country which stands in the same relation to Canada that the next world does to this-

" A bourne from whence no 'raveller returns."

Of the housands who go away, who ever sees any resurt ? The young, the strong, does not exist at home. But who come here from the States? Boodlers, only boodlers, land of the classes can permanently surjugate | Dank robbers, embezziers, plunderers of trusts committed to their care; these come to The contagion of the Irish popular struggle Canada fugitives from justice, while we lose the best of our population.

There must be reseons, causes, for this excdus from the Dominion. What are they? Tais is a question a Governor-General ought parasite, or democracy the organism. abail to study. But, leat he should be unwilling to state the true atawer, for one in his position cannot be expected to formulate uncomfortable facts, we will give it for him. It is comprised in four words :-

Bad government! Colonial stagnation !

A cl'que, composed of-what shall we call them ?-practical politicians-have captured the Federal Government machine. This clique call themselves Conservative, profess the most abject loyalty to England, cultivate the most intense animosity towards the and other dark-lantern organizations, instil prejudices to enslave the minds of their dupes. With special legislation and the generous disposal of the national resources. they bribe an opulant class, whose members are always ready with a million or two in cash whenever an election is to be were Having thus reduced the art of government to a system of scientific political rescality, they have drawn a corden of restriction round the country, isolated it from its nearest neighbor and best friend, and, like Victor Hugo's devil fish, are slowly consuming it by suction.

For many years the Liberal party has fought manfully against this abominable system, but the powers of corruption, direct ed by one endowed with setanic couring, capacity and vitality, were too strong for it, till thousands, despairing of better things have pulled up stakes and fled from a land where life to them was no longer endurable under the deadly upas of Macdonaldism.

Like human penguins squatting on the fringe of the Arctic circle, those only remain behind who have list the power of flight, each one nursing with addle-pated persistency, after the manner of the Patagonian bird, a solitary egg-the imagined Neph of an empire of perguins. To these let Lord Stanley address himself. They will cheer him when he speaks against annexation. But, meantime, as the Chicago Herald truly said. "The young people go to the United States and grow up with the country."

The moral of the whole story, as Lord Stanley will not be slow to discover, is that the continuance of Sir John Macdonald in power by acts of bribery and corruption " in all their protean forms," is the cause of the annexation movement, and the longer heremains at the head of affairs the stronger it will become.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

In a recent article we ventured to say that the contagion of the Irish struggle had extended to Scotland and Wales, and would scon spread throughout England. Since then we have read in a letter in the Church Reformer. by Canon Grant, of Hitcham, rectory Ipswich, in which he remarks upon the deplorable condition of the Boglish agricultural classes. "The laud is only half-cuitivated," he complains, "and the laborers are standing about with their hands in their peckets, the land labor-starved and the laborers land. thinks the problem demanding solution is competition and who desire to control the how to bring the laborer and the land to | home market. It he also pretty clear that

Here we have a pretty sorrect, if concise, sketch of the situation in England, which shows that the agrarian problem there is be-

Under the existing system the profits arising abare being the least and his project the most precarious of all. That purity stem course one of the three mast and the laborer being the weakest is. first. But as it is ho who p was value from the land, the occupier with the in turn and after him the alleged lard-owner,

To prevent utter collapse and ruin land by Rev. Arnold D. Taylor, who comments in the letter from which we have quoted, says the people could well afford to pay the land. lords for the loss of their present rights by means of bonds securing to them an income equal to the amount of their present net rents, because the continuous and necessary increase in the value of land arising from the growth of the whole community in manufac. tures and wealth generally, would enable it to clear off these bonds in, at most, lifty years, leaving the whole rental of the country after that period free to meet the expenses now met by taxation. During that period the amount available for the reduction of taxation would continually increase.

Thus we see the English people face to face with the same problem that is agitating Ire. land, and that they see but one way out of the difficulty, namely, to get rid of the land. lords. So England comes into the line of land reform with Ireland, the no just lought in both countries being the same -: o vest the possestion of the soil in the men who actually cultivate it and do away with the class who now say :- "This land is mine. You shall not cultivate it. If I choose to keep it waste, it is no one's busines but my orn," Yet the nation has a say in the matter, and the people are asserting the primordial doctrine that the earth God "has given to the children of men," not to a particular privileged class of men. That has long been the Irish of it; now it is the English of it, too, and being right it must prevail.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL TRACE CONFERENCE.

The home organ of the Government at Ostawa has announced that the Dominion Government has decided to formally request the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to send delegates to Ottawa duly anthorized to enter into negotiations for the establishment of closer trade relations between those Colonies and the Dominion, as well as to consider the practicability of a joint effort to lay a Pacific cable between Vancouver and Australia.

All Canadians will, of course, wish success to this proposition and will be pleased to see it result in the practical ex anmarkets. The trouble with the Doc vice, as with all protected countries, is too we have no available markets for the direct of our surplus productions, raw and m - the tured. High tariffs are inimical to for ign trade, and, unless our government is pie pared to let down the bars, we cannot a how trade is to be promoted. All commerce must be profitable to both parties to the transaction or it will cease. There are many things, no doubt, that we could exchange with the Australian colonies with advantage to them and to ourselves, and the laying of a cable it certainly a project which the necessities of the age require.

But is it not singularly unfortunate that we should be compelled to seek markets at the antipodes when our natural market lies close to our doors in the United States-a market which cur government declined to have opened when the proposition for reciprocity was made in good faith by President Cleveland and Secretary of State Bayard.

If there is anything the people of Canada desire more than another it is free commercial intercourse with the United States. There is nothing we have to sell but they need and are willing to purchase, could we only come to a fair understanding. Two years ago Mr. Cieveland, in his message to Congress

"Our social and commercial intercourse with these populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors, is made apparent by a list of the United States' common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Scoretary of the Treasury to the Senate on 7th February, in answer to a resolution of that body; and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchange which has come into existence during the last half century. This interceurse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprises and wholesome rivalty between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both aides of the border,"

To this amicable advance the Dominion Government refused to respond, although the party in power distinctly declared in 1878 that the main object of the protective tariff was to obtain free trade with the States. It It is now, however, abundantly evident that the settled policy at Ottawa is to continue this selfish policy chimes in perfeetly with the ideas of the Imperial Federationists, in the fartherance of whose schemes the proposed conference

not contemplated, why should the Federal it take one or fifty years to estate, PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. Government turn the cold shoulder to the the Irish people would not abandon advances of the American Government for Dr. Kidd, in seconding the resolution, advances are relations. Let us recall what said he was an Uisterman and a Mr. Bayard wrote to Sir Charles Tupper niceteen months ago :--

"I am confident we both seek to attain a just and permament settlement—and there is but one way to secure it—and that is by a straightforward treatment on a liberal and statesmanlike plan of the entire commercial relations of the two countries. I say commercial, because I do not propose to include. however indirectly, or by any intendment, however partial or oblique, the political re-lations of Canada and the United States, nor to effect the legislative independence of either country."

Had this suggestion been accepted by the Government of Canada in the spirit it was offered, we may safely assert that all the trouble, vexation and irritation, which culminated in the famous retaliation message, would have been obviated. Mr. Cleveland has been blamed for that message, because it was no fault of Canada that the fisheries treaty was rejected by the United States Senate. In reality he was justified by the conduct of the Canadian Government, which refused, at the initiation of the negotiations, to accept the suggestion of Mr. Bayard for a permanent settlement in "the one way of a straightforward treatment on a liberal and statesmanlike plan of the entire commercial relations of the two countries."

Our government ought to have been glad to have agreed to this proposition. It was their duty to have done so in the interests of the whole country, many parts of which are languishing and all parts suffering on account of the unpatural barriers which keep two kindred, mutually dependent peoples asunder. There is no sense or reason in a policy which restricts and isolates our people, cuts them off from their natural and most profitable markets and then goes bunting at the other side of the world for customers.

If it he arged that the recent presidential election is an intimation that the States will not open their markets to us on any terms, we deny it. This country can at any time come to an understanding with the United States on broad American principles. But our Tory Government has Imperial objects in view which it holds of far greater importance than the general welfare of Canada. It is also controlled to a very considerable extent by men who are not responsible to the people but who find it necessary, as part of their banking and reilway business, to purchase seals in pullament for their voting machines in order to influence the Government. They are looking after their own special interests, not the interests of the people. Hence the Federal parliament has fallen into contempt, for everybody knows it is owned and run by a ring of capitalists and that the Government itself has crased to be ought but a tool in their hands.

This sort of thing may go on for a while, but the people will wake up some day to the true character of their masters and a knowledge of the slavery to which they have been reduced. Then look out for lively times. Meanwhile it is small consolation for those who see and understand the system to anticipate its overthrow whilst enduring its penaltics.

Frankly we do not thick much will come of the proposed conference, though we have no objection to its being held. The interests of Canada do not lie at the Antipodes. They lie right here on the confinent of North America, and by going farther we will only lare worse.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS PRO-TEST.

The Tory press of Canada, which loses no apportunity of showing sympathy with the coercionist policy of the Salisbury ministry, has been making as much at it dare, without lienating the Irish beyond recall, of the recent fraternization of Tories and a section of English and Irish Nonconformists recently reported by cable. The idea sought to be established is that the Protestants of Ireland are a unit in opposition to the Nationalist movement. We have frequently of late produced pretty conclusive evidence that such is not the case, and have more at hand. At a great meeting very recently held by the Protestant Home Rulers of the north of Ireland, Mr. Thomas Shillington of Portadown. president of the Protestant Home Rule Association of Belfast, moved the following re-

1. That we declare our faith with renewed conviction that the re-establishment of a Parliament for the Irish people in Dublin for the management of the purely domestic affairs of Ireland is an absolute necessity for the wellbeing of the country; and we are determined to persevere with the struggle until this fundamental reform shall be sanctioned by act of Parliament.

2. I nat we denounce as hypocritical and absurd the insinuation that the home rule movement is a manace or a danger to the Protestant interest in Ircland, and we strongly protest against the propagation of this falsehood as being detrimental to the character and influence of Irish Protestantism.

3. That we take this opportunity of once more declaring that in demanding the right of self-government, in Irlsh affairs we repudiate the notion of separation or of endangering the imporial union of Great Britain and Ireland.

4. That bearing in mind the honorable record of those Protestant patriots who have led the Irish people in their national struggles, we now claim from patriotic Protestant Irishmen that active support of the home rule movement which will most contributs to its speedy trlumph, and thereby lift our land from its present unhappy and disastrous con-

Speaking to these resolutions Mr. Shillington said there were through the country now hundreds of Protestants with whom that assocate of pure Christianity. Their claim for newspapers, and he has relations with both Mrs. Davis..... self-government could not be abandoned. Let the Nibilist and the Pauslavist agitators,

descendant of men who had fought for Ivich liberty and nationality. As an Irish Protect. | was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. F. Lang ant he (Dr. Kidd) asserted that Irish Protestantism was not worth its salt if Lord Hartington's fears were well founded. He also regretted to see that a large number of Presbyterian and other discenting ministers in the north of Ireland had been led away, and that they were joining in an address to be presented to Lord Salisbury protesting against home rule. But he did not envy them the manner in which their support had been rehe was wicked occugh to say gravified, at the manner in which a Dublin newspaper had referred to them as "900 ecclesiastical persone." An admirable critic had de scribed such loyalty as a mixture of polf and self. The policy they were pursuing was a weak policy, a bad policy, the policy of cowards. Within the last few days a deputation on Irish industries-a very proper and worthy sulject-was received by the chief secretary. He said that the richer parts of the United Kingdom ought to help the poorer parts, and especially because the latter were poor because of the selfish and bad government of the last century. Afr. B .lfour thus acknowledged that Ir land was poor because she had been selfishly and hadly governed. Lord Hartington, speaking at Belfest, had made admissions of a similar character, which practically concerned the whole question of Home Rule. He disparaged the sentiment of nationality. Bot no nation was ever prosperous that was not free. They demanded Home Rule, first, because it was the right of freemen to govern themselves, and secondly, because it would conduce to the prosperity and happiness of every man in Ireland.

THE coming winter in Ireland is looked forward to with the greatest apprehension. Mr. Rathbone, M.P. for Bingor, North Walss, in addressing his constituents recently, said, as one interested greatly in Ircland during the last forty years, he looked forward with dread to the coming winter. Doubtless a better state of things in the agricultural districts would do much in preserving peace, but he feared what would occur when a large number of tenents became liable to eviction. Under the new law a few Clapricardes or O'Callaghans would be able by harsh evictions to bring back in its fiercest form the war between landlord and tenant in Ireland. This note of warning has already been sounded by Mr. John Dillon, but the Government seem to take no heed. Judging by the cruelties recently practised on tenants in Wexford and Louth, the poorer class of tenants of the West and South of Ireland have very little to hope for at the hands of the landlords or the Government.

WE are sure the appeal issued by Mr. Fitzgerald, for subscriptions in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund, will meet with the expected Alderman D. Tansey 3 answer throughout America. So far Montreal has done nobly, but there are many who have yet get to come forward and give their mite. The tactics of the implacable enemics of Ire- John Connor..... land, the conduct of the unprincipled Times, the ferocity of the Salisbury Government, the cold-blooded partizanship of the Commission, should rouse the sternest determination in all hearts to defeat the foulest conspiracy of modern times. At this trial the hereditary enemy is fighting in his last ditch, and every Irishmen should consider it his personal duty to lend a hand with all his might to destroy him. A grand united effort will do it, and we think we can rely on the race in America to "lay the hated tyrant low."

Ir is charged in Newfoundland that the recent election of a confederate candidate to the Colonial Lagislature in Bonavista was secured by the expenditure of a bribery fund supplied from Canada. The St. John's Colonist demands a parliamentary investigation. The story is not altogether improbable. Those who know the men who own and run the Ostawa machine and their methods would not be surprised at anything they may do. To get possession of the Government and resources of Nowfoundland they would be willing to subscribe a million or two and think it a cheap bargain. But heaven help Newfoundlanders once the sharks get their clutches on them and their country.

For scorobing invective, not less brilliant than accurate, we have seldom seen anything to equal Mr. Henry Labouchere's comments on Chambulain. Speaking at Bradford re cently the editor of Truth said :- " Chamberlain has been called a Judas. I do not approve of historical comparisons, for they are seldom exact. Judas had some good about him. True he betrayed his Master, but he did not afterward stump Judes, dine with Herod, sur with Calphas, sing the praises of Pilate, appear on platforms surrounded by the Scribes and Pharisees and declare that he alone of the Apostles was a true Christian, and they knaves and fools. No, he repented and hanged himself."

C. Kally ...
P. Mitobell. CAPTAIN O'SHEA, the wrong-sided witness in the Parnell trial, is an American, a native of Verment, of French descent, and has been in Europe twenty years. He fought in the Jeremiah Grogan.... Thomas Walsh Edward O'Rourks.... France-German war against the Prussians, and was made an officer of the Legion of Mrs. Rellly.
Sylvester Hogan clation was in active correspondence, and who Honor for his gallantry while serving in had no sympathy with the views put forward | General Bourbaki's famous and difficult reon platforms in Belfast, Imagine religious treat from Besancon in January, 1871. Cap-Protestants looking to Lord Harting cain O'Shea has been a war correspondent ton as the defender of religion and the adve- and a correspondent for Paris and American O. Donnelly.....

Subscriptions Still Pouring In.

A very well attended meeting of the about in the chair. The minutes of the preced meeting having 'een confirmed and contril tions amounting to \$384.60 handed. The chairman said the cuizers of Montr were deserving of the praise and thanks give them, by the Rav. Char. U'Relly, gene treasurer of the Parnell Defence Fund, in letter of acknowledgment for the seco thousand; for their handsome and gener contributions.

A general meeting of the committee w discuss at their next meeting the date up which the Fund would be closed, theref ceived. He had been not only amused, but those who had not already contributed an he was wicked occuph to say gratified at the lintend doing so, should not delay in sendiinto the treasurer for the collectors their contributions, as he felt ture that these who can not subscribe to the fund, would in what years deatly regrot it. Furthermore, is winall steamding moneys to ant in by next meeting. Mr. P. Write, treasurer, stated that they had about \$800

towards the third \$1000. Mr. P. Flannery having handed in \$27.60 from the S: Ann's T. A. & B Society, scated that more than two-thirds of their membere the reason that the amount was not larger. T. O'Connor was authorized to collect from

wish to subscribe. The secretary, W. D. Burns, stated that in comparing his books with the published lists that Mr. B. Connaughton's name had not been published though he had at the first meeting subscribed \$5. If any one's name had missed publication he would upon receipt

of a notice immediately rectify it. The presidents of Point St. Charles, the St Ann's Temperance Society and the collectors were unanimously accorded a hearty vote of The Elward G ennon..... thanks for their handsome collections. meeting then adjourned to Sanday, Novem-

ber 25th.

The following subscriptions were handed 35 York street, Ottawa, Oat.).... COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN. James McCready..... C. A. Egan.... COLLECTED BY P FLANNERY FROM THE MEM-

BERS OF ST ANN'S T A. AND B SOCIETY,

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Oharles McCawley John Power..... James Fox..... Patrick Lahy..... John Rielly.... George K-lly..... A Friend.....

John Skelly Walter J. O'Keefe (six month's old) .. Brian O'Lynn
Rev Tnomas McCarthy, P. P., St.
Gabriel
S. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society Chamas Monachap..... William Murphy Michael Malone..... Peter Doyle Mr. Power

T. Spinlan

Charles McGuire.....

Thomas Moran....

John Egan....

J. S. Shea.....

Jas. J. Ellis.....

John Lyons

Phillip Malone.....

John McCarthy

A Friend.....

Mr. William

Patrick McMenamin.....

M. Gill....

Thomas Gordou..... Patrick Moore..... Patrick Brodan..... F. Farrell
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> COLLECTED BY ANDREW DUNNE FROM THE EMPLOYERS OF THE J A. CONVERSE MANUFACTURING CO.

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Timothy S.livav.....

Thomas Burgess....

Mrs. D Walker....

George Gilb....

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J. Conroy Wm. Cex.... George Feensy..... Jas. Corbett..... 1 00 R. Corcoran..... George Chubs..... El. McGovern 1 00 J. Claucy..... 1 00 P. Ryders Wm. Mack.....

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Edward Quluu..... Taomas Leunou..... 0 50 | Patrick Rven..... Mr. Keefe.... Peter Gillespie..... William Hanley Daniel Phelan..... Mrs. Campbeli Thomas Diamond..... Thomas Dwyer..... 1 00 Mr. Beauchamp Mrs. Underdown..... Bernard McManus..... Terry McManue..... Patrick Ramsay.....

J. Malouey.... 1 00 Mrs. Dillon 1 00 E. McK..... 75 J. Lennon M. Miggins..... Mrs. Pickering..... 1 00 F. Collins..... J. J. Hayou,....

1 00 P. Hayes.....

John Heany....

A. Cannon.... P. Paquette... 1 00 Wm. Fanning.... Bernard O'Brien..... James Knox.... Thomas McCauley..... VINE, Nov. 9, 1888. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-Enclosed find two dollars (\$2 00) for 1 00 the Parneil Defence Fund, with my pest wishes for success. 00 TIMOTHY O CONNELL. 2 00 Vine, Oat. 00 00 00

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. The following is a complete list of the presidential candidates of the two great parties: 1789. George Washington ... No opposition 1792. George Washington. . No opposition 1796. John Adams...... Thomas Jefferson 18:0. Thomas Jefferson... John Adams 1:04. Thomas Jefferrou. ... C C Pinckney 1808. Jomes Madison..... .C C Pinckne 1812. James Madison.... De Witt Clinton 1816. James Monroe. Rafus King .James Monroe......No opposition 1824. John Q Adams...... Andrew Jack on 1828. Andrew Jackson John Q Adams 1832. Andrew Jackson. ... Henry Clay 1836. Martin Van Buren.... Wm II Harrison 1840. William II Harrison... Martin Van Buren 1844. James K Polk..... Henry Clay

1848. Zichary Taylor. Lewis Ca-e 1856 James Buch, pan. John C Fremont 1860., Abraham Lincoln....S A Dougla 1864. Abraham Lincoln.... G B McClellan 1868 .US Graph..... 1872. US Grant. II race Greeley 1888. Benjamin H Harrison, Grover Cleveland

LITERARY REVIEW.

PARIS ILLUSTRE, International News company, 29 & 31 Beckman street, New York. The numbers of the above publication for November 3rd and 10th, respectively, are as full of sprightly and entertaining reading matter as

In addition to the u-ual preliminary "Paris Gossip," the farmer number has a "Trip to Perigord," surporting to be a "youthful reminis come of Jules Claretie," with a portrait of that author at work in his study at the head of the article. "Reading a Play at the Comedic Francaise," from a painting by M. B. Laisse-ment, shows the veteran Alexander Duphas reading a play to a company of critics whome names and fame are worldwide. A fitting pendent to the above is the "Crush-Room of the Comedie Francaise," from a photo-

graph by M. Chalot,
A further instalment of "Mademoiselle de Bardelys" completes the number,
The colored illustrations are "Recruits and
Vetersus of the Imperial Guard," from a painting by Maurice Orange; and a supplementary thens containing a floral calender for November,

and allegorcial representation of "Autum. vision of Spanish loveliness and grace, from the paints r Melida; a portrait of a child "Mademoiselle Andrès, jr." from the painting by M vided machinery for preventing a reduction Labrichor, and 'The Story of a Rabbit," a of rent and which afforded facilities for augwater colour by Gelibert.

The other ilustrations are "Two Mothers," a painting by Miss Elisabeth Gardner; "After the Bathe," by Nicolas de Dmitrieff, and "The Basket of Eggs," by Louis Wain.

"A "Trip to Perigord" is concluded and illustrated, and "A Parisence's Life," by Gaston Jollivet, is begun and ended. "Mademoiselle de Bardleys," by l'aul Perret, atill increases in interest and incident.

SUCCESSFUL GANADIANS IN DAKOTA.

Mr. Wm Tierney, biother of John Tierney, merchant of Arnprior, was elected to the best office in Welsh county, Dakota, that of registrar of deeds. Mr. Oliver Mowat Frager, nephew of the Ontario Liberal Premier run on he same ticket for county auditor and was also elected.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone Vigorously Opposes the Government Bill.

London, Nov. 19. - In the House of Commone this evening Mr. Madden, colicitor general for Iroland, in the absence of Mr. Balfour, who is ill, brought in the bill to further facilitate the nurchase by tenants of land in Ircland, by adding £5,000,000 to the amount applicable under the Ashbourns act. Mr. Madden, in explaining the proposed measure, described the Ashbourne act as a great success. There had been 14,338 signed agreements for the purchase of land, of which 8,632 had been completed. There were only two courses open to the Government-one was to abandon the scheme of land purchase, and the other was to extend the act. The fact that the act had been a conspicuous success justified the Government in seeking to enlarge its cnerations.

GLADSTONE'S COUNTER PROPOSAL.

When Mr. Madden had finished, Mr. Gind stone arose. He was received with prolonged cheers from the Opposition. Mr. Gladatone moved the following amendment to the Government proposal :--

"That in lieu of voting £5,000,000, it is expadient, in view of the lamental le sufferings arising from recent evictions in Ireland, to extend the land law of 1887 so as to empower the courts to reduce or cancel arrears of reals that are found to be excessive."

He complained that the Government has broken their pledge to the house, after ob-taining the whole command of the time at the disposal of the members under engagement that no controversal measures should be introduced. Here was a bill of the first importance, challenging discussion. It was submitted with the threat that it would be put forward daily entil it was settled. His protest was equally against the mode of prosenting the bill and the method in which its discussion was to be pressed. His amendment did no's strike at the Ashbourne act. nor would it necessarily stop its operations. He Ald not desire to stop the operations of the act, wastever he might consider its dangers, and he did not oppose the bill because it proposed to keep the bill slive, but he objeoted to it because of the amount demanded, The Covernment ought to have asked Parliamay't for a limited grant which would suffice to enable them to continue the operations of the act until the spring, when Parliament could reconsider the whole matter. The Opposition would obserfully agree to such an advance, but the Government, instead of taking that course, produced a bill involving parliament in a fresh approval of its land purchase policy. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Mr. Gladstone continued, atating that it

was the manifest design of the Government to withdraw the subject of Irish land from the view of parliament for several years. could be allowed. The Opposition was not insensible to the value of land purchase. He did not desire to see the landlords or any other class removed in a body. He wanted to see them not less, but a great deal mora 1 00 Irish than they were and to see them resi-1 00 dent instead of absentees. The principle of

25 the previous land act was totally differen from the Ashbourne act, under which £5,000,000 were obtained, apparently as a precedent for another £5,000,000, thus draw ing the house by slow degrees into a system 50 from which there was no escape from putting 1 00 | the land into the hands of the state, making the state the immediate landlord without

proper guarantees. How different was the proposal from the Liberal side, when Mr. Trevelyan laid down the principle that the Government should not ask the national tax-payers to advance purchase money unless the tax-payers in Iteland evinced confidence in the tenants by offering local guarantees. He (Mr. Gladstone) had always objected to the Ashbourne act as giving the initiative of purchase to the landlord, whom he considered second, as the peasants ought to have the initiative. If an Imperial guarantee was ever given for the purchase of land in Ireland, the security must convey a moral certainty to the Government. (Cheers). What reason has the Government for refusing with such teracity to deal with the arrears? Were they the means of eneuring the servitude of the tenant? (Parnollin cheer) le was certain that this bill would give the landlerds a leverage to bring up rents, while it would enable only a handful of tenunts to acquire holdlugs. Certainly it would assist the Government in their I and purchase reliente. But under what inadequate and precar oussecurity for the payment of advances. Doubtless the Irish tonants could be praised as scrupu-lous in the payment of fair rents, but if another collapse of agricultural prices occurred the farmers might be unable to pay their installments under the bill. The Government were not justified in relying upon the tenants' will to pay, after the recent declaration of Lord Salisbury, that the majority of 3,000,-000 were bent upon putting down the min-ority of 2,000 000 in order to get at and rifle their packets. (Cheers) If Irishmen had no respect for the pockets of their country men, were they likely to respect the English Exchequer? Were those who have been thus described by the head of the Government the people to be trusted as debtors of the state? (Laughter and cheers)
This land purchase had no immediate

claims to the character of the arreats question. The tenants themselves had urgently demanded a settlement of arrears. A similar necessity had been asknowledged in the case of the crofters of Scotland. Much greater had been the need of Iroland, where the arrears were running without limit and led to a paralysis of the farmers' engagements and an noversing flow of evictions. Evictions upon arrears prevented the tenant from obtaining the benefit of judicial rent. (Hear, hear.) The arrears were thus a wespon against the tenants, defeating and annulling the land law which had been passed for their benefit. (Hear, hear.) They made the landlerds masters of the land not and masters of the conditions for the sale of land and the fortunes of the tenants. If the Government had the tenants' welfare carnest-The number for November 10th centains two ly at heart, instead of supporting the land-colored illustrations: "After the Bolero," a lords; if they meant to relieve the distressed lords; if they meant to relieve the distressed of rent and which afforded facilities for augmenting rents and multiplying evictions with all their horrible incidents. He asked the house to intervene and prevent a recurrence of mlechief, too certain to ensue, perhaps on a greatly augmented scale, under the Government's policy. Let them do justice to Ireland in the matter of arrears. (Cheers)

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied that the Government were pledged not to introduce controversial measures during the winter session. Mr. Gladatone's state ment that if the Government had asked just sufficient to keep the act in operation till the next session it would have been granted, was incorrect. Steps were taken to ascertain whether such a proposal would be acceptable and the response did not encourage the attempt. (Hear, hear.) The immediate ex t neion of the Ashbourne act was a necessity . It was desired by the ten nto, and he hope i the house and the country would percel ve that they were dealing with the hand purch: ARO which was not incompatible with dealing with arrears. The Government was prepared to deal with arrears in due course of time, (Hear, hear.) The suggestion that they ' were practically assisting the landlords in a con-spiracy to allow the arrears to continue, and to encourage evictions was to absurd ! hat it was acarcely worth answering. (Cheer a) o'BRIEN'S PROPHECY.

Mr. O'Brien maintained that the bill would make rich tenants richer, but woul 1 len poor cottlers in the west in as bad a positi as ever. It was merely a plan to show English gold into the pockets of the

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (Liber: Alt Roya ly consured the manner in which the Gove ment were thrusting the bill upon then jui Before proposing the extension the re oughle have been a select committee and enquire hto the working of the Ashbourns ac' ;

RENTS DIFFICULT TO COL LECT. The report presented to Parl' sment ly the Irish land commission states the it Irish murch property has depreciated const derably owing to the difficulty experienced in collecting rents and unsettled condition of the country. The commission urges that I he time has arrived for a definite settlemen'; of the question of liabilities with respect to church preperty.

MEGANTIC ELECTORS AND COLONEL RHODES,

Many of the electors of I Aegantic have writ ten to Lieut. Col. Rindes targing aim to come forward for the vacant sea t. The Colonel has not yet fully made up his rand, but we think that if the letters continue at stream in to him. as during the man several days, from even the most utra partisan unging his cancidature there is little doubt but that the Colonel will ac. there is little doubt out that the Colonel will accept the nomination. It is likely the Ce loner will receive the portfol to of Minister of Afficulture and Colonization. Megantic will surely accept the old war horse of Megantic with as much favor and enth giasm as in the old, en days when he gallantly represented them in the Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada —Quebec Talgeraph.

Mr. Thomas J. Healy, another member of Mr. Thomas J. Healy, another member of the new famous Healy family, is r apidly coming into prominence. He is the senior of his brothers, T. M. and Maurice H ealy, M.P.'s, and was only recently admitted to the bar. Mr. Healy was specially selected by Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., to look out four the Nationalist interest at the late Parliams apary revision in Lublin and though his ener or and conscient Dublin, and through his ener gy and conspicuous ability he has saved man y extra votes for the Parnellites in the division .

"John Dillon's Bridge," is the name that has just been given to the fine structure which spans the River Sur, concect ing the County Tig perary and Waterford. A tablet with the ir sorption that the bridge, was named in honors. John Dillon, while he was in Drogheda jan serving a coercion sen tence, has been placed;

(Cheers.) That was not the course which Dr. HARVEY SOUTHERN

They drove them off to other lands,
Where naught but strangers dwelt,
Who little know what preriess worth
Endured the wandering Celt.
They little dreamt how light of faith
And pure, ennobling grace
Could blend with Freedom's sacred cause
In the exiled Irish race.

As precious geme still brighter shine When placed in Jusky gloom,
Or fragrant buds when crushed to earth
Exhale a sweet perfume.
So these outlaw'd sons of Celtic blood, Those homeless orphan girls
Have filled Columbia's happy homes
With virtue's priceless pearls.

Their deeds have graced that prosperous land, By no English laws oppressed;
Where Freedom's worthy standard rears Its star-lit azura creat.
Its brightest halo wreaths a son Of Irish parent's pride; And its golden page, illumined, bears The name of "Sheridan's Ride."

Their cross crown'd domes and sacred shrines, Where freedom only kneels, Are proofs how faith, immortal, braved The forman's guilty steel.

From plundered homes, of wealth bereft,
Their Irish sires fled, But still retained the purless faith be. Of Erin's martyred dead.

Like an ember fanned by angel's wings,
That spark of light divine,
A lustre sheds o'er freeman's homes,
Where faith and freedom shine. 'Tis the brightest star their banner bears;
It prompts their every aim
To shun the lesser things of earth And soar to purer fame.

Oh! happy land, may heaven's stars Reflect their light on thine; May thy eagle's pennion never fail, Nor sun-lit eyes decline. May one bright ray, one kindred beam,
Extend o'er crean's foam,
And break the long, oppressive night
That shronds my early bome.

MARGARET SCULLION. St. Gabrie'.

OUR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

A QUESTION OF GREATER IMPORT-ANCE THAN STOCK RAISING.

Father Paxton's Story-A Point from Herbert Spencer-The Kindergarten System-Farents' Responsibility to Children-The Blascs of Children's Minds.

Old Father Paxton used to tell this story with great glee. It was in "Egypt," and forty years ago. He was then busy establishing Sanday schools in those sections of style of Illinois and Missouri that were, from their Truth. peculiar stage of civilization, famed as "Egypt" and the "Pike Country." It was far from a common desire that schools of any sort should be founded. Of one settlement he had been forewarded to expect failure. The king bee of the town had sworn that nothing of the kind would be toberated. He lived on a knoll in the only whitewashed log house in that section. Paxton rode up, and, seeing his rival sitting straddle of a log in front of his mansion eating peaches, straddled the log on the other side of the basket and joined in. "How do, stranger! "Ite in and welcome!" war, of course, the outhern style of greeting. A conversation sprung up easily about weather, crops and the kedntry in general. "That's a fine lot of hogs over there," said Paxton. "Fine, stranger! You might say it; as fine as this kedntry hold." "How many mout there be?" "There mout be sixty there, atranger, and nary one that isn't a roaster.'

COUNTING HIS PROGENY. Just then a little chap run up and selzed a peuch. "I say," said Paxton, "be that childer yours?" "Yes, stranger, it be." "And how many most you be after having !"
"How many! How many children? Well, stranger, there's where you be after having me, but I'll count up and see." Calling his woman to the door, he ordered her to count while he named them off. Finding that diffi-cult, he changed the plan and did the count ing himself, while she did the names. It turned out that there were sixteen. Now was Paxton's chance. "An unnaturally fine lot of 'em, toe," he said; "but, stranger, it seems to me there's something wrong about "What's that?" cried the old boss. * Why, when I axed you how many hogs you had, you told me right off sixty-three; but when I axed you how many childer you had, you couldn't tell without both of ye countin.
Pears to me you reckon more on your hogs round here than you do on your children. . I swan to Jericho, atranger of that ain't a square hit; and I hold you must be the Sunday school man. Give us your han'. Go ahes d; open next Sunday, and my Sal and

I a uppose if this story were to be applied to the saverage citizen of an average or even cultured community it would be resented. Yet, I lerbert Spencer does not hesitate to say: "With tout calling in question the great importance of horse training and pig heding, we would suggest that, as the rear-ing of full grown men and women is also of some me ment, the conclusions indicated by theory and endorsed by practice ought to be acted on i u the last case as in the first." will hardl'y bear a challenge that there is no live thing about the hovels of the land that secures so) ittle directive culture as a child. It somes up by kick and cuff and imitation.

her stateen will all be there sure.

BEG INNING OF EDUCATION. The fact is the most important end of education is theb eginning. It is when the mind first begins to , abserve that most wise teachers are needed. I live in hopes that before long a kinder arten system will cover the whole United States. Theoretically, the child should be taught at home, and, when parents are what they ought to be the first ten or twelve year's should be rigidly home. years; but where the parents are incapable or unwise, the obil. I should have something better than home or a give him. The state should see that he is taught on the best possible plan At present he is simply turned in with a rabble gathered alike from the slums and from the cottages.

Father Paxton's blut that "a little more Father Parton's first than a little land point of the land of the make the most of it. I believe it is true of at least one half of the children born in this country that the parent only thinks, not how to make the most of them, but how to make most out of them. Anything like an idea of re-ponsibility to children is not felt. It does not dawn on the average parent that he is under obligation literally to bring his children up to their very best power.

I believe a child has as good a right to oc-oupy himself in the line of natural tastes as other people have, This will seem to many , or meaningless, in two ways. In the first place a very large proportion of parents do not recognize the fact that children have any natural bias toward very specialized employment. I do not think they give the mat-

THE FAITH OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT | but all boys are boys-and all girls are girls -out out of a common lump, with common fitnesses. The idea that a boy born on a farm should be mentally unfit to do farm work, does not enter the head of average fathers. Of course, if frail in body, he is consigned to the law or the ministry. But it so happens that an artist or mechanic or engineer is often born where least looked for. It is one of the chief obligations of the parental relation to discover the atronger blases of children's minds, and encourage and ald them. I set this down as one of the childdren's right that must and will find emphasis in our better civilization, -M. Maurice, M.D., in Globe-Democrat.

WILL BE FULLY MET.

Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach. or a Choking or Gnawing sensation at the pit of the atomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has, cured the worst cases on record.

OBESITY IN MEN AND WOMEN. BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF CORSETS TO PEOPLE

THREATENED WITH CORPULENCY. I expressed a week or to ago my difficulty in understanding why "obesity in men should run to atomach, and why in women it should the face and give a person a journic kok, be distributed all over the body." "The Magnanimity of nature or love of stuanswer to this problem (writes a correspondical dies and arts will make a bright, glad face, ent, I do not of which sex.) may be compared to this a man may have a but contrary to this a man may have a pressed in one word—stays. Well fitting face that does not please anybody, because of coracts, comfortable, not too tightly laced, relative of self to the exclusion of all others, train the exuberance of the figure within notwithstanding his learning and worldly shapely bounds, prevent the accumulation of shrewdness. Soldiers get a hard, severe look, fat in one place and cause its distribution all overworked laborers constantly look tired, over the body. Occasionally, but I am glad reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians to think rarely, one meets with a lady inclined look studious. Judges become grave, even to embonpoint, but she is usually a lady affected by the anti-corset craze." This view, supposing it to be scientifically accurate—as it may be, for anything I know-appears to ject is to see a third-class lawyer stalksettle the great stays question for ever.

A lady of full habit—It is a painful sub-

ject to allude to, but it is no use blinking There the butcher's, the salcon-keeper's face, great truths merely because they are un the beggar's face, the ministerial face, the pleasant—a lady of this unfortunate tendency lawyor's face, the doctor's face, the boodlum's clearly must wear stays if she have any sense face, all so distinct each from the other and of duty to society. What is more, a man must, too. After what my correspondent callings showing through the faces. And says there can be no question about that. It is easy to see by the light of this theory that the venus of Mile, of whose uncorseted shapeliness the anti-stay faction make so much, would (and no doubt did) in a few years develop into a sort of a classical Mrs.—well, it is better not to mention names. As for the Apollo Belvedere, it is quite on the cards that a decade or so after his statue was done he might have been seen trying to reduce his aldermanic proportions at Kissingen-unless, of course, he, too, took to stays, which would hardly have harmonized with the Olympian style of coatume as we know it .- Loudon

A NARROW ESCAPE.

People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, core throat the principal means by which they paid their and lung troubles. The best safe guard is to rent. For some time past, fishing has been to a keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It great extent a failure, with the result that the is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints.

THE CHOICE OF FRIENDS.

Many young men are scarcely conscious of the immense icfluence which their associates exercise over their character, their habits and their liver. Here and there a lad of strong will and well-marked individually will exert a tendency over others, while no reflex influence by them over him is apparent. But such natures are exceptional, and persons of this character rarely form close friendships. Young men, taking them generally, are swayed by their intimate friends just as their own influence reacts upon others. "Every miserable than anything almost that can be friend," says Jean Paul, "is to the other a seen. It was pitiable to hear the 1-mentations sun and sun flower also -- he attracts and fol- of the woman and children when they found lows." The subtle and imperceptible in themselves cast adrift from their poor and humfluence is either elevating or degrading in its | ble homes effects. No man stands still; he is forever as a four footed beast. rising higher or sinking lower. In your nature and mine and every man's there is s perpetual motion, either upward toward heaven or downward towards hell.

RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMA TISM.

Produce a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oll from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnston, of Cornell, Oat., of that complaint, and she re-commends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never failed to give satisfaction.

A CANADIAN BISHOP ON THE NA-TIONAL MOVEMENT (Dublin Nation.)

The following letter to his Grace the Arch-bishop of Dublin has been received:— Bishop's Palace, London, Ont., Canada. October 8th, 1888.

My DEAR LORD-I herewith enclose a cheque for £20 8s 7d for the Parnell Detence Fund. This sum has been given by an Irish Protestant

This sum has been given by an Irish Protestant gentleman—T. C. Patterzon, Esq., M.P. for the county Essex, in the Dominion Parliament.

May I request your Grace to be so good as to cause this money to be sent to the treasurer of the aforesaid fund. The immense majority of the Canadian people are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and are in thorough sympathy with the noble and patriotic men, who have, with such consummate skill, unwearied labors, and at the cost of such great personal sacrifice, conpresent honeful position.

The late base attempts to assassinate the characters of Irish representatives are regarded here as the desperate and despairing efforts of Ireland's enemies, who wish to drown the voice of justice in a chorus of calumny, and strive to stop the onward and triumphant progress of the Irish Home Rule movement by the desposic method of the handcuffs and the prison. Force method of the handcuffs and the prison. Force is no remedy for national or social evils, and though it may retard, it is powerless to prevent the certain triumph of the just cause of Ireland. The true Unioniats, and the real friends of both countries, are those who seek to unite Ireland to England, not by force and coercion, but by the golden boads of justice and kindness. Such bonds are stronger than walls of brass, and can bind the British Isles into a power which ne force on earth could destroy. The men who are labouring to effect such a union between Great British and Ireland are the true friends of the British Empire and the best promoters of its lasting greatness.—I have the honor to be, my dear Lord

Archbishop of Dublin.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to C latoris, When she had Children, she gave then Jastoria

Suffering becomes beautiful, when anyone bears great calamities with cheerfulness, not [Republished by Request]

I ONLY SING FOR THOSE I LOVE. BY CARROLL BYAN.

I only sing for those I love, Nor care for praise or blame From lips whose smilings only prove Them heartless, cold or tame. But those who love and suffer may Find solace in my songe, For only unto such as they

I will not ourb my spirit down To earth or earthly eyes, Nor hang upon the smile or frown Of those I do not prize. I have a kingdom of my own, The world and men above,

Which is my home, so I alone

Will sing for those I love.

My wild, sad strain belongs.

THE BUSINESS MAKES THE FACE.

A Pysiognomist. A man's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expression. Intellectual pursuits, like studies or the scholarly professions, when occupied with temperance and moral habits of life, brighten ing around a police court looking wise as an owl. The business makes the face, I say. singly, that I seldom fail to recognize those ment he sees him?

THE IRISH TENANTRY.

One of the largest sales just effected under the Irish Land Purchase Act was completed by an order of the court in October. The Duke of Abercorn received a rum exceeding \$1,335,000 for lands brught by the tenants in the counties of Tyrone and Dongal This covered the purchases of 421 tenaus Toings are not very happy in the island, and some of the cruelest evictions have occurred recently in the county of Cork. The land is of the poorest description—bare and mountainous—a great part of it sourcely fit for the feeding of goats. The tenants chiefly supported themselves with fishing, and that was the principal means by which they paid their unfortunate tenants are in a state of destitution. To show the treatment to which they have been subjected the following will suffice: - Denis Donovan (Gouls) has a wife and 13 children. His farm comprised 40 acres, 14 of which are arable, the rest being poor land and borren. The rent was, previously to 1884, \$150 a year, and the valuation \$70. A few years prior to 1881 the landlord took an acre for coast-guards' residence, for which he gets upward of \$250 a year, and allowed the tenant \$10 a year residence, for which he gets upward of \$250 a year, and allowed the tenant \$10 a year reduction, making the rent \$140. In 1881 the tenant brought his case before the Commission, and got it reduced, the valuation being as above stated. In another case the parish priest, Father Hill, who was present, offered a year and a half rent on a holding which was more

BLESSING OF THE BELLS. THE CHIME OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PROVIDENCE.

IMPRESSIVELY CONSECRATED. PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 12 -St. Mary's church, on Broadair, was filled yesterday afternoon by a congression that had assembled to witness, not only for the first time in this city, but in the extentive Roman Catholic diocess of Providence, the blessing of a chime of bells. These bells, 10 in number, were cast by the McShane foundry in Baltimore and were named after the Blessed Virgin, all but two being memorial gifts, as follows: 1, Sancta Maria, gift of St. Mary's, by Rev. Sancta Maria, gilt of St. Marya, by Rev. Robert J. Sullivan, the second pastor of the parish; Mater Dei, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Banigan; 3, Virgo Immaculata; 4, Mater Misericordia, gift of the Society of Children of Mary; 5, Virgo Potens, gift of James T. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary Gaugh; 6, Mater Amabilis; 7, Regina Sanctorum Omnium, gift of Rev. S. M. H. Kenneday and Thomas L. Kally; 8 Causa Noatre Laritum gift. L. Kelly; 8, Causa Nostre Lesitice, gift of Alderman John Casey; 9, Refugium Peccatorum, gift of Catherine Brennan; 10, Janua Celi, gift of Rev. Robert J. Sullivan. The service was more properly the

baptism of the bells, and it was one adopted by the Roman Catholic Church in the 10th century. Right Rev. Bishop Matthew Harking blessed the bells, assisted by Rev. Fathers Kelly and Kennedy and a large number of priests and acolytes. The scene was highly impressive, the participants of the service being arrayed in the brightess robes and vestments of the church, and the ancient service was carried out with all the splendor attached to it by long years of custom. The bells will be "Sancta Maria" will be rung morning, noon and night, and the chimes on Sundays only, before High Mass.

SENDING THREATENING LETTERS. A DANGEROUS MAN GETS ARRESTED AT VICTORIA.

(Special to THE POST.) VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 13.- Dr. Gus Hamilton Griffin, who is wanted at Los Angeles, for em-bezzlement, and who has been residing in this city since January last, was arrested this morning on the charge of sending letters to Hon. R. Dunsmuir threatening to kill him. The letters were first sent in the early part of September, were first seat in the sarry part of september, and fixed the 28th of that month when the deed was to be committed. They were written in Greek and Spanish and signed by order of the Black Hand, the index being drawn in ink. The Black Hand, the index being drawn in ink. The killing did not occur as promised, as Mr, Dunsmutr breated the matter lightly. Two letters were received since September, stating that the affair was still to easier. From information received detectives were put on the track, and yesterday sufficient proof was found to cause Griffin's arrest. The case was adjourned in court until to-morrow, the prisoner protesting his innocence. A detective and interpreter of the letters also received threatening letters. Startling developments are expected. His record in eastern Osnada is bad. In Ontario he was concerned in several swindling transactions. was concerned in several swindling transactions, one case of forging railway bickets, and there one case of forging railway nickets, and there are peculiar circumstances surrounding the death of his first wife. His present wife, formerly Miss Lennox, of London, Ont., has been beaten by him lately. The other day he kicked her in the stomach though the woman is enciente. When the Evangelist Moody was here he professed conversion and spoke at meetings, but Moody would have none of him. Moody would have none of him.

ball of black pearls.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From fyles to Nov. 3rd) LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH has been elected convener of the County Court of Clackmannan,

The Earl of Aberdeen has arrived at Haddo House, after an absence of about six weeks on the Continent.

The marriage between Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing and the Hon. Beatrix Ruthven will take place at Hamilton on December 5. Captain Williamson, of the Arran steamer

vanhoe, has been appointed marine superintendent to the Caledonian Railway Company. Mr. Alexander Ure, advocate, Edinburgh, as resigned the appointment of Lecturer in Constitutional Law and History in the University of Glasgow. Mr. Ure has held the appointment, which is the gift of the Senatus,

The War Office authorities have approved of the Wallace sword being transferred from the armoury at Dambarton Castle to the National Wallace Monument, and the relic is to be handed over for that purpose.

Sir George Trevelyan, M.P., in reply to a resolution which had been transmitted to him from the Bridgeton Division Liberal Associa tion, says he thoroughly agrees with the assoclation in supporting the taxation of ground rents and values.

Chief has appointed Lieutenant Irvine, 21 Kendrick, Esq., Barrow court, Edghasten. His Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. His Royal Highness the Commanier-in-Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, [to the post of Adjutant of the Military Depot at Stirling, vice Captain Paterson, who joins the lat Battalion.

The mortality in Glasgow is at the rate of 21 per 1000 of the population per annum, being the same as in the previous week. In the corresponding periods of the three preceding years the rates were 24, 23, and 27, so the present state of health in the city may be considered very satisfactory.

An old woman named Euphemia Lawson or Robertson, residing in Hill street, Kirkcaldy, in the employment of Mesers. Alton & Macconcohie, preserve manufacturers, fell into a tub of water while engaged in washing jars, and was drowned. The tub contained only about 10 inches of water.

The body of Sergeant Thomas Fraser, watchman at the Forth Bridge works, was found in the Forth at North Queensferry on Tuesday morning. Fraser was doing duty in the course of the night, and it is supposed that in the darkness he had atumbled and fallen into the water. He was a retired ser-geant of the 42d Highlanders, and was in the Afghan and other campaigus.

Mr. M Lagan, M.P., speaking on Monday at the annual meeting of the Bo'ness and Carriden Liberal Association, declared that whatever the result of the Parnell Commission might be, it would make no difference in his views regarding Ireland. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing continued confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and condemning the Irish policy of the Government.

On Saturday night, Mr. R. Stewart-Menzies, M. P. for East Perthehire, began a tour of his constituency at a meeting in Abernethy. Mr. Menzies confined himself to the Irlah question, and stated that he was convinced that Mr. Gladatone was the only man who had the true key to the Irish question in his nocket. Mr. Menzies received a vote of con-

The contest between Councillor Colston and Treasurer Boyd for the Lord Provest's chair, Elinburgh, blds fair to be very close, and may be determined by the results of one or two ward contests now going on. At present the Colston party claim to have a pledged majority of the Council, but if one or two of Mr. Boyd's followers get in it may become a neck-and-neck affair at the close.

We (the Scotsman) understand that two petitions similar in purport are at presen before the Royal Scottish Academy, asking that the academy should take steps to inthe Associates a vote—the same as is done in the Royal Academy-in the election of their own order. The one petition is from the present body of Associates and from Edinburgh artists not connected with the scademy. and the other is from the artists in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

Mr. William M'Dowall, editor of the Dumfries and Galloway Standard died somewhat auddenly in the early hours of Sunday morning. Born the month after Waterloo was fought, Mr. M'Dowall had entered his 74th year. On Saturday he walked to the office as usual, attended the funeral of an old friend in the afternoon, and at night he sat late writing a topographical article on the Glenkens, a district which he recently visited. Having completed this, he was preparing to retire to rest, when he suddenly expired.

Colonel Armstrong, R.E., inspector of submarine defence, will shortly visit Scotland on official business connected with his department. It has been decided at the War Office that, commencing with the lat of November. Volunteer Submarine Miners of the Forth, Clyde, and Tay Corps will be received at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for a month's instruction, and for a two months' course or less at any time after the 15th of January.

A meeting of the Liberal Committee of St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities was reported that Dr. Ericksen, who previously contested the seat, had declined to enter into another contest. No other suitable candidate being available, it was agreed to take no further action in the matter, and it is under-stood that Mr. M. T. Stornmonth-Darling, the new Solicitor-General, will be allowed to be returned unopposed.

Monday was the silver wedding day of the Dake and Duchess of Athole, and great re-joicings took place at Blair Castle in honour of the occasion. Presentations were made to the Dake and Duchess by the officials and servants, by the tenants, fenars, and house-Athole Highlanders, by the Duchess-Dowager and her household at Dunkeld, and by numerous congratulatory letters and telegrams were received at the Castle, including a gracious message from Her Majesty the Queen.

Arthur Prentice, residing at Woodside, was Larkhall Station, Deceased and a man named Moffat were returning from a funeral, and, having missed the train, were proceed-ing up the line homewards. The down train was coming near the station at the time, and the two men cried to each other to look out. When the train had passed, Moffat, who was in front, shouted twice to his companion, and, receiving no answer, turned and found Prentice lying on the six-loot way, dead. He had A good deal of excitement is being caused ing the neck.

A good deal or excitement is being caused in Dunrosaness, Scotland, in reference to claims which have been made by two landlords—Mr. John Bruce, of Sumburgh, and Mr. Malcolm Halorow—to participate in the proceeds from the shoal of whales which was recently driven ashore at Hoswick. The whales were driven ashore on the beach A favorite queen chain pendant is a solid fronting the properties of these landlords, and, according to use and wont, they claim (cheaper than silk,

one-third of the proceeds. This claim the captors resolved to withstand, whereupon Mesars. Bruce and Halorow arrested a large part of the money in the hands of the trustees whom the men had appointed. Toe men have held several meetings, and have reolved to fight the question in the Court.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CHOICE. all washington talking about the endicott NUPTIALS.

Washington, Nov. 13 —The prospective mar-riage of Miss Endicate to Mr. Chamberlain, was not an entire surprise, but there was no authoritative acknowledgment of the engagement or of the time of the prospective event until the fabe-ful day of the present week when the people were exercising their prerogative in the selection of a Chief Magistrate. The subject was then breached to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and since that time Mrs. Endicast has made formal calls of announcement of the en-

Miss Endicott has also sent notes to the same effect to her most intimate friends. The affair will be very quiet. No invitations will be issued, and but very few persons cutside of the President and chief members of the administra tion and ladies and relatives and family friends

will witness the ceremony.

The distinguished groom has been twice a widower. In 1861, at twenty-five years of age, when still with he father, whom he had joined in 1854 in the wood screw manufacturing business at Birmingham, and before he had schieved a name as even a local celebrity, he married Harriet Kendrick, a daughter of Archibald

Five years after he married Florence, a dughter of Timothy Hence, E.q., of Maple Bank, Edghaston, who died in 1875. Mr. Chamberlain is a native of London, where he was born fifty two years ago. Miss Mary C. Endicott, whom he will wed next week, is only twenty five years old. On her father's side she comes down through more than two centuries and a half of Puritan descent from the gubernatorial settler of Salem, in Massachusetts Bay, and on her mother's side has the blood of

the ancient Salem Peabody's.

Miss Endicate has had all the advantages of
Beston culture. She is skilled in the feminine Buston culture. Side is skilled in the remulate social arts, and will grace the surroundings of her husband, whether at No. 40 Princess Gardens, or in the aristocratic section of the British metropolis, or at Highbury Moor Green, the Birmingham home of the distin-

guished British radical.

The conspicuous career of Mr. Chamberlain will place the young American girl in the first rank of the social life of the British gentry which may go higher with the progress of his public career. In his public services thus far he has scored many important triumphs. He has been chairman of the Executive Committee of the Educational League. He has been councilman, alderman, and three times mayor of the city of his residence. Since 1876 he has sat for Birmingham in the British Par-

He has been the associate of John Bright He has been the associate of John Bright, the Liberal leader. On the formation of the Gladstone administration, in 1880, he was made President of the Board of Trade, with a sent in the Cabinet. In the political questions current in English affairs he is opposed to Gladstone's Irish policy; he is in favor of disestablishment, free schools and free trade, (which, with his experience in affairs and fluency of presch will make him more or less potential

which, with his experience in affairs and fluency of peech, will make him more or less potential and prominent, and the ups and downs of British politics shall determine.

As Mayor, Minister and Member, Mr. Chamberlain and his American wife will receive a notable greeting in English society. The preference of the British Commissioner for the daughter of the American Secretary of War among the many belies of the capital was noticeable after his arrival on his diplomatic mission. able after his arrival on his diplomatic mission but the modus vivendi was adjusted and the nuptial protocol was agreed to by the high con-tracting parties and held with all the secrecy and disguises which the executive sessions of courtship could devise.

NATALIE HAS A PLOT.

SHE WILL NOW PROCEED TO HABASS THE SERVIAN KING -RUSSIA TO BE HER ALLY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.-The retirement of Queen Natalie of Servia to Russian Poland, where she has purchased an elegant estate, which is underatood to have received the sanction of the Czar, if, indeed, she does not take up the Czar's residence in the government of Watsaw hy Imperial invitation, is regarded as seriously menacing the much further continuation of King Milan's

reign. Serv rvia has long been considered in the light of a buffer between Austria and Russia, and King Milan has made the most of his fancied security in that capacity, believing that neither Power would allow the other to remove or molest the barrier.

Francis Joseph has never awerved from the belief that any incursion that his northern neighbor might make into the Balkan regions would be directed into Bulgaria, affording him a pretext for seeking and possessing his long coveted outlet to the Ægean Sea, Salonica.

Whenever the question of Russia's southern march has been raised, and it has often been raised of late, Bulgaria has been named as the objective point, but there is no little doubt that the Czar will at no very distant day direct his forces toward Servia instead, assuming the re-cent questionable divorce of Milan from his Russian wife to be sufficient provocation, slight as it is.

Occupying Servia, the Russian armies could command Bulgaria almost as absolutely as though they were encamped upon her soil, while they would, by removing the barrier place themselves in a position rendering Austria's success in preventing invasion of her territory, even with the assistance of her allies, Italy and Germany, extremely problematical.

These movements will not likely be begun until spring, but there is no doubt that the Ser-Andrews and Edinburgh Universities was vian Queen will hold court in her new realm, held in Edinburgh on Monday, when it was where plans whose fruition would tend to the foregoing results will be matured during the winter months, secret communications being maintained with the Russian capital.

> NEW STYLES FOR YOUNG SUCIETY MEN.

A new era in hair dressing is announced for the masculine sex. The mest notable feature is the peturn to the military regulation of wearing a smooth face, which will meet with special favor with young society men. The parting of the hair in the middle will still find favor with the more effeminholders on the estates, by the officess of the Athole Highlanders, by the Duchess Downcare. For middle aged and elderly gentlyatyle. men the trimming of the beard and moustache a la Boulanger will be the only new style, and this is one that will be eagerly adopted. For this style the beard must be clipped close on the sides of the face, and killed on the railway a short distance above allowed to remain long, while tapering to Larkhall Station. Deceased and a man the end of the chin. The pompon, which found much favor a few years ago, may be indulged in by those whose face does not incline to fullness. For the pompon the beard must be trimmed at least once a week and parted in the middle and brushed outwards towards the cheeks. For head adorn ment the hair will be kept closely out, and the circular appearance which obtains such notice in England will be the prevailing style, a wound on the head, and appears to have although many will still prefer the long anbeen struck by the buffer of the engine.

> When a man has risen from his bed or the morning of the 31st of July is he justified in speaking of it as the last rose of sum mer.

Women love to see themselves in print, and it ought to be encouraged, for it's much

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the Patronage of the REV, FATUER

Established in 18:4, under the Act of Quebre, Ro Vic. Chap. 26, for the hem it of the Diogram tocisties of Colonization of the Province of Lucbec.

The 17th Monthly fir wing will take place

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21-6, 1888.

TICKETS, - - \$1.000.00
Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes one ission of 10 p.c.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

uthorized
Drawings on the Third Wednerday of every month.
S. E. LEFERVEE, ecrovary.
Offices. 19 St. James street, Montreal, Can.



MORRISVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 57.
Rev. Father Koenig:—Within the last six years, I had good opportunity to observe the excellent results from your medicine for the cure of nervous diseases—I refer to the case M. Mechon, a boy of fourteen years of are. Ho was so helpless, that he had to be fed like a baby, and acted like a maniae. he hid himself when strangers came to his house, he laughed or cried, like an idler, for half an hour at a time. He was considered by the physicians and other persons to be insano—but I, thinking it to be a nervous disease, advised the use of your medicine, and about six bottles cured him entirely—now he is at work on the milrond.

Another cure of this kind was that of a boy ten years of age, Tom Mahoney from Chirksdale in this county. This boy was so nervous, that it was necessary to hold him fast, when he was brought to me, and now he is entirely wollafter taking eight bottles of your medicine. Minnie Falls, daughter of Mr. J. Falls, one of my parishers, was so affected of St. Vitus dance, that her arm, and legs were so uncontrollable that she would scratch holes in her dress within a few days. Eight bottles of your medicine cured her entirely, and is now on the eve of getting married.

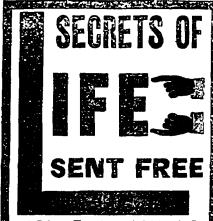
A little girl ten years of age the daughter of Mr. Wucherpfennig, belonging to my church, had very severa nervous attack, and many physicians failed to cure her. Upon my advice she took two bottles of your medicine and was entirely cured, is well and healthy to-day.

Another person with falling sickness is Joe Bertmann in this city. He had the first attack in a college at Teutopolis, Ill., eight years ago, which repeated themselves in short intervals until he took some of your medicine. Since four months he has not had any attack and feels perfectly well, but upon my advice is still taking some of your medicine. After all my experience with your medicine. I am convinced that it is the best remedy for epilepsy and other nervous diseases. It would be a blessing for humanity if this was mad

Our Famphlet for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent free to any address, and poor patie can also obtain this medicine free of charge in This remedy has been prepared by the Reveren Paster Koeniz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the pasten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

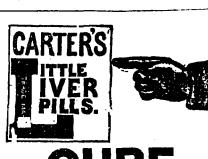
ERIE MEDICINEECO, CHICAGO. Agen's: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dunda street, London, Out. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cuti-Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevaid. 12-26cow



languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

STOPPED FRE Marrellous success. Inside Paymon Bostores. On all Brain & Nerve Diseases. On the State of the St ror all Brain's Nerve Diseases. (on Epilepsy, etc. Invalinte if taken directed. No Fit after first July's use trial bottle free to Fit after first July's use trial bottle free to Fit patients, the paying express chartes on box when received. See names, P. O. and express address of afflicted Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Vhiladelphis, Pa. 3. Druggists. BE WARE OF IMTATING FRAUD



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notice Date

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Ride, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills ourse it while others do not.

Carior's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripp or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; ave for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sont by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Smell Pill, Small Dogs Amell Acid

ter any thought. They simply recognize the executial difference between girls and boys; through insensibility, but through greatness of mind.—Aristotle, A MATERIAL STATES OF A STATE OF A J. 69 D.

AND ITALY STRAINED, NEW, YORK, Nov. 12. - The Herald's London NEW, York, No. 12.—The Herald's London NEW, York, No. 12.—The Herald's London world says: It follows that the sky of England that all is place, and that the sky of England that all is place is element to say when they are dining is serious. The is a doubtless the proper thing with a lart oneyor, but the latter part of the with a lart oneyor, but the latter part of the with a lart oneyor, but the latter part of the spect, awelling with greater naval and decisity of England making greater naval and decisity of England making greater naval and decisity preparations, contradicts the former milistry preparations, contradicts the fax, in milistry preparations, contradicts the fax, in the lart hand clear, has a good pert. He is well aware that the tky, in-teal of bink clear, has a good many eminious couds in it. It has many eminious couds in it. It has just been a mounced that Gen. Great-Ilis in just been a mounced that are Salibury & retire from Egypt just yet. They

less the rebellion collapses in an unexpected HALY CANNOT JOIN FRANCE. mancer.

Rous, Nav. 12.-The Zenete Indiano (the war one or and it is ly, signed by the editor, between I'r new and Is ly, signed by the editor, shiph authority on military matters, says:

a high authority on military matters, says:

Both France and Italy, with perfect good fifth product that they do not intend to make fifth, product the less, war is inevitable on an attack New ritheless, war is inevitable on the first occusion. France must scoper or later the first occusion. France must scoper or later and action of the many and Italy has bound here endeavor to terrary and Italy has bound her mity of thermany and Italy has bound her. Let no one blame her for such an effort. Italy the nation otherwise than continue in alliance with Germany, because the success of the French srans, faciliated by Italian neutrality, French state, rachitated by Italian neutrality, sould seen by bitterly felt by Italy. After a sould seen by bitterly felt by Italy. After a section war with Germany, war with Italy would be inevitable, Italian statesmen, who have fulled to acc gaize this, would lead the cuarry to destruction."

A FRIENDLY ASSURANCE.

ROME, November 12.-Signor Criepi, minister of foreign off irs, has assured the French charge diffaires that I taly would extend a cordial wel ome to M. Meriana, the new ambassador of France. He also informed him that it was the leire of the Italian Government to remove all mises of a jour derstanding that exist between hely real a campe.

STATE SMITTER ONLY STREPING. Samber 12 -Tie North German or his an article that appeared in the in f France The Gazette states e, is the progretor of the Rappel, and m this fier in infers that France countenance First transfer that France countenances that meetings. The statement of this ser it clear whose fault it would be if it he broken. No further proof is the Cermany's policy tends toward of prace is disturbed France will provide for it. التخته والرو

THED BATTLES WILL DECIDE. Bralis. November 12 -Majer Scheibert areal abolition of fortresses on the ther, which are merely obstructions. and of war, he says, France would mas er to the contest would be decided by

ST. MARY'S, RANDOLPH, MASS. CHR. OF CHUECH DEDICATED WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

www.lites.

Radiciph, Mass, Nov. 12.—St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rev. Father J. J. Keegan. pater, was deficited yesterday with impressive at each side of the chair was we eantiful floral display. The service commenced i 7 oʻclock.

a Grace Arc ibishop Williams, of B ston, enus orace are memor withams, or B soon, en-uel, followed by the priests and altar bys archislap Williams performed the cerem my olddication and olesting. Solemn High Mass sachard art 1930 o'clock, Ray, Fr. J. M. technical at 1737 octors, now from the factor of the facto which he highly complimented m which he highly work. In (or their zeal in the boly work. In a zeal o'clock ve pirs were held, 4.4. Curry, o' Million, as calched as

Rev. Fr. i.e. J. Carray, of Million, as calchous, Rev. Fr. if e.e., Widsh as denote, and R. v. Fr. Waler Howe, of Brockline, as unbrace a Nobelie of the ere Hills Grace Archbishap William administration the sacrament of confirmation to 210 children. The music by the choir mathedly randered, Miss Mary Sweeney president the current. The interior of the church is

The interior of the church is, ing at the organ. shout d. be, the most cliber Maof any in New England outside at Boston

The following is a condensed history of the

ne to be wing as a connected nestory of the patorate of Sh. Mary's Church:
In 1818, on the second Sunday in Advent,
Rev. John 'I' Roddan was appointed pastor.
Work at once was commenced on the erection Work at once was commenced on the erection of St. Mary's Church in this town, which was dedicated in the summer of 1860. Fr. Roddan mident at Quincy at that time, but shortly alterwards removed here. For many years he attended with the Boston Pilot, and stablished the society of the Young Catholic friends. In 1853 Rey. John Lynch was appointed assistant pastor, and in 1854 Rey. Items Sullivan was appointed assistant, and stablished the cuttil 1862. The following have been appointed assistant pustors: Reve. statinued here until 1862 The following have been appointed assistant pastors: Reve. L. O. Brine, 1855; George H. Haskins, 1857; James J. Treahom, 1858; P. J. Createn, 185; J. Treahom, 1858; P. J. Createn, 185; Thomas Sully, 1860; Thomas H. Bansa, 1853; John J. Deneby, 1878; J. J. Kelly, 1879; Henry Walsh, 1888. Rev. Fr. Roddan fied at the age of 39 years. Rev. A. S. Roche, acceeding him, continued until 1864. Rev. Fr. Canon Walsh came here in December, 1863, emaining two years. In 1865 Rev. James McGlew came, and in 1867 Rev. Witham Denvis. In 1870 Rev. M. J. Burns came and bunded the Y. M. O. C. L. Association; in 1871 to Sc. Pater's, Cambridge. In 1877 Rev. Trems Ci Brien was appointed pastor, and he brilt the parocinel residence. Rev. Fr. Keegan, the present pastor, came in February of the present pastor, came in February of the present year.

A REASONABLE HOPE

hone that is based on previous knowledge or apprience, decrefore those who use B.B.B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the perious experience of thousands who have used it, show it to have succeeded even in the WOTES CARRY.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE

MERS AND FINDS DEATH IN THE SEETHING WATERS OF MIAGARA FALLS, A last (Friday) night's Buffalo despatch

Mys: Suicidos at Niagara Falls always have hat occurred early this evening is in keeping with the record. About 5 o'clock a young man, well dressed and apparently not much interested in anything else, stood much intercated in anything else, stood in Prospect Point and watched the breat fashing over the precipice. Edward B. Miles and Robert H. Trebor, ter be able to stop that water," said Trebor.

If the model no response, but the stranger loked around at them interestedly, "I would come a best deal nearer than any bat," said the stranger. The actors did not moking, in and the man threw aways and stop the convinced.

"Picase, sir, have you seen a gentleman without a little girl?" "Well, what if I have, little one?" "My Uncle John has lost me, and I thought if you'd seen a gentleman without a little girl you could tell me where he was."

Much distress and sickness "-"

Much distress and sickness "-" The actors did not could by the worms. Mother Graves' woking, jumped on to the stone wall and placed by the worms. Mother Graves' worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the stone wall and placed by the worms. Mother Graves' worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the stone wall and be considered by the worms. langed eldoways into the torrent, with his vinced.

back towards the cataract. It was done so quickly that there was no chance of inter-terence. Tom McCloy and all the guides went down to the water's edge and were surprised to find the body wedged between two rocke, just outside of the sweep of the falling water. The spot was dangerous for the experiment, but the guides recovered the body late this evening and took it to the undertaking rooms of Joseph McKenna. When found the body had on two undershirts, stockings and shoes and part of the pantaloons. When tue suicide jumped in he wore a Darby hat, a good suit of blue serge, with a tightly buttimed sack coat. The water almost stripped the body. The only outward injury was a smashed jawbone. The flesh was slightly many control of that Gen. Great-H is in jist be'n a molicy of pissive resistance at smashed jawbone. The flesh was slightly bruised, but the bones inside were ground into a pulp. Thoro was nothing left on the English face is not strong enough to cope the English face is not strong enough to cope the English face is not strong enough to cope with the copies? Are we in for another with the copies? Are we in for another taken the final strong and will inevitant act, which can bring no possible adays by which it could be identified. The man was a stranger at Niagara Falls. He stopped at no hotel and went into only two places. At Thomas Riley's saloon he drank dimtre of men y. So it would seem, for Lord land went into only two places. dimite of mr mr y. So that the English do a glass of beer, and when Riley looked hard Salisbury g ves out word that the English do a glass of beer, and when Riley looked hard of mean of retired and are staying there; and will have to be sent shorely much." Then he was to taking too at a dark circle around his eye he remarked, hotel, where he got more beer and a cigar, and asked what was the nearest way to the Falle. At both places he paid in pennies, Rous, Not. 12.—The Account Fallows with a stracted attention, because he was well dressed and looked as though he ought Which attracted attention, because he was to have morey.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatiem, neuralgia, sore throat, inflamations and congestions. For all these and other rainful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

THE DESPOTISM OF ORDER. (From the New York Ledger, Nov. 3.)

Among the superstitions of education are those in favor of what is called order. It is not that there is no such thing as order, but that its advocates are bigoted, narrow and exclusive. It is coolly taken for granted that if what somebody calls order is good, what that same person calls disorder is bad. As if there might not be bad order and good disorder! What is order as applied to things? It is simply arrangement according to some notion, and disorder is simply arrangement according to some other notion. If a parlor is arranged with chairs in rows all around the walls, with everything in right lines. every one says:—"How stiff, how intolerable, how little taste is manifested!" But swing round the lourge in the corner carelessity; let the chairs be scattered about just as they would be if persons had but now used them; shove the centre table a little out of the very middle of the medallion, so that it shall not be set, and then people say the parlor has a cocial and easy air. What is this but a disguised revolt against the despotism of order?

ONE GOOD POINT

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and by either young or old. In this way the three busy B's are always at work and doing good.

FASHIONABLE FRIVOLITY. Wool laces, though still used, are worn but

Stylish umbrellas are made with handles of petrified wood. Bracelets of various designs of braided sil-

ver are in high favor. Butterflies of gold filigree are popular orna-

ments for the hair. Flounces, both gathered and pointed, are

seen on stylish costumes. Fashionable costumes of cloth are severe in outline and entirely without ornamenta-

Dainty evening gowns are in dove color and are made up with white moire and silver Backet patterns are the correct thing in eilver walst belts. Thick cords of silver rope

are also worn as belts. Nespelitan red is a new reddish brown limitar to the old Bismarck brown. As yet

it is seen only in expensive fabrics. Empire gowns for young ladies are made of fine wollen and have a striped selvege or gay Persian bordered edge for trimming.

The latest cetrich plumes show combina tions of very dark colors, black with dark green, navy blue or dark brown being the extrems of fashior.

One of the more fathionable garnitures for millinery this season is jet lace. It is made of very fine-cut beads strang on wire and is

very olegant in effect. Large plaids are made up bias of the goods, the skirts being but slightly draped. The bodice is made of plain material of the color most prominent in the plaid.

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitution goos to pleces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany i', or which are ag-gravated by is, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamins. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable D. covery and Dys paptic Cure, which likewise overcome biltions maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make ernest fort to confer that pleasure on others.—L. Maria Child.

DYSPERSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pille, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatue.

Kind words produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They coothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used .- [Pascal.

Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes—"She has been troubled lation and secretion throughout every part of with Asthma for four years, had to sit up the body. The balsamic nature of Hollnight after night with it. She has taken two butles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her tions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and neighbors."

No Christian can maintain a close walk with God, none can keep alive the hallowed fire of the soul without daily kindling it ally weak, or have from some cause become afresh at the altar. None can grow in knowledge and holiness without stated and regular seasons of prayer .- [Abbott.

Is there anything more aunoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and

COME, COMRADES, VOW.

(A Ballad of '93.) BY ECCENE DAVIS.

Come, comrader, vow this vow to-night, Come, comrader, yow this yow to-nigus,
That, true unto our sireland,
We'll start ouce more the glorious fight
Our fathers fought for Ireland.
Who dare would his that he again—
The coward loon who'd falter
That hare's blood was shed in vain That hero's blood was shed in vain On Freedom's holy altar?

From age to age Each bard and sage And warrior chief remind us
That alien lords—
Their gyves or swords—
Can never, never bind us!

There never was a nation yet In Europe's chaquered story That could in darkest hour ferget

Its heritage of glory; And so, boys, we, with hearts of pride, Our ancient laurels cherish; Such bays shall flust on Time's broad tide When man himself will perish.

Then druk this toast From coast to coast;— To Benburh and Tyrconnell,
To Dathi's brand,
O'Neill's Red Hand,
To Sarafield and O'Donnell!

And though we sink in blood-stained graves Throughout the fight before us, We'll know the Em'rald ever waves Its hopeful pennons o'er us !

And when we're sleeping with the dead, How happy must we be, men, To feel upon our mould o'erbead
The glorious tread of free min,— The young, the bold Who'll there unfold In triumph o'er their sireland, With joy serene, The gold and green— The dear old flag of Ireland!

-Cork Examiner.

CHAMBERLAIN'S WEDDING.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY MARKED BY GREAT SIMPLICITY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Quietly and simply in the presence of the bride's relatives and personal friends, a few members of Washington's efficial society and of several hundred of the general public, Hon. Joseph Chamberlaid and Miss Mary Endicott were merried at 2 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Episcopal church. The church was absolutely without floral or other decorations, and the awning stretched across the sidewalk to carriage step was the only sign of any unusual ceremony. No cards or formal invitations had been received. There were no best men or bridesmaids, and the entire service was characterized by extreme simplicity. Such of the friends of the family as had been verbally invited to attend took seats in the body of the church half an hour before the ceremony began. The Cabinet meeting was ended at an early hour so as to permit the members to be present at the ser vice, and they were in most cases accompanied by their wives. The President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the church just before 2 o'clock, and were escorted to seats in one of the pews in the first row. Members of the Endicott family and relatives were seated immediately in the rear, while as many of the public as could flad room in the little church filled the gallery and the hallways. Among the notable persons in attendance besides the President and Mrs. Claveland, were Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Dickinson, the Miss Bayard, Miss Vilas, Secretary Bayard, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Vilas, Postmaster General Dickinson, Justice Lamar, the Misses Hunt, M. Samuel Ward, Cel. John Hay, Captein and Mrs. John F. Reigers, Admiral and Miss Rodgers, Mrs. Riddle, the Misses Macomb and Gan. Greeley, besides a large number of guests from Boston, Mr. Chamberlain entered the church at 2 o'clock, and waited at the chancel. His appearance was the signal to the organist, who immediately began to play the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the bride, leaning on her father's arm, attired in a pearl gray travelling dress, and wearing a dark houner, pasual up the right aiele, and joining the brite and groom knelt before the altar. Rev. D. L. and ard, assisted by Reverend Mr. Frank, of Salem, Massachusetts, performed the Episcopal wedding service. Both the bride and groom gave back the responses in a firm and audible tone. Prayer was prononnoed and Joseph Chamberlain and Mary Eadloott were man and wife. Again the organ pealed forth, and to its strains the party slowly passed along the left alse out of

A reception was held at the residence of the Secretary and the newly married couple received the congratulations of the invited guests. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove to the Pennsylvania railway station, and it is supposed they went to New York, although their destination was not known even to the bride's parente. They will return to Washington within a week and be the gueste of Steretury Endicott for a few days. On the 26:h they will sail for Europe.

the church into the carriages, and were

driven immediately to the house of the

bride's parents. All reports tend to show

that the wedding presents are numerous and

valuable. The President and Mrs. Cleveland

and each member of the Cabinet are repre-

any display made of the presents, except to

Holloway's Pills .- The Great Need .- The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluied from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-ex-cited sction, and establish order of circuoway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous con-stitutions. These pills dislodge all obstrucare, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young fe-males and delicate persons who are natur-

The sacred cow of Iudia is the only representative of the bovine tribe which can be classed as a beast of pray.

The best form in which electricity is embodied is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a sovereign and highly sanctioned specific for rheumatic pains, and a thoroughly reliable remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, used externally and internally.

Much wisdom often goes with fewest word .- [Sophocies.

She is only half a mother who does not see her own child in every child .- [Helen Hunt

Felt boots-The "old man's" who summarily disposes of his would-be son-in-law.



for Infants and Children.

"Carnoriales o well adapted to children that I Castoria cures Colle, Constipation, steven to me." H. A. Archen, M. D.

Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Execution, Sills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

11.15c. Origni St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Execution, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

Without injurious medication.

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

THE POPE AND THE SULTAN.

the long line of Popes. His wonderful ability and consummate statesmanship are manifeated in his dealing with Turkey. The offi-cial press of the Holy Father in Rome has neen author z d to deny the statement of the the Democrats will have a majority, but says London Times that the Encyclical to the Armenian b shops his produced a disturbance in His Highness the Saltan sas very well satisfied with the Pontitical document.

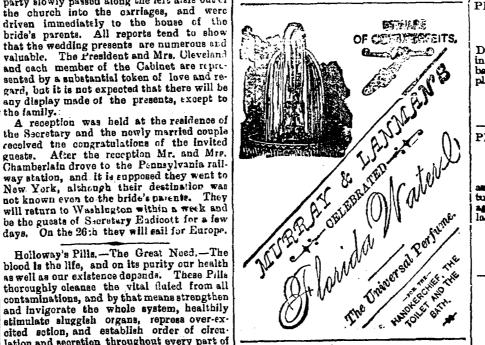
Cures Chronic Considerations

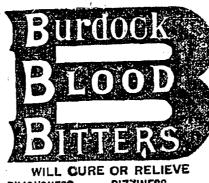
Costi eness and all Complaints

mising from a disord red and sof the Liver, Stomach and Disceptia or Indirection, Illions Affections, Readacht, Bourthurn, Arbits of the Stomach, Bheumatism, Loss of 2 mests, Genrel, Nerve - Det Mits, Massen, or Combilleg. &c. Company then if Me. to the if declared liberto, filt to the thirt, dessite to be Nansa, acts which griphings and in the second in High Lurm. The filt filter is stall document.

bot Note.—This faturate in civine is put up in oval bottles holding three concerned, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink acress the face of the label. Beware of imitations, efus all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed







DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DHOPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS,

From disordered LLLS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Propulstore.

A CLOSE MAJORITY.

Lee XIII, is one of the ablert Pontiffs in THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 -The discussion as to the complexion of the next House continues to be the absorbing topic here. General Clark, the Democrats will have a majority, but says the majority will be very small for either party, probably not exceed three Congres. Monte Videan ... 2,975 Monte Videan ... 3,500 Newtonian ... 2,075 jority, while Sanator Quey claims it by seven.

> THE recent presidential election contest has given a new turn to the siready wealthy has given a new turn to the streamy well-ty vocabulary of American politics. "Spell-binder" is a word used to desbribe stump orators who keep a crowd "spellbound" with their slequence. They are generally paid a Rosarian. 3,500 certain sum per day while engaged in "spell-Sardinian. 4,376 Sardinian. 3,647 Gail Hamilton, for instance, rebinding." ceived \$125 per day from the Republican campaign fund. The profession was a flourishing one while it lasted.

WANTED.

Two Teachers, by Roman Catholic S. S. Board, Belleville, Ontario. Male head master, holding 1st or 2nd class certificate, and female assistant holding 2nd or 3rd. Applicant to furnish testimentals and state salary by December 1st. Duties to commence January 1st, 1889. M. D. Lynch.

Sec.-Tres. R C. S. S. Board, Belleville, Ontario.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the whereabouts of Patrick McNulty, boothe of Sarah, Honora and Alexander McNul'y born at Bellenass Cross Road, County Docegal Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received at No. 89 St. Patrick street, Point St Charles, Montreal, Canada.



ity secures agency. No duty to pay, We manufacture in Canada. FOLDING BAWING MACHINE CO., 202 to 311 Bo. Canal Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

10-10 eow 45 to #8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the bors feet. Write RREWSTER'S SAFETY Pr. Holly Mich 143-G



Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Ezilda Rivet, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action in separation as to property, against her hus-band, Zephirin Poirier, merchant of the same

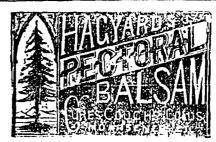
Montreal, 26th October, 1888. GIROGARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plai ntiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 2388.
District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Alphonsine Renaud, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instiand District of Roburesi, has the day insti-tuted an action for separation as to properly against her husband, Joseph Forest alias Marin, latorer, of the same place. Returnable, 3rd November, 1888.

Montreal, 16th October, 1888.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON, BONIN & DUFAULT,
12-5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break tests tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bill. It is by the judiclous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malades are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal that by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold And a properly nourished frame."—Civil

Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold and yn Packets, by Greecers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosepathic Chemists.

London, England.

Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold and yn Packets, by Greecers, labelled thus:

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the addity between the home.

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFCUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888--- Summer Arrangements--- 1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRCN STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the forest time on can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

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Assyrian 2,458
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Carthaginian 4,214
Caspian 2,704
Caspian 2,704
Caspian 2,704
Candian 2,704
Caspian 2,704
Candian 2,704
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John Kerr.
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Alex.McDougrill.
Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Capt. C. J. Menzies.
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John Brown.
Nunan. Nunan. Dunlop. W. S. Main.

Newfoundland 919
Norwegiau 3,523
Nova Scotian 3,305
Parisian 5,359
Peruyian 3,038
Phonician 2,425
Polynesian 3,032

Hu, Wylie, W. Dalziel, James Ambury D. McKillop, J. Ritchie. W. Richardson, John Park. R. P. Moore. Siberian3,904 Waldensian2,256 D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THIJESDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THIJESDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails an Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under: Steamships.

From Montreal. From Quebec.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line salling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at 10 mh Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homoward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamshins.

From Montreal. From Outboo. Steamships. From Montreal. From Queboo.
*Clrcassian..........Nov. 20. Nov. 21

*In:t passenger steamer from ft. I awrence.
Rates of passage by liverpool Extra Steamers from
Montreal or Quebec are:—Cabin, \$50, \$60 and \$70. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Balti-more Mail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nffi., to Liverpool: Caspian.....Nov. 2g Rates of passage from Halifax to St. John's, Mad-and vice rersa, are:—Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15. Steprage \$6.00.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service. -From Mont-real to London on or about: Pomeranian......Nov. 16 These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and argow,

Via Boston and Hallfax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Grant Western Railways (Merchank) Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4Rue Gluck, Parie; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Betns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behnser, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bromen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, Loudon; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Bruthers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rac & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

H. & A. ALLAN. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessa-

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, vet soothingly, on ile LIVER STOMAC KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remicdy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World, FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Seve Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Pies, Fistulas, Gent, Rhenmatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been leave to fail



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purita-strength and wholesomeness. More economical 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 cans. BOYAL BAXING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially Reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The proposals for a French income tax are not very different in principle rom those in force in this country, except in the one particular that the tax levied upon earned incomes or incomes derived by exertion, is to be on a lower scale than that levied upon incomes derived from land or capital Upon the former only one half per cent, is to be livied, and upon the latter not mere than one per cent. The line for exempted incomes is drawn at £30 per annum instead of the English £150, but it must be appropriated in this convertion, that it must be appropriated in this convertion. remembered in this connection that the general level of incomes is lower in France thau in Eng land. It is further noticeable that the proposed tax in France is to be a fixed one irrespective of the state of the revenue, whereas, of course, in England the tax fluctuates according to the needs of the treasury. Englishmen, however, will consider themselves extremely fortunate when they are called upon to pay as little as the French Government proposes to levy from Frenchmen under this head. The point in the new regulations which will immediately cause the most friction is that affecting foreigners. Coming after the vexitious registration law the proposal to levy an income tax upon foreigners, even when their stay is less than one year, has the man of a studied attempt to drive foreign residents from French soil.

London, Nov. 14.—The first of the Times' cov. of petty informers turned up before the Pernell commission yesterday and did not score. They were two peasants of Connemara, who swore to having been the parties which committed outrages and attempted murders. They wers both obviously schooled to insist that Fenians and Land Languers wers one and the same thing, but in cross-examination both broke dows, and it was revealed that one, who belonged to the murderous Walsh gang of Letter-frack had never been to a League meeting, and didn's even know the names of the officers of the League, while the other swore he was not in the league, while the other swore he was not in the least repentant for the outrages he had com mitted, but would be committing them still if a quarrel with the leader of the Moonlighters had not impelled him for revenge to give information to the police. Justice Hanney's decision that the proceedings and speeches of branch meetings of the League in America were permissable as evidence not only increases the probable duration of the trial by months, but is likely to prove a straw to break the camel's back, so far as Irish patience goes. There are reports that the whole Parnellite counsel will throw up their briefs to day. Henry Labouchere says: It is time to speak out. I am one of those who created the forgeries commission, and I do not besitate to say lamentable loss of time and public money is being caused by the commisioners and by their misunderstanding for what purpose the commission was brought into exis-tence. Day after day is being consumed by advocates of the Times parading every agrarian outrage which has taken place, and every speech which has been made by the Nationalists during the last ten years. What the country which is paving this commission and what the House of mmone, that created the commission, want to know is whether the Times has any evidence on which to found the charge that members of Parliament have been privy to outrages, and whether the letters alleged by the Times to have been written by Parnell and Egan are genuine or forgeries. All else is mere waste of

London, Nov. 13.-Edward Flannagan, one of the informers with whose evidence Sir Charles Russell played such havor on Tuesday, was, nuch to his surprise and disgust, recalled on Vednesday, and before allowed to leave the lox he was once more metaphorically turned inide out Flannagan sought to prove that Patick Ford, O'Donovan Rosso, Stephen J. Jeany and the Ancient Order of Hibernians vere, from 1879, in close alliance, raising funds to purchase arms for use in Ireland. If Sullivan still keeps a saloon on Forty-second street, New York, he will be interested to know that the conspirators, of whom he was one, used to meet in his house and distribute the purchased meet in his house and dispriouse one purchased arms. Flannagan was deeply mysterious about the Aucient Order of Hibernians. Davitt. however, is a member of the order, and he had no difficulty proving that the witness could never have belonged to it in any capacity, as Flannaghan had been already proved pretty clearly to be a liar on other points. He left the box a very discretionary witness indeed. The Attorney General then put one Pat Horty into the box, and within a half hour must have bitterly regretted baving done so. This is how Horty's evidence panned out for the Times in cross-ex-

Mr. Russell-"Could the people live and support themselves and pay the rents then ex-

Witness-"No. they could not possibly." Russell-" Is there any truth in the augges. tion that the committee and members of the Local Land League did anything to encourage outrages in your district?" No, certainly not

the League had nothing to do with any out-

rage."
Before the court adjourned until Friday Mr. Webster had the impudence to ask the court to grant a carbificate of indemnity to the informers who had given evidence of their complicity in the cutrages. As these men are, to say the least, under a grave suspicion of ps. jury, his application was too much even for President Hannen. and he sharply decided it premature. It should be understood that under the act of Parliament the commission certificates of indemnity can be given to witnesses incriminating themselves only when the court is satisfied that they gave

vidence truthfully and unreservedly.

London. Nov. 16.—The dismissal of Sir harles Warren continues to provoke the liveitt discussion. There are, with respect to the
stirement of Sir Oharles, two parties, the Home
ecretary and demageques, against him, and the thole party of law and order for him. He has tood for a year between London and mob law, and all but the mob acknowledge his services. Even Mr. Matthews has been driven to acknowladge them, but too late. Contemptuous as the Home Secretary is of public opinion, he has in this instance bowed to it so far as to pronounce a just eulogy on the officer he has disgraced. The organ of his party told him yesterday that he had been guilty of a violation of the common

courte sies of official intercourse. He had treated the Chief Commissioner of Police, who commands a force of nearly 14,000 men, as a mere underling, who had to submit to Wiggins through a clerk, who, at Mr. Matthews' instance, was the writer of a most unmannerly and offensive note. Most people, concludes this journal, will think the episode ended in the resignation of the wrong man. Seldom has a cabinet minister had to endure such a lecture as this. It brought Mr. Matthews to his kneer. He was lavish yesterday in the House in civilities to the distinguished soldier whom he insulted last week. But the mischief can't be undone. It is vain for Mr. Matthews to deny that the agitation had anything to do with Sir Charles' treatment. He would never have dared to deal thus with the chief of police had he not known the party of disorder would welcome any affront put upon the guardian of order. In the House, as courtesies of official intercourse. He had treated party of disorder would welcome any aircont put upon the guardian of order. In the House, as in the press, they broke out again yosterday. The stale fictions about the brutalities of the police in Trafalgar square were once more heard as false as foolish. Sir William Harcourt came to Mr. Mathews' rescue on technical matters, as a home secretary always does to a home secre-tary. The theory in the department is that the minister can do no wrong to the chief of police, who is, of course, subordinate to the Home Office. Sir Charles never denied it, but Mr. Matthews' behaviour toward him was none the ess intolerable, and the loss to the public service

is none the less heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The partiality of Justice Hannen, president of the Parnell Commission, received another painful illustration yesterday. The Attern y-General, irritated at the manner in which one of his own witnesses played into Sir Charles Russell's hands in cross-examination, it is the manner in the control of the control expressed the opinion that Edward and Timothy Harrington had tampered with the man. The suggestion was wholly uncalled for and both Harringtons warmly resented it. To the aston-

THE TRADE QUESTION.

VIEWS OF MR. PRIEST, MANAGER OF A QUEBEC MILL.

Why Me Favors Free Trade With the United States-The Way the Farmer is "Salted" Under the Present Fiscal System-A Pledge to Increase Wages the Day Unrestricted Reciprocity is Carricd-Sound Doctrine From an Experienced Man.

Mr. W. H. Priest, manager of the Pike River mills, at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, has a letter in the Cowansville, P. Q., Observer, on the trade question, in which, after referring to a local controversy on the subject, he says:—"I do not think you will consider me vain if I tell you that I am a manufacturer of considerable experience and knowledge of business. If anyexperience and knowledge of business. If anyone doubts this statement, I shall be pleased at any time to prove it by showing him our establishment at Notre Dame de Stanbridge. I have been running the factory for three years, and during that time I have payed out Slu0,000 in wages alone. The value of the goods made each year is \$200,000. From 120 to 150 doz-n of knit shirts are daily made. There are all sold in Canada through the energy of my partner, Mr. Bons, of Montresl.

The difficulties in our way are these: 'loo limited a number of people to supply, and t e immense distances we have to freight our goods to reach even the five millions of people. As everyone knows, these five milions of people are scattered all the way from Halifax to Vancouver. There are several mills in the Dominion manufacturing the same line of goods that we manufacture, and some of them are obliged to stop work more than half the time because they cannot find a market for their output. It is this ishment of everyone in court, the president in-stead of reprimanding Webster, turned upon Cannot find a market for their output. It is this Timothy Harrington with undignified heat, and

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria:

pg with a refractory pupil, and upon the astounded Harringtons venturing an humble re-monatrance actually adjourned the court, declaring he was unable to preserve decorm at the proceedings. The other commissioners shuffled out after their chief, leaving the connect and reporters to discuss whether the president had gone mad or was merely suffering from the effects of a bad and hastily swallowed luncheous Meanwhile Sir Charles Russell and other friends poured oil upon the raging torrent of Timothy's indignation, and Justices Day and Smith persumably performed a similar service behind the scenes, for their lordships returned into court after an interval of only ten minutes looking like shamefaced school boys. Harring on disavowed any intention to be disrespectful, but managed to squeeze in another protest. Justice Hannen pretended to accept this as an apology, which it certainly was not, and the incident terminated. Hannen's friends deeply regret his inability to keep his temper under control and attribute it to ill health, but the incident of today was only one of a series which simple irritibility does not explain. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- As for evidence respecting

the criminal agencies, to which the Parnell commission is now listening, the fact is this:— The I rish question is a political question with incidental agrarianism and crime. There has been more or less agrarian crime in the island during the last decade; more of it, perhaps, when the league organizers were in jail at the order of Mr. Forster, and certainly less of it now that that the Nationalist and Liberal parties are acting in concert for political ends. A general indictment for conspiracy, based on these specific counts of agrarian outrage, will include as accessories not only the agitators who have made vehement speeches, but also legislative reformers who have been tunkering the land s/stem year after year, and not only reformers but coercionists as well, who have stirred up a fierce feeling of resentment throughout the failed by enforcing a policy which has uniformly failed since Oromwell's time. If an attempt be made to fix the responsibility for agrarian crime in Ireland, a broad indicament will be required. Agitators, reformers and coercionists alike are accessories, nay, more; if the indictment is to be an adequate one, it will cover several general tions of English statesmen and a horde of alien tandlords of confiscated estates, now sleeping in their graves.

The Speaker in the French Chamber of Deputies, when recently replying to an attack upon the honor of Floquet, said that this minister remained poor, after being of public service for a quarter of a century. In this respect, Flequet resembles the great m3jority of functionaries who have held high offices under the French Republic. Thiers was the richest man among Republic. Thiers was the richest man among them all, Gambetta was one of the poorest, Grevy, who held the office of president before the election of Sadi Carnot is a man of moderab means, and the same thing may be said of the

THE HERLEORD BRANCH RAILWAY.

Dr. DeGrosbois, the member for Shefford. has been making himself useful to the people of Compton and earning further distinction as an able and high-minded public man. Scores of men in Compton are creditors of the Hereford branch railway, either directly or indirectly. The railway is being built with public money, Their claims are just and should be paid. But the promoters of the railway refused to pay either the poor laborers whose brawn and muscle built the road or the innocent creditors who boarded the min or furnished supplies. In this emergency the laborers and other creditors turned to the Government for protection. Hon. John Hanry Pope was first appealed to and he plumply refused to with-hold the sub-idy until the honest debts of the road have been paid. He is practically aiding and abetting Mr. Ives and a gang of railway sharks in a shamelers attempt to avoid paying the honest claims srising out of the construction of the read. The conduct of the minister of railways is in keeping with his character and methods of handling public funds.
The president of the railway is his cousin. One of the directors is his son. The chief promoter is his ron. In-law. The Hereford branch railway is,

in fact, another Pope read. It is being built with puills money for the benefit of the Pope familis. Of course Mr. Pope would not interfere to save the poor laborers from being cheated out of their hard earned wages or to proteint innecent creditors from loss. But fortun atoly this Province is not ruled by the Poper, and the Compton creditors employed Dr. Dat trosbois to present their case to Hon. Mr. Mer cier. The Premier took the pains to ascertain the rights and wrongs of the question a rd after a patient investigation he decided to hold back the Provincial subsidy till the railway company has satisfied its creditors. I'ir. Mercier is to be commended for the course that he has adopted. He has taken a position which all right-minded men must approve, and in approving condemn Hon. John Henry Pope for his protection of railway sharks we against the just claims of honest labor. The centrast between Mr. Mercier and Mr. 17ops in this matter is sharp and suggestive. Mr. Mercier is using his power to save the weak and innocent from a monstrous injustice. Mr. Pope is employing his position to enrich his own family at the

loo Advertiser. Bob Burdette has become a Baptist preacher. He says with a sly wink that his lies had become unsalable and his jokes stale; and he will find a new market for his wares

among the unsophisticated Baptiste,

expense of their poor and helpless creditors.

Let all honest men note the contrast. - Water-

colded like an irritated old school dame deal- ; besides, their machinery is old and long since besides, their machinery is old and long since superseded by improved kinds. These are the men who make the farm r pay 40 per cent. more than is necessary. It is their old-tashioned and poor machinery that wants the high tariff. As for ourselves, if we can only get free trade with the United States, it will be all we shall ask to make a good thing of our business.

"The State of New York has about the same population that was have. What would be presented."

population that we have What would happen to it if trade with the other States was forbidto it if trade with the other States was forbidden? Let us have free trade by all means, and if we cannot compete with the Americans let us die out entirely. Can it be possible that Canadians are not as capable as our neighbors in all kinds of business? Why any longer pay the Yankees 20 per cent. duty on every horse you take there, 40 per cent. on everything you want to bring home with you from there? Gentlemen, we are being literally rabb d of our money on both sides of the line all for the sake of 'protection.' But, after all, went do we protect ex-

both sides of the line all for the sake of 'protection.' But, after ah, what do we protect except combines and rings? Take our kerosene oil combine for example. Here we pay the combine 25 cents a gallen for a process article than can be bought for 8 cents in the States. Is that a righteous thing for the former.

"I am an American by birth, but am just as loyal to the British flag as I know how to be, and am not at all dissatisfied with the form of government here. Every farmer knows that the Americans make far cheaper tools than are made here, but if he casts a loging eye towards them he gets butchered by the protection knife or hung by a 'combine'. It takes about half the Canadian farmer cana to satisfy protection and Canadian farmer carne to satisfy protection and

combine together.

"Some of your readers will doubtless remember the time when reilroad iron was brought from England and laid down at \$17.50 per ton. Some gentlemen in the United States thought it would be better to make the iron at home, and at the same time 'make' a good thing for the melves. They got a big dose of protection put on iron, and to-day if you want to have any you have to pay \$28 per combine togother. a big dose of protection put on iron, and to-day if you want to buy any you have to pay \$28 per ton. That, you know, is the way to make the people rich—that is, some, not all of the people.

All we ask in our business is to have a chance to sell to a greater number of people, say to the seventy millions in the Unite i States. That is all the protection we desire. So far as the farmer is concerned, no matter what he buys, he is protected out of from 20 to 40 per cent. of his money. Our machinery is worth \$100,000, and

to get it here we had to pay \$35,000 in duties in order to satisfy 'protection.'
"In conclusion, let me ask all to join in and demand free trade and freedom of speech, even for the ladies, if they wish it. Let us invite trade and business from every country under the sun. The money the farmers are now paying to support protection would support a good many colleges and charitable institutions for the real benefit of the whole people. If there should be much money left (and I think there would be) let us use it to make our wives and children all the happier. Yes, friend-, let us cease giving so much for protection and give more to make our families comfortable. Les the manufacturer who cannot get on without ro much aubstantial help from the farmer's pocket move out of the country and give place to a better man, so that all this money may be saved to the people who really earn in. For my part, the day free trade is declared I will agree to raise the wages of the 150 hands we employ ten per cent."

"CARIBOO" CAMERON'S DEATH.

The death of "Uariboo" Cameron is announced. The deceased, who was about 65 years of age, originally came from Glengarry County. Some 35 years ago he went to British Columbia, then a howling wilderness. He had heard of the gold finds on the Cariboo and thither he proceeded, being one of the first to penetrate into a region never trodden, by the foot of a white man before. His pluck and enterprise brought him wealth, and he soon amassed quite a fortune. Subsequently he met with reverses and lost a great deal of money. Mr. Cameron was a man of good ability and great energy, and one of the most genial and kind hearted of Scotchmen, His friends, and he had many all over the country, will regret

"You have heard all the evidence," said a judge in summing up; "you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff, but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them have said, then I'll be] hanged if I know what you will de."

She-I confess, William, that your proposal gives me pleasure. It would be foolish to pretend that it does not, yet — He—Yet what? What possible objection can you have to becoming my wife? You know that I love you, that I am able to provide for you She—Yes, but I fear I would be but a very sorry housewife. He-Why so? She-Bocause I have never been to a cooking school. He—All the better, dearest; all the She-All the better? He-Yes. ou will stay at home and attend to the cooking instead of wanting to go out and lee ture on the culinary art. You are just the

Gladstone says the Sackville incident will lower the pride, cool the arder, and silence the vaporous vaunting of the Tories. What makes intense their anguish is the patent fact that the Irish dealt the blow.

kind of wite I want.

Master Tommy is sick, and also indisposed to take the personled remedy. "Come, my precious," says his mother, "you must swallow your medicine." "I can't." One slways can when one wants to." I den't want to."

LORD HARTINGTON ON IRELAND.

The remark made by Lord Hartington, "that neither of the two parties in Iralase can be trusted to govern the whole," is a commezt which we suppose might provoke cortain sharp criticisms from some of his lord-ship's Unionist friends in Ireland. But that English leader is clearly of the opinion that the Ulater men are no more to be trusted to arr ve at impartial conclusions than their fellow- 16: countrymen of Connaught. But, unfortunately for the soundness of Lord Hartington's reasoning, the English people have, by ac- 100 los. cording to the Itish a share in the govern-ment of the United Kingdom, certified to their ab lity to manage, not only local, but imperial affairs, and it will hardly do at this late day to assume that their want of politic-l segacity is such that they must be put under the guardianship of a stronger nation. -Biston Herald.

A SUGARMAN'S FORTUNE.

A representative of the Courier, having disovered that one-twentieth of ticket numbered 73,946 which drew the second capital prize of \$100 000 in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lettery Company held Oct. 9, was owned by a man living on North Margin street, thought it would be interesting both to himself and the public clock the matter up and find if there was a man upon that after by the name of Charles Joseph to 8c. Harkins, who was reported to be the lucky individual, and if so, if he had actually received the \$5,000 of which he was said to have so suddenly become the owner. Much more difficu ty was experienced in discovering the whereabouts of the obscure and not at all aristocratic street than in finding Mr. Harkins' residence upon it, and even the man himself. At the top of a three-story brick house Mr. Harkins occupies, with his wife and family, a neatly kept tenement, which betrays that its inhabitants are as comfortable as their cirumstances will allow them to be; but that poverty has for many years cast its shadow over the little household is also evident. To no one could a windfall of \$5,-000 have been more welcome. Mr. Harking received the money through the express company a few days ago and has it now safely deposited to his credit, What he will do with so much money he has not yet decided. His present occupation is that of a laborer in a sugar house on Commerical street, where he has worked for some time, or since he was employed in similar work in East Boston. Although he has bought tickets in the lottery but once or twice before, he is now thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of buying a ticket at least now and then. - Boston (Mass.) Courier, Nov. 4.

ABOUT THE LAND WHERE BANQUETS ARE ALWAYS SPREAD.

Those sunny lands down under the blazing sun of the tropics are becoming more and more interesting as they are exposed by Yankee travellers. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, writing from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, says .- Truly Mother Earth's excessive liberality in this little corner of creation is astonishing! In her wooded solitudes the hunter or traveller may find a banquet ready spread to appears his hunger and assuage his thirst. To be sure this vegetable bread, being rather tough for any teeth but those of monkeys, is vartly better by boiling, but on the "buttea" (from the fruit called aguacale) there can be no improvement. The "milk tree" on being punctured sends forth a cooling lectes! fluid similar to cow milk but with the advantage that it may be kept for months without becoming

The coyal or "wine tree," is more rare, but repays a long search. It emits a liquid re-sembling our best muscatel, without its in toxicating properties. In some portions of this marvellous country another tree abounds, from the leaves of which natives extract a substance for frying and lubricating purposes, which an expert could hardly distinguish from the best beet tallow. The berries of another bush make excellent soap, having merely to be moistened and rubbed to become even more saponaceous than amole, the root in general use for soap throughout Mexico and lower California. Then there are smaller lots selling 253 higher. castor beans growing wild everywhere, which are as useful for illuminating purposes as for fuel and medicine. A few of the beans stuck on a stick and lighted are better than a dozan tallow candles.

FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has just completed another novel in collaborations with Mrs. Campbell Praed; entitled "The Ladies" Gallery.

Mr. Daniel Crilly, M.P., delivered an interesting lecture on October 11, before the Cork Young Ireland Society, on "The Felon Literature of Ireland." Mr. Crilly treated his subject in a masterly manner.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Prices are easier, and in order to sell, holders are compelled to accept reductions sell, holders are compensed to accept reductions in values, and we lower our quotations for to 10c all round. Sales of city strong bakers are reported at \$6.25, straight rollers at \$5.85 to \$5.90, and extra at \$5.55 to \$5.70. Still and extra at \$5.55 to \$5.70. Still maintain that stocks cannot be reholders maintain that stocks cannot be replaced from the mills at present prices. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Patent winter, \$6 25 to \$6 75; patent spring, \$6 00 to \$6 85; straight roller, \$5 85 to \$6 05; extra, \$5 55 to \$5 65; superfine, \$5 15 to \$5 35; cut down superfine, \$4 65 to \$4 90; strong bakers', \$5 75 to \$5 85; Ontario bage, extra, \$2 70 to \$2 75; city strong bakers' (140 lb sacks). \$6 15 to \$6 40. Ib sacks), \$6 15 to \$6 40.

OATMEAL, &c.—Stocks are scarce, with sales reported at \$2.40 for standard and \$2.55 for granulated in bags. In barrels ordinary standard is quoted at \$5 and granulated at \$5 25. Boiled cats at \$5 10 per bbl. Cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags.

to \$1.70 in bags.

Bean, &c.—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17 50 per ton, and shorts in good supply at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Moullie \$25 to \$27 per ton.

WHEAT.—We quote No. 1 hard (new), \$1.35 to \$1.37; No. 2 hard (new), \$1.33; No. 1 Northern, \$1.32; Canada red and white winter wheat, nominal at \$1.27 to \$1.28; spring do. \$1.25 to \$1.26 No. 1 frosted Manitoba (hard) \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 2 do,, \$1.12 to \$1.13.

Corn.—Quiet and steady at 53 to 54c in bond. Peas.—There is no change, prices being steady at 780 per 66 lbs. afloat.

Oats.—Sales of two car lots at 28c. The bad.

OATS.—Sales of two car lots at 38c. The bad roads still prevent farmers from bringing them

to market. BABLEY.—Sales of malting barley have been made at 75c to 78c for choice. Lower Canada and fair to good qualities, 68c to 7Ic. Feed,

60c to 65c.

BUOKWHEAT. - Quiet at 55c to 60c. MALT. - We quote No. 1 Montreal malt, \$1

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-The business of the past week has shown a fair volume at a steady range of prices. Western short out clear has been placed \$20.00 per bbl in fair sized lots, and Western at \$18.50. In lard, transactions are reported in Western at 11c to 11½c per lb in 34 years.

pails, the sales aggregating about 1,500 pails. Smoked meats are steady at fermer quotations. We quote :--Can short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 pails of the clear per brl, 00.00 pails of the clear per brl, 20.00 pails. We quote: -Can short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$20 00 to \$20 50; Masa pirk, western, per brl, \$18.25 to \$18 50; Hims, city cured, per lb, 13a to lie; Lird, western in pails, per lb, 11a to light; Lird, western in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacin, per lb, 13ge to UUC; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 5gc to

DRESSED Hogs. - A turther decline has occurred in the price of dressed hogs since our last report, sales being reported at \$7 to \$7 50 per

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-There is little or no improvement in es market, and round lots of all kinds appear to go a begging. We quote prices here as follows: - Oreamery, finest, 24c to 25c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; East rn Town-hips, 18½c to 21c; Richmond, 1%c to 17c; Renfrew, 16; to 17c; Morrisburg, 20c to 21c; Brackville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16; to 17c.

ROLL BUTTER — Sales of fresh western rolls have been made an horeact.

have been made in boxes at 19c, and we quote 18e to 20c as to quality, the latter price for biskets.

CHEE-E. - There has been no particular change in the ma ket during the week. It is reported that 3,000 became of October make was sold at

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The receipts of both limed and fresh eggs have been larger during the week, but prices remain steady with sales of limed as 18½c to 19c, and we quote 18½c to 19c for limed and 19c to 20c for fresh

DRESSED POULTRY.—Shipments of poultry

have fallen off since cur last report, and prices in consequence have improved, sales being reported of turkeys and ducks at 82c to 95, geese and chickens at 5c to 7c.

GAME.—Partridge are scarce, and sales have been made at 50c per brace. Venison saddles sold at 12c per lb.

Honey.—Extracted in time at 10c to 12c, and

in comb 13c to 15c, as to quality.

Hors.—Market quiet at 20c to 28c for new Canadian, and 7c to 14c for old.

HAY.—Market firmer for pressed and higher at \$13 to \$15.50 per ton as to quality.

BEANS.—White beans have been bought at \$1 50 to \$1 60 per bushel f.o.b. at points West.

Here prices are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per

BEESWAX.—Market steady at 25c to 28c per ASRES.—Market casy at \$4 40 to \$4.50 fcr firsts, and \$3.80 for seconds.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—The receipts of apples have been very beavy during the week, large quantities of which are going into store, and heavy shipments will be made by the different steamers going out this week to Liverpool, Landon, Glasgow, and Bristol. Prices are lower in this market, the sale of a car load of mixed winter fruit being reported as low as \$1.30, although \$1.75 was refused for the same car a few days since. Sales of eight or ten cars are reported at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for fair to good winter stock, and up to \$1.75 for choice. Jobbing lots are selling at \$2

EVAPORATED APPLES-Market at 8c per lb. Dried Apples—Steady at 54c to 6c per 16.
Graphs—Malaga, 54 to 54.50 per keg.
Oranges—S4.50 to 85.50 per bbl for Jamaica,
and \$3.25 to \$4 for Florida in boxes.

LEMONE—Malaga are reported at \$2 50 to \$3, and Messina at \$3 50 to \$450. CRAMBERBIES—Cape Cod berries, \$6 50 to \$7 per bbl, and in bushel crates, \$2 to \$2 50.
ONIONS—Spanish onions steady at 75c to 85c

per crate: red and yellow native stock \$1 50 to POTATOES-A car of New Brunswich potatoe

was sold at \$1 10 to \$1 20 per bbl of two baskets, or equal to 57\frac{1}{2} to 60c per bag. Local stock is quoted at 55c to 75c per bag as to quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Molasses, &c.—Market steady at 38c to 393 for Barbadoes. Raw and refined sugar firmer. FISH OILS.—A small lot of steam refined seal was sold at 47c, and we quote 47c to 48c. strady at 34c to 86c cod liver oil 60c to 65c. Pickled Pish.-Labrador herrings are quot ed at \$5 40 to \$5 60 and Cape Breton \$5 green cod \$4.75 to \$5 per bbl., and large dratt \$5.50. Labrador salmon \$14, and Brittel Columbia \$12 to \$13 per bbl. Sea trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl. A lot of 600 bbls of Moravian just

CANNED FISH - Lobsters continue to rule steady at \$5.60 to \$5.80, and mackerel are still scarce at \$5.80 to \$6. Salmon, firm. FREIGHTS — Ocean freights are firm, grain being quoted at 3s to 3 6d for Liverpool; 4s 6d Bristol, and 4s 6d London. Apples 3s, although one London steamer is getting 5s. Cheese and butter, 27s 63 to London, Liverpool and Glas-gow, and 30s to Bristel. Flour, 15s to U. R. ports. Deals, 80s to 85, and cattle 65s to 75s.

MOMTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET BEPORT.

including insurance.

The receipts of horses for week ending November 17th, 1883 were, as follows: 63 horses; left over from previous week, 32; total for week, 35 ship ped during week, 19; sales for week, 7 left for city, 28; on hand for sale and shipment

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other import ed stock at these stables for week and shipped per G T R: SS Siberia, 7 horres consigned to F W Carr, of Kinton, Ohio; 2 horses consigned to R O Oubolt, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Trade continues very dull, all kinds of horses are plentiful and are selling cheap, but there is no demand. Dealers, who hought horses during demand. Dealers who bought horses during the past two months for sale on this market have lost heavily, and have not as yet seen the end of it. Sales at these stables during the we-k were 7 horses, including four imported stallions to F W Carr, of Kinton, Ohio.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES. MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending November 17th, 1888, were as follows:—1,595 cattle, 1,103 sheep, 381 hogs and 22 calves; left aver from previous week, 180 cattle, 300 sheep ond 5 hogs; total for week, 1,775 cattle 1,403 sheep, 386 hogs and 22 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,595 cattle, 1,203 sheep, 386 hogs and 19 calves; on hand for sale and export, 180 cattle, 200 sheep and 3 calves; receipts last week, 1,665 cattle, 936 sheep, 228 hogs and 21 calves; total exports during week, 1,846 cattle and 1,049 sheep; total exports of the for pregion week, 1,545 cattle and 1,049 sheep; total exports exports for previous week, 1,618 castle and 1,208

This being the last full week of navigation and the favorable reports of markets from the other side, good export cattle were in good demand, and the dealings were large at good prices. Every space was secured some weeks ago at high prices. Butcher cattle sold quietly at higher figures than has been realized for several weeks previous. There was a better demand for hogs at higher prices. Sheep and calves about the same as last week.

Export, good, average 4½ to 4½c; do., medium, 3½c to 4½c; butchers', good, 3½c to 4c; do., medium, 2½c to 3½c; do., culls, 2½c to 2½c; hogs, 5½c to 6½c; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; caives, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

McMAHON.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., Denis McMahon, G. T. Ry., Vaudreuil, aged

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

GOOD NEWS
COURT NETTO
COND TITUTE
GOOD NEWS

It must be good news to be able to state that trade in Montreal was better during the last menth than it has been for the last seventeen years. It was the best October we ever had.

S. CARSLEY.

POSITIVE POSITIVE
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POSITIVE

The tact that we sold more goods in October, 1888, than during the same mouth of any previous year since begining business in Montreal seventeen years ago, is, we consider, a POSITIVE PROOF that we not only give the beat value for yeard manage but also that best value for read money but also that our goods give general satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY,

It is all the more encouraging on account of the continue rain during the month, and that no special effort was made to push sales.

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NOVEL NOVEL NOVEL NOVEL NOVEL NOVEL	IDEA IDEA IDEA IDEA IDEA IDEA IDEA
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Quite a novel idea is just introduced into our Millinery Department in the way of

HATTERS'	MILLINERY
HATTERS'	MILLINERY
HATTERS	MILLINERY
HATTERS'	MILEINERY

Hatters' Millinery in English ranks in that Department something like Tailor Made Jackets rank in the mantle trade. Stylish London firms do their high class business with Habters' Millinery. On Friday we show a small shipment of Hatters' Millinery in Trimmed Felt Hats, Black, Brown, Green and Navy Blues. The great feature of these goods is that each hat is trimmed differently and we engage not to copy any of the designs.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST

Should be kept by every store.

S. OARSLEY.

S. Carsley,

1765, 1767, 1760, 1771, 1773,1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

MONTREAL, 21st November, 1883.

OARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cryster Pitcher's Castorial