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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 6

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMB R 14, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

TWO ABLE AMBASSADORS

EN PICTURES OF THE MEN WIIO WILL REPRESENT PARNELL HERE.

Parliamentary Ability of Mr. Arthus O'Connor-Logician, Orator and Debater—A Man all His Opponents Drend - H ary Grattan's Grandson Bis Companien.

The two men whom Mr. Parnell has selected The two mind United States this year, Arthur visit the United States this year, Arthur Conner and Sir Thomas Henry Graftan, connor baronet, are personally less known monde, baronet, are personally less known mond their countrymen than many members of Nationalist party inferior in ability and e Nationali-t party interior in Bolity and issued interest, says the London correspondent the New York un. They are of totally diften the New York un. The interest attaching kept characteristics. their mission arises not merely from the stitus they respectively hold in the stitus they respectively hold in the subject of C mmors, but from the public must which is believed to be waiting the stitus which is believed to be waiting to the winds of the base of the same of th men'. In the case of the younger of the two, stalisman of the great Grattan's name will ab less act as a charm to bring audiences to and hear him. Arthur O'Conner's, by conward hear him. Arthur O'Conner's, by con-sion of all his colleagues, the ablest man of fairs in the Irish party. Like a very cele-rated ut not long lived ministry in the par-ment ry history of England, the Irish stionalist party is a party of "a"l the talents." apriportion to the tota ity of its numbers it letting more notable men than were even ins more notable men than were ever aped together behind any other leader. It tigether on the state of the st Con or it possesses ts pre eminent man of Con or it possess its preeminent man of fairs. He is not an orator like Sexton, nor a liter like Just in Mic Arthy. He is a capital be ker and an accurate and concise master of its pen. Neither Sexton nor McCarthy, nor by dozen of their associates, should they consider their knowledge, or all furnish that hidity of attainments, that minute acquintments with public business. ace with public business, that readiness of source in promiscu us matters, that unfailing and of precise and comprehensive detail of inwith which Arthur O'Concor is He is the least sensational man of Perhaps that is the chief reason by he remains so little known to this hour in He has never had a quarrel in the

NEVER MADE A SCENE.

He has over defied anyb dy, and nobody has ever insulted him. He is, nevertheless, the most exasperating man in the House of Comnon, not even excepting Biggar; and his exeptional distinction in this respect is due to the agenuity and depth of the mental mode by ich he has always warred upon his enemies.
has never broken the rules of the House; d there is not a men of temper in ther party, when combined against the Parroken no rules himself, but he is so pt in their intricacies that he has rendered the ficial lives of two of the ablest speakers the commons has ever known miserable by his inexmable fidelity to t em. Lord Hartington, on a amous occasion, draw attenti n to the fact that Athur O'Connor had made fifty-five speeches athur O'Connor and made utor ave speeces and asked only two questions when prolonging the debates. It is this delicacy and breadth which have made him the reputation of being the first man of affairs in the Irish party. When he rises to speak on his perch in the Parnellite two nearest the wall, the lazy, the rude and the mpatient leave the House as stealthily as possie-the lazy, because they know he will compeler attention; the rude, tecause they know he will elude their ins lence; and the impatient, because they have been taught to feel that they cannot has en h's pace. But the studious listen cannot has en h's pace. But the studious latent with engerness, for they are sure to 'acquire new knowledge; the courteous, because he is a lattern of courtery; the belligerent, because they are certain that he is going to dischar e a park of small artillery with alight resonance, ut with deadly effect; and the sharply partisan, because experience has taught them that when Arthur O'Commor has taken up a subject he will inevitably damage the side to which he is opposed. His manner in speaking is precisely like his mind—calm, simple, trenquil, firm and f reible. He is of medium figure, slender and trum, dresses with the centle unpropriety and bears himse f with the gentle unaggressiveness of a scholar and a well-bred man. His head is growing bald, but what hair be has is dark; his face is pale, his features are regular and fine, his eyes the deep blue

IN SO MANY IRISH FACES,

in so Many irish faces, seem black, and a dark beard, carefully but not foppishly barbered, lends a bint of age greater than his own to Arthur O'Connor, who is 43. He stands erect and composed before the House, sometimes letting his head droop slightly toward his breast as memory wanders off for some distant argosy of facts and speedily brings her craft into harbor, her arrival being signalled in the rising of his head and the flashing of the clear daylight in his eyes. Generally he has a handful of notes in the closed left hand; he rarely uses them except to read columns of rarely uses them except to read columns of statistics or to calculate percentages or to touch of some new fuse that will lead to a concealed nine of data with which a minister's speech and a department's estimate will be blown out of de-bate. Men consider him a perfect pattern of the parliamentary speaker. The standard, therefore, is the one of rigidity and composure, axeluding getture, elecution, in agery, fire. It is true that when he is in the mood for it, are all excep-tions to the standard of perfect parliamentary apeakers. Perhaps the fame of Arthur O'Con-nor is due to his ability to hold the House without any of the graces of the forum. His power lies wholly in the grace of his subject and the desiness, the premision, the thoroughness and the completeness with which he expounds it. voice is not remarkable for any quality. But

EVERY WORD HE UTTERS 1 117 0 41 His face is not trained to antics, but his fine ally crooked at the elbow, but his single gesture, named Luigi Colombo. The two gentlemen the Kingstown boat for the purpose of declining have obtained a patent for the invention. A the invitation to go to London when a detective he needs to point a sentence, or to clutch a fact. Interruption never disconcerts, howing never a sum of 50,000 live. The two gentlemen the Kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the invitation to go to London when a detective met him and said he would not be arrested if he pledged himself not to go to England. Mr. the reversible of the second o

always carries distinctly

ruffies him. Questions des gned to perplex serve to turn a laugh u.en an inquirer. His manner is sauve, but serious; his temper is perfectly under control, but in his heart he is a man of passion which would be as dangerous in secret conspiracy as i is valuable in the long and bit ter struggle which has been foug: t against for-midable obstacles with the weapons of peace. It is certain that he never wearied an audience. Unlike most of the Irish party, he has devoted Unlike most of the Irish party, he has devoted his time and intellectual unpartisanship to all subjects of human interest upon which legis ation is had. It is this which in large part has made him the object of admiration among his own party and of dread among his enemies. It is due, no doubt, considerably to the circumstances of his youth, as well as the cast of mind acquired from a distinguished father. Dr. O'Coonor, for many years head surgeon of the London free hospital, was reasonably sure to bring up a clever son with a bent for rejence London free hospital, was reasonably sure to bring up a clever son with a bent for science and a sympathy for suffering. The education of the college at Ushaw, from which Arthur passed with honor, is deeply classical and, in logic, as severe as that of any old-fashion dechool in which the scholastics combated Aristotle with dialectic foils. The father was

TOO HUMANE TO DIE RICH,

and the son carried off at a public competitive examination a valuable post in the war office, where he learned official routine with a thorough ness of which Ire and will have the b-nefit in her first home rule government, for Arthur O'Connor is accepted without a question as the man upon whom will devolve the heavist detail duties in Mr. Parnell's first c binet. His years in the war office gave him ki-ure for general sludy of public affairs. No man in the House is better public anairs. No man in the ricuse is deter-posted than he, and few so well on the applica-tion of public moneys, on the official transac-tions of ministers, on the management of great public institutions. He is an authority on public institutions. He is an authority on prisons and charitres, as well as upon the orders sent to genera's in the Soudan and the discretion given to emirarise in South Africa. He is the deadly foe of official slovenliness. He can explore with microscopic closeness the conjectures of department heads, and dissipate the illusions by which from time to time m tions are pressed for appropriating public money for improper or fraudulent purposes. It is this faculty which renders him so universally obnoxious in the discussions on the estimates; and this, coupled with his on the estimates; and this, coupled with his on the sections and smiling pa ieuce when showing that he was in order, drove two speakers into insumnia in fruitless efforts to shut him off. Bg.ar. when he obstructed, would learningly ayou that his object was to obstruct. Uther trish speakers discover by carelesanes or inac-curracy, by tedious iteration or heedless flights of ranc rous rhetoric, that they are only obstructing. But the best informed men in the House cannot stop Arthur O'Connor as long as he chooses to talk, because his discourse is so germane to the topic. He is unquestionably the test man Mr. Parnell has ever sent to the United States to give general and exact information upon every practical phrase of

THE HOME BULE QUESTION.

He will not set audiences wild with flashing ites, who wou'd not have gladly broken head a hundred times. He has not only been not value himself. well-digested arguments for home rule. His will seem a unniature Herry Grattan to those familiar with the great patriot's face. There is the same genial, smiling, boyish mouth; the same lew forehead, with the hair falling carelessly upon it. Sir Thomas is of slight figure, rather handsome, ext: emely polite and deferential among his elders and ladies, is the product of a Catholic college, and, therefore, after their manner in the old countries, well up in old learning. He is frank and cordial, gay but manly; would never be charged with arrogance, but has that something which, like it as men may, distinguishes the luckily-born heir of breeding and culture from the ordinary youth who acquires both in spite of bard fortune. He has some slight musical accomplishments, is a fair athlete, a genial rather than an entertaining man in conversation, and is an exquisite dancer. If there were nothing more to say of him Parnell would not send Sir Thomas to the Invitations poured in for him United States. from all over the States from the time of his first election to Parliament; for there was ec'at in the reappearance of the old name in the lists of Irish patriots, and there was a touch of revolutiouary pathos in the voluntary entrance of

A LANDLORD BARONET

into the party whose fundamental principle is opposition to the tradition of landlordism. Nor will the youth—for he is only 25—disappoint his countrymen in the United States. Not being a genius like Pitt, he will not have to plead the crime of being a young man in extenuation of political audacity. He has been very modest in the House, and spoken only when, in accordance with Parnell's discipline, he has been authorized or requested by his chief. Whether he will develop into an effective extemporaneous orator is for time to tell. Thus far he has found memory a safer friend than invention. Like the great Grattan, he can practice on written paragraphs until he knows every line by heart. He will make good speeches that will delight popular assemblies. His voice is light, clear and musi-cal; his manner is timid, but not faltering; his matter sound and his logic lively. He is at a lisadvantage in Parliament among men of more robust type and more rich experience. But he has held his own from the start. His mother was the fourth daughter of Henry Grattan. It is from his father he gets his title—from Colonel Sir John Esmonde—the tenth baronet of a title coined away back in 1628. Sir Thomas is a bachelor, and has a rent roll of \$10,000 a year on paper. But his tenants are leaguers, and he is content not to be very exacting.

The Rev. Thomas Griffin, chancellor of the diocese of Springfield, Mass, and rector of St. standard to the wind. Pitt gesticulated. Grattan was theatrical, like Pitt. Disraeli was given to wild elecutionary orgies. Gladstone is as dramatic as Garrick would have been with the same subject matter. Sexton indulges in poetic conceits, and John Redmond flashes like a moring planet when the House is in his 'oratorical orbit. Storey, the Radical, and Joe Cowen, the most delightful period turner in the House is the first of the Irish Christian Brothers in Wen he is in the mood for it, are all exceptions to the Rev. Thomas Griffin, chancellor of the diocese of Springfield, Mass, and rector of St. John's church, Worcester, who is abroad with the Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, writes home that he has made arrangements with Brother Maxwell for the coming of a colony of the Irish Christian Brothers in the most delightful period turner in the House bethe first of the Irish Christian Brothers in this country. Their first mission will be the this country. Their first mission will be the parcobial school of St. John's parish, Worcester. We do not hesitate to predict the rapid extension we do not nestate to predict the rapid extension of the community throughout New England; for once their eminent merits as educators are known, their supply, of teachers will be far below the demand for their services.

A novelty in church organs is being exhibited at Milan. It is constructed entirely of paper. The inventor is a priest hamed Giovani Crespi-Righizzo, one of the professors in the Lyceum in that city, and its builder is a workman named Luigi Colombo. The two gentlemen shold like a spell. His arms are generally this arms are generally the simple gesture, ked at the elbow, but his single gesture, the fingers of his right hand, is all to never disconcerts, howing never described by Mr. Harrington went on board of the mission work on board of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom of White Fathers, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom board of the the Kingstom board of the the Kingstom board of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Congress of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Hous

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

What Hr. Sexton has to Say of the Conduct of the Police at Mitchelistown-The Discuston in the Rouse of Commons-William O'Brien Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. John G. Gibson, solicitor-general for Ireland, in reply to an interrogatory by Mr. Sexton, said the Government did not have sufficient information to make a statement in relation to the troubles at Mitchellstown. Mr. Sexton then said: "I shall resist any progress of the appropriation bill until the Government gives the desired information." (Parnellite

Later in the sitting Mr. Sexton appealed to the Government to give such justification as they ould for the murderous acts at Mitchellstown yeiterday. "It was beyond doubt," he said, "that the bloodshed had resulted from the wanton attacks of an armed force upon a body of citiz-na engaged in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional right of public meeting.
Ou every previous occasion application had been made for the accommodation of Government re-porters, and had never been refused. This time no application was made, but another course was adopted, whose apparent object was to excite the passions of te people and provoke them to violence." (Parnellite cheers) Who ordered the firing? What steps had been taken o id ntify the men who comm tted the murders? The catastrophe was the inevitable result of the language and acts of the Government, who had ound it easier to begin than to end the conflict."

Mr. Balfour replied that Mr. Sexton had given an account of the affair more minute and de niled than any he could lay before the House, but which differed in every vital and substantial particular from the accounts the Government had received. The Government reporter, said Mr. Balfour, under an escort of police, attempted to approach the vehicle from which the speakers were going to address the people. Mr. C ndon shouled to the people to close up against the police. That was a signal for an assault on the police, which was utterly unprovoked and of the most violent and brutal haracter. They were pelted with stones and black thorn sticks. thrown out of formation and ridden down by men on horseback and driven back inside the barracks. The doors and windows of the barracks were broken, and it was then in self-defence that the shots were fired. (Cheer.) If this account was true, as he be-lieved it was, there never had been a more wanton or brutal attack upon the police. (Renewed ch ers.)

Mr. Sexton asked: "Do you deny that the space around the barracks was entirely free when the shots were fired?"

Mr. Balfour said he had given the substance

Mr. Ballour said he had given the substance of the reports telegraphed to him. Fifty-four of the police were struck and twenty of them severely injured. The men did no more than their duty in resorting to their means of defence as a last necesity. The responsibility rested with a band of politicians, calling themselves leaders of the Irish people, who spoke of Government reporters as spies. If those persons, instead of takking about constitutional agitation, had exercised their influence to keep the people within law, the country would not have to deplore these scenes.

J. O'Connor justified Mr. Condon's advice to the people to close their ranks. The Irish members, he said, were doing their best to restrain the people, while the Irish officials were doing their utmost to provoke them.

Sir Edward Reed, member for Cardiff, warned the Government that the English electors would resent interference with public meetings. The people of Great Britain would not allow their fellow-subjects in Ireland to be treated like the people of Mitchellstown had been

DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—Mr. O'Brien was arrested to day while seeing Mr. Labouchere off on the

MITCHELLSTOWN, Ireland, Sept. 11 .- The town has been quiet to day. The victims of the fight on Friday will be given a public funeral, which will be made the occasion of a great demonstration. The man Schinick and the boy Casey are dying from the effects of the wounds they received on Friday. Casey's ante-mortem deposition has been taken. He states that he was standing near Schinick at one corner of the square, when Head Constable O'Sullivan came to a window of the barracks and fired at him. Four witnesses confirm this statement. The Nationalists say they have evidence to establish the identity

of the policeman who shot Riordan. The Pall Mail Gazette says: 'The memory of old man Riordan lying dead in the market of old man Riordan lying dead in the market place at Mitchellstown, his gray hair matted with blood, will haunt both nations for many days to come." "It is the duty," the paper adds," of all the leaders of the Opposition to visit Ireland, Mr. Gladstone first, to answer yesterday's bloody challenge."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says the blood-

the Dubin Freeman Journal says the blood stain is indelibly attached to Mr. Balfour, secretary for Ireland. The Journal accuses the officials of sending a force of police and reporters to Mitchellstown, on whose evidence the warrants against Mr O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville, the poor law guardian, were issued for the special purpose of exasperating the crowd the crowd.

The Globe says: "Mr. O'Brien and his friends have at last succeeded in bringing about blood-shed. Upon them rests the entire moral, responsibility for the death of those killed at Mitchellstown yesterday."

The police at Mitchellstown assert that the

trouble there yesterday was due to the Nationalist leaders shouting for the mob to hold together.

The Nationalists are exultant over the good fight they made yesterday. A Tipperary boy broke through a squad composed of twelve policemen and fought them single-handed. The police ceived yesterday. Four policemen, who were injured during the rioting, were carried to the hospital:

The Funeral of the Innecent Victims not Al lowed to go by the Usual Road to the Cemetery-William O'Brien Addresses Another Large and Enthusiastic Meeting-His Refusal to Bind Himself by Promises.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 .- Mr. O Brien spent the day at Ballybrock yesterday, with Mesers, Dillon and Harrington. He received a telegram from Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Brunner requesting him to accompany them to London. Mr. O'Brien accompanied by Mr. Harrington went on borrd

O'Brien refused this condition when he was taken into custody and escorted to the Imperial Hotel by the detective who informed him that the could stay there all night if he would give a promise that he 'would not make a speech. This promise was not given and Mr. O'Brien addressed a crowd from the balcony of the Lotel. In the course of his brief remarks he said: "So k ny asthere is breath in my body my voice will not be saidnot, until Jam gagged. The not be silent until I am gagged. I am proud to suffer for Mitchellstown. When in Kingstown I was told that I would not be arrested if I did not undertake to go to England. That shows that the Government is beginning to dread us in England. Mr. O'Brien will remain at the hotel and proceed to Mitchellstown this morning. The crowd gathered in front of the hotel was very enthusi-stic. Mr. O Brien in an interview on the subject of his arrest said that he had no intention of go-ing to England when he boarded the boat, he merely went there to see Mr. Labouchere as to making a speech at the hotel. He had no idea of doing so until the detective mentioned it. Contingents of Nationalists from all the to conting towns promise to attend the funeral to morrow. The procession will be an enormous one. The police refuse to allow the cortege to traverse the regular route to the cemetery, which passes the barracks. The Nationalists consider this a great indignity, as they will be compelled to go through the Protestant part of the town. They claim that they have a right to take the usual route, promising to resort to no violence. The coffin of the old man shot dead on Friday, whose name was Loner-gan, not Riordan, is inscribed as follows: "Michael Lonergan, murdered Sept 9th, 1887. Requiescat in pace." The funeral will begin at

DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 .- Messrs. Labouchere, Hooper, Brunner and other members of Parlia-ment addressed a meeting in Cork on Saturday, called to denounce the action of the Government. Michael Davitt spoke at a meeting in Dublin yesterday. He declared that he would adopt every word and meaning of Mr. O'Brien's speech at Mitchellstown. It ishmen would deserve the contempt of the world if they allowed themselves to be hunted from their cabias like beast. He complained bitterly against the constabulary for slaying their own kith and kin in cold blood, even without a word of command from their officers. If the slumbering embers of retaliatory vengeance were fired as in 1881 he hoped they would not be to blame, for any evil wrought upon Ireland would fall upon the instigation of the Mitchellstown massacre. NOTHING LESS THAN MURDER.

The Daily News speaking of the occurrence of Mitchellstown says: "the more we examine into the tragedy, the more evident it becomes that it was nothing less than murder by persons un-known. The omnous silence of the Govern ment and its agents on the question of responsi bility is one of the worst features in the case What are we to expect but crime answering crime and devilish outrage following devilist

THE POLICE'S BRUTALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Labouchere, in a long letter describing the affair at Mitchells town says, when he entered the barracks he found that the police had dragged two men inside and were beating them with bludgeons. They lay face downward. Mr. Dillon had the greatest difficulty in preventing the chief constable from rushing out of the barracks with his men and shooting right and left. All were in a state of the greatest excitement. There were but few people around the barracks. The police were neglectly safe. It is reported that the were perfectly safe. It is reported that the carman killed had the previous day refused his vehicle to the police. Mr. Labouchere says that never in his life did he come across se offensive a specimen of an official with brute force at his back as Head Constable Brownrigg I'wo men more unfit for delicate duties could not be found on the globe than Seagraves, weak creature who los-s his head, and Brown rigg, a bully, in whose eyes all venturing t ook askance at him ought to be shot. They are responsible for the deaths that occurred.

WHAT RYE WITNESSES SAW.

Mr. Brunner says he saw a dozen constables attack one man with their batons. He also saw a policeman pierce a horse with his bayonet, while another constable thrust his bayonet into the rider. An independent eye witness relates that when the first blow was struck it was impossible to control the Tipperary men, who at possible to control the Tipperary men, who attacked the police like fury. The air was thick with sticks, but before the police reached the barracks their anger had cooled. The people made an attempt to reach the barracks. Six made an attempt to reach the barracks panes of glass in the barracks were broken from the inside. The walls bear evidence of a fusi-lade of stones, and the lower half of the door was broken in. There are many bullet marks on the walls opposite.

Sir Vernon Harcourt's Eloquent Denunci atory Speech-Balfour Defends the Police and Declares that General Buller's Resignation was not Due to Any Misunder. standing with Him.

London, Sept. 12 -Mr. Gladstone returned from Hawarden to day, and as he entered the House of Commons this afternoon he was greet-ed with chears by many thousands of persons who had gathered near the Parliament buildings in anticipation of the discussion to take place on the Mitchellstown affair. On a motion that the house go into committee on the Appropriation bill, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt called attention to the general policy of the Government in Ireland, especially to the invasion of the rights of the people respec ing the holding of public meetings. He demanded that the house be informed of the nature of the instructions given to the police in Ireland regarding the line finally overpowered him, but the mob made a rush and rescued him from his captors. The police paraded this morning. A majority of them were bandages over the wounds they resigned his post of under-secretary for Ireland signed his post of under-secretary for Ireland and what were the reasons for his resignation. He claimed that the Irish people possessed, common with the English people, the right to meet and denounce the action of the legislative branch of Government, and declared that attempts to prevent the holding of such meetings violated the common law and the constitution and were a flagrant breach and denial of the fundamental principles of both, and were wholly incompatible with the existence of free government or the rights of a free peo-ple. Some Tory journals had suggested that machine guns ought to be used against the Irish people. (Ories of "What paper.") "The St. James Gazette," answered the speaker, adding, "a typical Tory organ." "The most detestable and scandalous language has been used by the Times," Sir William went on "for the express

press of a free country. If the advice of the Unionist press had been followed, what between machine guns, evictions and Tory landlords, soon very few would be left. He was confident, he said, that the Irish people would persist in the prudence and calmuses they had already exhibited. If anything was dear to the English it was the right of free meeting, which the Government was now trampling upon. Did the Government try the experiment of their range destine and the results of their range destine and the results of their second upon. Did the Government try the experiment of their new doctrine on the people of England the country would make short work of them. The heart of England was with the Irish in vindicating the right of public meeting, and would support them until justice was done. Meetings must continue to be held in all parts of Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.) If there was one lesson in the history of politics which was taught more than another it was that a cause which could not bear open discussion was already lost. (Cheers.) The Government's dread of public meetings would seal down their Irish policy."

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, said that the instructions the police were now acting under were the same they had received when Sir William was a member of the Gladstone Government. (Cheers.) With regard to Gen. Bul'er, Mr. Balfour said he had always acted in perfect harmony with the present Gov ernment. His appointment as under secretary for Ireland was only temporary, and he resigned now simply because he desired not to delay his return to the War Office. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" from the Parnellites.) If anyone supposed that General Buller's retirement was due in the slightest degree to a difference of opinion with him (Mr. Balfour), the supposition was absolutely false. Referring to Sir William's contention that the suppression of nublic meetings was illegal, Mr. Baifour said he did not know at what period Sir William lost his knowledge of law; but it was a matter of history that under the common law of Ireland Sir William himself acted with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster in proclaiming 130 meetings. (Cheers.) It was again and again stated when these meetings were proclaimed that the act of 1882 did not contain any nev powers. The question really was not whether the Government's action was legal, but whether it was politic. An important element to consider was the condition of the district of a notori ous centre of agrarian crimes. It was absurd to describe such meetings as being for free dis-cusson. They were heralded by placards of an inflammatory nature, and it was obviously their object to defeat the law and foster outrages and

REGARDING THE MITCHELLSTOWN AFFAIR, Mr. Balfour said it had been clearly ascertained that the action of the police was in the face of extreme provocation. (Cries of "Oh!") The police were assaulted with stones and blackthorn sticks before they drew their batons. (Cries of 'No, no "and " Hear, hear.') It was not till they were thrown into disorder by the clarge of horsemen, which knocked down and wounded number and forced the rest to fly for their lives. that the police fired. It was absolutely neces sary for them to fire to protect the barracks and the unfortunate police stragglers outside. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and cheers.) The firing was not the random firing of men in a panic, but a deliberate act under the order of the commanding officer. He maintained that the duct of the police was amply justified, and that they were in no way to blame.

THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY

rested upon those who convoked the meeting (Cheers.) Sir William had on his lips the words liberty, justice and free speech, but the actual weapons he and his friends used in the Irish contest were obstruction in Parliament and resistance to the law outside, violence, and inti-midation worse than violence. (Cheers.) Did the Opposition mean to further inflame the passions of the Irish, driving them into resistance to the law of liberty, founded upon order that was once dear to both parties of the state? He was once dear to both parties of the state: He appealed to them to have regard for the community whose lives and properties were counters with which Sir William was playing a political game. (Cheers.) The Government did not waver in their policy. They believed that a firm administration of the law and a detailed the state of the termination to do their utmost to remove the evils fomenting discontent would bring to Ireevils fomenting discontent would bring to Ire-land a united people. They know that they must expect little assistance from the Opposi-tion, but undismayed by criticism and with unshaken courage they would persevere in the course that must end in the conciliation of Ire-land. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Balfour announced that a telegram had been received regarding

THE AFFRAY AT LISDOONVARNA

last night. The despatch states that five moon lighters were captured. Captain Whelan was killed and three others severely hurt. A number of rifles and regolvers and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The five men captured were arrested inside the house of farmer Sexton. Two more were identified to day. Sexton. Two more were identified to day Farmer Sexton, whom the gang had meant to murder, had been summoned by the League and censured, and he had promised to surrender his farm, but he did not do so. The gang, therefore, who entered his house were about to short him when the police, who lay in ambush, surprised them. Gladstone followed.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

william o'brien's journey to mitchellstown DUBLIN, Sept. 12,-Mr. William O'Brien was c nveyd to Mitchellstown this morning in custody of an officer. He was accompanied by Mr. Timothy Harrington and his counsel. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd on his arrival at Limerick. In his address, Mr. O'Brien said he never went on a journey which promised better for the cause of Ireland than the one he was now making. The Government might close his lips, but there was a spirit left in Ireland to-day that all the payonets at their command could The mayor, members of the not silence. municipality and many prominent citizens met Mr. O'Brien at the Cork depot. Two hundred policemen and a strong force of military escort-ed Mr. O'Brien to the Court House, where a formal charge was made against him and he was remanded to jail. The attrests were crowded with people. The Mayor complained to Magistrate Gardiner of the presence of the military and police which, he said, were not needed and were calculated to irritate the populace. Stones were thrown at the police escorting Mr.
O'Brien and several of them were wounded.
The police then charged the crowd, using their
batons freely and injuring many of the specta-

Cardinal Lavigerie has sought permission from King Leopold of Belgium to send mission-aries of the Congregation of White Fathers, founded by His Eminence, to evangelize the

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Church Concerns in Many Countries.

In 1821 the Philadelphia Catholic archdiocese comprised eleven churches; to-day it comprises 139, with ten more in course of

The Jamous Church of Santa Croce at Florence

is to be enriched with yet another, monument, a memorial of Rossini, to be executed by Signor Two young colored ladies, converts of Dean

Wagner, are members of the colored community of the Oblate Nuns, one in Baltimore, the other in St. Louis. in St. Louis. Bishop Loughlin will hold a Synod in Brook-

lyn the first week of December, after which he will pay his official visit to Rome, at limina

The Jesuits propose to build a college in Colorado and several towns are making efforts to secure it. Colorado Springs offered 120 acres of ground and \$25,000.

The General Association of the Catholic students of Germany held an important meeting the other day at Bonn. The device of this body is, "Religion, Science and Friendship." A telegram from Rome has been received at

Cincinuati, O., stating that the Rev. Augustin M. Quatman, paster of St. Francis de Sales Church, of that city, has been appointed Bishop of Detroit. Last week Rev. Mother Augustine and Sister Aloysius arrived in New York in the Guien

line steamer Nevada, en rou'e for their bome in Galveston, Texas, with thirty young ladies in their care, to enter the Convent at Galveston. The Decrees of the Plenary Council of Australasia, approved by the Holy See, have been received by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney. His Eminence and the Bishops of New South Wales have issued a pastoral letter on the Pope's Jubilee,

Brother Justin, the local superior of the Christian Brothers, has appointed Brother Agthony president of the new Manhattan High School, formerly Charlier Institute on Fiftyol, formerly Charlier Institute, on Fiftyninth street, near sixth avenue, New York city. Brother Authony was president of Manhattan

College in 1884. The only priest in Brooklyn who speaks Spanish is the Rev. Felix O'Callaghan, of he Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Devoise place. He learned to speak the language in Ruenos Ayres, where he was on the mission for a number of years before coming to Brooklyn in 1875. He was born in Ireland.

One of the best Gaelic scholars in the country is the Rev. T. J. Fitzgersld, of St. Stephen's Church, N.Y. His speeches in Irish are always features at the meetings of the various Gaelic schools in New York and Brooklyn, and his services are in constant demand. He is a native of the county Tipperary, and made his studies at St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md.

The foundation stone of a memorial to mark the place where the battle of Langside, near Glasgow, Scotland, was fought on May 13, 1581, was laid recently. It was on that occasion that effort to rescue her waning power. A Catholic church dedicated to the Holy Cross has been built close to the historic field.

The only convert among the Brooklyn pastors is the Rev. Edward O'Reilly of St. Stephen's parish. He renounced Protestantism in his parish. He renounced Protestantism in his nineteenth year. Before he came to Brooklyn twenty-one years ago, he served as Vicar-General of the Bahamas. He is a native of the County Westmeath, Ireland. Among his other accomplishments is that of electrical sciences. He devised the illustrated cross, the only one of its kind that tops the steeple of St. Stephen's Church.

Rev. Francis M. Hayden, paster of St. Bridget's church, Kansas City, Mo., is spoken of as the probable successor of the Rt. Rev. J. O'Heilly as bishop of the Wichita, Kas., diocese. Father Hayden is well and favorably known to all the priests in Kansas, and is the choice of the priests of the new diocese. He is 37 years of age, and was born in the town of Roscommon, Ireland. He is a profound scholar, a very suc-cessful churchman, and a good pulpit orator, He is a brother to Hon. Luke Hayden, Home Rule member of Parliament for the County Westmeath.

The death is appounced of Edmund Waterton, Eq., an English Catholic gentleman, well known for his chivalrous devotion to the Blessed Virgin. His death was that of a true Knight of Mary. He received all the rights of the Holy Church with the deepest piety and recolection. answering all the prayers with perfect self-pos-session. The last lines he wrote, or attempted session. The last lines he wrote, or attempted to write, with trembling hand, a very few minutes before receiving the Sacraments, are a p otestation that he intended to die a faithful son of the Church and of the Blessed Virgin.

Father Savage, the beloved rector of St. Peter's church, Montgomery, Ala., has resigned his parish to enter the austere Trappist Order, at the Abbey of Mt. Melleray, Dubuque, Iowa. Bishop O'Sullivan has given him a year's absence to test his vocation. Should he not succeed in his present aspirations before the end of a year's novitiate he will return to his charge at St. l'eter's. During his absence or until his re-ligious profession, Hather McCormick will discharge the duties of rector of St. Peter's.

It is rumored that the Rev. Thomas Mo-Govern, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Danville, Pa, will be the new bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., in succession to Bishop J. F. Shanahan, who died over a year ago. Father McGovern is a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and is about 58 years of age. He was educated in the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Charles Borney, Philadelphia and was ordered to the romeo, Philadelphia, and was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Neumann. He has been in charge of his present mission for over twenty years, and is highly respected by both clergy and laity. He is noted for his scholarly habits and literary accomplishments.

The new church of the Passionist Fathers, about two miles west of Baltimore, was consecrated on a recent Sunday. The services began at 7 o'clock a.m., with Cardinal Gibbons as consecrator. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, celebrated Pontifical Mass. In the afternoon Archbishop Elder addressed the people, in which he said the Catholic Church is the friend of the laboring man, and he urged them to re-member that the day had arrived in which the laboring man asserts and maintains his rights; that there was danger of forgetting their religious obligations. He pointed to St. Joseph as a model for the laboring man in being constant to duty. He claimed no rights except such as God had given him, and above all he

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XLV.-Continued. "He might have been here now, I gram. bled, "If you had allowed me to tell your brother;" for those few reproachful words

reserved with him; ourself courted, in the state of the s in ignorance of what was going on until Miss Darrell was out of the house. She had borne so much, and was still weak and unfit for any great excitement. My great fear was lest Miss Darrell should force her way into Gladys's presence and disturb her by a scene; and this fear kept me anxious and uneasy all about Giles ?"

Gladys was a trifle restless; she wanted to drive again, and when I made her brother's absence a pretext for refusing this she pleaded for a stroll in the garden. It was with great difficulty that I at last induced her to remain quietly in her room. But when she saw that I was really serious she gave up her wishes very sweetly, and consoled herself by writing to Max, in answer to a letter that he had sent under cover to me.

It was nearly noon before Chatty brought. me a message that Miss Darrell was just up and dressed, and wished to speak to me; and

tered the couch; ornaments, jewelry, and ruffles and ornaments,—when Chatty told me brushes strewed the dressing table. Miss that he wished to speak to me a moment. Darrell was sitting in an easy-chair by the I made some excuse and joined him withsee gray hairs in the smooth dark head; before many years were over Miss Darrell would look an old woman. I could not help wondering, as I looked at her, how any one

wondering, as I looked at, could have called her handsome. "Chatty says Leah has gone," she said, in that that was too good news to be true. Is it true, Miss Garston ?"

"Yes; she has gone."
"I am glad of it,,' with a vixenish therpness that surprised me. "I hated that woman, and yet I was afraid of her too: she got me in her tolle, and then I was helpless. Where has Giles gone, Miss Garaton? Chatty said he went off in a dog-cart with his portmanteau."

How I wished Chatty would hold her

tongue sometimes! but most likely Miss Darrell had questioned her.
"Mr. Hamilton's business is not our affair,

I returned, coldly. "That means I am not to ask; but all the same you are in his secret," with one of her old sneers. "Will he be back to night?" "No, not to-night; to-morrow morning

early."

55 That is all I want to know, Miss Gar ston," hesitating a little nervously. "I have never liked you, but all the same I have not

injured you. Have you not, Miss Darrell?"

Still, if I were your enemy, cught you not to me and mine has touched your heart; you heap coals of fire on my head?"

have allowed our poor lad to wander about heap coals of fire on my head?'

My coolness seemed to frighten her; she lost her sullen self-possession. "Have you no heart?" she said, passion-ately. "Will you not hold up a finger to help me! You have influence with Giles;

do not deny it. If you ask him to keep me here he will not refuse you, and you will dripping on the leaves. make me your slave for life."

I heard this proposition with disgust. She

could cringe to me whom she hated. I shook

her miserable eyes on me. "Oh, I know what you want: you cannot hide from me that you are unhappy. I know where the writhing now. In spite of all her sins against hinderance lies; one word from me would him, she had loved him in her perverse way.

under such an obligation. You are powerless to harm me, Miss Darrell; your plots are nothing to me."

"And yet a word from me would bring and have offered you a home." him to your feet." "I do not want him there," I replied, irritated at this persistence. "I do not wish

you to mention his name to me; if you do so

foolish, would he be likely to listen to me!"

I tried to keep back the rebellious color bid all such communication."

that rose to my face at her words.
"Do not cheat yourself with this insane belief," I returned, quietly. "Mr. Hamilton is inexorable when he has decided on any-

"Inexorable ! you may well say so !" rocking herself in an uncontrollable excitement. Miss Garston," turning to me, "could you "Giles is hard, -oruel in his wrath: he will send me away and never see me again." And now the tears began to flow.
"Miss Darrell," I continued, pityingly,

"for your own sake, listen to me a moment. You have failed most miserably in the past : let the future years be years of repentance and atonement. Mr. Hamilton will not forgive until you have proved yourself worthy forgiveness: remember you owe the future

She stared at me for a moment as though my words held some hope for her; then she to me for the past, that I may remember turned her back on me and went on rocking without shame that I have a cousin Etta." turned her back on me and went on rocking herself. "Too late !" I heard her mutter I cannot be good without him." And.

She could bring him to my feet with a

swer. Towards evening I heard her foots steps perambulating the long passage and settly turned the key in the lock without Gladys noticing the movement. Gladys noticed very little in that sweet dreamy mood that had come to her; her own thoughts occupied her; her lover's letter had

more than contented her. About ten c'eleck I went in search Chatty, and came face to face with Miss Darrell. She was in her crumpled yellow dressing gewn, and her dark hair hung over her shoulders; her eyes looked bright and atrange. I moved back a step and laid my hand on the handle. She greeted this action with a disagreeable

brother;" for those few reproachful words laugh; hanted me.

"Yes, dear; I know I was wrong, she just now; Yes, I wanted to see Gladys; I was wreed, with sweet conder. "Glestis see wished to make some one feet at wretched as answered, with sweet course, "Glestis see wished to make some one feet at wretched as kind now that I cannot think thy I was so I do myself; but you were too quick for me. reserved with him; the of course, "funding to Do you ways keep your patients under lock little, "I was afraid of Etta."

"I suppose that was the reason," I for her masurer more than ever to might; it was I did not care to pursue the subject. Mr. laugh.

"Perhaps I shall when I have thoroughly tired myself. These passages have rather a ghastly look: they remind me of Leah, too," with a shudder. "Good-night, Miss Garwith a shudder. "Good-night, Miss Gar-ston; pleasant dreams to you. I suppose you have not thought better of what I said

No, certainly not," retreating into my room and locking the door in a panic. I heard a husky laugh answer me. Perhapa last night's watching had tired my nerves, for it was long before I could compose myself to sleep.

The night passed quietly, and I woke, refreshed, to the sound of summer rain patter-ing on the shrubs. The little oak avenue looked wet and dream; but no amount of rain or outward dreamness could damp me, with the expectation of Mr. Hamilton's return; and I helped Chatty strange our rooms with great cheerfulness.

He came back earlier than I expected! I The usually luxurious room had an untidy had hardly finished settling Gladys for the lam more glad than I can say. Cunliffe is a and forlern aspect. The crumpled Indian day,—she took great pains with her toilet fine fellow; there is no one that I should like dressing gown and the breakfast-tray lit.

open window. She did not move or glance as I entered in the full light. She looked pinched and old and plain. Her eyelids were swellen; her complexion had a yellowish whiteness as I steed expressive to her Lordd the previous morning,—very worn and tired, and his eyes a little sunken; but he greeted me quietly, and even kindly; he asked me if I swollen; her complexion had a yellowish quietly, and even kindly; he asked me if I whiteness; as I stood opposite to her, I could felt better, and how Gladys was. I was rather ashamed of my nervous manner of answering, but that odious speech of Miss Darrell would come into my mind when he looked at me.

"Chatty says my cousin is in the diningroom: do you mind coming down with me for a few minutes? I do not wish to see her

Of course I signified my willingness to accompany him, and he walked beside me silently to the dining room door.

Miss Darrell was sitting on the circular seat looking out on the oak avenue; she did not turn her head, and there was something hopeless in the line of her stooping shoulders. I saw her hands clutch the cushions nervously

as her cousin walked straight to the window. "Etta," he hegan, abruptly, "I wish you to listen to me a moment. I will spare you all I can, for Aunt Margaret's sake: I do not intend to be more hard with you than my duty demands."

"Oh, Giles!" raising her eyes at this mild commencement; but they dropped again at the sight of the dark impenetrable face, which certainly had no look of pity on it. She must have felt then, what I should certainly have felt in her place, that any prayers or tears would be wanted on him.

"It would be useless, and worse than useless," he went on, "to point out to you the heinousness of your sin,—perhaps I should say crime. All those years you have not fal-"No," very uneasily; but she did not meet say crime. All those years you have not falmy eyes. "I defy you to prove that I have, tered in your relentless course; no pity for

"Giles, I have loved you in spite of all! Be merciful to me!" But he went on as though he heard her no more than the rain

"This home is yours no longer; you are could bear to shelter a traitor under my roof. If I know my present feelings, I will nevar my head, feeling unable to answer her.

"I could help you," she persisted, fixing willingly see your face again: whether I ever do see it depends on your future conduct.'

"Oh, for pity's sake, Giles!" She was writhing now. In spite of all her sine against word?
"No," I returned, indignantly. "Do you think that I would owe anything to you? I would rather be unhappy all my life than be under such an obligation. You are not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in this world's goods or substitute that it is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued, in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner, where the continued is not rich in the same chilling manner. them once when they were in bitter straits in return they have acceded to my request

"I will not go!" she sobbed passionately.
"I would rather you should kill me, Giles,
than treat me with such cruelty!"

"They are old," he went on, calmly, "but "I cannot help you in this. How could I ask Mr. Hamilton to keep you under his work. knowing that you have poisoned his domestic applied it will be curtailed or stopped altohappiness? Even if I could be so mad or gether. Your maintenance will be arranged between the Alnwicks and myself, and, un-A. "He would listen to you," half crying: less I give you permission to write,—which you know he worships the ground you is distinctly not my purpose now,—no letter from you will be read or answered, and I for

> "I cannot I cannot bear it!" she screamed, springing to her feet; but he waved her back with such a look that her arms dropped to her side.

> "No scene, I beg," in a tone of disgust.
> "Let me finish quietly what I have to say. spare Chatty to help my cousin pack her clothes and books! for we shall start early in the morning. Mr. Alnwick has promised to meet us half-way."

"I can set Chatty at liberty for the day,"

was my answer.
"Very well. Etta, you may as well go st
once. Your meals will be served in your room. I do not wish you to resume your usual habits: this is my house, not yours. Your only course now must be obedience and submission. Let your future conduct atone

He turned away then, but I could not see his face working. He had dearly loved this with a strange sinking of heart, I left the miserable creature, and had cared for her as though she had been his sister, and he could not leave her without this vague word of word. Was this the truth, or only artidis hops. Did she understand him, I wonder, boast! No matter; I would not owe even that in the future he might, bring himself to his love to this woman! "I dan live without for you, Giles,—my Giles," I whispered; but het future he might, bring himself to the future her compacted way, trying to comfort in the afternoon. I saw Miss Darrell pacing up and down the asphalt walk. Gladys saw her too, and turned away from the window. The tirrett hom? "Directive decreases her without this vegete word of hops. Did she understand him, I wonder, for you. In the first walk, and Chatty, in the first walk. The girling the girling to comfort have a shall walk. Gladys saw her too, and turned away from the window.

her too, and turned away from the window us, in the turret room. Directly he came in rather inervously. MHow directless Etta and sat down by his sister's couch I knew us, in the turret-room. Directly he came in seems l' she said once; but I made no sh' that he meant to tell her everything, that swer. Towards evening I heard her took he thought it best that she should hear it.

from him.

He told it very guietly, without any explanation or expression of feeling; but it was not possible for Gladys to hear that Erio's name was cleared without keen emotion. "Oh, thank God for this other mercy!" she sobbed, bursting into tears; and presently, as he went on, she crept closer to him, and

before he had finished she had clasped his arm with her two hands and her face was hidden in them.

Oh, Glies! if you only knew what she has made me suffer!" she whispered. "We should have understood each other better if Etta had not always come between us." "You are right; I feel you are right, Gladys," stroking her fair hair as he spoke;

then she looked up and smiled affectionately in his face.

"" Uraula, will you leave me alone with my brother for a little? There is something I want to tell him!" And I went away at once.

As I opened the door, Chatty came down the passage with a pile of freshly-ironed linen. Her round face looked unusually disturbed. Is going on so, ma'am," she whis

pered, "it is dreadful to hear her. She is making us turn out all her drawers, and there are three big trunks to fill. She says

for Miss Darrell was at the door watching us. She was in her yellow dressing-gown, and the old pinched look was still in her face. "Why are you stopping to gossip, Chatty?" she said, querulously. "I shall not have finished until midnight, at this rate. Leah would have packed by this time." And Chatty, with rather a frightened look;

carried in her pile of clean linen. I strolled about the garden for an hour, and then went back to the house. Mr. Hamilton; was just closing the door of his sister's room. He looked happier, I thought: the dark, irritable expression had left his

face. He came forward with a smile.

Gladys has been telling me, Miss Garston.

"I knew you would say so. Uncle Max is so good,"
"Well, he has secured a prize," with a slight sigh. "Gladys is a noble woman; she will make her husband a happy man. There is little doubt that Etta did mischief there; but Gladys was not willing to enter on that part of the subject. I begin to think," with a quick, searching look that somewhat disturbed me, "that we have not yet reached

the limits of her mischief-making." I could have told him that I knew that. I think he meant to have have said something of Miss Darrell's room made us separate somewhat quickly. I saw Mr. Hamilton glance uneasily at the half-closed door as he

went past it.
I found Gladys in tears, but she made me understand with some difficulty that they were only tears of relief and joy.

"But I am sorry too, because I have so often grieved him so," she said, drying her eyes. "Oh, how good Giles is!—how noble!—and I have misunderstood him so! he was so glad about Max, and so very, very kind. And then we talked about Eric. He says we were wrong to keep it from him, that even you were to blame in that. He thinks so highly of you, Ursula; but he said even good people make mistakes sometimes, and that this was a great mistake. I was so sorry when he said that, that I asked his pardon

over and over again."

I felt that I longed to ask his pardon, too: and yet the fault had been Gladys's more than mine; but I knew she had talked enough, so I kissed her, and begged her to lie down and compose herself while I got the tea ready.

We hid not see Mr. Hamilton again that right. Gladys and I sat by the open window, talking by anatches or relapsing into allence. When she had retired to rest I stole the world as an outcast; you have suffered into the passage to see what had become of Gladya to carry a heavy and bitter weight in the cosom. Pshaw! why do I reiterate impulse when I saw Miss Darrell standing in these things? you know them all." were watching for some one.

On seeing me she beckoned imperiously, and I crossed the passage with some reluct

ance. "Come in a moment; I want to speak to ane said much excited. "I sent Chatty to bed. We have finished packing,-oh, quite finished. Giles will be satisfied with my obedience; and now I want you to tell me what you and he were saying about Mr. Cunliffe. But her

white lips looked whiter as she spoke.
"Excuse me, Miss Darrell," I returned

but she stopped me. "You are going to say that it is no business of mine. You are always cautious, Miss Garston; but I am resolved to know this. or I will refuse to leave the house to-morrow morning. Are they engaged? is that what Giles meant when he said he was a fine fel-

low? I thought it wiser to tell her the truth. "They are engaged." "And Giles knows it, and gives his con

sent ?" "Most gladly and willingly."

"I wish I could kill them both !" was the sullen reply; and then, without taking any further notice of me, she sat down on one o the boxes and hid her face in her hands, and when I tried to speak to her she shook her head with a gesture of impatience and de-

"The game is played out; I may as well go," she muttered; and seeing her in this mood I thought it better to leave her; but I slept uneasily, and often started up in bed fancying I heard something. I remembered her words with horror: the whole scene was like a nightmare to me,—the disordered and desolate room, with the great heavily corded trunks, the dim light, the wretched woman in her yellow dressing gown sitting crouched on a box. "Can this be love!" I thought, with a shudder,-" this compound of vanity and selfishness?" and I felt how different was my feeling with Giles. The barrier might never be broken down between us, I might never be to him more than I was now, but all my life I should love and honor him as the noblest man I knew on God's earth.

CHAPTER XLVI.

NAP BARKS IN THE STABLE-YARD. I was arranging some flowers that Max had sent us the next morning, and waiting for Gladys to join me, when Mr. Hamilton came in.

"Where is Gladys?" he asked, looking round the room; but when he heard that she had not finished dressing, he would not hear

of my disturbing her.

''It is no matter," he went on. "I shall be back before she is in bed. I only wanted to tell her that I have seen Cunliffe. in I breakfasted with him this morning. He will

"What splendid cornations these are, Mr. Hamilton !! You have not any so good at Gladwyn."adl " ("Aking m "Cunliffe must spare me some outlings."

he replied, rather absently; then, without looking at me, and in a peculiar voice, "Is it still a secret, Miss Garston, or may I be allowed to congratulate you?"
I dropped the carnations as though they anddenly scorched me. "Why should you congratulate me, Mr.

Hamilton?" "I thought you considered me a friend."

very crossly, but my cheeks were burning.
"If this be a joke, I must tell you once for all that I dislike this sort of jokes: they are

she is going away forever." stood that you and Mr. Tudor were engaged.
""Hush!" I returned, with a warning look, or, at least, likely to become so. Do you for Miss Darrell was at the door watching us. mean," as my astonished face seemed to open room for doubt, "that it is not true!—that to look the matter in the face.

Etta has deceived me there?"

"Miss, Darrell!", soornfully; then, conbe due in snother quarter of

"Miss, Darrell !" scornfully, then, controlling my strong indignation with an eff it. I said, more quietly, "Lithink that we ought to beg Mr. Tudor's pardon for dragging in his name in this way. he would hardly thank us. If I m not mistaken, he is in love with my cousin Joselyn."

"Impossible! What a credulous fool I have been to helieve her! Your cousin Jocelyn,—do you mean Miss Jill?"
"Yes," I returned, smiling, for a sense of

renewed happiness was stealing over me. "The foolish fellow is always following me about to talk of her. I do believe he is honestly in love with her. He saved her life, and that makes it all the worse."

"All the better, you mean," regarding me gravely. That fixed, serious look made me rather confused.

"Would you mind telling me, Mr. Hamilton," I interposed, hurriedly, "what put this absurd idea into your head?"

"It was Etta," he returned, in a low voice. "It was that night when you had been singing to us, and she came home unexpectedly."
"Yes, yes, I remember;" but I could not meet his eyes.

"She told me when we got home that Mr. Tudor was in love with you, and that she bcmore; but a slight movement in the direction lieved you were engaged, or that, at least, there was an understanding between you and she added that if I did not believe her I might watch for myself, and I should see that you were always together."

"Well?' rather impatiently. "I will beg your pardon afterwards for following Etta's advice, but I did watch, and it was not long before I came round to her opinion."

"Mr. Hamilton!"

"Wait a moment before you get angry with me again. I never saw you in a passion before;" but I knew he was laughing at me. "Etta was certainly right in one thing: I seemed always finding you together."

"That was because I often met Mr. Tudor in the village, and he turned back and walked with me a little; but we always talked of

"How could I know that?" in rather an injured voice. "Were you talking of Miss Jocelyn in the vicarage kitchen-garden that evening?"

"Probably," was my cool reply; for how could I remember all the subjects of our con-

"And when you went to Hyde Park Gate, you were together then, -Leah saw you, -But I could bear no more. "How could I know that I should be watched and spied upon, and all my innocent actions misrepresented?" I exclaimed, indignantly. "It was not fair, Mr. Hamilton. I

could not have believed it of you, that you should listen to such things against me. That boy, too !" "Nonsense!" speaking in his old good-humored voice, and looking exceedingly

for herself than marry Lawrence Tudor." "But I intend to have him as my cousin some day," was my reply; but at this mo-ment Chatty came to tell Mr. Hamilton that the boxes were in the cart, and Miss Darrell

waiting in the carriage.
Confound it! I had forgotten all about Etta," he returned, impatiently. "Well, it cannot be helped: we must finish our conversation this evening." And with a smile that

told of restored confidence he went off I sat down and oried a little for sheer harplete understanding. It was hard that he should have to leave me just then; and the thought of resuming the conversation in the evening made me naturally a little narvous. 'Supposing I go back to the White Cottage,' I thought once; but I knew he would follow me there, and that it would seem idle coquet-ting on my part. It would be more dignified to wait and hear what he had to say. I should go back to the White Cottage in a

day or two. Gladys came out of her room when she heard the wheels, and proposed that we should go down into the drawing-room, "Poor, poor Etta!" she sighed. "I try to pity and be sorry for her, but it is impossible not to be glad that she has gone. I want to look at every room, Ursula, and to realize that I am to have my own lovely home in peace. We must send for Lady Betty; and Files must know about Claude. I do not believe that he w'll be angry: oh, no, no finish our conversation this evening. I felt thing will make Giles angry now,'

room. I was just carrying out a work-box and a novel that belonged to Miss Darrell, and Gladys had picked up a peacock-feather screen, and a carved ivory fan, and two or three little knick knacks. "Take them all away, Ursula dear," she pleaded, with a faint shudder; but as she put them in my arms there were Max's eyes watching us from the

threshold.

I saw her go up to him as simply as a child, and put her hands in his, and as I closed the door Max took her in his arms. The peacock screen fell at my feet, the ivery fan and a hideous little Chinese god rolled noisily on the oilcloth. I smiled as I picked them up. My dear Max and his Lady of Delight were together at last. I felt as though my cup of joy were full.

Max remained to luncheon, but he went away soon afterwards. Gladys must rest, and he would come again later in the evening. be up here presently to see her. He looks that I was rather glad, when he said this, for I these homely delicacies reminded me that I was rather glad, when he said this, for I these homely delicacies reminded me that I there are younger, Miss Garston." And, as wanted to go down to the White Cottage and was tired and hungry and that a oup of tea wanted to go down to the White Cottage and was tired and hungry and that a oup of tea see Mrs. Barton, and I could not have laft would be refreshing. Erio, carried his steak on strained voice, which house while has was certainly right; it would be better for him to come again when Mr. Hamilton was these of "Jack the Whistler."

I made Gladys take possession of her favorite little couch in the drawing room, but she detained me for some time talking about Max, until I refused to hear another word, and then I went up to my own room; and put,

and then I went up to my own room, and put, ooking nouse or two stories, with very bright on my hat it is a marker of the day of geraniums in the parlor window, and itsking in I thought. Nap would like a run down the could be a run down to be a run do moment a young workman came out of the to the door and knocked boldly. My time church, should be carried out,

and fawning on him.
"Down, down, good dog!" I heard him pleasant face opened the door; he say, and then I whistled back Nap, who bare, and she dried her hands of came reluctantly, and with some difficulty I as she asked me my business. all that I dislike this sort of jokes: they are not in good taste:" for I was as angry with him as possible, for who knew what nonsense he had got into his head? He looked at me in quite a bewildered fashion; my anger was evidently incomprehensible to him. We were playing at cross-purposes.

"Do you think I am in the mood for joking?" he said, at last. "Have you were joking?" he said, at last. "Have you were fashion." I hought we agreed on that point."

"Do you mean you are serious?"

"Perfectly serious."

"Perfectly serious."

"Then, in that case will you kindly explain to me why you think I am to be congraintated. "Then, in that case will you kindly explain the direction of the station. I quickened my steps, breaking into a run now and knock at the second door, that is his and then, and soon had the satisfaction of the station. I quickened my steps, breaking into a run now and the satisfaction of the station. I quickened my steps, breaking into a run now and the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the station. I quickened my steps, breaking into a run now and the satisfaction of the sati

lessening the distance between us; my last run had brought me within a hundred yards of him, and I slackened my pace, and began

I remembered that the London train would be due in another quarter of an hour; no doubt that was why he was walking so fast. I must keep near him when he took his ticket. I had no fear of his recognizing me; he had only seen me twice, without my bonnet, and now I wore a hat that shaded my face, and my plain gray gown was sufficiently unlike for my observation, for a voice said, "What the dress I had worn at Hyde Park Gate. I are you barking at Januy?" and the bark gray of the said the dress I had worn at Hyde Park Gate. I are you barking at, Jenny?" and the next had a sudden qualm as the thought darted moment Eric entered the room. into my mind that he might possibly have a return-ticket; but I should know if he got into the Victoria train, and I determined on taking a ticket for myself.

I had a couple of sovereigns and a little loose silver in my purse. I had assured my-self of this fact as I walked down the hill. As soon as the young workman had entered the booking-office, I followed him closely, and to my great relief heard blm ask for a third-class ticket for Victoria. When he had made way for me I took the same for myself, and then, as I had seven minutes to spare, I went into the telegraph-office and

dashed off a message to Gladys. "Called to town on important business; may be detained to-night. Will write if

As I gave in the form I could hear the signal for the up train, and had only time to reach the platform when the Victoria train came in.

The young workman got into an empty compartment, and I followed and placed my-self at the other end. I had no wish to attract his notice; the ill success of my former attempt had frightened me, and I felt I dared not address him, for fear he should leave the train at the next station. Some workmen had got in and were talking noisily among themselver. I did not feel that the opportunity would be propitious.

drawn his cap over his eyes, and seemed to feign sleep, no doubt to avoid conversation with the noisy crew opposite us; but that he was not really asleep was evident from the slight twitching of the mouth and a longdrawn sigh that every now and then escaped

him. I could watch him safely now, and for a few minutes I studied almost painfully one of frightfully pale, and his features were work-the most perfect faces I had ever seen. It ing, but he nodded assent and held his head was thin and colorless, and there were lines between his hands again, but I know he and to see on so young a face; but it might | heard every word. have been a youthful Apollo leaning his head against the wooden wainscoting,

Once he opened his eyes and pushed back his cap with a gesture of weariness and impatience. He did not see me : those sad, blue gray eyes were fixed on the moving landstape; but how like Gladys's they looked! I turned aside quickly to hide my emotion. I thought of Gladys and Mr. Hamilton, and a prayer rose to my lips that for their sake I might succeed in bringing the lost one back.

The journey seemed a long one. All sorts pleased. "He is five-and-twenty, and a very of fears tormented me. I remembered Mr. good-looking fellow: a girl might do worse Hamilton was in London: there was danger Hamilton was in London: there was danger of encountering him at Victoria. It was five now : he might possibly return to dinner. I could scarcely breathe as this new terror presented itself to me, for if Eric caught sight of his prother all would be lost.

When the train stopped, I followed the young workman as closely as possible. As we were turning in the subterranean passage for the District Railway, my heart seemed to stop. There was Mr. Hamilton reading his paper under the clock: we actually passed within twenty yards of him, and he did not piness, for I knew the barrier was broken at raise his eyes. I am sure Eric saw him, for last, and that we should soon arrive at a combe suddenly dived into the passage, and I had much trouble to keep him in sight: as it was, I was only just in time to hear him ask for a third-class single to Bishop's Road.

I did not dare enter the same compartment.

but I got into the next, and now and then,

when our train stopped at the different stations, I could hear him distinctly talking to a fellow-workman, in a refined, gentlemanly voice, that would have attracted at tention to him anywhere. Once the other man called him Jack, and asked where he hung out, and I noticed this question was cleverly eluded, but I heard him say afterwards that he was in regular work, and liked his present governor, and that the old woman who looked after him was a tidy, decent lady, and kept things comfortable. My thoughts strayed a little after this. The sight of Mr. Hamilton had disturbed me. What would he think when Gladys showed. Max found us very busy in the drawing-should not see Gladwyn that night. My ab-sence of mind nearly cost me dear, for I had idea that we had reached Bishop's Road until Eric passed my window, and with a smothered exclamation I opened the door: happily the passengers were numerous and proudly.

blocked up the stairs, so I reached the street My heart was yearning over him, he was to find him only a few yards before me.

My patience was being severely exercised after this, for Eric did not go straight to his lodgings. He went into his butcher's first, and after a few minutes delay-for there were customers in the shop—came out with a newspaper parcel in his hand. Then he went into a grocer's, and through the window I could see him putting little packets of tea and sugar in his pocket. Be in

His next business was to the baker's, and here a three-cornered crusty losf was the restilt. The poor young fellow was evidently providing his evening meal, and the sight of these homely delicacies reminded me that I would be refreshing. Erio carried his steak dear to more, and three-cornered loaf, jauntily, and every now and then broke into a sweet low whistle often seen her, often been dear her; but I that reminded me of his nickname among his heard her laugh, and thought the was happy mates of "Jack the Whistler." mates of "Jack the Whistlers" (c) a such

We were threading the labyrinth of streets that he behind Bishop's Road Station; I was beginning to feel wear, and discouraged, when tric stopped suddenly before a neat, ooking house of two stories, with very bright

he replied, rather nervously. "But, of course, if it be still a secret, I must beg your pardon for my abruptness."

"I don't know what you mean," I said,

"Down, down, good dog!" I heard him pleasant face opened the dor; her arms were and then I whistled back Nap, who bare, and the diried her hands on her apron

ing and knock at the second door, that is his sitting room; he aleeps at the back, and Sawyer has the other room,"

I followed these instructions, and knocked

at the front-room door; but no voice bade me come in; only a short bark and a scuffle of feet gave me notice of the occupant: so I ventured to go in.
It was a tidy little room, and had a rnug

aspect. A white fox terrier with a pretty face retreated growling under a chair, but I coaxed her to come out. The steak and the loaf were on the table. But I had no time He started when he saw me caressing the

dog.
"I beg your pardon for this intrusion," I for I saw I was not recogbegan, nervously, for I saw I was not recognized; "but I have followed you from Heatbfield to tell you the good news. Mr. Hamilton, it is all found out; Miss Darrell stole that check,"

I had blurted it out, fearing that he might start away from me even then: he must know that his name was cleared, and then I could persuade him to listen to me. I was right in my surmise, for as I said his name he put his hand on the door, but my next

words made him drop the handle. "What?" he exclaimed, turning deadly pale, and I could see how his lips quivered under his moustache. "Say that again: I do not understand."

"Mr. Hamilton," I repeated, slowly, "you need not have rushed past your poor brother in that way at Victoria, for he is breaking his heart, and so is Gladys, with the longing to find you. Your name is cleared: they only want to ask your forgiveness for all you have suffered. It was a foul conspiracy of two women to save themselves by ruining you. Leah has made full confession. Your cousin Etta took the check out of your brother's deak."

"Oh, my Gcd!" he gasped, and, sitting down, he hid his face in his hands. The When we had actually left Heathfield I little fox-terrier jumped on his knee and nestole a glance at the young man: he had gan licking his hands. "Don't Jenny: let me be," he said, in a fretful, boylsh voice that made me smile. "I must think, for my brain seems dizzy."

I left him quiet for a few minutes, and Jenny, after this rebuke, curled herself up at his feet and went to sleep. Then I took the chair beside him, and asked him, very quietly, if he could listen to me. He was

I told nim as briefly as I could how Gladye had languished and pined all these years, how she had clung to the notion of his innocence and would not believe tha he was dead. He started at that, and asked what I meant. Had Giles really believed he was "He had reason to fear so," I returned,

gravely; and I told him how his watch and

scarf had been found on the beach at Brighton, and how the hotel-keeper had brought them to Mr. Hamilton. He seemed shocked at this, "I had been bathing," he said, in rather an ashamed some boy must have stolen them and then dropped his booty for fear of the police. I missed them when I came out of the water, and I hunted about for them a long time. A. I was leaving the heach I saw one of Giles's friends coming down towards me, and I got it into my head that I was re-cognized. I dared not go back to the hotel.

Besides, my money was running short. I took a third-class ticket up to London, and on my way fell in with a house-painter, who gave me lodging for a few nights."
"Yes, and then—" for he heritated here, Well, you see, I was just mad with them at home. I thought I could never forgive Giles that last insult. My character and honor were gone. Etta had been my secret enemy all along, because she knew I read her truly. Leah had given in her false evidence. My word was nothing. I was looked upon as a common thief. I swore that I would never cross the threshold of Gladwyn again until my name was cleared. Tney

should not hear of me; if they thought me dead, so much the better!" "Oh, Mr. Eric, and you never considered

how Gladys would suffer !" "Yes, that was my only trouble; but I thought they would turn her against me in time. I was nearly mad, I tell you: but for Phil Power I believe I should have been desperate; but he stuck to me, and was always telling me that a man can live down anything. Indeed, but for Phil and his pretty little wife I should have starved, for I had no notion of helping myself, and would him my telegram? He had promised to not have begged for a job to eave my life, for finish our conversation this evening. I felt I could not forget I was a gentleman. But with a strange screness of longing that I Phil got me work at his governor's. So I turned house-painter, and rather liked my employment. I used to tell myself that it was better than old Armstrong's office. Why, I make two pounds a week now when we are in full work," finished the poor lad,

so boyish and weak and impulsive; but I would not spare him. I told him that it was cowardly of him to hide himself,—that it would have been braver and nobler to have lived his life openly. "Why not have let your brother know what you were doing?" I continued. "For years this shadow has been over his home. He has believed you dead. He las even feared self-destruction This fear has embittered his life and made

him a hard, unhappy man.

"Do you mean Gles has suffered like that?" he exclaimed; and his gray eyes grew misty. Committee of all your sine gainst him. he has leved you dearly; land Gladys-But he put up his hand, as though he could

and had forgotten me. How long is it ance Leah confessed, Miss— im And here he laughed a little nervously. I do not know who you are and yet you must be a

friend."

T am Urania Garaton, a very close friend of your sister Gladys, and I have been nursing her in this last illness."

(To be Continued.) Harry Friday Som

Good resolutions, like a squalling haby at

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET, THE NATIONAL LEAGUR DEFIES THE GOVERNMENT—ESTABLISHING THE LIBERAL LEAGUE IN IRELAND—A BIOT

IN PROSPECT. DUBLIN, Sept. 6 — Mr. Lane, M.P., speaking at Queenstown to-day, said that the Painellites intended to continue to hold meetings even at the point of the bayonet. If the Government the protect to suppress their meetings they wanted to suppress they wanted to suppress their meetings they wanted to suppress they wanted to su the point of the bayonet. If the Government attempted to suppress their meetings thay would meet with harricaded do as.

London, Sept. 6.—The Liberal League, at a meeting in Alexandria Palace yeaterday, resolved to establish branches, of the association absence the National League lodges are

solved to establish handless, of the association wherever the National Lesgue lodges are prohibited in Ireland.
LONDON, Sept. 6.—In the House of Commons

LONDON, Sept. d. -- In the Little of Commons lat night the A lotmen; bill passed its; third MITCHELLSTOWN, Ireland, Sept. 6.—Extra police have been ordered to be held in reading as

police have been ordered to be need in readiness for action in the event of rioting on Friday on the cocasion of the trial (?) of Mr. O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien DUBLIN, Sept. 0.—Messrs, Dillonard O Brien have signed a notice calling a convention of delegates from all the League branches in Linerick county to meet at Limerick and arrange a plan for raising a fund in aid of arrange a plan for counterparts. ericted tenants and to counteract the landlords efforts at extermination.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to eay, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful ma-chinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities

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

they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pn umonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throst and nose and head and lung obstruction, are a bad. All ought to be got struction, are a road. An ought to be got nd of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for cer-

JOHN BRIGHT ON PROHIBITION.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—Mr. John Bright has written the lollowing letter, dated Rochdale, August 23rd, to a gentleman in this city:—
DEAR SIE,—I suppose all men will a imit that it woull be a great blessing if the manufacture, sale and nee of drinks which intoxicate were. sale and are of drinks which into the abolished, but it is difficult to imagine a state of public opinion in which this could be done. The whole question and its solution must depend on public opinion, which may must depend the public opinion which may be the state of the public opinion. must depend in particular agree to restrictions which are important, but will for a long time, and perhaps always, refuse the absolute prohibition, which I suppose you are control of for. It seems to be with us, and probably with you, that a severe system of taxation is almost the only remedy which can be ad a ted with much hope of success. By this course we may reduce the number of houses where the drink is sold and thus lessen the temptation, which so many per-sons seem unable to resist, and at the same time it would add to the cost of the drink and thus to some extent diminish the consumption of what is so great a source of mischief. I fancy you are in advance of us on this question. With us only moderate measures have any chance of success, and we must be content to travel more slowly than is the case in some parts of your continent. With you in Canada and with the temperance party in the United States, I hope and wish that the temperance causa may prosper.

Yours very truly, John Bright, (Signed)

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-

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

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Torouto 32~L

CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A HITCH IN THE FISHERIES COMMISSION—GUNS FOR esquimault—the alabkan seizures—the CATILE TRADE-ENIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:—
The Unived States Government are attempting to separate the Atlantic from the Pacific fisheries question but the English Government will without doubt stand firm, leaving both disput-s to Mr. Chamberlain's commission, as two commissions would be sure to prove unsatisfactory. I learn authoritatively that beyond the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain nothing is yet settled as to the other commissioners, except settled as to the other commissioners, except that Canada is to have one nomination.

The war office is seeking tenders for the construction of 6 inch breech loading guns of the latest pattern for the defence of Esquimault harbor, the importance of which as a coaling station is recognized by the home Government

The guns will probably be manufactured by Armstrong's or Whitworths.

Sir James Ferguson stated in the House of Commons to day that the Government had been informed that four Canadian scaling vessels were seized by American boats in Alaska waters in August. The Imperial Government were in continued communication with the United States Government on the subject.
TORONTO, Sept. 6.—[Special]—The following

special cable appears in this morning's Globe:—
A letter in the Standard to-day, signed
"Plain Englishman," makes very exaggerated
charges against the Atlantic line cattle trade on the strength of the losses reported on the Scotland, from Montreal last week; some controversy on the subject is sure to ensue; but the statements put forward are absurd and can easily

The Local Government Board's report on the emigration of pauper children to Canada is just issued. Out of 488 children sent out in one year it is reported 348 are doing well.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, sruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the stuggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous Turless her visconities he hadded in time germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

In the list of arrivals at Treport appears "Kills, Blancs, etc., hounds of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, with servants and attendants." These aristocratic dogs, eight in num. ber, are "ill of the gout," and are at Treport for treatment.

Holloway's Pills.—Importants for the delistate.—It is difficult to determine, which is the
more trying to the human constitution, the
damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the
keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained
by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which
purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and
kidneys. This celebrated medicine, needs but a
fair trial to convince the aline, and desponding
that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain for inconvenience. No family should
be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and
Ointment, as by a timely resource to them the

delivered in London, says that his opinion of Irish-Americans has undergone a decided change since his late visit to this country. While here he had an opportunity of judging from personal experience the characteristics and general predispositions of the Irish people, and he was pleased to admit, they were woolly different from the partisan reports sent abroad by agents of the Tory press. He found the Irish in America a peace-loving, law-ab ding, intelligent and influential class of citizens, whose sympathies for their kindred in Ireland was almost patines for their kindred in Treath was anneat unanimously concurrent with the constitutional methods of Parnell and his allies. Although there may be a few extremists who believe in utilizing the "resources of civilization" as a means of redress for Irish wrongs, His Lordship be-lieves they are an infinitesimal portion, as com-pared with the whole. You are right, Mr. Earl, the Irish in America are far from being the fierce dynamiters the Thunderer depicts them. They, are a peace-loving, orderly class of citizens, else why are they exerting their mighty influence in behalf of Parnell's policy? There is no desire on their part to rearr to other than peaceful methods until all else falls—until the last vertices. methods until all else fail — until the last vestige of hope has departed— until Parnell and Glad-stone acknowledge their inability to right the wrongs of centuries, to loosen the chains of oppression and raise the permanent banner of Home Rule on College Green.-Adam.

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Out., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ia his family for summer complaints, says, "I in a cannot speak too highly of it, for children as ing well as aged people troubled with diarrhosa it as well as no equal."

A COURTEOUS REQUEST.

Bank President—Mr. Bullion, I regret to state that I have discovered a trifling deficiency of \$100,000 in your accounts.

Cashier-I-Pesident-I have also learned that, although your salary is but \$3,000, you have within the last year purchased real estate to the amount of another \$100,000.

Gashier—Really, sir, I—
President—And I have ascertained that you are going to start for Montreal to-day, Now I have one request to make.
Gashier—Namnit, sir.

President—Don't go until to morrow. Give me one day's start.—Tid Bits.

VERY VALUABLE. "Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White,

THE LATE ISAAC NOBLE.

Manitowaning, Out.

We regret to notice by the Kingston papers the death of one of the most highly esteemed Catholic citizens of the Limestone City, Mr. Isaac Noble. The late Mr. Noble was for many years an alderman in the city council and served his conbusiness his word was always truth, consequently he was respected by the public in general. Within a year his wife and child went before him. Mr. Isasc Noble will long be remembered as one of Kingston's most destrying sons, and a man who was a credit to himself and the city in which he lived. The flag on the city buildings is flying at half mast out of respect to the late ex-Ald, Noble." The deceased gentleman was a brother of Mrs. Edward Steacy, who is extended in her loss the sincere sympathy of a large circle of Montreal friends.

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, thinks the division of California into two states is sure to come.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time Gut a bottle at once and be happy.

Miss Cate, of the Milwaukee Training School, considers the newspapers more important in geographical work than any text book.

The pangs endured by the early Christian martyrs were no doubt excruciating, but not so prolonged or scarcely more dreadful than those experienced by the sufferers from inflammatory rheumatism—a disease which is easily curable at the outset with Dr. Thomas' Ecicetric Oil—a soverign remedy for pain—a reliable curative of kidney, liver and other complaints, and a medi cine of the purest as well as the most salutary

"How to be Entertaining Though Stupid," is what Miss Kate Sanborn has undertaken to elucidate in a hand book recently printed.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give rehef. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lings and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fall. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Miss Churchill, the author of "My Girls," is private accretary of a New England railroad. She is a woman with more than one idea.

To leasen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliouaness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

The late General McKee Dunn left all his fortune to his wife. His will was the shortest ever filed in Washington, and consisted of four

MANY PERSONS in Pittston are using Ely's Gream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had nor enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber had used it in his family and meaning the same highly. A Tunkhan. and recommends it, very highly. A Tunkhan-nock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.— Pittston Pa., Gazette.

The oldest lawsuit in Illinois has been on the docket for forty-two years. It hegan about a \$2 hog, and has cost the principals about

WHEN OTHER FOUDS.

will not remain upon the stomache of persons broubled with wasting diseases, Lactated Food is digested with ease and sustains them. So also in cases of chronic disrrhosa, delirium tremens and gastritis. Emaciated infants grow

The left leg of Howard Williamson, a farmer in the year, and has gradually easied until it is now said to be like, a piece of sculptured marble. He suffers no pain from it.

fair trial to convince the ailing, and despending that it will restore and cheer them without dan the pain of inconvenience. No family should should be without a supply of Holloway Hells and be without a supply of them, the plants to the pl

If there is any society of relinieuses which deserve the hearty support and co-peration of the public it is undoubtedly the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor. No watter in what city or what country the world over they have est blished themselves, they hav won universal praise and assistance from all casses and creeds through their Christian charty and economy. The advent to Montreal of a title band of these holy, self-sacrificing Sisters, to establish a home for the aged and infirm of St. Ann's ward, was looked forward to with great anxiety by the residents and when they arrived in Montreal yesterday from Brooklyn via New York they met with a ordial reception. When the train arrived in Benaventure lepot about ten o'clock the Mother Provincial and her five assistants were met by Rav. Father Hatton, assistants were met by Rev. Father Hatton, their spiritual director, who had preceded them, Rev. Father Catulle, of St. Ann's Church, a deputation of Ladies of Meroy, Mrs. Bayley, and a number of parishioners of St. Anns Church. They were then taken to the church, where Low Mass was said, after which they partook of breakfast and were subsequently taken to their temporary and the said of new home on Furfar street, a little east of St. Eitennestreet. The home comprises three small sub-tantial brick building, 75 by 32 feet, and capable of holding about 60 inmates. When the party entered they saw nothing but the bare walls and floors, just as the carpenter and plasterer had left them, but there were willing hands and generous hearts in St. Abn's ward, and soon the new home was a scene of bustle and soon the new home was a scene of bustle and excitement. The good parishioners rushed in and out during the entire day, bringing in chairs, bedding and bedsteads as well as food and provisions. A fine stove was soon erected in the kitchen and up-stairs the skill of the carpenter had succeeded in erecting a modest little modern alter in a smallalzed reom, hereafter to be known as the chapel. The flower gardens of the locality were next raided upon, and soon the owners returned with which to decorate the altar. Several candle-sticks and candles were also previded, and Rev. Father Catulle presented a fine large crucifix, which found a conspicuous place over the ciborium. The ladies of the locality lent every assistance to the little nuns in putting the place into shape, and a visit today to the pantry disclosed a plent ful and varied supply of bread, butter, cakes, and vegetables of all kinds, all of which were contributed ast night and this morning, which is sufficiently indicative of the pleasure which the people of the parish feel at having the good nuns among them. This morning the new home was formally opened and blessed by Vicar General Marechal, of the Archbishop's Palace, in the presence of nearly two hundred persons among whom were noticed Ald. and Mrs. Donovan, Dr. Guerin, Messrs, Wm. Daly, Wm. Casey, John Quian and a large number of the Casey, Juhn Quinn and a large number of the ladies of the parish. There were also present at the caremony Rev. Fathers Ladiero, McCarthy, Salmon, Fahey, Catulle, Godtz. Bro. Arnold, Sister Alphonaus and others. Vicar-Goneral Marechal said Mass in the little-chapel and afterwards breakfast was served in the room set apart as a refectory. The good Sisters expect to receive the first immate for this new home to day in the prevent of an ald lady of home to day, in the person of an old lady of the locality. Rev. Father Hatton, who has been director of all the houses in the States, displayed his great perspicacity this morning when one of the genus tramp tried to impuse himself upon the good nuns as an infirm old man. The little sisters of the poor will receive man. The little sixers of the poor will receive into their new home old persons of both sexes, without distinction of creed or nationality, if they are of respectable character and over 60 years of age. To support their immates the Sixters have no income and receive no pension, but they depend entirely on the generosity of those benevolently inclined. Hence, they go around from house to house, to the hotels and market, collecting whatever they can to enable them to carry on their good work. To them any kind of a donation, whether of money, food or clothing

donation, whether of money, food or clothing, will prove most welcome, and they will be ready to call for any articles when so requested. Everywhere that they have established thamselves they have been welcomely received, and they only trust that any appeal which they make to the Montreal public will meet with as generous a recognition. nition as a work of Christian charity deserves All persons benevolently inclined, or who desire to visit the home, c:n do so daily between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and as the good nuns are badly a.m. to 4 p.m., and as the good nuns are backy in need of a good many things in opening the institution, they will be afforded an opportunity of seeing what little things might prove acceptable to the nuns. It might be here mentioned that the order was founded in Brittany, France, in 1840, by Rev. Father Lepailleur and Sister Mary of the Compassion, and now counts and prove counts. who are both still alive, and now counts throughout the world 252 houses, with 4,000 Little Sisters and 30,000 old immates. Their work is one of true charity, and they go about it without bigotry or narrow mindedness. The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers, who were instrumental in getting the Little Sisters to come to Mont eal, and who received the high approbation of Archbishop Fabre in their undertaking, are deserving of all praise for introducing the order into Canada, while the good ladies who have been as busy as bees around the home,

C. A. LIVINGSTONE, Plattsville, says:—"I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas Ecicetric Oil, from having used it myself, and having gold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

aiding the nuns, can only be repaid by the Almighty for the valuable aid which they are

lending in this work of charity. The patron saint of the home will be St. Edward, out of respect to Archbishop Fabre. "Remember the aged poor and infirm."

WHAT COMMERCIAL UNION WOULD DO.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to Canada by Unrestricted Reciprocity have been summed up by Mr. Mark Irish, proprietor of the Rossin House, Toronto, and a member of the Board of Trade of that city. In a recently published interview with an American newspaper correspondent, he said:—

"Commercial Union? Yes, sir; I am unqualifiedly in favor of complete and unrestricted Commercial Union between Canada and the

Commercial Union between Canada and the United States. My reasons for thinking and saying so are based upon experience and observation covering twenty eight years residence in Canada, and having in that time dealings with many of its active business men.

"The resources of Canada are many. Its

own people hardly appreciate them. Since Erastus Wiman first discussed the question at a banques given in my hotel, February 16th, 1887, in honor of the retiring President of the To onto Board of Trade, Henry W. Darling, the questions of the trade, the state of the trade, the discussion of the retiring the property of the trade, the discussion of the trade, the trade of the trade Board of Trace, Henry W. Darling, the ques-tion has been pretty thoroughly agitated by the press of all shades of politics, both in Canada and the United States, and now it is really the all-absorbing question with our young men in Canada. Old politicians, too, are discussing the situation with an earnestness never before evinced by them on any question affecting the people of the whole Dominion. It has no political significance, neither is its influence to be felt in any particular locality. It covers the whole of British North America. Let me tabulate a few of the many blessings that will flow

from such a union :—
"It will develop avenues of industry now dormant lall over the Dominion for want of population.

To will open the storehouses of mineral

wealth in our mountains and give employment to thousands where now only hundreds are employed.

It will stimulate the lumbering interests in all its branches, so where now we have five camps in the woods ten will find constant em-

so consider the estate of the first the first

All farm products in Canada will have an immediate advanced value. The great farming Province of New Brunswick and the rich productive eastern townships of the Province of Quebec, so contiguous to the manufacturing States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, will be at once immensely benefited. soil and climate in these provinces is so admir-ably adapted to the raising of cats, peas, beans, barley, potatoes and onions, all of which enter

barley, potatoes and onions, all of which enter so largely into the consumption of the laboring classes at manufacturing centres, that Commercial Union will increase the farmer's profits from 10 to 30 per cent. over previous prices.

"The Province of Ontario, so perfectly adapted to the raising of sheep, cattle, pugs and horses, as well as farm products, flax, wheat, oats, peas, briley, butter and cheese, will, as soon as the great protective wall now between Canada and the United States is torn down, and a sea wall built up, prove to the farmers of this Province a step towards their prosperity this Province a step towards their prosperity such as was never before realized by any farming community on the American continent, with prosperity colling in and the common people thriving, and all the avenues of industry full of activity such as never before seen by the people in the Dominion.

Commercial Union the 1,200,000 native-born canadians, aged from 14 to 45, now living in the border States, would come back to us.

"With commercial union no doubt would despair, unless you are willing to lose (besides

come another blessing to the common peoplecashiers of savings banks, county treasurers boodle aldermen and a host of other criminals now living in luxury on both sides of the line could be brought to justice and properly punished by the laws existing in both countries "Annexation do you say? No sir. No one who is true to Canada wants annexation. We have as good laws in Canada as any nation on the earth. We have as active, pushing and energetic statesmen ascan befound governing any country Its privileges, so far as selecting its own Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of Provinces and Senators for the Dominion House may, and very properly should, be changed, and these chief heads of government be elective by the voice of the people, and chosen from among its on c tizens. This will all come in good time, and the people of Unnada still maintain their loyalty to the Queen and England, at the same time establishing a nationality themseives.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exter minator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you,

CURE OF TELESPHORE.

(Quelec Chronicic.) One Telesphore de St. Saviour He'll drink sometime too much, His wife will take him little trip,

For learn him not to touch. De wife his name was Antoinette. lis oder name Constance, His principles was good, you bet She's join de "Temperance."

She work hard on de magasin. She's sauve bien des sous-Is well deserve some holiday, I tink she got one, too.

She take dem down de Saguenay, An' take dem by de boat. For why dey not go by de train? Becoe' dey rader float.

De boat was crowd him very tick, Got plenty passengeres— Some Yankee man an' English one And Canadienne was dere.

Now Telesphore feel very well First day, he see no drink, An' Antoinette will make her glad, She cure him up—she tink! De second jour he feel ver' bad-

Bime by he give a start,
Dere something float pas' on dat wave Dat stop to beat his heart. One black square bottle on de stream

And on his side mark "GIN," He is not tink of Antoinetts Before he jump him in. De Saguenay she's deep, deep, deep, She's hundred mile, s'pose more;

When Telesphore jumps off dat boat He never rise encore. De passengers feel very sad

When dey find out to know, Dat bottle he was empty one Who fool dat poor man so. 'Tis very sad for poor Constance, Almost to make her ill.

But soon she nearly laugh to die-She got no funeral bill !!! No tombstone too she got to pay; She find dat trip so cheap She take her home, so gay, so gay,

She tink it sin to weep. If she get noder mari man She want to cure some more, She do him by de Saguenay, She can't work dat on shore.

MORAL.

Suppose you want a moral too? I tink he's very plain, Don't dive for empty bottle, Il parait trop-insane.

And if some time you take too much Was best at home to stay; Don't make some widow off de beat On river Saguenay.

To dream of a ponderous whale, Erect on the tip of his tail, Is the sign of a storm (If the weather is warm), Unless it should happen to fall.
Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow.
Sine signs, however, are infallible. If you are
constipated, with no appetite, tortared with
sick headache and bilious symptoms, these
signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pargative Pellets. They will cure you.

All druggists. TO THOSE IN GRIEF. If you are starving, you will find that eighteen

people out of twenty will really sympathize with

you; the other two are brutes.

If you fall down, as large a proportion of the human family will help to pick you up, and will feel glad that you are not hurt.

If you lose your way, almost any one is glad to tell you to go to the left and turn the corner, and then go to the right and you'll find is

But it must be only for once. If you are always starving, always falling down, always losing the way, the sympathizers will grow tired of you, and in the end you will become a public nuisance. It is just so when your heart is hurt, and your soul bruised, when you are hungry for comfort and tenderness, when you seem to have lost your way amidst dark troubles, and in your desperate sorrow long to tell everybody you meet how you suffer. Under such circumstances a fair proportion of your acquantances; will feel with you, and would help you if they could. They will comfort you, drop a tear with you, and listen to all your meanings for once. But if you keep on they will soon curn away.

They weary of a grief that last, of wee that is unending. They expect you to get over your trouble and be yourself again—to have your broken heart mended so that the crack cannot

LORD ABERDEEN'S OPINION OF IRISHTHE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE COR.
AMERICANS.
The Earl of Aberdeen, in a recent speech
PORT IN THEIR NEW FIELD OF Large.
The Earl of Aberdeen, in a recent speech
PORT IN THEIR NEW FIELD OF Large.
The Correction of the world, will be but unless you wish to be shunned by those who be teeming with a new industry, and hundreds of our laboring men will find in it not only remainerative but very profitable employment.

The Correction of the correction of the shunned by those who be about unless you wish to be shunned by those who be about unless you wish to be shunned by those who be about unless you wish to be shunned by those who be about unless you wish to be shunned by those who be about unless you wish to be about unles but unless you wish to be shunned by those who have loved you best, you must pretend to have gotten over your grief. You must force smiles and pretend to be interested in things, and say nothing of the hanning thought forever in your heart. You must take your skeleton and shut it into a closet, and only open the door on dark nights, when no one can possibly call. Then you will know it for what it is: The dead bones of a warm and living joy; but, at least, no one else warm and living joy; but, at least, no one else

> Oh! it is best, while we must live, not to become public nuisances! I doubt if any one can go on loving you, if you are always woe-begone; but there comes a point in everybody's life when he or she is tempted to become a "lone, lorn critter," like poor Mrs. Gummidre.

> Some get the blow through love of money, or some foncied wrong; others—only a few teeble minded fulks—through a failure of a love affair to come to a wedding; but to most it is death that gives the cruel stab that robs life of its

happiness.
You will live it through. After that—well, God help you; there may be years before you still; and as suicide is a crime, that moral and mental suicide we are all tempted to commit when our hearts fail us must be a crime also.

It is so easy to drop into uselessness, to step aside with one's sorrow—so much easier than to "Love of country and loyalty to the Government grows and expands in proportion to the prosperity vouchsaled to the neople. With Commercial Union the 1,200,000 native-born self. Oh! so much easier than to pretend to

> despair, unless you are willing to lose (besides that which you have already lost) all else the world can give you-love, friendship, even

We are taught that persistent grief is rebel-lion against Providence. At all events, your fellow-beings like you to be cheerful, alert, un-wounded. The world is not unfeeling, nor are friends cold hearted; but each man's burthen is about all he can bear; and he does not care to be told too often how other people's backs and hearts ache.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspaptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as remedy for it.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

By means of an air gun Professor C. L. Mees has found that to drive straws into pine boards and hickory bark, as is often done by tornadoes, a velocity of 150 to 175 miles an hour is neces-

The plan of signalling accurate time from sea coasts was first adopted by Great Britain about thirty years ago. That country now has on its coasts fourteen time balls and five other time signals, and its colonies and dependencies have twenty six time balls; Germany, seven time balls; France, four time balls and two other time signals; Sweden and Norway, Austria, Hungary, Holland with Belgium and the United States have five time balls each; Denmark has two, Spain and Portural one each

Italy, none, WEIGHING THE SUN.—The power we have weighing a star is, without doubt, one of the most surprising results of the advancement of the sciences, that one indeed unacquainted with the principles of celestial mechanics must hesitate to accept. To weigh a star is a fact more extraordinary again than to measure the distance of one; and certainly neither Copernicus, nor Galileo, nor Keplar, nor Newton, could have imagined that the day would come when their successors would be able, by the application of their immortal discoveries, to determine the mass of a star moving in the depths of celestial space. Let us attempt to give an idea of the method employed in acquiring a knowledge of the magnitude and the masses of stars. The mass of a star is calculated by the energy of the action that it throws around it. If the earth were ten times heavier than it is, still preserving the same volume, it would draw bodies towards its surface ten times more forcibly than it does now, and an object which now falls a given number of feet in the first second of time would then drop ten times that number of feet in that second. Again, if the earth, still preserving its volume, had the mass of the sun, it would attract bodies with round cakes, spread with butter, then cover mass of the sun, it would attract bodies with an energy increased 324,000 times, and an object which now weighs one pound would then weigh 324,000 pounds. A man of the mean weight of 169 pounds would weigh 51,000,000 of them! We measure the weight of a star by the intensity of the attraction to its surface. Reduced to its simple expression, in its application to the fall of bodies, this attraction would be hard to verify but we in its application to the fall of bodies, this attraction would be hard to verify; but we can determine it by the velocity of a satellite gravitating around a star whose mass we wish to know. For example, the attraction of line which would be followed by the morn in space if this attraction did not exist, and it bends the line by its attraction in such a way that the moon runs round the circumference of a circle in twenty-seven days seven hours and forty-three minutes. If the mass or the energy of the earth should increase, the velocity of the or the earth should increase, the velocity of the moon would also be augmented; if the mass should be diminished, the contrary effect on the moon's orbit would be produced. Attraction varies in the direct ratio of the masses. The relocity of the moon around the earth comes from the same force of the earth. The earth is the hand which causes the moon to turn in the sling. If the earth had more force, more energy, than it really has, it would cause the moon to turn more swiftly and vice versa. If the sun should increase in weight, the earth and the other planets would turn more rapidly around it and years would decrease in length. If the mass of the sun should decrease, the contrary results would take place. By comparing the action of the sun on the earth with the action of the earth on the moon, we have found that the sun is \$24,000 times more energetic, more powerful, more heavy than the earth.—Professor Paul A. Towne.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. IN EPILEPSY.

Dr. A. L. TURNER, Head Physician, Blooms-burg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., fays: "Have prescribed it in several hundred cases of epilepsy, and always with good results. As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system I know of nothing to equal it."

A POINT IN ETIQUETTE. Perhaps to a strict enforcement of social

moral training upon her first entrance into s strange, alluring circle of acquaintances. The accial laws, if strictly followed, make undesirable intimacies almost impossible to her, and who does not remember the pain of terminating an intimacy inconsiderably, or, at least, mistakenly, entered upon? If the formula for paying and receiving visits is strictly followed during the early period of married life, or, indeed, fater any change of residence, good opportunities will occur for carefully selecting those who can become permanently the nearest and dearest by ties of symmathy and mutual intellectual by ties of sympathy and mutual intellectual helpfulness. If for no other reason stiquette should be studiously observed, because it is one of woman's chief safeguards, behind which she may establish herself and feel secure from unpleasant criticisms. This restraint upon young and warm impulses may not be agreeable, but is far easier to endure than the consequences of a mistaken choice of intimates,—Delineafor.

The state of the s

DO NOT LET THE FORTUNE SLIP BY YOU NOW ...

No one doubted but it would take place, but their hope was confirmed by the 207th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lot-Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday—always Tuesday—August 9th. Here is how things went and where Fortune scattered her favors: No. 50.255 drew the First Capital Prize of \$150,000; it was sold in fractions of one-tenth each at \$1; two-tenths (\$30,000) were held by C. W. Morman, collected through Kentucky National Bank at Louisville, Ky.; another one was paid through the same Bank; one to J. B. Fontane, Caliente, Cal.; one paid through the same Bank; one to J. B. Fontane, Caliente, Cal.; one paid through the same Tenas; one to W. H. Anthony, Houston, at Cairo, Ill.; one to Geo. H. Zapp, Houston, Texas; one to W. H. Anthony, Houston, Texas; one paid through the National Park at Hornellaville, N.Y. No. 29,146 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractions of tenths at \$1 each; one was held by H. T. Woods, of Portland, Me. we was held by Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractions of tenths at \$1 each; one was held by H. T. Woods, of Portland, Me.; one by T. J. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; one by Thos. D. Crump, of Jonesburg, Mo.; one was paid through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one by W. A. Barnhill, raid through First National Bank at Jackson, Tenn.; one to S. P. Hill of New Orleans, La; one to J. P. Schulze, No. 213 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.; one to Wm. Higgins Adams, Boston, Mass. No. 46,856 drew Third Capital Prize of \$20,000, sold also in fractions of tenths at 31 each: one was held by Robt. Capital Prize of \$20,000, sold also in fractions of tenths at \$1 each: one was held by Robt. McNaughton, Governor St., Richarond, Va.; one by W. H. Scott, Camp Point. Ill.; one to theo. Osler. Ladonis, Tex.; one to Robert J. Young, Jr., 403 Customhouse St., New Orleans, La.; one to the Misses M. and A. Meyer, New York; o.e paid through the Anglo-Californian Bank at San Francisco, Cal.; one to H. M. Eddins, Glencoe, Minn., one to James Stevenson, No. 28 Hanover St., Providence, Ri. I.; one to Oscar Groabell, care of Richardson Drug Co., Omaka, Neb.; one to W. Dowling, San Francisco, Cal. Thekets Nos. 48, 425 and 49,521 drew the two Fourth Prizes of \$10,000 each; the fractions of tickets were sold all over, and parties winning live in New of \$10,000 each; the fractions of tickets were sold all over, and parties winning live in New Orleans, La., Louisville, Ky., Dallas, Tex., Washington, D.C., Claveland, O., Memphis, Tenn., Kausas Oity, Mo., Birmingham, Ala., Camden, Ark., Jacksonville, Tex., and San Francisco, Cal., It will all go over on Tuesday, October 11, 1887, and no one should let the occasion slip.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MAN.

(Le Practicien.) From a chemical point of view man is com-posed of thirteen elements, of which five are gasses and eight are solids. If we consider the composed of a large part of oxygen, which is in a state of extreme compression. In fact, a man weighing 154 pounds contains ninety-seven pounds of oxygen, the volume of which, at ordinary temperature, would exceed 980 cubic feet. The hydrogen is much less in quantity, there being less than fifteen pounds, but which, in a free state, would eccupy a volume of 2,800 cubic feet. The three other gases are nitrogen. nearly four pounds; chlorine, about twenty-six ounces, and fluorine, three and one-quarter ounces. Of the solids, carbon stands at the head of the metalloids, there being forty-eight pounds. Next comes phosphorus, twenty-six ounces, and sulphur, three and one-quarter ounces. The most abundant metal is calcium, more than three pounds; next potassium, two and one-half ounces; sodium, two and one-quarter ounces, and, lastly, iron, one and onequarter ounces. It is needless to say that the various combinations made by these thirteen elements are almost innumerable.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

STEING BEANS.—A small piece of salt pork cooked with string beans adds to the flavor and richness of the disb.

MILE TOAST .- Slice stale bread thin, toast to a delicate brown; lay in a dish; melt a pound of butter in a pint of new milk and pour over

HAN TOART.-Mince some boiled ham very fine, stir in a pint of cream, with pepper, mustard, butter, and two eggs; boil and pour over needy browned toast; set in the oven to dry.

FERRICH TOAST.—Beat three eggs, add a pint of sweet milk and a pinch of salt; cut in slices an inch thick a lost of stale bread, dip in the

round cakes, spread with butter, then cover with slices of tart ripe apples, sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter; serve hot with cream sweetened and flavored with nutmeg. OTSTER TOAST. - Boil one cup of oyster liquor

with half a cup of cream, tablespoonful of butter, pupper and salt; pour over some nicely toasted bread and set in the oven five minutes; then lay broiled oysters on the slices of toast and serve hot. TONATO TOAST.—Run a quart of tomatoes

through the colandar, put in a stew pan, season with butter, pepper and salt; cut slices of bread, toast, butter, and lay on a hot dish, and pour the tomatoes on the toast. SARDINE TOAST .- Place with some oil out of the pox in a covered jar a dozen sardines; when well heated lay on well toated clices of bread;

shake cayenne pepper over them and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice over; eat bot. GREMAN TOAST.-Cut in thin slices a loaf of bread, shake half an hour in sweet milk, take out the bread, beat two eggs, a small tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of oorn starch in milk, dip the alices of bread in and fry brown;

sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. BOMBAY TOAST.-Take one ounce of anchovies, wash, bone and pound them in a mortar with one onunce of fresh butter till reduced to a paste; melt in a saucepan; add the beaten yolk of two eggs and pepper and sals to taste, and spread the mixture on some slices of nicely-toasted bread. Serve very hot.

POMADE FOR THE HANDS .- For a very nice pomade for the hand, scrape off equal quanti-ties of spermaceti and pure beeswax, cover with sweet oil, and simmer until it becomes liquid in sweet oil, and simmer until it becomes liquid in a small china pot, cup or jar; add a few drops of rose water, and mix it with the other ingredients. When well b'ended take it from the fire and let it set firm in the cup in which it has been melted. Rub this well into your hands on retiring, and wear a soft pair of kid gloves. In the morning wash them with oatmeal or a'moud powder, not scap, and you will soon see a manifest improvement in color and texture.

THE COMPLEXION. - The best aids to a good THE COMPLEXION.—The best aids to a good complexion are cold water, a pure scap, healthful food, good digestion, and reasonable outdoor exercise. A stocking application for sumburn is water to which vinegar has been added at the rate of one teaspoonful to; a wine glass of water and a little starch. Vaseline is good; so is glycerine and rose water, in the proportion of one part glycerine to three parts rose water. Wrinkles are often caused by anxiety, bad health, or study. The cause of their formation having been removed, and the general health having been restored by means of suitable food, occupation, exercise and cheerful surroundings, the wrinkles will generally disappear.

OROWNING OF THE STATUE OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

We are happy to inform our readers that the statue of St. Anne de Beaupré will very shortly be solemnly crowned by His Emmence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, in the name of His Holiness Pope Lec'XIII. It is now settled that this religious ceremony will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 14th, in the presence of the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada, as well as many prelates from the United States. His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, Mgr. Duhamel, will preach the English sermon, and His Lordship, the Enskop of Sherbrooke, Mgr Racine, will preach in French. This ceremony will be exceptionally brilliant and magnificent, no pains having been spared in elaborating the details. details, the description of the co., W. *

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada

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The large and ingressing circulation of "THE

The large and increasing circulation of "THE BUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertished and the state of the state of

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1887

THE London correspondent of the New York Times uttered a rockbottom truth when he wrote :--" The English people do not care a continental about the Canadians, and would not be tempted into burning a drachm of powder for the whole blessed Dominion."

THE St. John Globe mourns over the fact that two of the most prominent and irrepressible Tories of New Brunswick have joined the exodus and gone to settle in the States. Our contemporary's tears flow on account of the 80 cents a head Dominion subsidy the province will loss by their ceasing to add to the popula-

MR. WILLIA. V O'BRIEN did not appear to be tried yesterday as he was summoned, and the magistrates whom he treated with contempt have ordered his arrest. Mr. O'Brien is the most popular man in Ire. and to-day, and the Government will find that they have a big contract on hand in attempting to suppress him and close his mouth.

NEWSPAPERMEN show lack of sense in attack. ing the Ottawa Government for appointing Mr. George Johnson to a fat office in the civic service. We think the appointment right and proper. Governments, as a rule, are not purchased in numerical strengt. As two is to one. ently gratified to journalists who support Putting aside the waste owing to maladministhem, and when they do show their gratitude they ought to be applauded, if only for a scarcity of the thing. If they had given him an office that didn't pay and gave no chance for stealing, then our virtuous contemporaries might bowle for that's the sort of office a news paperman

ND now will the Kazout leave off abusing "Ras" Wiman, as it calls him, and try its hand at getting up anti-commercial union demonstrations among the farmers. Let Tom White ("Tom" ought to be as good as "Ras" any day) take the stump in opposition to commercial union and thereby test his side of the question in the counties where it has been discussed. He might find out what the small boy discovered when he sat on a hornet's nest.

Two men were shot and killed by the constabulary at Mitchellstown, County Cork, yesterday. The conflict between the people and the police was caused by the latter interfering with the right of public meeting. The stupidity of attempting to prevent the people of Ireland peacefully agitating for the restoration of their political rights is again emphasized by this fatal occurrence. It now really does seem as if it was the object of the Government to drive the people to despair, that in their madness they may furnish the Castle authorities with an excuse for shooting them down wholesale, as was so often done before. But we are greatly mistaken if this sort of policy will be approved or tolerated by the English people, who are now getting pretty well educated in the true bearings of the Irish question.

AT the recent Democratic Convention in Iowa form :-

We call upon Congress for the immediate revision of our tariff laws to a revenue basis to the end that every industry and every section may enjoy perfect equality under the law, and we favor the retention of the internal revenue tax on intoxicating liquous and tobacce, and protest against its proposed reduction for the purpose of continuing the present high tariff on the neces-

Even the Pennsylvania Democrats, who have always been out and out Protectionists, have plank of their platform :-

We demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that the current and un necessary increase going on by ind the needs of government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports.

Thus it appears that tariff reform is going to be the grand issue in the coming election campaign, should Congress not deal with the question satisfactorily in the meantime.

he means. N grow WHILE our esteemed Iriend and neighbor Zho Witness is bemoaning "the decadence of "Sabbath observances," it might find some consolation in a letter, quoted by the Christian Advocate, by the late William E. Dodge in which the writer tells how President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Rail road, rebuked a Methodist minister. The latter having asked that trains might be run to a sable that a correct knowledge be obtained of the sable that a correct knowledge be obtained of the sable that a correct knowledge be obtained of the septiment of the certain camp meeting on Sunday, the President

Methodist ministers and others in charge of much which hitherto has not been easy of ex- THE GAZETTE AND MR. McSHANE. have strengthened Mr. McShane in public escamp meetings. In some instances partnerships have been formed with railroad companies by which a percentage of their Sunday profits have been paid to the camp meeting management. It is a melancholy fact, to which we have had to refer several times, that the inconsistent conduct of many who are ostensibly promoting religion furnishes the ungodly with weapons with which to attack the institutions upon which religion itself depends. We hope, even though almost against hope, the time is not far distant when camp meetings and all kinds of assemblies of a religious character will set an example of Sabbath-keeping which can be safely followed by all who profess and call themselves Caristians.

About the best thing the Tory machine in England can do is accept the Pope's rumored offer to mediate for the settlement of the Irish question. That it is incapable of governing reland on sensible lines is amply demonstrated, and there is no power on earth whose good offices England needs more than the Vatican. The Nationalists and Liberals, however, are not anxious for mediation. They are perfectly assured that the policy of governing Ireland by exercion cannot last long. It may, in fact, be measured by the existence of the present Parliament. The next general election will return the Liberals to power and then down will go the whole rotten row of the Castle, with coercion, landlordism and all the " base, brutal and bloody "influences that belong to it. Then the landlords may look elsewhere than to the toil. ing tenants for money to spend in the brothels of Paris and London, pay the interest on their mortgages and settle jointures on their bastardly offspring. What a finetime there will be when the buzzards begin to fly. At sea sailors have a way of punishing a shark when they catch one which they call marooning. They pass a spar under his skin between his head and his dorsal fin and let him go. This keeps him affoat and powerless till he dies of starvation, for he cannot turn on his back to eat, according to shark stiquette. Something after this manner the National League has marooned the land sharks of Ireland. They are affeat, they cannot dive or turn and so they must starve. The Tory Government has made an effort to remove the spar and let the shark free, but while there is an Irishman alive that spar shall remain till the shark dies.

According to Labouchere's Truth the British army is a disgrace to the financial good sense of the country. The effective force of the German army costs £19,369,000; the effective force of the British army costs £14,-600,000. For her expenditure, Germany gets corps d'armee of 37,000 each. Says General Brackenbury: "We should hardly be able to put into the field one corps d'armee of 30,000 men." It is true that the German is a conscript army. A German soldier gets 41d. per diem, an English soldier gets 1s. 2d. per diem. But even if full allowance be made for this, the cost of the two armies is in proportration, there are 109 generals unemployed, whilst in Germany no man is ever made a general until there is employment for him. The difference, too, in the pay may be gathered from one fact : the Commander in Chief of the British army gets £6,600 per annum, and Marshall von Moltke gets £1,600; and yet, with all respect to the Duke of Cambridge, it can hardly be said that as a Commander-in-Chief his Royal Highness is worth four times as much as Moltke.

It is expected that the Supreme Court of Illinois will render a decision adverse to the seven Chicago Anarchists convicted of murder awaiting the decision with deep interest, and the press has strongly pronounced the view that they ought to hang. They are worse fees to almost silence opposition within the party. society than the professional thief or burglar, who does comparatively little harm, his chief desire being to aggrandize himself. But a banded group of Anarchists, however ignorant they may be, make their interests to consist, not simply in taking what they can get, but in organizing against the existence of society itself, as society is at the present moment. The clique of men who are known as the Chicago Anarchists are as ignorant as they are brutal, and as brutal as men can well be found to be. Nothing could have raised them into notoriety but their conspiracy to subvert, if possible, all the good old-established methods, whereby the law is maintained and order is secured. They wanted to tear up. destroy and pillage. They are merely robbers and murderers on a large scale, having society instead of individuals for their victims. It is easy and natural to compassionate the foibles and defects of human beings, and even to cast an eye of pity on those whom a moment of pasthe following demand for tariff reform was signate frenzy has betrayed into bloody crimes. adopted as the second plank in the party plat. But all gentle feeling is worse than maudlin when expended on a set of less than worthless fellows, whose only idea in iving is to make those whom they ruin thus minister to their success.

A NEW HISTORY OF CANADA.

We have received a prospectus from Mr. Kingsford, who is well known in this city, and who now has taken up his residence in Ottawa, in view of continuing his researches on the work gone so far as to embody these words in the first on which he is engaged—the History of Canada. If he fulfils the promise given in his prospectus and writes an impartial and just view of French rule, in a readable form, he will perform no slight public service. A narrative of its first years is necessary in every community to guide and direct the policy of the present. The historical fact is often indispensable to explain the historical precedent, and we require to know, for a multitude of causes, what has been the experience, what the fortunes, of those who have lived before us. On this point Mr. Kingsford has remarked : The delication

There cannot be a doubt that there is a marked want of narrative of the one handred marked want of narrative of the one innored and lifty years during which Ganada was held by the Frinch written temperately and honestly, without prejudice of occedior race; based upon original authorities; with no desire to easiblish preconceived views, or to attain any particular end. Moreover, in order fully to understand the swents which have taken place in the property and a counter it is indigener. the last century and a quarter, it is indispen-

the Sabkath have been directly presented by Canada, Paris and London, has thrown light on years.

The truth of this view is unassailable, and the success of the book will depend precisely on the mode in which these principles are carried out. The French Canadians have a remarkable history. The first year of their settlement they were a mere handful of men struggling against continual Iroquois attacks-while the Jesuit missionaries penetrated to the West to preach the gospel, for the most part to be tortured or killed, and the mission to be made, at that time, impossible.

It was not until 1665 that Canada became a Royal Province. Excepting about eight years of interval of peace before the Treaty of Utrecht, and after the peace-Aix-la-Chapelle-and the thirty years after the Treaty of Utrecht to the commencement of the war in 1743, there was constant war. Between 1713 and 1743 the population increased from 19,000 to 42,000. Even with the limited numbers inhabiting the country, Canada was able, not only to hold her own against the northern British Colonies, but to be positively aggressive to New England, with its greater wealth of population and resources.

The final struggle lasted but for ten years. The wars of Louis XIV. entirely exhausted France, and the gross misgovernment of the Regency and Louis XV., while it demoralized every grade of life to culminate in the revolution, weakened the national strength. When the last effort to retain Cauada had to be made there were neither men nor was there money to resist the immense efforts put forth by England and the British colonies.

Mr. Kingsford explains the design of his his work : "The first volume will include the period previous to the descent of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, by De la Salle, on 9th April, 1682.

The second volume, which will extend to the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, and the death of de Vaudreuil (10th Oct., 1725) will follow. The third volume, continuing the narrative to the Conquest of Quebec, by Wolfe, in 1759, will appear in 1888." The first volume will appear in the first week of October. Should Mr. Kingsford's efforts meet public expectation and the work be satisfactorily presented to us, he will have furnished an important addition to our literature, and we trust that his reward may be fully proportionate to his labors and industry. That such a work is required there can be no

one who reads and thinks.

doubt, and it should be in the hands of every

AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM AND ITS EFFECTS.

Tariff reform is now, it seems, engaging the attention of the Washington Cabinet, and it is said a measure will be brought forth as soon as Congress meets which will have the endorsement of the administration. It is further announced that the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Speaker Carlisle have been considering the matter since Congress adjourned. The plan for the reduction of tax but leave the whiskey tax where it is, and will make a large reduction in the Customs dutieson President's utterances on the subject. The internal revenue feature is admitted as a compromise, and will be tolerated only in connection with a very positive reduction in Customs. A significant statement is that there will be no scknowledgment of protection.

The New York Star, to which we are indebted for these intimations, believes it is likely hat the reduction of the customs will be more sweeping than Mr. Randall, who leads the Protestionist wing of the Democratic party, would agree to, though it is hoped that the whole party can be brought to work together harmoniously. But, it adds, that the Adminismore than a year ago. The whole country is tration will occupy a firm, unqualified position, and, it is believed, that the character of the bill and the influence of the Administration will

There can be no doubt that a reduction of taxation on the necessaries of life would be popular with the great mass of the people, and we may be sure that the President, who is looking forward and pulling the strings for nomination to a second term, would not venture on such hitherto volcanic ground as tariff reform were he not convinced that it is a wise as well as a winning movement.

Should the Bill become law, which is by no means improbable, the effect upon the Dominion will be far-reaching, and in some respects, perhaps, almost disastrous. Withour enormous ever increasing debt, our excessive taxation and fraudulently oppressive fiscal system, it will be impossible for the confederation to exist as it is now. It may stagger along for a while under these burdens, but collapse, complete and ir. redeemable, is inevitable. Canadians would be mad to hope for prosperity under such conditions. In the United States we see a nation of sixty millions of people wiping out their public debt and reducing taxation; with a country whose varities of soil, climate and resources make it independent of all the world outside: complete in itself, enjoying the utmost liberty of Republican institutions. In Canada we see a string of poor, weak, sparsely populated provinces saddled with gigantic debts, taxed to death, its resources squandered to keep life in a rotten, dying party; with a system of government at once the most expensive and feeble that could be imagined, and, to complete its abjectness, a people without a spark of national as piration, isolated from the world and bound in

the manacles of monopoly. Newspaper scribblers in the pay of the Ottawa economical facts here presented are coming Bense of What they imply which has given vitality and impetus to the movement for, commercial union. Forces are at work which are too strong for our politicians. The commission dispute will, it is said, be empowered to deal completion of the cycle of changes which con-

When a journal of the pretensions of The Gasette pursues a public man with persistency and vindictiveness there must be some very strong reason for its doing so. Ever since Mr. McShave became a member of the Quebec Government it has never lost or hesitated to make an opportunity for assailing him. It has attacked him in lying reports from its alleged special correspondents, it has striven to injure him with false statements in its local columns, it has loaded its editorial with reflections upon him as mean and cowardly as its truculent nature could accomplish. The Tory organ does inot attack any other political opponent in this persistent, venomous manner. No other public man to whom it is opposed comes in for so much vituperation, misrepresentation and spiteful caricaturing. Mr McShane is but one-a very prominent and able one, we admit-of the many public men who strove to drive the boodlers away from the provincial treasury. Among public plunderers none were more eager or in-atiable than the vultures of the Gazette. Yet Mr. McShane did not plant a heavier boot under their coat-tails than he did under those of their associates. Therefore, we must look for a reason for its ferocity towards him elsewhere than in the fact of his being a National-Liberal. But, supposing the organ has a special purpose in view for singling Mr. McShane out as a vessel of wrath, it would not indulge in gross personalities concerning his nationality, unless hatred for that nationality, deepened by the fact of his being a Catholic, gave satisfaction to the spirit of persecution which animates it. Gall and wormood could not be more bitter to the Gazette bigot than the thought that an Irish Catholic should win honor and distinction in one of the highest

public positions, to which his abilities and sterling integrity had raised him. In an alleged report of the proceedings at the nominations for Ottawa county, the chief organ seized an opportunity to discredit Mr. McShane by barefaced falschood and misrepresentation. In the first place the Gazette must have known, unless it is the victim of invincible ignorance, that the government has not raised the timber dues for ground rent \$5. What they proposed last session was to raise the rent from \$3 to \$5, an increase of \$2. But they have not to date done so. Therefore Mr. McShane was perfectly correct when he s id the dues had not been increased to \$5. The Gazette was also singularly careful to omit what be said in explanation, namely, that the Government never contemplated a rise of \$5. They proposed \$2, and had about come to an arrange ment, to wnich the lumbermen had cheerfully consented, to make the rent \$4, or an actual increase of one dollar, with a higher duty on stumpage. It will be seen by this how unjust the organ was to Mr. McShane and the Gov-

any one foolish enough to believe it. Such conduct is a disgrace to journalism, and sufficient to stamp the paper that reports to it revenues will, it is said, abolish the tobaccotax, as an unmitigated fraud. As to Mr. ground accordingly. There is but one way McShane's reception at Hull, nothing could be more enthusiastic or hear'y. His the necessaries of life, in accordance with the appearance was greeted with round after round of applause and bursts of genuine enthusiasm. No speaker present received such loud and frequent tokens of approbation from the assembled people. Hundreds of Irishmen had travelled many miles to welcome him, grasp his hand and let him know how much they admired and esteemed him. It was a knowledge of this fact which perhaps prompted the Gazette liar to misreport endeavor to discredit Mr. Mcpresent to judge for themselves.

> But will the Gazette, since it has gone so far in its dirty work, dare to say that Mr. McShane is not a credit to the people who have placed this way. This year the output was ordained him in the honorable and responsible position by the trust at thirty-three million tons, he occupies, and the duties of which he performs to the utmost satisfaction of his colleagues, transactions of \$84,000,000. There is no capital, the legislature and the province at large. At any rate he was not rejected by a this enormous dividend. It is robbery pure and dozen constituencies and then kicked up stairs simple. The Herald points out two factors from into Parliament through a pocket-rotten berough, as the Gazette man was. Nor has he ever been, tity of water in the issued stocks and bonds of convicted of flagrant falsehood with malice pre pense, or excused himself for lying on the score of " party exigencies." Strange to say, while the boodle organ con-

stantly displays its eagerness to injure Mr. Mc-Shane and destroy his usefulness as the Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet, it has been utterly unable to produce the slightest sneers, its falsehoods, its cowardly misrepresentations, at their true value. It does all it can or dare do, and the meanness of its style of attack its atribiliousness may in part be accounted for by the hearty appreciation; which the Protestants of the Province have shown, of Mr. Mc I Shane's earnest attention to their interests.' If. thereby, he has checkmated the miserable, partizan, sectarian game attempted by the Tory enemies of the Government, the Gazette only exposes itself to contempt and ridicule in the course it is pursuing. Men are judged by their actions, and when it is seen that Mr. McShane is working night and day, that he is always to be found at his post, that he neglects no duty. machine may say that, in thus presenting the his countrymen. Irish Catholics everywhere 000,000. relative positions of the Republic and the share these sentiments, and feel that to Mr. Dominion, we are decrying the country. Let Mercier they owe a debt of gratitude for recogthem say so. We speak truths patent to nizing in Mr. McShane their claims to a share everybody, and unless there comes a radical in the Government of the country. Long achere to remain. The meaning of the great how to resent in a proper manher the efforts of home to the people of Canada, and it is the them by insulting and deriding their represen-McShane. An Irish Catholic who is true to agitation will follow which will result in the the yoke of Orange-Toryism are, fit, in their es-

timation, and his colleagues are not slow to see that the efforts to injure him are not made with the desire or intention of strength ning the Government. The Gazette doubtless thinks, if it could destroy the prestige and weaken the influence of the ablest and best Irish Catholic representative we ever had in this province, it would inflict a deadly blow on the Government. Its object is to get its little white hand into the treasury again. Boodle is what it is after. Mr. McShane stands in the way. He is a pillar of the Government whose removal would open the prospect for a return of times like the good old days when the Gazette could boodle to the extent of ten thousand a year. The whole plot is thoroughly understood, and no one knows it better than Mr. Mercier. Meantime the plotters may console themselves as best they can with the reflection that the Irish people are with Mr. Mc-Shane, that they are proud of him, and that all the abuse and villification of his enemies only tend to make him stronger and more popular in the ministry and among the people.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION. Organs of the Republican party in the United States are unanimous in repudiating the proposed Fisheries Commission. They deny the right of the President to enter into the engagement after the expr se, emphatic action of the Senate in refusing to entertain the proposition of an international commission, and declare that whatever result it may arrive at will be of no effect whatever. As the Republicans have a majority in the Senate and a presidential election is coming, we may be pretty sure that these popers represent the views of the party, and that the commission will be a failure. This prospect is by no means disagreeable, for the personnel of the commission is utterly distasteful to Canadians. What the British Government should do is to give Capada plenary powers. Throw her, as she ought to be thrown, on her own responsibility, and let her settle her own difficulties with the United States in her own way. This she should be quite capable of dring. If she is not, she is not worth bothering about-The present government of Canada has shown any amount of audacity in its dealings with certain powers and potentialities, and has found after each encounter a safe retreat behind the skirts of the mother land. It would, therefore, do it good to stand out for itself and show what stuff it is made of. But so long as Canadian "statesmen" look to England for reward and approbation, Canadian people may be prepared to see their rights sacrificed to the exidencies of Imperial diplomacy, their interests made subordinate to those of Manchester and Liverpool, and their territory bartered away for a few bits of gaudy ribbon and gilt tin judiernment, and how contemptibly it lied to mislead cloudy distributed at Ottawa. Anyone can see with half an eye that this country is between the upper millstone of England and the nether millstone of the United States, and will be out of this situation -commercial union.

THE COAL TRUST ROBBERY. The stupendous system of rot bery arrived

at by the Anthracite Coal Trust in the United States has lately been shown up by the Chicago Herald. A "trust "we may premise is a new eystem by which the production and price of any article is regulated under the prevailing will be found, we are convinced, without p hateful protective tariff. All, engaged in any one business of production surrender the entire nanagement —into the hands of a "trust" which pays them a regular profit, ordering the increase, reduction or stoppage of production, paying all the same whether work goes on or not. The Anthracite mining business is managed in which is sold at a profit on the year's there can be none invested in any way to just fy which this p'under is drawn. First. The quan each of the numerous roads now consolidated by an Anthracite Trust, or carrying its product. Second. The attributed value of the coal lands in possession and control of this Trust, beyond the natural value the lands would have were they accessible to free competition. The problem of the relative share of these factors in this plunder looks harder to solve than change against him. The public know how it is. A paper in the Trust interest recklessly vindictive the Gazette is in dealing states the royalty at 30 cents per ton. This with political adversaries, and will set down its on the output sums up about ten millions. It is shown, however, that 195,000 of the 270,000 square miles of anthracite lands are controlled by six pooling railroads. They do not mine betrays its weakness and poltroonery. Perhaps over that area. They hold the bulk of it merely to forbid its use by men who by law endow them with the right to do so. The seventy five other millions of acres, not in reach of market, do not compete. Pennsylvania's law forbids such ownership to railways, but what is law to this monopoly? The royalty is not an element of cost, it involves no outlay. It is but a cover under which the coal kings "convey" these ten millions. They themselves, in fact, own the lands in fee. Capitalizing these lands at 4 per cent., as a permanent and safe investment, equal to United States bonds, without premium. is ever ready to serve all who seek his aid, at and increasing in value, these ten millions rethe same time energetic, kindly-somewhat present avalue of two hundred and fifty millions. plain-spoken, it must be confessed, when plain There are \$74,000,000 yet to be accounted for, speaking is needed-it is only natural that he Eight per cent. dividend implies a par stockshould stand high in public estimation and in fact, a premium on it. These \$74,000,000 be regarded with pride and respect by then mean watering to the extent of \$925,

Facts like these disclose how extraordinary is the development of the system of public plunder carried on by combinations of men who have ministry can wield. We may, therefore, pre laid hold of the great national coal areas. They pare to see Sir John repeating his old tricks of change, of which there is but little hope at customed to just such treatment as the Tory are not capitalists, they are simply robbers un procrastination, expediency, temporizing, pre present, we see nothing to induce anyone to organ extends to him, they thoroughly under der business masks. Many a man was hanged tension. He will endeavor to make believe that come to our country or persuade those who are stand the feeling which prompts it, and know at Tyburn for highway robbery whose crime he is willing to fall in with the popular move was virtuous in comparison with the wholesale ment; but it will be the daty of those who of enemies like the Gazette to bring obloquy on plundering of the coal ring. But there is a the Liberal side lave taken up the banner of them by insulting and deriding their represent still darker page. The men who are thus in Uprestricted Reciprocity to force, his position takive. This the organ will learn to its cost, for satisfy, avarious are at the same time, they and compel him to sact on sactepa defeat. We there is no trishman with a particle of self meanest and most cruel, in their dealings with know that he would die rather than endure respect but will refuse to have anything to do the miners, whose labor, as a matter of fact, such an alternative for he would not care to with it. As it lied about and misrepresented supplies nine-tenths of the real capital of survive the exposures that must follow his exin process of formation to adjust the Fisheries Mr. O'Brien, it lies about and misrepresents Mr., the "trust." These miners are ground down to pulsion from power. Rather than be driven abject poverty by the most abominable from office he would pitch all pledges to the with the whole question of commetce. This his people is an object of detestation to system that ever was invented for the exploital winds, adopt the programme laid down by may possibly open a way out of the difficulties the bigots who control the Gazette. Only tion of labor, since Sir. John Hawkins started. Erastus Within and Goldwin Smith, and smash which beset us. We hope it may. If not an those punyrecreants who are content to wear the African slave trade. Unmitigated pechage the rings and monopolies that now surround agitation will follow which will result in the the yoke of Orange-Toryism are fit, in their es- exists in Pennsylvania. Control there hold a and guard his throne. But again it will be the timation, to be let live, and they only on suffer law forbidding the truck system unconstitudity of the true friends of Canadian progress to stitutes the history of Canada for the past fifty ance. But these savage attacks and persistent tional. "Such a law invades the right of free prevent the sinister influences of Imperialism persecutions have had a good effect. They contract; derogates from the dignity of the marring the scope and purpose of the move

citizen." So Governor Cullom, of Ill thought when vetoing anti-truck legislation ill-gotten wealth everywhere repudiates th tervention of law for the protection of the Rarely, though, under such flirsy pretense

Pursuing its exposures our Chicago con porary shows that this "combine" exact actual profit of \$4.20 on every ton of coal Thus consumers, in paying this amount, dividends in an output of 33,000,000 of tons a gross capital to be ascertained from the of \$136,600,000 profit. Mora every year the intrinsic value of the ant racite plant. this robbery we in Canada are contributor accordance with the amount of coal we chase. No wonder there are Social sta, Al chiets and Communists, and that the w fabric of modern society is threatened revolution. All this sort of thing must somewhere.

WHERE IS SAFETY TO BE FOUND This is a question which a workingman

in a letter to the New York Telegram There are hundreds of thousands of worl people in America who are working patier day after day, earning little, but out of the little hey continue to save a mite each week month, which, in most instances, is deposi for safe-keeping in some savings instituti But, in the light of every day occurrences, w guarantee has a depositor that a bank is as or is by half as secure as his own pocket; president of one of New York's largest ba recently told a newspaper reporter that bank in New York or elsewhere could robbed any day by those whom it was obliged trust, and that if the robber managed to re Canada his stealings were utterly lost to bank if they happened to be in money. This a most cheerful admission, coming from source it does. As the matter now stands individual who all his life regularly puts savings into a bank runs the unlimited risk having his own money, with that of thousants others, pocketed any fine afternoon by 80 Christian cashier or Sunday school youth quainted with the combination of the vault lo who then serenely retires to the privacy of sleeping car be: th, and on awakening next moing finds himself safe in the rogue's paradist Canada! And the banks are powerless to p vent this! In what, then, does the boasted curity of banking institutions consist? Whyste the windows with iron bars and close the entran with iron doors and steel locks? It is the prospective outside burglar who is to dreaded, but the fellow inside, who has ! right of way to the entire funds of the bar The iron bars and doors and steel .ocks will keep him from plundering. A burglar by stinct may be handling the bank's money en day, waiting till the pile is big enough to ster and there is nothing to prevent his stealing Verily, the time approacheth when every m will be his own savings bank, and the somer come the better.

As it is in the States so is it in Canada. the opening of the assizes in this city the other day Judge Baby referred to the fearful previ lence of the crime of unfaithfulness among the entrusted with the care of money in banks an other institutions. Surely there must be remedy. There is no use meaning over the decay of honesty, the growing degeneracy society and the corruption of manners. The are only too evident in every class. A reme haps, going the length of decorating the street a la lanterne with a board of directors.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY Unrestricted Reciprocity, or Commercial Union, as the great movement for closer tra relations with the United States is sometim called, has taken a stronger hold on the peo of this country than its opponents care to adm Every week meetings are held in the rural ca stituencies, and everywhere the resolution adopted are in favor of reciprocity. The or adverse instance was that in Lincoln, where was declared otherwise by a vote of 11 to 8, th reason being that the local fruit growers we afraid of the competition of early America fruit. Among the farmers of the county, t St. Catherine News declares, the feeling is to to one in favor of reciprocity. The other da the farmers of the great county of Durhar Ont., unanimously declared, in mass meeting Bowmanville, "in favor of Unrestricted Re procity with the United States, believing the the welfare of Canada will be materially a vanced thereby." Furthermore, it was, at the same time, resolved,-"That we earnestly r quest our Dominion Parliament at its nex session to take into its careful consideration th question of Unrestricted Reciprocity."

'Undoubtedly Parliament will have to con sider the question. Dr. Platt, of Prince Edward, put a notice to that effect on the paper before adjournment last session, and he wil renew it first thing when the session opens The Ministry and the rings of manufacturer and monopolists by which it is sustained may do their best to postpone or evade the issue, b their opposition will only increase the strengt of the movement. It will also serve to empha size another great fact with which the people are becoming painfully impressed, namely, that the real true sentiment of the country did no find expression at the last general election, that the free exercise of the franchise was overborn by a series of most audacious, unparalleled frauds, coupled with the most gigantic schem of bribery and corruption ever conceived o carried out.

But this is a matter which we can well perceive members hoping for re-election cannot oppose or shirk even under the heaviest whip the wi'l be satisfied till they get it.

The appointment of a commission to conside existing difficulties between the Dominion and the Republic with a view to their settlement, and the movement for the reduction of Customs duties in the United States, are propitious in conjunction with the demand for Reciprocity in Canada. The tide of affairs is favorable to a gettlement that will be beneficial to a'l concerned and do away for ever with the expensive. irritating dangerous conditions that now prevail, threatening endless trouble and entanglement.

Goldwin Smith has very clearly and correctly described the situation is a letter to the Toronto Mail. He writes :-

"It is my avowed conviction that the union of the English-speaking race upon this continent will some day come to pass. For twenty years I have watered the action of the section and economical forces, which are all, as it seems to me, d.awing powerfelly and steadily in that direction. Intercourse of every kind, cooperation for every sort of object, interchange of hospitalities, inter-marriage, are daily on the increase. The uni ying influence of railways is felt more and more as the international sys em men whose calling it is to promote and tacilitate such communication should be found recoiling with horror from the thought of Commercial Union. An actual fusion is in fact taking place through the migration of Canadians to the cen through the migration of Canadians to the centres of wealth and employment; and the Separatist system, as it impoverishes Canadian that militates against its own political object by driving Canadians into the arms of the American can Republic. The population on the two sides of the line being not only kindred and similar, but identical, and the political institutions of this points can hardly tail some day in the course of nature to arrive; though no one who had a particle of atatesmanship in his composition would desire to anticipate the course of nature or to hasten the union by a day."

There is nothing new in this. The Professor has merely put into sterling phraseology what has long been plain to the minds of Canadians everywhere. The only expression to be heard concerning it is that many persons regret that they may not live to see it carried out against the crass ignorance, stupidity and prejudice of the Tories, joined with and supported by the vested interests of the rings and monepolies which have grown up with our unnatural debt and waxed mighty on our system of taxation. But, as Goldwin Smith says in the same letter, "The grees must grow at last over every grave," and the sooner it grows over the grave of a false and foolish system the better for the people of Canada.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

President Guzman Blanco, of the Republic of Venezuela, resigned his office a short time ago and has started on a mission among the nations to enlist sympathy for his country on account of the encruschment of Great Britain.

Senor Blanco has made one of the strongest and best Presidents in South America, and has greatly advanced Venezuela materially and industrial y. Recognizing the importance and danger of the luceent difficulty with England. and that in this matter the future of Wenezuela largely depends upon arousing the good will and sympathy of the rest of the world, he leaves his country to call attention to the wrongs that Venezuela is threatened with, and to try and arouse in the United States the sentiment that found vent in the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, which does not, however, seem as: vigorous or as decided nowadlys as a half a

The Associated Press has had frequent notices of the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela over a large extent of territory extending sou h to the Orinoco, which the British claim as a part of Demerara or British Guiana. The limits of that colony have never been accurately determined, and this has afforded Great Britain an opportunity to lay claim to an immense territory. The district called Guians extends from the Amazon to the Orineco. It is divided into five parts, owned respectively by England, France, Holland, Brazil and Venezuela. The boundary between British and Venezuelian Guinra has hitherto been the Esequibe river, but the British Government recently, "by decree," took possession of the whole country as far as the Orinoco. Venezuela is thus virtually dispossessed of the control of its great river, and threatened with a loss of the entire region south of that stream, in which it has latterly been establishing colonies and which has had a new value given it by the discovery of gold there. The position of the South American republic is an awkward one. It is proposed by many ardent and patriotic Venezuelans that the country should at once initiate a war against the British colonial authorities, and thus against Great Britain-not, of course, with any hopes of succees-but under the belief that in this way the attention of the United States could be best attracted to this question and the Government be induced to interfere and see that justice is done Venezuela. The Venezuelans have confidence that the United States takes the most liberal construction of the Monroe doctrine, and regards it as its duty to act as the friend and mediator, if not as the ally, of any American republic threatened with injury by a European bower.

President Blanco to appeal personally to the Washington Government to interfere and require Great Britain to arbitrate. It is to be for more than thirty years; its ancient feared that he will not succeed in his mission. The United States has more and more with. drawn from its relations with the Central and South American (Republics, and apparently it no longer seeks, as it did in the days of Monroe, to act as their guide and friend. The Monroe doctrine aimed to prevent the European powers which have constantly increased while the from swallowing up the American Republics, wealth of the country has diminished. The seed and is, therefore, applicable in the present case, of the future—its young men and women—has as much as in Mexico with Maximillian. "But been flying to foreign countries because they either the doctrine has not therefore at had of have no career or pursuit at home. The task to old or the United States has lost its interests in which Irish statesmen must give their whole South America to is wonderful mind and heart is to guide the reawakened what little enthusiasm or interest the plaint of which of the country to the reproductive enterthe Venezuelans has raised among Americans. prises by which poor communities become the Venezuelans has raised along Americans.

It is paraly positive they will be sufficiently interested to sufficiently interested to sufficiently interested to sufficiently arbitrament to Great Britain particularly as the same to favor settling affaired in the United States will do as Venerating and the United States will do as Venerating to the United States will do as Venerating to the length of War if necessary. It is to be feared that the United States will do as venerating to the length of war if necessary. It

The course finally decided on has been for

m nt Unrestricted Reciprocity on a lasting clined to think, will refuse to take upon its m now what the people want and they never shoulders the quarrels of Venezuela, however just they may be.

THE NEW IDEA.

If our good friend the Witness has not been studying the writings of Prince Krapotkin he has furnished a singularly good proof in support of the greet Anarchist argument. In Folday's issue of that paper we read :-

"We should like very much to see organized in Monsreal a public improvement committee, whose aim would be to look on the future of the city with somewhat wider open eyes than is habitual with our aldermen."

This is Anarchist doctrine, pure and simple almost as taug :t by Krapotkin. He holds that representative government has failed, is failing every day, to solve the problem of government, and that the free association of individuals is gradually usurping the funcions of, and will finally displace, the existing system. He points out that in the great social movements of the present time congresses of delegates are held to consider the questions that have arisen from the vast changes brought about by the new civilizanes more complete; and it is strange that tion. At these meetings discussion results in recommendation of what is best to be don?, and the public usually act thereupon, although these congresses have not power beyond reason and appeals to popular intelligence to enforce their beheats. This. Krapotkin holds, is a clear indication of the advance toward anarchy, or, as he puts it, no government. The Law and Order League; the Society for the Protection of Women an both being, not only in principle but almost in Children, and many other institutions of free form, the same, the consummation to which all anarchistic, because they undertake to do what Government is supposed to perform by ordinary process of law. It will be remembered how bitterly the late Judge Ramsey inveighed against these societies, holding that the law was sufficient and their interference illegal and uncalled for. He was doubtless right from his point of view, but the revioutions in social life of a people are forces that have made laws and pledges and can unmake them. But human laws do not operate like divine laws. They fall into disuse unless somebody calls th m into activity, and we know that judges and governments, as well as their instruments, are not always to be relied upon for justice or right conduct. Therefore, we agree with Prince Krapotkin and the Witness, that tree association is the only effective means that can at present be employed to supplement the action of those who, elected by the people, are unable for a variety of reasons to perform their duties satisfactorily. The conditions of government are becoming more and more difficult every day. Men entrusted with the power of governing find themselves thwarted and paralyzed at every turn by outside influences till they discover what log-rollers, wire-pullers and lobbyists have reduced to a science, that power really resides in some dark corner occupied by persons never chosen by the pe ple, but whose selfish and sinister influence can be seen, for instance, in the demoralization of the fire brigade and the unreliable state of the police force.

Thus it will be seen that to counteract and nullify the schemes of the Dark Corner An irchists it would be wise to do as suggested i by our contemporary, form an open free association of citizens to supervise the aldermen. Far better that the public should know what sort of devoted friends of the Irish Catholic people. men "boss" the civic machine in the light In conclusion, Sir Charles says : We have given of day than that hidden hands should continue the hostages of honor and conscience to the supreme.

HOME RULE SCHEME BY SIR C.

An important article entitled, " A Fair Contitution for Ireland," by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, appears in the September number of the Contemporary Review. A scheme of relf government for I eland, just and adequate, has, Sir Charles says, still to be sought. Between 1842 and 1866 a succession of tentative proposals was made by men of notable ability. Mr. Gladstone's bills have not satisfied the friends of Home Rule either in England or Ireland. He has specified guiding principles which must always be kept in view-the right of the Crown. the interest of minorities, and the control of Imperial Parliament over Imperial interestsbut the special machinery for accomplishing the e ends is no longer insisted upon. Sir Charles desires to content his Pr testant fellow countrymen by making religious liberty, private property, the administration of justice, and the peace of a mixed community, as safe in Ireland as anywhere under the sky; to make the substitution of Celtic or Catholic ascendancy for the Protestant ascendancy, which has been overthrown, impossible; to create a native legislature in which the whole nation shall be adequately represented, where the experience and discipline of the better trained minority may unite with the passionate majority to raise up their country anew. We must, he says, constantly acknowledge and act upon the principle that in all public affairs, from the parish to the parliament, it is the highest interest of the country that the majority and the minority should be fully represented, and neither of them suppressed or overborne. The work of a native parliament is to restore social peace and the prosperity which can only proceed from peace. Ireland at present presents a spectacle without a parallel among Christian nations; its population has dwindled year by year manufactures have disappeared; its foreign commerce is almost annihilated; the bulk of the population is pauperised and demoralised by a constant struggle against unjust laws and pitiless authority. The produce of the island is carried away by absentees and by fiscal exactions

disappearing. All Europe has seen little Bul- fair play cannot be ensured in Ireland may be garis bullied by Russia without anyone daring divided into thirty-five constituencies, each to interfere; and the United States, we are in- selecting three members on the present franchise,

of whom no elector could vote for more than two. The constituencies would be based on population and have their centres in the great towns. The five and thirty constituencies would give a House of 105 members-a convenient number for a working legislature.

The Irish Senate should consist of fifty-four members, selected fairly from the four provinces, and to ensure the getting the best men at the outset they should be nominated in the Constitution Act. Nomination and not election is the method by which an Upper House is chosen in other countries. The Senate should include two Archbishops or Bishops of the Catholic and Protestant Churches respectively, a Presbyterian minister who has been Moderator of the General Assembly, the Provost of the Dublin University, the President of Maynooth College, a representative of the Royal University, and two or more judges of the Supreme Courts. The Senate should also include a dozen frish peers who have pronounced in favor of Home Rule, and also men who have conducted industrial enterprises successfully, who have served in Parliament with distinction, manufacturers from Belfast, merchants from Cork and the pick of the legal, medical, and engineering professions. Men without official, but with high moral claims, should likewise find a place in the Senate... The Executive Government, springing from such a legislature would resemble it in fairness and moderation. It should include all shades of political and religious thought, and thorough harmony should prevail, and, further, it should never be constituted merely of political gladiators or successful rhetoricians, but rather of men skilled in the permanent interests of the country.

This is the very model on which the Canadian Senate was projected, but in practice that chamber has fallen below contempt. The same thing would occur in Ireland should the mis! take be made of having a nominated Senate. A leaning to Imperial Federation is apparent in what Sir Charles proposes. He says that "if the empire is to be held together there must be federal union in which taxation and representation go together. A parliament of the Empire in which the popular chamber consisted of a convenient number of members allotted to the mother-country and the colonies in strict proportion to populations and resources, and an Upper House of life peers, selected on the same principle, would be a truly Imperial Parliament." This may be allowed to pass among the fads of the day, which, it seems, all writers who undertake the work of reconstructing that famous old machine, the British constitution, must touch upon as a matter of course.

In common with all men who have studied the question, Sir Charles is of opinion: that Ireland must be conceded her natural autonomy. The only question about Home Rule is whether it will come on the inclined plane of compromise, or come in a rush, and the minority cannot doubt which method they would prefer. When the peasantry are secured the honest fruits of their honest industry, they will be readily disposed to be the allies and partisans of their social superiors. As for the true giverning class, the thoughtful and studious men scattered through the professions and isolated in colleges and presbyterie, they whose opinions generation sines the fall of Limerick the most Protestants who have helped us in our long struggle, and still more to the English satesman who has rai-ed the Irish question to the position which commands success, and to his a lies who have expounded his opinions to the English people with such skill and enthusiasm.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has been acres et and will be carried a prisoner before a court which has dec'ded in advance of trial to punish him for using the right of free speech to denounce the infamies of landlordism. The Government will no doubt wreak the full measure of their animosity on the author of the Plan of Campaign and the man above all others who has tauzht the people of Ireland how to d feat and baffle their oppressors. But there are other reasons for punishing Mr. O'Brien. His daring and successful arraignment of Lansdowne in Canada is something that his enemies would like to hang him for. The most detestable of the hateful tribe of thieves and murderers by hereditary occupation, now polluting the atmosphere of this country, may fancy he is having his revenge, but he will find in the long run, perhaps, that it would have been much wiser to have let William O'Brien alone. Prosecution of the sort to which he is made the victim can do no good. It will not injure him, and will only still further strengthen the people who are in no want of leaders to carry on the struggle in which they are engaged.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISION ABOL. ISHED.

The Governor-General-in Council has been pleased to order that the Inland Revenue Division of Cobourg be abolished, and that for the purposes of the collection of excise duties the counties of Peterborough, Victoria, Durham and Northumberland be constituted an Inland Revenue Division to be designated and Inland Revenue Division to be designated and known as the division of Peterborough, it being deemed advisable to amalgamate the present divisions of Cobourg and Peterborough in consequence of the large decrease in the excise business in the Cobourg division, such decrease being mainly attributed to the coming into force of the Scott Actinto the counties of Durham and Northumberland, which composed the

GREAT O'BRIEN DEMONSTRATION LONDON, Sept. 8.—Preparations are being made for a monster demonstration at Mitchells. town, Ireland, to morrow, to protest against the prosecution of O'Brien. A correspondent of he Paris Temps, now making a tour of Ireland. denounces the evictions as barbarous.

APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR. [SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

QUEBEC. Sept. 8, - Chief Justice Stuart will be sworn in this afternoon as administrator of the Province of Quebec in the absence of Lieut.

The Commercial Advertiser says G. W Hazard has come to New York from Baltimore in the interest of certain stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Compady. Mr. Hazald said lest night there was no room for doubt that the telegraph business has gone out of Robert Garrett's hands, much after the same fashion, and decidedly to the same purchasers of the express company. The terms for the pirchase of the Baltimore, Chio telegraph system were decided upon by George Gould under his father's instructions, and the wires would be in the Western Union office within two weeks.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

To keep a woman out of sulks the easiest way is to keep her in silks. Only a slight difference between U and I.—Boston Transcript. A Grand Rapids belle excuses her rather large

rose on the ground that it was a birthday pre sent.—Grand Rapids Telegram Herald. Ambitious young ladies eat arsenic for their complexion and then wrestle with stumach pumps for their lives.—Chicago Herald.

A Chicago man has made a bet, with a stake of \$500, that Shakespeare, and not Bacon, wrote the immortal plays. This may be rash, but a Bacon stake would be a rasher.—Boston Globe.

From reports of the Sunday meeting in Ireland, it would appear that the police were more in need of being suppressed by the military than were the Nationalists.—London Adver-

Let's all unite, buy a gall n of sorghum and get up a "candy pull." Something has got to be done to relieve the painful monotony.— Luling (Texas) Signal.

Honest laboring men pay taxes to support people in idleness in the jails who might be used n cleaning the markets and gutters of the city -New Orleans Chronicle.

The prompt manner in which a dusky ravisher was lynched in Alabama by people of his own hue, speaks volumes for the advancement of the colored race. - Hamilton Post.

If Jim Jenkins don't stop shooting our win dows out there'll be trouble; 'nis is no rented house, and the windows ost money. If he wants to shoot at us he must come inside. Hawesville, Ky., Plandealer.

Several Chine mandaring are coming to the United State to study oar system of finance They she is not neglect to give some attenti n to the career of those of our eminent financiers who are at Sing Sing or comfortably located in Canada. - Boston Post.

A country paper says the members of the stewards of the municipality. This is true, and when we hunt for the steward" we have only to call to mind the as-sessor who takes bis bill and writes down quickly the \$20,000 property owner as worth \$5,000, while the laborer's \$500 cottage is assessed for \$600. That's about the way it's worked .- Tor onto News.

Wages are the first thing to go down and the last thing to come up in the "protected" industries. Despite the improved condition of business and a high duty on glass, the windowglass workers are denied a restoration of the 10 per cent of their wages that was taken off in hard times several years ago .- New York World.

If anything can stop the growth of popular discontent in the M ritime Provinces, and the direction it is now taking, it will be full reciprocity with the neighboring Republic. The Government have set their faces against reciprocity, If they persist in this course they must be held responsible for the consequences.-St. John Telegraph.

Dr. Elliott, of Orillia, after careful study, has come to the conclusion that intemperance is a disease. He is ably supported in this opinion by the celebrated Dr. Norman Kerr, of Lendon, England, who declares that a person when under the influence of signor is in "an abnormal cerebral condition, experiencing a dynamical and psychical disturbance of the brain and merve function, a real departure from sound health, which is itself a pathological state, with in all probability its post-mortem equivalent in hyperplasma of the neuroglia." But it is hardly necessary to resort to such strong language to prove that whiskey steals away th brain. The man who rutus himself and his family by the use of liquor cannot be in his right mind .- Toronto Mail.

""NOMINATIONS FOR OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 .- At the nomination meeting prevail in the end, know that the minority to the candidate summing which the end, know that the minority to the candidate summing the candidate summing to the candidate summing the cand men. Mr. Corinter first addressed the meeting (about 5,000 people being present) and was received very coldly. Mr. Rochon replied and was received with immense applause. Mr. Bisaellon, H.n. Mr. Lynch, Mr. A. Charland, Mr. Cornellier and Hon, Mr. Tailon spoke in favor of Mr. Connier, Messys, Lemieux, Barry, Langelier, Tr mblay, Hon. C. E. Gagnon and Hon. James McShane in favor of Mr. Rochon. Mr. Rochan. During the meeting Mr. Pelletier, late five marshal of Montreal, started a row and interfered with the crowd, during which he bit a man's finger off. Had it not been for the interference of Hon. James McShane, who jumped from the platform amongst the crowd, l'elletier would have been very severely injured. Mr. McShane, at a great risk to himse.f, got Pelletier into a carriage and drove him over to Ottawa. Mr. Rochon's friends answered their opponents victoriously on every p int. The reports from all parts of the county leave no doubt but that Rochon will carry Ottawa

County by an immense majority.

Hon. Mr. Gagnon's speech was strong in favor of the Mercier Government. Hon. Mr. Taillon's w a weak. He excused himself to the meeting on account of a cold. Hop. Mr. McShane's answer to Mr. Taillon

was a cushing blow to the Ross Tailon party. The cr wil cheered Mr. McShale throughout, and, amidst immense enthusiasin, he closed the neeting by c lling for three cheers for P.emier Mercier, which was given to the echo.

CITAWA, Ont., Sept. 10 .- Premier Mercier. Hon. James McShane, Senator Belioze, Dr. Guay, M.P., Mr. McLaren, M.P., Denis Barry and a large number of speakers left by Satur day afternoon's train for Ottawa County. On the arrival of the train at Papineauv lle an immense crowd were assembled at the station carrying torchlights. The distinguished party were escorted through the village amidst boom-ing of cannon and a grand display of fireworks. Cheer after cheer was given for the Premier and Hon. James McShane. At St. Andre Avelia the Premier apoke after Mass to thousands of peorle who had assembled from surrounding districts to welcome him. The reception given him was one that has never been given to any public man in this part of the country for many a day. Speakers of both perties were all through the county to day. It is conceded by Mr. Cormier's friends that Mr. Rochon will be elected by a good majority. Hon, James McShane at-dressed a large meeting at Hull to-night. Premier Mercier will address the electors of Hull on Tuesday evening. Hon. Mr. McShane leaves for home on the Pacific train in the morning.

SCHOONER FOUNDERED. ALL HANDS LOST.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—A special from Marquett, Mich., says the schooner Niagara foundered near Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, in yesterday's gale. She was commanded by Captain Clements and was laden from Ashland to Ashtabula. Her crew of ten men were lost, and the captain's family is also reported to have been aboard. The Niagara was owned by Mr.

Corrigan, of Cleveland.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Capt. Waite, of the steamer Idaho, just arrived, reports passing the wreck of the Niegara at 11.30 a.m., yesterday. She lies in one fathom of water ten miles this side of Whitefish Point and five miles from side of Whiteish Point and five miles from shore. The mizzenmast just reaches above water, Capt. Waite saw no trace of any of her ill-fated crew, and states that no small boat could have lived in the terrible sea which was running there on Wednesday. Captain Waite thinks that, in addition to the crew of the Niagara, there were a number of ladies aboard of her, as he met her as she was coming up and noticed them. All must have perished between 13 and 15 south. The gale was one of the worst on the lakes for years. The wind residied a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Mother Run for the doctor, John. Quick quick; baby has awallowed a shilling! Run! Mr. Moneygrub—Was it the one I left on the table! Mrs. M.—Yes! yes! For pity's sake. run! Mr. M.—Don't get excited. It's of no consequence. That shilling is a had one. CHINA AND JAPAN.

EARTHQUAKE-FIRE-OHINESE CONCESSION TO THE AMERICAN BANKING BYNDICATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11. -[Special]-The steamer San Pablo strived from China and Japan this evening. Hong Kong advices re-ferring to the Chinese concessions state that now the Imperial Amalgamated Bank is to be started within the next six months. The directorate will consist of an equal number of Chinese and Americans, with a Chinese president. The capital will be from twenty five to fifty million taels. Twelve of the largest bar United States are in the syndicate. Twelve of the largest banks in the

A sharp stroke of earthqu ke was felt at Yokohama August 15th, which lasted three minuses. At Bakamachi, Japan, August 11th, four hundred houses were four hundred houses were destroyed by fire.

The rumor that the Japanese Government intends raising a ten million yen loan in Germany is not discredited. Germany is resorted to be-cause it has large quanties of silver stored up which, it is stated, she will consent to lend at a

Chinese concessions are given great space in Chinese and Japanese papers. The Japan Mail says:—"The privileges granted to the American syndicate cannot be held from other nations. China is thrusting her head into a very ugly yoke. We believe she will draw back before the mischief is done.

The North China News says :- " The conces sions are percontra liable to monstrous abuse and can be used so as to undermind the state and beggar the people. At present China has not civil service competent to deal with the excessive complications of the matter.

SOCIETY.

THE DUKE SNUBBED. NEWPORT AMERICANS HAVE NO DESIRE FOR HIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A Newport despatch says it now transpires that, despite all reports, society people here are by no means united as regards the recept on of the Duke of Marl berough. It appears that he was not present at Mrs. Henry Clewes' musicale on Saturday last, but that Mrs. Clewes refused the invitation asked for him by Mrs Seevens, and that the latter lady had not hesitated to express her an noyance at her request being refused. The gautlemen who are members of the Ca-ino club and the Newport R. ading room openly expressed their opinion of the people who have courted and entertained the nobleman, and it is by no means a complimentary one. Indeed, the feeling against the visitor is rapidly growing, and as his few hosts champion him a social war over the matter is imminent. Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Burden and Mrs. Ogden Mills, jr., are in reality the only persons of pro-minence who have gone out of their way to pay

court to the Duke, and their action is generally condemned. Last week, it is said, Harry Cannon, a young society swell, was a ked by Mrs. Goelet to organize a porty for a sail on Mr. Goelet's yach', the Norseman. He invited a number of guests, purposely emitting the Duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Sevens wrote him requesing an invitation for the Duke, and Mr. Cannon replied that "he was very sorry, but the list was completed." Mrs. Stevens then posted in haste to Mrs. Goelet, and the latter told Mr. Comon that as it was on her desire on

which the party was to be given, she wished the Duke invited. The story has excited much

THE COLLAPSE OF A FLOOR

T A REVIVAL MEETING CAUSES FATAL RESULTS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11 .- A terrible accident is reported from Needmore, a small inland village three miles north of Manchester. Rev. J. M. Carter and Dr. Logan were to speak there yesterday in favor of prohibition. When they arrived they found a big revival in progress and did not speak. The revival was conducted in a two storey church building, the upper floor being used for church purposes, and the lower being given up exclusively to school purposes. Yesterday there was an immense auposes. Yesterday there was an immense au-dience in the upper storey, listening attentively to the exhortat ons, when suldenly and with-out warning, the rear end of the floor gave away with a crash carrying 60 or 70 people with it.
The fall was thirteen feet and hardly one of them escaped injury. The injured were quickly rescued from the wreck and three of them found to be reriously hurt. One man is fatally injured. Every physician in the county was immediately sent for and the work of relieving the injured promptly begun. he disaster.

TYRANNICAL MAGISTRATES. wit. DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The Glass in magistrates have sentenced M. Haydes, editor of the Western Examiner, to three in aths' imprisonment for obstructing the police during recent evictions. Mr. Hayden appealed from the sentence and has been admitted to bail.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 .- Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Order of Orangemen, r-c-ntly wrote to Mr. Gladstone, asking him to state whether, in this future proposal for Hone Rule, representatives of Leland, an integral part of the United Kingdom, would be retained in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has replied that the subject of the excusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament is not involved in the question of Home Rule for Ireland.

MOST CAN'T NATURALIZE. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.-Johann Most, the Anarchist, in accordance with a promise made at a meeting of Anarchists, yesterday, to-day made application for citizenship at the Court of Common Pleas Natural zation Burgau. He arrived at the bureau accompanied by severa friends. In reply to questions put by Chief Clerk Boise, Most said he believed in the con-stitution of the United States and in the laws

passed by the proper authority, if they were good laws. If he believed the laws interfered with the rights of the people he would resist them by force. He admitted that he had been a prisoner for violation of the laws, but claims that the conviction was unjust, and asserted that if he could take his case to the United States Supreme Court the judgment would be reversed. Most continued that he had resisted tyranny in every country he had lived in, and would continue to do so. Thereupon Chief Clerk Boise declined to administer the oath, adding that if he had made a mistake the courts would rectify it. Most replied that he would test the point. This is the first time a refusal has been made on the same grounds.

THE FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. is highly recommended to us as truly a triumph f mechanical genius, and for rapid and satisfactory work, easy adjustment and ready port-ability, its equal appears never to have been in-vented. A man can carry it to the woods under his arm in the morning, saw down and trim trees, cut up the logs, and cut seven or more cords of wood before night. The firm, Folding Sawing Machine Co., 303 to 311 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., offer them at reasonable rates, and any lumberman or farmer with a few acres of timber can make one save its first cost. in a short t me. Send for their circular. See their advertisement in another column.

POWDERLY'S LATEST PLANS. Chicago, Sept. 12.—A special from Scranton, Pa., says Powderly said his next message will advocate the Government ownership of tele-Pa., says Powderly said his next message will advocate the Government ownership of telegraph and railroad lines and the establishment of a postal savings bank. Bills will be prepared by him to carry these suggestions into effect and they will be submitted to the general assembly for its approval. Should the assembly approve these measuress they will be introduced in Congress and backed by the full strength of the Knights of Labor.

CLUBBED TO DEATH San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Joseph McMullan, 52 years of age, was clubbed to death last night in a saloon quarrel by two young roughs named Dempsey and McCort. Both have been

CUSTODY OF A MINOR. A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE RELATIVES AND AN ORPHAN -SYLUM

An important quest in was this morning tried before His Honor Mr Justice Papineau, in Chambers, and decid d by him. Mr. Be nard Starrs recently came out iron Ireland to seek Stars recently came out from Ireland to seek out the two young chil iren of his deceased eister, Bridget Ellen Starrs, wife of the late John Smith. One of these children, a boy of about four years of age, was in the charge of a distant relative. The other, a girl, aged about ten years, he found in the Pretestant Orphan Asylum, the man gers of which institution declined to give her up, contending she was a Protes'ant, and had teen by her mother (who, they alleged, was also a Protestant), placed in

they alleged, was also a Protestant), placed in their charge.

Mr. Starrs c multed his counsel, Messrs.
Doherty and Doherty, and having been appointed tutor to his minor niece, and procured certificate of her baptism in St. Patrick's Catholic charge at Oneber, again applied to the authoric ohurch at Quebec, ag in applied to the authorities of the say um, and was again refused. He ties of the say!um, and was again refused. He then, through his counsel applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was granted, re-urnable on Wednesday let. On that day the superintendent of the society, Mr. McCreadie, appeared before the Judge and declined to deliver the child, claiming, as above stated, to have the right to hold her as being a Protestant. The case was fixed for to-day for proof and hearing. Mr. Doherty, Q.C., in opening the case, sad his client wiehed to raise no religious question, which he considered, affected the case.

question, which, he considered, affected the case in no way The issue was simply whether the tutor and nearest relative of the child—her legal and natural guardian—should be permitted to bring her up, and have her in custody, or whether she should remain in a public charitable institution. As the defendant, however, had pretended the child en's parents were Protesants, he would call the relatives to give evidence on that question. Mr. Doherty then produced the Baptismal certificate above ref-rred to, and examined the aunt, cousin and grand and of the minor, who established the fact that both pare ts were born, lived and died Catholics, Mr. McCord, for defendant, examined several ladies connected with the asylum and other Protestant institutions, and established that the mother had been at different times an inmate of these institutions,

where she passed as a Protestant.

In argument Mr. Doherty, Q.C., stated briefly that he regretted the introduction of the religious question into the case. It was beside religious question may say the tutor and nearest the issue. His client was the tutor and nearest relative of the minor, and as such, it was both his right and duty to care for and take charge of the child. The amborities of the asylum were doubtless in good faith, but the law were doubtless in good faith, but the law clearly laid down that the tutor should have the

Mr. McCord replying, dwelt entirely on the religious question, and claimed the asylum had a right to keep the child, as its mother had placed it in a Protestant asylum, and desired it to be a Protestant, as he contended. He also claimed the appointment of Mr. Starrs, as tutor, was irregular.

In rendering judgment, His Honor' said that

into the religious question he could not enter. By law, the Court or Judge had no right to decide in what religion the child should be educated. What was to be decided was who was lawfully entitled to the charge of the child. The motives of defendant were doubtless of the best, but there could be no doubt that the petitioner as natural and legal guardian of the child was entitled to her custody. The order would go to hand her over, and must be executed in Court. The minor was accordingly delivered to her new guardian, and after a few natural tears caused by the strangeness of the situation, soon regained her cheerfulness, and after kissing good-bye to the ladies of the Institution, departed smiling with her uncle.

THE NATIONAL LOTTERY.

To the Editor of THE POST: Sir, -I chance I only yesterday to read your article of the 1st of this month on the National Lottery, in which you state that I am the "Membro du Clergé" who wrote to the Etcndard about the Lottery, and that I "did it be-cause I was anary with my parchimers for "having too largely patronized the National "Lottery, and, at the same time refused to c attribute to one which was given by me.

As to the questions put to the Lottery Burean through the columns of the Elendard, although I am not de facta the nurter of them. I would not refuse to take this responsibility, because they are the very expression of my mind and of the minds of three-concess, and ealishtene flaity. I challenge sny one to prove that the questions of the "Membre du Clerge" were out of place, or that the public has no right to get an answ r to them.

As to the motive which, according to your

reporter, prempted them, let me tell you that the one attributed to me is most insulting to a priest. Let the reporter in question know that priest. Let the reporter in question know that there was never any latter in my tarish, or in my charge, and altered read it is mustion is an egregious slated r.

With your usual kindness you will please to publish this letter in your next base, and I had become the index down as he would re-

shall forget the injury done me by your re-

port-r.

1 remain Mr. Editor,
Your humble servant,
I. C. Caise St. Subjice, Sept. 5, 1887.

COMMERCIAL UNION. - The Hon. L. A. Senecal was in New York on Monday, and was in-terview d by the Mail and Express on the subject of Commercial Union. He is reported as having said:—'I hope that it will be consummated. If the United States offers us a treaty, such as has been recently talked of, we will accept it by all means. Although I am a Conservative, I am more of a business man than a servative, I am more of a business man than a politician, and my opinion is that no matter what England thinks about the matter, the Canadians will consult their own interests and ratify the treaty. If I did not think a commercial union would be of advantage to us I would not advocate it. I have been in business twenty five years, and I ought to know pretty much what I am talking about. The Frenchmen of Montreal are, not disloyal to the Queen, but they are loval to the true interests of their but they are loyal to the true interests of their country. Will the Conservatives oppose the country. Will the Conservatives oppose the union? If they do it will do no good, for the people of Canada will declare for it."

ELECTION CASES—The preliminary objections fyled by Mr. Gauthier, M.P., in the L'Assomption contested election case have been dismissed by the Hon. Judge Taschereau for want of proof... The Hon. Judge Papineau has fixed the 19th instant for the hearing of the bill of particulars in the Vercheres contested election case, and the 27th for the hearing of the case on its merits... By a decision of the Hon. Judge Papineau in the Hochelaga contested election case, the petitioner. Mr. Narciase St. Denis. is Papineau in the Hochelaga contested election case, the petitioner, Mr. Narcisse St. Denis, is compelled to fyle, at Ald. Villeneuve's request, before the 19th instant, a detailed statement of the facts which he intends to prove during his enquete against Mr. Villeneuve; also to fyle a detailed statement containing the names of persons whom he thinks have acted as representatives for Mr. Villeneuve during the last election, the whole with costs. with costs.

FARMERS COMPLAIN,—Farmers along the North Shore railway line complain that the spaiks from the engines have frequently set fire to sheds etc., and fields of stubble. One far-mert in principal narrowly escaped being burned out on Monday. Sparks set fire to a field of stuble and extended to his dwelling. Fortunately the fire was discovered in due time and extinguise ed before much damage was done to the premises. The farmers intend to notify the company and ascertain if anything can be done to asture their safety from being burned

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, a New Cork and Monkreal, is we whighly communited for all persons of roth sexes and of all free. Described persons should sex for the drawn model. T. (9).

THE QUEBEC EXHIBITION

Some of the Eitherts. At the opening of the Quebac Exhibition year terday, the Hon. Premier of the Province made an eloquent speech. He was received with great cheering. On the conclusion of the Fremier's cheering. On the condustrict was present able and eloquent address he was given a perfect, ovation by the thousands present and as a present able to stood smilingly bowing in response to the plant dits of the crowd, it was easy to see the fact, hold he had gained on the hearts of the people of the rovince by the wise course pursued by his administration. Mr. Mercier, was followed of the province by the wise course puralled by his administration. Mr. Mercier was followed by Hon. Mr. Joly, who made a brief address in French.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau then

briefly addressed the large gathering. After complimenting the Government and the people complimenting the Government and the people of Quebec on the success of the first exhibition held here in fifteen years, he too, referred to the arrival of the first train from St. John, and said that when he visited that district forty-two years ag it was only an unstitled wilderness. Here and there might be found the lonely leg cable of the pioneer, and there was only one priest in the entire district. The progress that had been made since was fully proven by the exhibits t ey had looked at to-day, holding their own, and in some cases surp sing the products of the oler settled portion of the province where agriculture had ben brought to a science for years. He hop d forty two years hence that the inhabitants of the lake district would be a prosperous and happy peop e, ski led not only in the produce of the field, but also in arts and manufacture, and above all, advancing in heliness and in the faith and religion of their forefathers. In conclusion His Eminence blessed those present, and the Hun. Premier Mercier declared the exhibition open.

The exhibition entries are far more numerous than on any previous occasion in Quebec. There are also a larger number of novelties. On no firmer occasion had Quebec such an elegant building for exhibition purposes and never before were so many outside attractions provided. Many exhibits only arrived to day provided. Many exhibits only arrived to day and entries are still crowding in upon the secretary. The entries so far in the stock said agricultural department comprise 204 horses, over 400 horned cattle, 158 pigs, 101 towl, 112 sheep, 98 dairy products, and 376 agricultural products. The two siles constructed on the grounds were opened in the presence of the Mayor, members of the local department in town and others, and the ensilage stored therein is now being fed to the animals, which eat it in is now being fed to the animals, while eat it with avidity. The contents, consisting of green fodder packed a month ago, were in splendid condition. The following is an additional list of Montreal exhibitors:—W. W. Field, decorative paints: Miss W. F. eeman, ladies' department; Frs. God n, washing machine; Grosvernor & Richards, medical and chirurgical plasters; J. G. Gariepy, landaus; Ira Gould & Son, corn meal, wheat, flour, etc.; Ira Gould & Son, corn meal, wheat, flour, etc.; Prof. L. T. Hart, optical goods, spectacles, eye glasses; J. Hartis & Co., display of water-proof composition; L. P. Hebert, fine arts; William Johnson, white leads, paints and colors, etc.; Laports & Jacques, prinble cooking oven; R. J. Latimer, (P. R. Legare), carriages; C. A. Liffiton, groceries; R. J. Latimer, washing machine, sates; W. M. Mooney & Co., horse show nails; W. D. McLaren, baking powder; W. C. Norman & Co., spring bed bottom, combination bed; Marie E. Parent, back of sofa; E. A. Prevost, magic smoothing irons; Rodgers & King, steam or hot water heating apparatus; J. B. Rolland, gold cards and pens; Savage & Sons, spaps; or hot water heating apparatus; J. B. Rolland, gold cards and pens; Savage & Sons, sons; Geo. Tucker, patented remedies; Tellar & Co., stove polish and plumbago blue; Nap Tourangeau, forms for hats and caps; The Schlicht & Field Co., office lab r saving devices; Tees & Co., collection of deska; E. M. Temple, method of drawing; W. W. Wayne, patent lamp attachment; The Williams Manufacturing Co., sewing machines; S. H. Ward, canned soup; Yorkshire Varnish Co., colors, paints, varnishes.

QUEBEC, Sept. 7 .- A still larger crowd attended the exhibition to-day than yesterday. It was difficult to force a way through the crowds in the main building, machinery hall, and particularly in the horticultural and agricultural hall, the two last buildings apparently attracting most attention. On the grounds the crush was also very great. The vice regal party visited them during the day and made thorough inspection of various exhibits. All day, judges were busy in awarding prizes. The Montreal City Band gave a concert during the afternoon and was in operation, and the exhibition on the whole is a good one. To-morrow, a public holidir, will be a big day of show. School children wil visit the ground in the afternoon. Hotels a satill drowded and the unfortunate stranger is

Rited on every hand.
Rite stopped the judges from doing their work till past two this afternoon, when the wind got up an i the sun came out. The cattle exhibition is a big success, and the Ayrshire, Durham, Hereford and grade classes are well filled. The sile as yet is not much liked by many practical men. The ensilage does not seem to be properly made. The dairy products are particularly good, as the butter and cheese are of court by class a remark which sulliss equally ulcted on every hand. to the maple sugar and the honey. The agricultural implements are attracting a deal of attention, as most of them are shown in action. neral purpose horses, with the exception of the regel stallions, are by no means up to the standard one would expect at an exhibition like this, and, moreover, the judges did not seem to be very decided as to what was a general purpose horse. Mr. T. Irving has, it is said, obpose forse. Ar. 1. It was nas, it is said, obtained no less than twelve prizes with his cattle, which are extremely well shown. Mr. Coshrane, also, has scored well. The Clydesdales, of which there is a large entry, will be adjudicated upon to-morrow. Several horses have arrived for the races to-morrow, which but fair to dr. when the races to morrow, which but fair to dr. when the control of th

a large crowd. The Luckine stable has the e horses here, of which Percy is very fit. Tellier, Rothwell & Co, blue and stove polish manu facturers, of Montreal, drew a large crowd all this morning, when everybody was in the building on account of the storm. Their exhibits are most tastefully arranged, and good business was done by their representative, Mr. Jas. Gardner. The house has been awarded two gold medals

A very fine exhibit is that of mucilage by Mr. Edward Auld, of 759 Craig street, Montreal, whose preparations have wen for him laudatory testimonials from railway, insurance and other companies throughout the Dominion. Much taste is manifested in the arrangement of the exhibit; which is made on a triangular stand, which commands a prominent place among the surrounding displays. The entire show is very favorably commented upon by all visitors to the exhibition. S. N. Hicks has secured a medal for sign painting; Fairbanks & Co. for an assortment of platform scales; R. J. Coghlin for steel axles; George Bishop & C. a number of awards for lithographing, and Cadieux & Derome for their collection of Canadian books. New Year's cards and funeral cards. The Canadian Bank Note company has taken first place for bill headings; Conion & L'Evart for mirrors; Tees & Co. for office desks; Schlidt, Field & Co. for letter fyles and copying presses; the Royal Electric Co. for electric lighting apparatus; the Montreal Oil Co. for petroleum; the British American Co. for dyes; E. N. Temple for national methods of drawing, and Edward Ault for mucilage. Goldie & McCullough have taken a medal for their fireproof safez, and R. J. Latimer for fire and burglar proof safes. Mr. Latimer has also carried off nearly every prize for express waggons, buggies, spring carts, etc. J. L. Goodhue has come out shead in leather belting, and Rolland & Fils, of St. Jerome, have carried off every prize for b otting, printing and writing paper, envelopes and linen paper. The Granite mills, of St. Hydrinthe, have taken every prize for worsted goods. Prizes for furniture are about equally divided between P. Vallier and D. S. Rickaby, of Quebec, and those for furs between G. R. Renfrew & Co. and J. B. Lali-

and Cele-tin Dumais, also of St. Laurent, for launches. J. W. Reid trok first place for asbestos and W. D. Bell for hips. THE MODEL DAIRY.

berte. Nap. Dumas St. Laurent, came out ahead in burk cances, E. Godbout for rowing.

eet to the south of the model stable, so that if visitors may pass easily from one to the other. The dairy building is 150 feet long by 30 feet broad; and contains at one end a model ice broad; and chittsins at one end a model ice house, and rafrigerator twelve, feet; square. It has double hoard walls, a foot, apart, the intervent of the staff about the fifty of the fifty feet; and a half above the fibor is the ceiling of zinc; and a half above the fibor is the ceiling of zinc; and a half above the fibor is the ceiling of zinc; and walls water finds its way down; the warmer of the fibor water finds its way down; the warmer as coler water finds its way down; the warmer decoler water finds its way down; the warmer as coler water finds its way down; the warmer as coler water finds its way down; the warmer the first that it is separate. It is the cream from the fillings for separate in the first country water was a separates 2,000 gillons of milk per hour. The dairy is supplied with Delavai's Lactocrite, or milk testing apparatus, by means of which it is possible to test quickly, with the greatest accuracy, and in an inexpensive manner, the real percentage of b ther fut contained in milk. A number of spall churing are run by steam

A number of small churns are run by steam power in the dairy to correct the scientific tests. All the tests in the model dairy are made under the superintendence of Mesers Painchaud and Cute, Government dairy inspectors."

EXHIBITION RACES. The races at the St. Charles course were largely attended this afternoon and proved in-teresting. Following are the results: Free for all trot, purse of \$400, divided in three prizes-

all trot, purse of \$400, divided in three prizes—
1st, J. Wright's George Hait, ir., three straights; 2nd, M. Bain's Beauty; 3rd, Princess. Time, 2.31, 2.33; 2.33; ...
Five mile dash, purse of \$225, in three prizes—1st, H. Brown's Factory Girl; 2nd, T. Bensrd's Professor. Time, 14n. 26 s.
Open's allion; race, \$300, in three prizes—1st, R. Stewart's Ansonia; 2nd, H. Switt's Chestnut Hill. Time, 2.33; 2.33; ...
Quantum Control of the formal closing of the exhibition took place, at 2 o'clock the afternought of the local Governon, but it is the intention of the local Governon ent to make efforts to keep it open another n ect to make efforts to keep it open dhother couple of days, so as to afford the large sumber of farmers and their friends will coming into the city an opp runity of seeing the show. Some of the exhibitors are already packing up their exhibits, and Ontario exhibtors of cattle are thipping them at once to Ottawa. The secretaries atate that financially the fair is a secretaries state that financially the initial grand success, more than they had ever dreamt of. This reaks well for the Hon. Mr. Joly and his committee, as undoubtedly their personal influence mong the farming community had much to do in it ducing m ny to come to the exhibition who otherwise would not have done so. Que bec has only to "brace up" and the old city has still plenty of life and enterprise in it to keep it in the font rank of Cava fian cities commercially and socially. The exhibition sports came off and socially. The exhibition sports come off this afternoon on the Thistle Lacrosse Grounds, in the presence of the Governor-General Lady Landowne and suite. Sir Fred Middleton, Sir Adolphe Caron and a very large assemblage of Quebec's braves, and fairest. The band of the Minerve played during the afternoon to the delight of all present. One of the great features of the sports, and the cne no doubt which called out such a large crowd, was the tug-of-war test between teams from La Minerve and the Be lerophon. The respective t-ams had been in training all week for the contest and both were cocksure of victory, but a disappointment avaited everyone. From some source a report re-ched Admiral Lyons and His Excellency that there had already been me minor rows b tween the French and English "bluejackets" on the Champlain wharf, and as feeling was running high over the respective merits of the teams the Governor and Admiral thought it advisable to keep the 'Billye' on board, much to their disgust and their mates. The team is counted the finest in the British Navy and has defeated American and German teams over and over again. Of course the action of the Admiral is

brawn and muscle.

H. M. S. Ton maline leaves for Montreal on Tuesday and remains the e until the 19th.
Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, has jusugot back from a trip to Anticosti and speaks highly of the Island. He says there are already 350 persons now resident on the Island, and that next year a number of Yarmouth (England) fishermen and curers will retile there, their intention being to go largely into the

right, if his information about bad f eling existing was correct. The public, however, were diappointed, especially the rougher element. The French team and the B Battery men, however,

had a friendly trial of skill, both showing strong

Ament the swearing in of the Administrator of the Province, L'Electeur has the following this evening:—"At last, after-eight days of groping in the dark, the Federal C binet has filled the post made vacant by the departure of the Land of the contract of His Honor Lieutenant Governor Masson for Europe. Sir Andrew Stuart yesterday after-noon at three o'clock took the cath of office as Administrator of the Province. The thing was done with precipitation and under singular enough circumstance. The Chief Judge had just come in from his favorite exercise, riding, when he was joined by Mr. McGes, Clerk of the Executive Council of Ottawa, who, when he related part of his mission, desired he should take the oath there and then in the saddle, because he had just time to catch the train for Ottawa. What he requested was done, and the new administrator without getting out of the saddle took the oath, signed the document which was presented to him by the cerk and then proceeded to Parliament to take possess on of his seat. The incident was piquant chough to record. If on the one side it shows the dilatorines, of the federal ministry, it demonstrates strates on the other hand that the new administrator did not court the honor which was conferred on him so unexpectedly This is the second time that Sir Andrew Stuart has been called upon to fulfil these high functions. The first time when Mr. Masson took voyage to the Bermudas last spring. Then Sir Andrew capitaved all by the dignity and ability with which he fulfilled his important duties. We feel convioced that this his second term of administration will prove no less remarkable. The Chief Judge is a shining light in constitu-tional law, and his presence at the head of the executive is a guarantee for the faithful execu-tion to the letter and the spirit of the constitu-We salute with confidence his return to the Government House.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhose, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it. ...

THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

The assessed valuation of Sherbrooke is The assessed valuation of Sherbrooke is \$2,795,760, an increase over last year of \$78,815. There are \$80 proprietors on the roll, or one for every twenty inhabitants, the population being placed at 8,661. Twenty four advocates, 11 physicians, 5 notaries, 2 dentists and 1 land surveyor pay license fees; 21 fire insurance, 9 life insurance, 4 accident insurance companies and 1 guarantee association do business in the

WITHOUT EQUAL. Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as sged people troubled with diarrheea it has no equal." Belva Lockwood has withdrawn her claim to be a candidate for the Presidency, in 1888, in

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy oures.

favor of Mrs. Cleveland.

Heels on the shoes first originated with the Persians. A person of low stature was regarded as an object of contempt, and, therefore, the heel was the happy thought of some one of the unfortunates, thus providing by art that which n odel working dairy is nearly a hand; d. nature denied.

D. SULLIVAN ON COERCION.

At the Sunday meetings the people are sing the new anti Coercion ballet by "T. L. S. The words are as follows:

20 14 150 to 51 Victor Ch. 20. " "All the thirty two counties of Ireland are now proclaimed under various sections of the Coercion Act. "-Press Announcement. the second the second product its word bird

This is our share of the Jubilee bounties-D'A measure the vilest our land ever saw,
Placing each one of our thirty two counties
Under the scope of an infamous law! Will they submit to this Act of strocity? Will they be crushed by this cowardly blow Will they be frightened by Tory ferocity?

Ireland speaks out, and her answer is, No! Dublin will stamp on it, or i Wicklow will tramp on it, or Kerry will drag it about through the mire; Limerick will batter it, u

Waterford tatter it, Wexford will bundle at into the fire. 1000 Antrim with hatred profound is rejecting it, Monaghan apurns it as something unclean, Clare has no notion of ever respecting it, Sligo contemns it as odious and mean;

Galway declares 'tien't worth a bad penny Roscommou salutes it with biss and Tis laughed at by Cork, 'tis despised by Ki

kenny,
'Tis slated and stoned by Armagh and Tyrone, Cavan lets fly at it, Louth takes a shy at it, Meath and Westmeath in the sport take a share.
King's County jeets at it,
Queen's County meers at it,
Great is the mauling it gets from Kildare.

gen o ghere c**hiri**pt to the LTI Down and Fermanagh go in with a stick at it, Down and hermanagh go in with a stack at it,
Derry has given it a dip in her b ga;
"Tip" takes a run and a big swinging kick at it
Angry Mayo gets it torn by the dogs
Longford and Leitrim keep cutting and hacking

Tis flung in a dust-hole by fierce Donegal. Carlow would never grow weary of whacking

Such is the usage it gets from them all. Joyous acclaim to them, Honor and fame to them, Long may they flourish the brave Thirty-two-One spirit firing them, One thought inspiring them, Standing united, undaunted and true!

TRUE-HEARTED "TIM" CREAN. (Chicago Mail Aug. 30.)

There was a scene in St. John's Church, Clark and 18 h streets, yesterday which would have converted the cynic who believes that worth is not appreciated—which would have made Rig Van Winkle see that a man is not always "so soon forgotten when he is gone.

A year ago yesterday true-hearted "Tim" Crean died. Only those who knew him intimately, and they were not many, knew him for his full value. But his face was one of the most familiar in local political circles on account of his staunch democracy and his efficiency in various public trusts. Born at Killarney, he had acquired a good education after coming to America, and was an excellent writer, an expert telegrapher, and a judicious manager of any matter. He was first chief clerk of the new election commission, and organized the office of the commissioners, and laid out the districts of the city. His careless personal appearance, a reserved manner, and a shyne-s which made him silent, except when with very clos; friends, prevented more acquain-tances from knowing how levable and true he

It was only in connection with Irish affairs that the real Tim Crean was understood. Passionate in his attachment to his native land, it was the regret of his life that he had not had a change to fight for it; and it is certain that if any chance, even a desperate one, had arisen during his life, he would have been among the first to take his chances in it. For years he was one of the confidential managers of Irish organizations in this country, and was held in the most ardent esteem by leading nationalists in the United States and Canada. He worked like a hero making preparations for the conven-tion last summer in Chicago, and by sitting up on the exhaustion which ended in his death a tew days after the convention adjourned. His body, it will be remembered, was taken by a del gation in a special car to Quebec and buried with his relatives.

In this workaday world a year is a long time Meat dead men are forgotten in a y ar. Neither kith nor kin has Tim Crean in Chicago, but there are true men in it who cannot forget him A tasteful mourning card was sent out a weel ago announcing that an anniversary mass woul be performed at St. John's church at 10 o'clock yesterday, and the church was filled - not with a local congregation, but with representatives. I Irish national feeling from all over the country, most of them accompanied by their families. It is doub ful if a more remarkable or more sincere tribute of personal affection was ever paid to any man. A simple catafulque was arrang d before the altar according to the Cath lie ritual, and the mock bier was covered with roses, white and the hock oler was covered with rojes, white chrysanthemums, fenns and queen daisies. The Rev. Dr. Butler was celebrant, Father Foster deacon, and Father O'Brien sub deacon. Mrs. Dr. Hay was at the organ, and the full choir sang a beautiful funeral mass.
At its conclusion the Rev. Maurice J. Dor

At its conclusion the Rev. Maurice J. Jorney, who had been r quested to preach a memorial serm m, took his place before the bier. His text was from Job vii., 17: "What is man that thou shouldst magnify him? Or why dost thou set thy heart upon him?" The preacher said that man could not be magnified for what was earthly in him, for his faults, his sins; but for that likeness to God in his spirit which God himself had created. He considered the human attributes which, greater than any human failings, raised man toward, the likeness of God and justified his fellows in setting their heart upon him when his inner life merited that they should magnify him. Fidelity, unselfishness courage, honesty, were the traits which had made the dead dear to them all and made the dead dear to them all and when the preacher reached thi portion of his discourse he had to make a great effort to overcome the rising of his own emotions, for he had known the subject of his eulogy most closely for many years. He recovered perfect command of himself, and kept it to the end. His discourses, to which a verbatim the end. The discourses, to which a verbatim report alone would do justice, will never be for-gotten by those who heard it. Without affecta-tion or effect, he spoke in a strain of elevated or fervid eloquence and so closely to the truth, so tenderly and accurately of true-hearted Tim, of his loyalty to his native land and the land of his adoption, or his devotion to those who merited his friendship, of his martyrdom for the cause to which his heart was given, that the entire congregation was moved to the utmost and, as they slowly dispersed, with eyes still glistening, the comment was universal: last justice has been done Tim Grean."

Among those present were Samuel B. Ray-mond, Daniel Corkery, and Francis Hoffman, jr., the first board of election commissioners; John M. Smyth, Alexander Sullivan, Henry F. John M. Smyth, Alexander Sullivan, Henry F. Sheridan, Capt. Buckley; Prof. McCarthy, Michael McInerney, of Lake; Patrick O'Brien, M. D. Flavin, P. T. McElherne, John F. Beggs, Frank Kinsella, David Florence T. Sullivan, Thomas Cavanagh, William Russel, Lieut. Nugent, John Dwyer, Walter Gibbons, Thomas S. Casey Maj. P. McClowry, William Gavin, M. W. Ryan and hundreds more.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

If so you can testify to its marvellous power of healing and recommend it to your friends.
We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer comperry, the grand spacine for all summer com-plaints, diarrhos, cholera morbus, dysentery, oramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it. त्र प्रदेश केंग्रास्था है। यह केंग्रास्था के प्रदेश केंग्रास्था है। यह केंग्रास्था के प्रदेश केंग्रास्था के प् विकास केंग्रास्थ्य केंग्रास्थ्य

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS. CAMPAIGN SQUARE. (Leinster Leader, Aug. 27.)

The first batch of the Campsign Cottages at Line arest batch of the Campsign Cottages at Luggacurran, ten in number, have been completed, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that everything in connection with the building has progressed most favorably, and that since the good work commenced, nothing has occurred to impede the business in any way or negit adverse commence of any kind whatever. Last week a very find view of whatever. week a very fine view of what may now the cottages are situated, was taken by Mr.
J. A. Keane, photographer, who has for some time taken up his residence in the town. The time taken up his residence in the town. The picture, the workmanship of which reflects much credit on the ability of the artist, is a very pleasing one—the pretty, sturdy-looking cottages, nestling peacefully together down in the picturesque and world-known valley, with the shadown of great, big poplars and breches falling athwart them, whilst the sacred edifice, familiar to the voices of the devoted Father Keboe and the arch-rebell. Father John, might be seen in the background, and away in the distance, "flushing faintly in the rese-light of the down," the blue, rugged hills of Lugacurran. A copy of the picture has been forwarded to the offices of the Central Branch of the League. It has been intimated to Mr. the League It has been intimated to Mr. Carbury, the contractor, that the erection of ten further cottages in Campaign square is required to be proceeded with immediately, to that as soon as Mr. Flattley, C. E., Dublin, eminent, engineer; to, whom the business has been entrusted and than whom no better man citild have been selected, comes down and sets things agoing, the good work of providing shelter for the homeless tenants will again commence. All that need be said on the subject at mence. All par need be said on the subject at present is simply to express a fervent hope that this remarkable undertaking, prompted as it has been by the pure and holy desire to succour, in their need as hrave a people as ever resisted the cruel beheats of pitless landlordism, will, with God's blessing, be crowned with success, and that before long the evicted tenants will be recrossing the thresholds; and entering again the old homes made dear to them by fond recol-lections, when it is to be hoped they will be celebrating not only Lord Landowne's capitu-lation, but the downfall of the whole accursed system which he rapresents.

Mr. Flattely, Civil Engineer, visited Lugga-curren with Mr. D. Carbery, and laid out the foundations for the ten additional cuttages in Campaign square,

LORD LANSDOWNE PERSECUTES HIS EVICTED

At Stradbally Petty Sessions, before Capt-Cosby, D.L. un the chair), Colonel Conolly, R.M., and Mr. Dunne, several summonses were heard at the suit of the Marquis of Lansdowne against tenants at Luggacuran for trespess of cattle on holdings from which the defendants were recently evicted. Mr. John Roe, solicitor, Maryborough, appearing for Lord Lansdowoe, said his client had to complain of wilful and repearted trespass of cattle on farms from which he was obliged to evict the occupiers some time ago for non-payment. This trespass was part of the Plan of Campaign, which had been put in operation on the estate, and, therefore, he should ask for the full rate of trespass in each case. The court granted decrees at the rate of one shilling per head for the cattle found trespassing on the first occasion named in the summons, and in each case that it was proved subsequent trespasses took place "double" rates with £1 special costs. In one case the decree amounted to over £3. Non payment of the decrees does not involve imprisonment, and it is thought the amounts will have to be distrained for in each instance. Nearly all the defendants are living in huts provided for them.

THE EXETER CATASTROPHE.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED-HEARTRENING LONDON, Sept. 6.—The victims were mostly working people. As soon as the flames were extinguished a large force of men began searching for bodies. The stairway leading to the gallery was literally packed with bodies, while at the head of the stairs there were scores of others piled one on top of the other. The unfortunate victims had rushed to the door when the later was given but found the later was the alarm was given, but found the starway blocked and all means of escape out off. In a short time the flames had reached them and they suffered a horrible death. There were pitiful scenes in the vicinity of the burned theatre this morning as friends and relations of supposed victims awaited the recovery of the bodies. In many cases fathers and mothers both perished, and numerous children are thus left without means of support. Several of the bodies were burned so that only a small cinder remained. The number of persons severely injured is sixty. It is feared that the death list will reach 140.

(Evening)-It has been ascertained that there wie two hundred persons occupying seats in the gallery, and of those over one hundred lost their lives. The search for bidis still goes on. It is very procable that the total number of deaths will never be ascertained, owing to the fact that many of the bodies were completely coicine. Two stalls of a stable belonging to a hotel adj cent to the theatre are filled with remains but it is impossible to identify. Most of the killed were adults, and chiefly men, but a few children perished. The municipal authorities held a special meeting to-day, and arranged for the interment of all unidensified bodies. In nearly every case the clothing had been torn off the victims. From many of the bodies limbs were missing, and the remains showed evidence

were missing, and the remains showed evidence that they had been wrenched off. Several whole families, numbering from two to five per-sons, lost their lives.

The construction of the gallery staircase ac-counts for the great loss of life among the gal-lery people. Half way down the flight there was a sharp angle. The first persons who left the sallery got past this safely, but several of those who followed were thrown down and jammed into the angle, and were unable to extricate themselves owing to the pressure from behind. The staircase at this point was effectual ly blocked, and there was no other means of escape. A scene shifter says the fire originated among some gauze which in some way ignited. The flames spread to the scenery, of which the stage was unusually full, owing to the preparations in progress for the production of a pantomine. The audience numbered 800 persons. More bodies have been taken from the ruins. The charred remains of twenty persons were discovered in one hesp. A mother, father and child were found clasped in one em brace. All had been burned to death.

WHAT THE HOME SECRETARY SAYS Replying to questions in the House of Commons, to day, Mr. Matthews, the home secretary, said that no official survey of the Theatre Royal at Exeter had been made by the Home office. The Home office had no authority to survey theatres in the provinces. That duty devolved upon the manistrates, who had power to refuse licenses if their demands regarding construction were not complied with. In the area of London the Board of Works had power to inspect buildings and to insist upon necessary alterations. The calamity at Exeter showed the necessity of legislation in the matter, and the Government intended to deal with the subject.

CAUSED BY A TICKET BOX. It has been ascertained that in the rush last night a ticket box was upset as the gallery exit and that this was the cause of the block at that point. The remains of nearly fifty persons were found there. Most of the bodies are completely reduced to ashes. Telegrams of condolence have been received from Mr. Northcote, M.P., and Wilson Barrett, the actor. THE INQUEST OPENED

The inquest over the victims was begun to-day. Crowds of mourning relatives were pres-ent. The coroner intimated that it was desirent. The coroner intimated that it was desirable, for sanitary reasons, that a general order for burial be immediately issued. It was impossible to identify many of the bodies. The jury simply viewed the remains. A public funeral will be held to morrow. A relief fund

has been opened. CAPTAIN SHAW'S OPINION. Captain Shaw, who is visiting Exeter, says that the fire spread with such rapidity, owing to the abundance of inflammatory material, that no help from the outside would have done any The five brigade spared no effort, but i would be better if they were placed under one control. The Queen has sent messages of sympathy to the sufferers:

HIS LIFE'S WORK.

Gladstone Considers the Irish Owestion the Most Full of Promise of Beneficial : Results to His Country that He Ever Engaged In.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The letter containing the invitation to Mr. Gladstone to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American constitution at Philadelphia, was cated June 24. and was signed by Messrs. Ka's n, Little, Carson and Cochrane for the committee. Mr. Gladstone was invited as the guest of the committee, and was informed by the gentlemen who conveyed to him the invitation that it was the only one sent to any person not an American citizen or an accredited diplomat. The exception in his case being intended as an extress recognition of the historical ties which bond Great Britain and America before the Declaration of Independence. He was also assured that he would be allowed to make whatever arrangements he pleased, and would be entertained in America as no man had since the visit of General Lafayette. Mr. Gladstone, on July 20. replied to the letter and assured the com mittee of the great honor he felt in receiving an invitation to the celebration of the century of the American constitution. His letter continues: "The attractions of the invitation are enhanced to me by the ci cumstances that I have nameters in a by the constitution as, the most remarkable work known to modern times to have been produced by human intellect at a single stroke; so to speak; in its application to by every accessory that even American hospitality could devise. Had I a real option in the case I could not but accept, but the limitation of my streng h and time, and the incessant pres-sure of engagements, make me too, well aware that I, have none. So far as I can see, the whole mail residue of activity at my c. mmand will be dedicated to the great work at home. regard the Irish question as the most urgent and most full of promise of beneficial results to my country that I have ever been engaged in.

McGARIGLE'S CHUM, McDONALD AT TEMPTS TO ESCAPE. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—For a good many days

back mysterious whisperings have been floating around the stone walls of the county jail concerning an affair, the knowledge of which has until now been confired to only a tew individuals. Ed. McDonald, the partner of McGarigle in booodleism, and who was sent need along with him, made a daring break for his liberty about two weeks ago, which, had it proved successful, would have more than rivalled in its a neational features the celebrated episode of the with tub and the flight to Canada. One evening, about two weeks ago, a friend of the prisoner, a woman, was admitted to see him. The woman had a long coil of rope concealed about her person, which she left in the possession of McDonald. The apartment in which he is confined is on the third floor, and a ventilator runs from the cell to the roof. Through this aperture McDona'd managed to climb till he reached the roof. He then fastened one end of the rope to some projection on the roof, and let the other end down Once landed in the yard, he pursued his way stealthily till he reached the stairs, where visitors passed down into the jail, and as where visitors passed down into the jail, and as he came up to the turn of the stairway he ran against one of the guards, but the latter, supposing him to be a visitor who had obtained permission to come there, passed on and did not challenge him. Half way between the stair and entrance is an other hall leading to another entrance. Through this hall McDonald was proceeding—the street entrance in view and liberty a libut within his grasp-when he was confronted by three men. These were a lawyer, a detective and a deputy sheriff. This was the critical moment for Mc. Donald. Had he quietly passed along the probability is no notice would have been taken of him by any one of the party. But he was taken with a timid fit, drew book into ahadow a noment that at one saviged the supplied of moment, that at once excited the surpicion of moment, that at once excited the suspicion of the detective, who promptly seized him by the arm and drew him forward into the night, McDinald, in sheer desperation, struck the detective a powerful blow on the head with his fist, which sent the latter recling to the floor, and then made a break for the door. At this moment the deputy sheriff recognized the prisoner, and with the help of the lawyer succeeded in overpowering him after a fierce resistance. The alarm was given and the would he fugitive was secured, but not until he had uttered a whill whistle, which could be heard for a considerable dicture, and which was evidently a preconcerted signal for a carriage, which was standing in the vicinity of the jail and which suddenly dashed down the street. McDonald was taken back and confined in a common cell, where he could be under more careful surveillance. Since then he has been subjected to the full rigor of the discip ine of

FARMERS KNOCKED OUT IN THEIR WHEAT CALCULATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The American Rural Home, of this city, makes the following deductions from its crop reports: "As yet there has been no general rain, and sections benefi ed by the slight rains are again suffering from lack of mulature, and pastures in large areas have again ceased growing. Serding for winter wheat is great y retarded, and the low price of spring wheat is driving the winter wheat growers to the wa'l. Farm re hardly wheat growers to the war. Farm is hardly know what to do, A greatly reduced acreage is likely to be seeded. The farmers are parting with their wheat more freely than usual, notwithstanding the low price. Spring wheat threshings are proving unsatisfactory, both in quantity and quality, much below estimates. There is no late corn to be damaged by frosts. It is now thought that the late rains have not benefited the corn crops as much as was antici pated. Missouri has a great crop. Illinois and Kansas show up medium, and Ohio and Indiana low in the scale. Town and Nebraska have fair crops. There will certainly be no excess. Hogs are unusually healthy and promise the best re turns to farmers. Cattle are being rushed to market in large quantities, but fears of a cattle famine are groundless.

GLADSTONE ON THE UNITED STATES. LONDON, Sept 8.—The following is the com-pletion of Mr. Gladstone's reply to the invita-tion tendered him to attend the celebration of the adoption of the American Constitution at

"I ought, perhaps, to add that, viewing the jealousies prevalent in England, it is doubtful jeasousies prevalent in England, it is, doubtful whether they might not be atimulated were I to accept the distinction you offer me, which is not less signal 'than undeserved. The first of these reasons, however, compels me to decline the most flattering proposal I ever received. I shall watch with profound interest the proceedings of your celebration, when you will look back upon a century of national advancement that is without a parallel in history, and clock back upon a century of national advancement that is without a parallel in history, and look forward to its probable continuance upon a still large scale. That you and your children may be enabled by the help of the Almighty to worthly meet the accumulation of high duties and responsibilities proportioned to ever growing power will be, I am confident, the prayer of your kinsmen here, who hope have helieve that the moral relations between several portions of one race are wisely destined to arquire increasing harmony and closeness."

No one knows BETTER than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspeps a, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach. m. Willy Fren

Girls look upon the engagement ring as a very promising affaire, we down as a first state of the control of the

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the Patronage of Rev. Futher Labelle

Rder the Parigulage of Rev. Futuer Lines:
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
22 Viet., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the
Diocrean Societies of Colonization
Cithe Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednes-The Fourth Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887 PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES:
PRIZES VALUE
Principal Lot - 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

 1 Real Estate worth
 2,000
 200

 1 Real Estate worth
 2,000
 200

 10 Building Lots in Montreal
 300
 3,000

 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room
 200
 3,000

 20 do
 do
 100
 2,000

 100 Gold Watches
 50
 5,000

 10 0. Silver Watches
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 10
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1000 do do 2147 Lots Lots Value, 1 Value, \$50 000

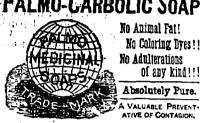
SECOND SERIES. Prizes Vaine \$10,000.00 Prin-ipal Lot—I Real Estate worth \$1,000.60

LIST OF PRIZES : I Real Estate worth. \$1,000
2 Real Estates worth. 500
4 Carriages worth. 250
50 Gold Chains worth. 40 1,000 1,000 2,000 5,000 1000 Toilet Sets worth.....

1057. Lots Value, \$10,000 TIOKETS - 25 CENTS Offers are made to all Winners: to pay their prizes in mash, less a commission of lup. c.

S. E. LEFEBVRE Secretary, 19 St. James Street MONTREAL.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP



No Animal Patt No Coloring Dyes!! No Adulterations of any kind!!!

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

"PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP." . AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL. Perry Davis

Pain-Killer FOR CHOLERA

CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC DARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA MORBUS AND

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

COMPLEXION AMDER II first class druggiss, in stamps by ALA POZZONI, SIA POZZONI,

> COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bettle. **CARTER'S** ITTLE .



CURE

keel the legal of t seel the to soul of

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 cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dosa. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of

Carter's Little Live This are and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle nection please all who mas them; In vials at 25 cents; Ave. 1. Sold

nse them. In vials at 25 cents; five: \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mad. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

LOW COST HOUSES

MAHT OULD OT WOH DIA

and how to Hull Them.

30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of destrable MODERN houses, from 4 roms up, costing from \$400 to \$3,000; profusoly illustrating the state of the s OHBROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

the Alberton Landon Commend Have you a Pain Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER" alsoand Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. cont fi

25 Cts. Per Bottle.

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IRISH NEWS.

The trunts on the estate of Lord Massereene may feel proud of the practical support they are never throughout royal Meath and gallant ceiving throughout royal Meath and gallant both in their atrusgle. This week we acknowledge a sum of £13 11s 6d from the parish of the control of the control

The second process graph of the control of the cont

क्षार एक राज

His Grace Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has His Grace Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has presented to Father Rior can, the indefatigable his do the emigrant at Catle Garden, New hisned of the emigrant at Catle Garden, New York, two flazs, one the "Stars and Stripes," York, two flazs, one the "Stars and tree other the green flag of Errn, in recognism of the services rerdered by him to Catholic, and carcially Irish, immigrants. The gift is accompanied by a felicitous letter.

On Tuesday evening a spirited meeting of the On Tuesday evening a spirited meeting of the Memphis sympathizers of Parnellism took place in the hall of the Knights of Innisfall. In the absence of President Gavin, Mr. Wm. Horgan was called to the chair. Secretary Joseph Fitzwar and the minutes of the last meeting, graid read the minutes of the last meeting, for in the secretary and the property of the last meeting, or in the secretary and the minutes of the last meeting, or in the secretary and the minutes of the last meeting, or in the secretary and the se gerald read the minutes of the last meeting, the wing an acknowledment from Dr. O'Rielly of the receipt of \$200 from the local branch. This favorable showing of the financial standing of the branch is indicarive of the true Irish input, and has the right ring of success.

aprit, and has the right ring of success.

A most extraordinary exhibition of police infianism took place on August 13th at Kantuk, when some policemen in charge of Head with the policemen in charge of the Revest into the private grounds of the Revest into the property of the property of Kanturk, in front of his property for the property of Kanturk, in front of his property of the property Father Collins himself stood at the house. Father counts urinsell stood at the gate for over an hour, and efficiently barred the gate for over all noting and the details parred the carrance of the police, who are bequently got the ditch, some of them drawing their reover the direct, source or smear drawing their re-volvers. Their conduct aroused considerable indignation among the people.

"An awful les-on on the majesty of the law" ras taught the citizens of Dublin on the very first application of the br nd-new eternal Coer-don Act. It was in Dublin that the new was tried; but, in their hurry to use it, the powers that be forgot all sense of the ludi rous. They seized upon a wretched case of aleged assau't upon drunken bailiffs sent to appure a key of butter as the first illustration the state of savacery which the Coemics in the state of savacery which the Coercionists of the state of Irrland; but, ere the prosecution sy exists in Irrland; but, ere the prosecution much ashamed of the case, case on, they got so much ashamed of the case, that they put in "no appearance," and the police court refused to follow it up.

The Bagaalstown correspondent of the Free-ma writes: "The present state of this locality imparalleled. In many districts farmers have ben compelled to use sedge wherewith to bind cm, and to rake up the refuse. Wells hitherto considered inexhaustible are dried up, and attle in ma y places have to be driven miles to watered. One gentleman in this neighborhe watered. One gentleman in his neighbor-hood sowed four and a half acres of oats this year, four of which were well manured, and the yield did not exceed four barrels per acre. And his case is typical of many others. The turnip crop is practically gone, and as to the potato crop thre is a universal doubt as to whether the tuber will make its appearance at all."

Six of the prisoners who were so severely sen-Six of the prisoners who were so severely sentened at the Winter Sligd Assizes for resisting the evictions at Woodford, country Galway, were released at half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning from the County Antrim saol, where they had been detained for some time past. They were met at the prison gate by Messrs, James P. Kerr, LEB; John A. Keogh, M.D.; Thomas M. Veagh, jun.; J. Dounelly, and sevend other prominent Nationalists, who conducted the released men to carriages which were in waiting, and drove them to the Linenhall Hotel, where a substantial breakfast was avaiting them. Mr. D. Macaleese having been moved into the chair, a number of toasts were given and honered. given and hone red.

given and hone red.

At a special maeting of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, held in the Town Hall. Mr. Richard Ronan presiding, Mr. Michael Gillane proposed, and Mr. P. Fitzgerald reconded, the following, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved—That we, the Tipperary Town Commissioners, take this, the first opportunity, of protes ing in the most emphatic manner possible, egai at the uncalled for and unjust produmation of the Nati nal League in this cuntry, a perfectly loyal and morally legitimate reform organization, and we tell the country, a perfectly toyle and morraly region mate referm organization, and we tell the fonign securities now; in prover in Dilbin Carl, that we will from this day forward reduble our florts to get back for our plung dered country her malienald right of legislative self-gove meent. Mr. Fitzgand and the more the Tony trant-persecute the Trish people, the more will the Irish people rise over the difficulty and beat down their enemies.

THE JUBILEE KNIGHTS .- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honor of Knightbood upon the following gentlemen at the Vice rezel Lodge, Dublin:—Mr. James Haslett, Mayor of Belfast; Mr. Thos. Leeky, Mayor of Londonderry; Alderman Moyers and Alderman Cochane, of Dublin; Mr. James Spraight, of Limerick; Mr. Patrick Maxwell, President of the Incorporated Law Society; Mr. Robe.t Herron, Chairman of the Kingstown Township Commissioners; and Mr. Howard Grabb, the well known tele-cope manufacturer.

THE PLAN WINS AGAIN .-- The Dundalk Democrat says: Some mouths ago the tenants on the Kenny e-tate, in the parsh of Inni-ken, asked for a reduction in their rents, which the receiver point blank refused. Subsequently legal proceedings were instituted against s number of the tenants for the recovery of the full amount of rent due. The tenants, seeing that war was thus declared against them, and being convinced of their inability to pay the amount of rent demanded, sought and found protection under the banner sought and found protection under the panner of the plan of campaign. They lodged the amount of their rents—less the reduction asked by them—in the hands of trustees. Their next step was to sell all the goods and chattels on their farms. Having thus deposited their money in the war chest, and having subsequent ly cleared their decks for action, they calmly awaited the contemplated attack on their homes. We are glad to say the receiver formed a correct view of the situation, and accordingly he wisely decided on abandoning the war-path, and acceded to the demands of the knats. He applied to the courts for permission to make the reduction asked for, and the court granted the application. On Thursday met by the tenants, who paid their rents—less 30 per cent. on judicial and 50 per cent. on nonjudicial rents. As to the costs, the tenants very Properly refused to pay a shilling of them, on the grounds that these costs were incurred in an attempt to force them to pay an unjust rent. The tenants have reaped the reward of their pluck and determination.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

The best treatment for slight burns is to apply cotton batting soaked with liniment made of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Be careful not to break the blisters,

COMMERCIAL UNION. MR. WIMAN ADDRESSES A LARGE GATHERING CH FARMERS-AT WATERLOO.

WATERICO, Cut., Septi D. The two days tair Raw onions, chopped fine and mixed with the of Shefford County Agricultural Society was good twice a week, are said to be a preventive of conclud d this afternoon by a sueech from Mr. duckenicholers.

Wiman on commercial unit n. The large gather - The freshest eggs are heaviest. Placed in a ing was chiefly made up of substantial farmers of the township, who appeared to take a deep interest in the question. With Mr. Wiman on the platform were many prominent with platform were many prominent with representative mee, not pay to the faming, but of the commercial, professional and manufacturing classes. Mr. Wiman was introduced by President Blackwood, of the Agricu thrall Society. He said that Commercial union was now a vary question, and had nothing to do wastever with politics. The Butterworth Billistroduced into Congress last winter proposed to chiterate the customs line which streetiles for four thousand ing was chiefly made up of substantial farmers customs line which stretches for four thousand miles between the two countries keeping them miles between the two countries keeping them ap rt commercially, like, a privileged barbed it may also be cured by exercise and fresh air. wire fence. He thought the fence could be it may also be cured by exercise and fresh air. wire fence. He thought the fence could be it may also be cured by exercise and fresh air. A Saratoga, N.Y., farmer reports that he swept away without Canadi in the least. He had to ask the people with a pople of Canada if they want Commercial Union, it is and repeating it if necessary. The crows eat they did he thought it now possible to get it. He believed the American people might easily be educated up to the point of meeting them sail way. Commercial Union meant unrestricted trade on this continent. The prosperity of the farmers flowed from the sale of their produce, and free trade with the United States would open to the Canadian farmers a market of sixty open to the Canadian farmers a market of sixty millions of people, the greatest money making and money spending people in the world. Eggs are one of the two articles on the free list, and last year fourteen million dozens of Canadian eggs were exported into the United States. If there could be the same unrestricted interchange of all national products, it would mean wealth and prosperity to the prest body of Canadian producers. Almost everything raised in Canada as wanted by the Americans. The Maritime Provinces seem to have been specially created to supply the New England States. The Province of Quebec has along its borders the greatest market in the world, from which it is shut out by barbarous onstoms. He hones by

believed this measure would enhance the value of every farm in Canada, and every farmer would find himself more prospercus. Mr. Wiman next dealt with the manufacturing side of the question. He contended that instead of Canadian manufacturing enterprises being crip-pled they would be actually benefitted. Canada has an unlimited supply of wood, iron and water power, capable of almost unlimited de-velopment for manufacturing purposes. The French-Canadians furnish the most thrulty and water power, capable of almost unlimited development for manufacturing purposes. The the complete way be made, these that follow, excellent butter may be made, equal to that made in June. Cows, to calve in skillful laboring classes in the United States, and winter, should be dried off about two months with the same opportunities the same traits would before their time and be well fed while dry. with the same opportunities the same traits would become characteristic of them at home. He believed that if the American continent were one nation commercially. Montreal would eventually become the largest manufacturing point in this continent. Canada is richer in trondores than any country in the world and it only needs Commercial Union to develop them. Mr. Wiman also pointed out the wealth of Canada in copper, asbestos, nickel, mica, phosphates, etc. Canada was rich by nature but made poor by policy. The farmer in Manitoba should be given as soon as cooler weather comes, as flesh begin as soon as cooler weather comes, as flesh is land on as cooler weather comes, as flesh is land on as cooler weather comes, as flesh is land on as cooler weather comes, as flesh is land on as cooler weather comes, as flesh is land on as large share of the food is concerned in weather, when a large share of the food is concerned in weather, when a become characteristic of them at home. He given an equal chance with the farmer in Minnesota and Dakota. When that was done the great tide of immigration coming to New York and the mate can and put in it one pound would flow on to the North-Wert, filling it in a few years with a busy population, forming in the of coal oil, the same of crude carbolic acid, and land of promise a large pearant class, pros-rerous, contented and capable of consum-ing the manufactures of the East. Canada does not want political union, and if the people can get Commercial Union it will the people can get Commercial Union it will do more to perpetuate Brivish connection that anything else that could be devised by British or Colonial statesmen. In Detroit the other day enstor-Palmer said he was opposed to Commercial Union, on the ground that he thought it would indefinitely postpone armays though At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Wiman was warmly cheered, and a vole of thanks unsulmously carried.

Mr. Wiman has received pressing joyitations

eximinerical advantages, there would be an extension of commercial enterprise and profit from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. It would open the market for the products of the Canadian farmers and trading classes. It would give the Dominion a better market for Mr. Lynch's personal and political friends are her lumber, minerals and fish. It would open to entertain him at a basket picnic at Knowlton to entertain him at a basket picnic at Knowlton to the 16th September. It will be a place of the 16th September. her lumber, minerals and fish. It would open up a market for our own manufactured goods. It would greatly extend our trade area, bring about a peaceful and profitable commer ial competition, and provide new channels for the investment of our capital in developing the resources of Canada. If the Canadians can undermake us in manufactured products by virtue of their ceaper labor they will have the advantage of our market. They can send ther barley, which is better for our brewers, and we can send them our corn. They can send their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send to their fish and we can send them our corn. They can send the resources of our market. They do not less than 38 a per cent we should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very should expect to sell more goods at prices very shoul up a market for our own manufactured goods. on the 16th September It will be a pleasant It would greatly extend our trade area, and memorable occasion for Mr. Lync's for a appreciably affected by their increased exports under reciprocity. With the tanif averaging on our exports to Canada about 80 per cent we should expect to sell more goods at prices very much the same as now. The benefits of the reciprocity would be mutual.—Chicago Tribune.

GOUNOD'S NEWEST MASS.

(Paris Letter to the London Telegraph.) Gound's new mass, composed in honor of Joan of Arc and named after her, was per-Joan of Arc and named after her, was performed for the first time yesterday in the historic Cathedral of Rheims. The work, which had been carefully rehearsed under the baton of the composer, was listened to by about six thousand persons, and, heard within the vast and venerable pile, it has a telling effect. It was first suggested to M. Gounoff by Cardinal Lavigerie, who wanted it for the festival of Pope Urban II., of Crusade memory, but the composer found that he was more inspired by the history of the peasant girl of Domremy than by that of the Pontiff. The Mass is accompanied principally by the organ, with the accompanied principally by the (rgan, with the aid of trumpets and trombones in the prelude and of harps in the Benedictus. In some parts water. Be careful not to break the blisters, should any form.

To cure a cough, rosst a lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar finely powdered. Take a tablespoon whenever your cough troubles you.

The careful not to break the blisters, and of harps in the benedicus. In some parts and of harps in the penetics. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the benedicus. The some parts and of harps in the parts are heard without accompanient, and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with or other contents and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with or other contents and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with or other contents and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with or other contents and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with the contents and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with the contents and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity, and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatived Masses," or those with the contents and the Take a tablespoon whenever your cough troubles you.

To prevent the skin discoloring after a bruise, take a little dry stared or arrowroot, merely moisten it with cold water, and place it on the miured part. This is best done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin.

When a chill comes on, drink a pint of scalding milk! in which has been stirred a spoonful of ginger. Sweeten, if desired, and drink as to prevent has been stirred a spoonful of ginger. Sweeten, if desired, and drink as to have sakeling by the stove, and it broke the chill at once, and in half an bour he was must skating.

Clothing which requires disinfecting should be momitted for about three hours to a temperature of 2500 in a chamber charged with sulphur. The chamber charged with sulphur the chamber charged with sulphur the chamber charged with sulphur

Katkoff is said to have left 700,000 roubles, that's your game it won't be done, " said the tailor,

FARM AND GARDEN.

组,加研户的概念。A 500

The freshest oggs are heaviest. Placed in pan of water they sink ; older eggs partly sink and stale ones float on top.

Byrethrum is not poisonous to vertebrate animal, out a little of the dust blown upon an ingest of almost any kind is sure and speedy death.

The weeds must be killed, and the least laborious and surest way of killing them is to hit them with a sharp hoe the very moment they but their heads above ground.

New England larmers attribute the disease known as weak loins in hogs to lying in hot bigue manure. It is a rheumatic trouble which may be cured by active and continued rubbing, It may also be cured by exercise and fresh air.

Run green clover, rye, wheat, cats or corn through the feed cutter, set to cut in half-inch lengths, and feed to fowls confined in yards. This is the soiling system applied to poultry-keeping, and works admirably, as those know, who have tried it.

A paragraph from an exchange says :- Peach trees growing near the house where dish and wash water are thrown out, are long lived, free from worms, disease, &c. A hint can be had from this, showing that salt and alkali are what gives the result.

Pro esser Robertson claims that cream raised by the deep cold process produces a butter that is less highly flavored when first made, and is, in fact, often insipid at that time, but its flavor increases with age, and is at its best when several weeks old.

There is nothing handier than a bale or two of wire netting for making a temporary yard for a flock of flowls. Drive down stout stakes, unroll the netting, and tack it to the stakes with inch clout nails. It is very quickly done by wo persons working together.

Cows, if allowed to fall off in their flow of milk, will not usually regain it. If the pastures are deficient, supplement them with fodder corn and rations of corn meal, ground oats and bran. In the cooler days of this month, and

Fattering of swine and other animals should

A poultry woman thus describes her method of keeping her poultry free from lice:—"I take an old tip tomato can and put in it one pound set it on the back of the stove to melt, and mix gradually. For young chicks I u-e a little on the head and under the throat. I apply it at right. I also put it on fowls when cooped for fettening or to break them from setting. When I am done setting I grease my whole flock one by one, and rub it on feet and legs with an old

Wiman was warmly cheered, and a voice of thanks unaminously carried.

Mr. Wiman has received pressing idvitations at twenty cents per pound for twenty weeks, the at wenty cents per pound for twenty weeks, the at wenty cents per pound for twenty weeks, the at wenty cents per pound for twenty weeks, the average pril dof usefulness during the year, would smouth to \$20. Now if another cow yields eight pounds of butter per we k for the same time at the same price, it result would be same time at the same price, it result would be \$32, a difference of \$12 or six per cent on \$200 for the year. And supposing another cow AN AMERICAN OPINION.

Note: An americal advantages, there would be and extension of commercial advantages, there would be an extension of commercial advantages.

S200 for the year. And supposing another cow to yield ten pounds of butter per week, at the same price for the same time, the difference would be \$20, or equivalent to the interest on \$333\for the year at six per cent. Improvement of the stock is a step to improved farming, and the same care should be exercised by farmers that is exercised by professional breeders.

— Germantown Telegraph.

> TESTIMONIAL TO HON, MR. LYNCH. Mr. Lynch's personal and political friends are Waterloo Advertiser.

THE IRISH QUESTION A COMMERCIAL QUESTION.

Dunlin, Sept. 8.—Archbishop Walsh in a letter published to day, says the Irish land question is a commercial, and not a political matter. He declares Lord Ashbourne's purchase scheme to be the most suitable one that has yet been

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This most fatal disease of Infancy. PREVENTED,

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It has been successful in hundreds of cases where
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To the mother of any baby born this year, we will cand on application a Cabinet, Photograph of the influence of the country of the country of the country of the property of the property of the property of the good effects of using Lactated Food Ers substitute for mother's milk. Much valuable information for the mother given Give date of birth.

Wells & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

FREEDOM. BY F. D. DALY,

ī. Beyond the sea Has just appeared a glorious sun,
Whose rays refulgent c'eam across the wave
To cheer the homesick and poor exiled slave
Of Erin's cherished isle. "Tis Freedom won!

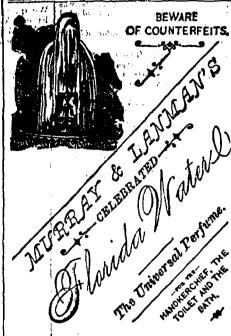
Deyond the sea,
To that old land, a million stalwart forms,
Of men whose souls are quiv'ring in fierce fight,
And whose resolve—that now the glorious light Has come at last—they're ready for the storms.

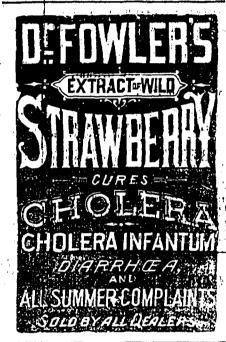
Beyond the sea, In that historic isle of bravest men,

And fairest maids—none fairer in the world—Whose banner, Chastity, proudly unfurled, The tyrant's rule shall never be again.

Beyond the sea,
Oh, glorious vision! in the future years
A nation ranking in the foremost line,
Gallant and brave, bearing the Christian sign,
With Freedom smiling through its gladsome

An Illinois school teacher sent to Chicago for memorahdumb books," and the trustees of the district got hold of the fact and requested her resignation. They don't believe in "art spelling" in that State.







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N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between theh ours of I and 4, or by letter.

MOTICE.

Evariate Moquin, farmer, of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued Montreal, 22nd August, 1887.

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Sarmatian	L 3.600	. ''11	W. Richardson
		T.E. T	Barret, R.N.
Peruvina 3	3.400	Cont	J. G. Stephene
Nova Scot	ian3,300	Ca170,	R. H. Hughes.
Caspian		11	Alex. McDouge
Carthagin	ian 46AA		A. Macnicol
S. berian . 1	4 600	•	R. P. Moore.
NOTWERIAL	3.581	•	R. Carruthera
Hibernian	3,440		John Brown,
Austrian	9.700	•	John Bentley.
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Prussian.	3,000 ian3,600	11	James Ambur
Scandinav	ian 3 600	н	John Park.
Buenos A	yrean 3 800	11	James Scott.
Lorean	4 000	16	T O Manda
Grecian	3,600	′ 11	J. C. Menzies. C. E. LeGallai
Alanitoba	u 3.150 '	11	W. Dalziel.
Canadian	2.600	11	John Kerr.
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Lucerne.	2,200	44	
Newfound	lland1,500	"	W. S. Main. C. J. Myline.
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			F, McGrath.

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*Sarmatian, Wednesday, ept. 21 Thursday, Sept. 22 Thursday, Gept. 22 Thursday, Gept. 23 Thursday, Gept. 24 Thursday, Gept. 25 Thursday, Gept. 26 Thursday, Gept. 26 Thursday, Gept. 27 Thursday, Gept. 27 Thursday, Gept. 28 Thursday, Gept. 28 Thursday, Gept. 29 Thursday, Gept. 20 T Passengers, if they so decire, can embark at Montreal after S p.m. on the evening previous to the sleamer's salling.

after S p.m. on the evening previous salling.

'These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

'These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

'These of passage from Montreal or Queboo:—Cabin, Rates of passage from Montreal or Queboc.—Cabin, \$10, \$70 and \$30 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Queboc, \$30. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quobed and Montreni Extra Service, salling from Liverpool and Quebes on FRIDAYS, and calling at Perry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

*Alting.

*These stormers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec: Cabin, \$50,

*60 and \$70 (according to accommodation): Intermediate, \$34; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.76; from

Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Glaskow, Queber and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glaskow Ruenos Ayroan. About Sept. 5

Suberlan. About Sept. 5

Suberlan. About Sept. 19

Grecian. About Sept. 19

Carchagidan About Sept. 19

Carchagidan About Sept. 19

Carchagidan About Sept. 29

The steamers of the London, Queloc and Montreal
Line are intended to be despatched from Montreal
for London, as follows:

Canadam (for Liverpool). About Sept. 8

Nestorian

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, st.

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FROM HALIFAX.

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 Austrian
 About Sept. 3

 Feandibavian
 About Sept. 17

 Pruddian
 About Oct. 2

 Austrian
 About Oct. 2

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and natrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocon, Mr. Lips has provided our breakfast tables with a demastry flavored beverage which may save us many heavy octors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tensiency to discouse. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with yure blood and a properly nourlabed frame."—Civil Service Graette.

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homographic Chibitats.

11. LONDON, ENGLAND

EXTRAORDINARY

EXTRAORDIN RY EXTRAORDINARY FXTRAORDINARY

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EXTRAORLINARY

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ULSTERS

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There seems listle or no doubt in Mintreal that S. Ca sley's assortment of Ladies' and Children's New Jackets surpasses all previous

. may the S. CARSLEY.

stocks ever offe ed in this market.

DOLMAN

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Carel y's stock of Ladies' and Children's S. Carsh y's stock of Ladies' and Children's New Manties is, we believe, the largest at d test

n mend of Do daing ;

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS

JACKETS



FRENCH OPINION ON THE PROCLAMA-

The Paris correspondent of the Standard writes:—The proclamation of the National League in Dubliu has given the French Rad cals and Intransigeants an opportunity to indulge in all sorts of pessimist predictions for the Cons r vative Cabinet. The Justice, the sympathy of which with Mr. Parnell and his followers is a secret to no one, des not, however, agree with the Radical London newspaper that called the measure Lord Salisbury's "final plunge." It styles it a "challenge." Nevertheless, it does not believe that the measure will a the present moment entail the grave con-sequence it might, because the men and the sequence it might, because the men and the associations affected by it will not indulge in reprisals. The reas:n for this, according to the Justice, is that Mr. Gladstone, and with him "the whole Liberal Party," having espoused the cause of Home Rule, a new sentiment has been created in Ireland. This journal remarks:

'The most despairing and the most exasperated, as well as the least Parliamentary and the esst reasoning, know that the victory is near, even imminent, that it is no longer a question of years, but of months or weeks." Examining the practical effect of the proclamation of the League, M. Clemenceau's organ believes it will be almost nil, or at least so long as it is found impossible to implicate in acts of violence any of the sections proclaimed. As for this being done, the Justice contends it is most unlikely, for, "since the foundation of the National League, the work of Messrs. Parnell and Davitt has had for its object and result to induce a great number of Irish peasants to abandon their traditions of vengeance and summary justice." Far from being efficacious, this Radical journal affirms the result will be that after their discontinuous the American will accompany fution the Associations will act openly, and more openly and more freely than the German Socialist Party, whose forces have but been sugmented by the Bismarckian law.

THE INDIANS AND LEO XIII.

A correspondent of the Catholic Review gives a beautifut il ustration of the generosity of the Catholic Indians in Montana, and their devotion to the Holy See. During the sermon, at High Mass, Bishop Brondel stated that the Holy Father would celebrate his golden julces this year, and that it was expected of all his faithful children to offer him presents as to eas of their love. "He made use of but three sentences which were made known to the Indians through the interpreter, the good Father Cata'da, and immediately followed a scene that my pen can never describe. As soon as High Mass was over, and during a great part of the afternoon, the poor ladians, wrapped in their blankets—poor as the poorest of God's creature s—cume one after another into the Bish propersions, placing at his feet offerings, the spring part of the set of the tion to the Holy See. During the sermon, at High Mass, Bishop Brondel stated that the Holy Father would celebrate his golden july lee creating section one after another into the Bish of presence, placing at his feet offerings, so vacous, so numerous, unique, with such that implicity, with such love and hearty childing in the implicity, with such love and hearty affice that to move us to tears. A poor old cann brought a string of wild carris and bitter roots, gathered for her win support, volunteering to fast herself that the Holy Father night enjoya meal. Another pulled off her carrings, still another her breastpin, a young girl of eighteen sacrificed her only ornament—a beautiful belt. Pipes, knives, fancy cases, and a hundred other things too numerous to mention, continued to things too numerous to mention, continued to swell the pile before the Bishop. Besides all this, they brought eighty dollars in cash as a final offering. Considering all the articles, and the value the Indians placed upon them, I doubt it single congregation in America will bring sill sacrifices as these children of the woode."

WEDDING BELLS.

A fashionable wedding took place at Rawdon, Que., on Tuesday, August 30th. The parties concerned were Mr. John A. Kelly, of Midland, Michigan, and Miss Sophia Rowan, daughter of the late Thomas Rowan, of Rawdon. The nuttial knot was tied by Rev. J. C. Dubois, P. P., the ceremony was largely attended by the many friends of the bride and groom. The bride was tast-fully dressed in a robe of brocaded grey silk with garnet satin trimmings. The bridesmaid was Miss M. J. Rowan, sister of the bride, and Mr. James Kelly, cousin of the groom acted as best man. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and spoke lengthily for the bide. The happy couple will spend some time with their friends of Rawdon, previous to their departure for their future home in Michigan,

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS. By a decision of His Lordship, Archbishop Fabre, Rev. Meases, J. Laporte has been named rane, Rev. Mesnie, J. Laborte has been finned vicar at St. Bridget's, A. Meunier at the Sacred Heart, A. Duftur at St. Vincent de Paul, E. Prieur at Notre Dame de Grâce, G. Charette at St. Michel, J. Robillard at Lachine, A. Lajeune-se at Ste. Cévile, A. Clermont at Johntte, J. Z. Gervais at Ste. Scholastique, J. W. Brulé at Back River, F. Primeau at St. Jacques de L'Achigan, R. Lamarche at St. Louis de Gon zague. Rev. Abbé N. Bruchesé, formerly vicar at St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, has been transferred to the Archbishop's Palice.

THE NATIONAL LOITERY.

THE COMMISSIONERS CONCLUDE THEIR INVESTIGA TION AND DECLARS THE LOTTERY TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON IN A VERY HONEST WAY.

The commission appointed by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre to investigate the charges recently published by L'Etcodard against the Rev. Curé Labelle, of St Jerome, in his official capacity of director of the National Lottery of Colonization have just completed their tasks. and have come to the conclus on that the lottery although not being a financial success to date had been carried on in a very honorable manner and that there was not the slightest proof either against the Rev. Curd Labelle or proof either and that there was not the signtest proof either against the Rev. Curé Labelle or any of the representatives of the society to show ground for the absurd accusations printed by L'Etendard. Grand Vicar Maréchal to day forwarded an official statement bearing the seal of the Archbishop's Palace to the Rev Curé Labelle, in which by winded all. in which he wished all success to the Latery; the Archbishop, as well as his representative, being entirely pleased with the manner with which the lottery has been carried on. This morning's E-Etendard, despite the order of His ridious christened his daughter, Belle, and the Toronto.

axency fontantiment for a sec-

Lordship Bishop Fabre, publishes another ent in which it enticizes way in which the commissioners. Rev. Cure adding Rev. Mr. Parocque and Mr. Dumoucher, have carried on their investigation.

THE McGBYNN; Case.

Baltimore. Sept. 10 Cardinal Gibbons authorizes the following statement in reference to his connection with the McGlydn case.

Shortly after his arrival in Rome in February last, Cardinal Gibbons, in an audience with the Holy Father, was requested by Hut Holliness to ask Dr. McGlynn to come to Home. The next day the Cardinal complied, with the instruction of the Holy Father, but as he did not know Dr. McGlynn's address, he wrote the letter to Dr. Burtaell, because he regarded him as a saight of Dr. McGlynn. Some weeks later Cardinal Gibbons received a reply from Dr. Burtaell giving reasons and excuses why Dr. McGlynn did not go to Rome. As the answer McGlynn did not go to Rome. As the answer from Dr. Burtsell was addressed, not to Car-dinal Simeoni, but to Cardinal Gibbons himdival Simeoni, but to Cardmal Gibbons himse f. the latter saw no reason for handing
the letter to the Propaganda. Far, however,
from "suppressing" its contents, he was very
careful to communicate them to the Cardinal
Prefect of the Propaganda. It may be added
that Cardinal Gibbon was in no way authorteed to act as an intermediary between Dr. Mc
Glynn and his Archbishop, and, therefore,
werupu ougly avoided interfering in a matter in
which had no direct concern, and his visit to
Rome had in view a different nursons. Rome had in view a different purpose.

WHAT SALT IS GOOD FOR-

When you give your cellar its spring cleaning add a little c pperad water and salt to the whitewash.

Ink stains on linen can be taken out if the stain is first washed in strong salt and water and then sponged with lamon juice.

For weeds in the grass put a pinch or two of salt in the midd e of each, and, unless a shower washes it off, it will kill the weeds. In a basin of water, sait, of course, falls to the bottom; so never soak salt fish with the kin side down, as the salt will full to the kin and

remain there. Salt and mustard, a teaspoonful of each, fo'-lowed with sweet oil, m-lted butter, o milk, is

the antido e for Fow.er's a lution, white preci pitate of arcenic. For stans on the hands, nothing is better then a little salt, wi'h enough lemen juice to moisten it, rubbed on the spots and then washed

.ff in clear water. For weeds in p wements or gravel walks, make

MEDICAL VIRTUES OF ONIONS.

A mother writes: "One is weak invariably, and it was generally when we had cold meat minced, I kay Medical forward to; this was a dish of bolled onions." The fittle things knew not that they were taking who beat of medicines for expelling, that most children suffer from worms. Mine were kept free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for Address Registered Letters to suffer from—worms. Mine were kept free by this remedy alone, Not anly boiled onious for dinner, but chives allowere they encouraged to est with their bread, and) butter, and lower they encouraged to est with their bread, and butter, and lower this purpose they had tute of chives in their little gardens. It was medical man who taught me to est b iled onions as a sp c fic for a c ld in the chest. He did not know at the time till I told him, that they were good for anything

The above having fallen under the eye of an boil or roast them. During unless thy seasons, when dipthers or like contagious diseases preva.l, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a week. Onions are inthe year at least once a week. Onlone are in-vigorating and prophylactic beyond description. Further, I challenge the medical fraternity, or any other, to point out a place where children have died from diphtherial or scarlatina, anginoss, etc., where onions were feely used."— Working Woman in Cincinnati Commercial

THE ARTILLERY COMPETITION.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—The big gun competition at the Island of Orleans closed yesterday. Lieut.-Col. Armstrong won the officers' prize with a score of 33 points; Lieut. Fraser scond with 29 points. The Prince Edward Island detachment won the "A" shift in 10 mins. 40 sec., and the M. G. A. the B" shift in 10 min. 16 sec. In the 64 pounder competition, No. 5 Montreal won with 163 points and with the 40-pounder, No. 4 New Brunswick came in first with 164 points. Following are the complete

ecotes:—	64-pdr.	40-pd
No. 1 Montreal		89
		137
No. 2 Montreal		108
No. 3 Montreal	:	
No. 4 Montreal		108
No. 5 Montreal		153
No. 6 Montreal		130
No. 2 Quebec	. 117	91
No. 1 Levis		110
No. 2 Levis		93
No. 1 P. E. I		138
No. 2 P. E. I		112
No. 5 P. E. I		115
No. 3 Halifax		111
No. 5 Halifax		128
		153
No. 6 Halifax		
Yarmouth		135
Digby		136
No. 1 New Brunswick		105
No. 3 New Brunswick	, 121	70
No. 4 New Brunswick	. 151	164

HOW TO TRAIN A CANARY. Set the cage on a table near where you wish to sit; after a little conference with the bird introduce a finger between the wires near the favorite perch, holding it there patiently, yourself occupied with a book or paper the while. Presently, as it shows no disposition to harm him, he cautiously goes up to examine it. Then he picks to ascertain its quality; maybe he fights it. That is well; he no longer fears it. Pay him with a little bird food; put him away. Pay him with a little bird food; put him away. Next day try him again. He may go farther and light on it, or he may be several days getting thus familiar. Be patient. Once this step is attained, vary the programme by introducing the finger in other spots. He will soon light on it at any point or angle. Then try the door, at first thrusting the finger under it; next time fasten it open, b'ockading egress with the rest of the hand as one finger extends within. When he perches on it draw him forth a little; next time tempt him to perch outside a little; and so on. In a short time you have but to open the cage door, unlift a finger, and but to open the cage door, uplift a finger, and he is sure to fly to it; and he may thus be called to any part of the room to rest on the familiar perch. Most birds learn this familiarity in a few days, yet there are those who will be two or four weeks about it.—Dumb Ani-

A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels himself unless he is handling the

Attomer : LE Plaintiff.

LOKCPEŠ & DAVIĐ

TRUE WITH LOS SNOWS ON THOM IC

"Wodo hereby certify that we supervise the arrange, ments for all the Monthly, and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in personmanage and control the Drawings themselves; and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and underly fartness and in good faith toward all parties and use quihorise the Company to use this cortificate, with factimiles of our stondiures attached, in its advertisements.

We the undersigned Banks and B nkers will pay all Prizes dru. in The Louistana State Lot erjes which may be presented a our counters. J. H. OCLESBY, Pres. Louisie in Nat'l Bank.

PLEURE LANAUX, Pres, State National Bank, A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Grizans, Nat'l Bank. CARL KOMA. Pres. Union National Bank.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company LIQUINIZIE DULLE. LIGHTY COMPANY.
Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature fer Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of 81,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular rote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endersed by the month of any State.

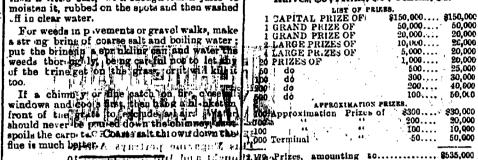
people of any State.

its Grand Slugle Number Drawings fakt place Monthly and the Seni- name Drawings regularly every six menths (June and December).

December).

A SPLENDED OPPORTUNITY TO WIT A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 11, 1841-203th Monthly.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 12 Notice. Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, 55; Flifths, 82; Tenths, 81.



01 11 hun 1 gun 11, 170 Prizes, amounting to \$535,000

Address Registered Letters to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REWEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market is decidedly firm under light spot offerings, and a great scarcity of old hand wheat flour. Business, therefore, is materially curtailed for want of the stuff to suppy the demand. Sties of roller superior have taken place at \$4.05 to \$4.10, and a few lots of 90 per cent. Ontario patents have changed hands at \$4.15 to \$4.25, and 75 per cent. patents have realized \$4.50 to \$4.70. Extra is quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.90, faucy at \$3.65 to \$3.70. Spring Extra at \$3.50 to \$8.00, and Superfine at \$3.35 \$3.80 to \$3.90, fancy at \$3.65 to \$3.70. Spring Extra at \$3.50 to \$8.60, and Superfine at \$3.35 to \$3.40. Manito ba strong bakers and Hungarian patents have advanced 10c to 20c per bol, sales of the former being reported at \$3.35 to \$3.40, although one dealer reports business at \$3.25 to \$3.30. We quote:—Patert, (Onturio) \$4.10 to \$4.70; \$7.00 Bakers' (American), \$4.35 to \$4.65; \$7.00 Bakers' (Amitobon) \$4.35 to \$4.65; \$7.00 Bakers' (Amitobon) \$4.35 to \$4.65; \$7.00 Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3.70; \$7.00 Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Fancy, \$3.65; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; P. Hards, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontmeal, Erro.—The improved feeling in Oatmeal is maintained. We quote car lots of standard, \$5.90 to \$4.00; jobbing lots \$4.10 to \$4.20; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.40; in bags \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary, \$2.15 to \$2.25 for granulated. Cornmeal is steady at \$2.50 to \$2.65 per bbl. for yellow.

Bran.—The market is firm at \$15.50 to \$16 per fon. Short \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Wheat.—The market here continues quiet.

Bran.—The market is firm at \$15.50 to \$16 per ton. Short \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Wheat.—The market here continues quiet, there being no chance of doing an export business until prices improve in England. New wheat has been purchased in the vicinity of Brandon, Man., at 52c. We qu. te prices here nominal as follows:—Manitoba hard 86c to 87c, Canada white winter wheat \$2c to 83c, do. spring and red winter 80c to 81c. Wheat is reported to be selling lower in France than in England after making an allowance for the dury which the Gauls have to pay on importations.

CORN.—There is nothing doing on spot and prices are nominal at 51c to 52c in bond.

PEAS.—The market is firm and prices are higher, 72c being bid per 66 lbs., and 72½c asked. Sales have been made at 25sc.i.f. Liverpool, and higher prices are looked for. RYE.—The market in purely nominal at 45c

o 50c per bushel. OATS.-There are no new cats in the market OATS.—There are no new oats in the marker in large quantities, and last sales were made at 30c. A few loads have been brought in by farmers from the Scuth side of the river, the quality of which was mostly firm; one or two loads being rather light in weight.

BUCKWHEAT.—No demand and values rule nominal at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs.

BARLEY.—We have to report the sale of an exceptionally fine lot of two cars of new heavy.

two-rowed barley at 60c to a brewer here. Sales of four-rowed are quoted at 55c. Feed

barley 45c.
Malt.—There is a fair business at steady prices, which we quote as follows:—Montreal 85c to 90c per bushel, and Ontario malt 70c to

SEEDS -Very little business is being done and prices rule about as last quoted, namely :—Canadian timothy \$2.75, and Amerinamely :—Canadian timoury \$2.75, and American timoury \$2.75, and American timoury \$2.75, and American timoury \$2.75, and American and \$2.50 to \$2.60, Red clover seed \$5.50 to \$2.60, Red clover seed \$5.50 to \$2.60, Red clover seed \$5.50 to \$6.25, and flax red.

A Hoxton man was named Hanger, and the attace that there will be a short clover crop in TRANS TRANSPORT

Poss Hand From Inthis market businessis fair and prices are tirm, sales of Chicago short cut clear being reported at \$18. Lird is meet-ing with moderate request at the for round lots

ing with moderate request at 9% for round lots of Fairbank's in pairs, and 9% for round lots of Fairbank's in pairs, and 9% for round lots of Fairbank's in pairs, and 9% for round lot. Smoked meats are quiet but steady rogar cured hands being an interest of a 11% of the 12% and shoulders at Sc. A round lot of allow shoulders at Sc. A round lot of allow life reported sold a 13% well sold to 12% and lot of allow life reported sold a 13% well sold to 100.00 to 0000; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess, beet not per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess, beet not per bbl., \$00.00 to 11% to 11%; hams, canyassed, per bb., 00c to 00c; lard, Western, in pails, per bb., 9½ to 9½; lard, Canadian, in pails, per bb., 9½ to 9½; lard, per bb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per bb., 00c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per bb., %2 to 4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTIE.—The exports of butter will be large this week, and according to the stimate of some shippers, they are expected to aggregate about 6,000 packages. We quote June and July creamery 224 to 230. Eastern Townships 21c, and Western 18c as the best figures shippers can afford to pay. We quote afford to pay. We quote:-

Townships 19 21
Morrisburg 18 20
Brockville 16 20 Low grades......12 14

CHEESE—The market; in the absence of spot CHEESE—The market; in the absence of spot business to any extent; is purely nominal, the business being done in the country. We quote prices purely nominal as follows:—Finest August 121c to 123c; duest white July 113c to 12; finest to 12; finest to 12; finest to 11c;

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-Receipts are fair, and under moderate demand, a good business is reported with sales at \$1 to \$1 50 for ordinary to fair fruit and at \$1.65 to \$2 for good to choice. Sales of round lots being reported at within these figures. Sugle barrels would, of course, bring higher figures.

Prais.—Supplies are still ample for all requirements, although considerable quantities of last week's glut has been worked off. Sales of

Hud-on River stock have transpred at \$4.50 to \$6.50 in large barrels as to quaity, and at \$2.75 to \$3.50 in kegs. Canadian Bartletts are quoted at \$5 to \$6.50 per bbl. Flemsh Beauty in barrels S4 to S5, and in baskets 70c to 80c.
Peaches.—There has been a good demand for PEACHES.—Incre has oven a rood demand for Canad an peaches, which are turning out very fine, late receipts of Crawfords having been very choice and larke. Sales took place to day at \$1 for good ordinary, and at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for

chaice to fancy.
Plums,—Although the receipts have been large during the past few days, all good stock has been well absorbed, and we quote sales of damson at 50c to 90c per basket as to quality, and blue and green plums at 50c to 51, according to quality. Greengages are rather scarce, and a better demand is reported at 80c to \$1 per basket.

GRAPES.—Blue grapes are a complete drrg upon the market, there being tons more than it e demand can take, and cales have been made all the way from 2c to 32c per lb., showing a further heavy decline since this day week. A lot of 50 nakets was sold at 3c and 100 baskets at 2c. Red and white have sold at 7c to 10c per

lb as to quality.

MUSKMELONS.—The supply has been large, and ripe melous have sold at low prices, sales being reported at \$ to \$2 per dozen for small over ripe stock, whilst good melons have sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50 per dozen as to size.

WATERMELOKS -The demand is very slow, round lots were last sold at 121c to 15c each, bu it is difficult to sell now.

BANANAS. - Jamaica are selling at \$1 to \$1 50

per bunch for good stock, but over ripe bunches are selling, for whatever they will fetch, sales having been made as low as 15c to 25c per bunch. Reds are slow sale at 5cc to \$1 per bunch.

COCOANUTS .- The market is quiet but steady at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100.

SPANISH ONIONS.—A fair business is reported

at \$3.50 to \$4 per case.
ORANGES.—The demand continues slow, and what few lots change hands are on the basis of \$4 to \$4.50.

at \$3.50 to \$5 per bux for fair to fancy. Cases are quoted at \$8 for Naples.

POTATORS.—Receipts of early varieties are

fair, and sales are reported at 60c to 75c per bag, as to quality and size of lot.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs-There has been some enquiry from packers, and sales of round lots are reported at 142c. single cases of fresh stock or muanding 15c. We quote 14c to 15c as to quality.

HONEY—New strained honey in large cans is difficult to sell over 9c, and we quote 8c to 10c as to quality and size can. The sale is reported of a case of small time at 10c.

Hors—The samples of Canadian hops so far

received are very fine, brewers pronouncing them the mest they ever saw. Sales of one and two bale lots from the west have been made at 25c. per 1b delivered here. Fine New Bohemian are offered at 25c delivered at brewery, duty paid. We quote choice new Canadian at 20c to 25c. Old hops are offering at 6c to 7c, and we quote

Bans—Supplies are scarce, and prices are firm at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for round lots, small quantities being quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.

Ashes—Under a good enquiry, and continued light receipts, prices of first puts have advanced fully 25c per 100 lbs to \$4 to \$4.05.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CANNED FISH.-Mackerel continues very

CANNED FISH.—Blackerel continues very scarce, and prices have advanced 40c per can during the week, a round lot being placed at \$5.25. Lobsters are firm at \$5 per can.

PICKLED FISH.—Dry cod continues to meet with good enquiry, and further sales have transpired at \$4 per quintal. Green cod is steady at \$3.75 to \$4. Cape Breton herrings are quoted at \$5.25, and Labrador, which are expected here in a few days, are offered at \$5 to arrive. Several lots are on the way.

lots are on the way.

FISH OIL—There have been sales of ateam refined seal oil since our las' report at 47c to 47c to one lot being placed at 46c. More business is also reported in cod oil, several lots having been placed at 32c for Newfoundland, in order to make way for new stocks. We quote Nova Scotis and Newfoundland cod oil at 30c to 32c Cod liver oil is in limited supply, and quotation

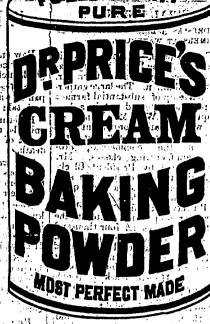
Cod liver oil 18 in limited supply, and determine from 70c to 75c.
STRAM COAL.—The demand for Cape Breton coal keeps ahead of the supply, and prices are firm at \$3.20 for cargoes, and at \$3.75 to FRESH SALMON,—British Columbia salmon

are selling at 15c per lb. wholesale. Lower Ports frozen salmon are about over.

Shoked First, Fig. — Haddles are coming in and meeting with fair enquiry with sales at 7c to 8c. Yarmouth bloaters are in moderate re-

quest with business reported at \$1 to \$1.50 quest with business reported at \$1 to \$1.50 per box. Scaled herring are quiet but steady at 18g to 20c, per box. Boneleas fish are in fair supply at 4½c to 7½c per lb. as to quality. Fish Oil.—The last sale of cod oil reported was a lot which brought \$2c on the wharf, and we quote \$0c to 32c for Halifax and Newfoundland. In seal oil the market is easier at 46c to

47c round lots having been placed at the inside figure. Cod liver oil is in limited supply and sa'es are reported at 70c., some holders asking 75c. An Albany watchmaker to whom a watch that had been dropped overboard on a fishing excursion was taken, found that some of the works were so badly rusted that they were useless. "If," said he, "you had dropped your watch in oil as soon as you took it out of the water, or, better yet, have dropped it into alcohol or any kind of strong liquor, it would have cost you nothing but the cleaning."



HHT

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a contury. It is used by the United States Government, Enforced by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain 'Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

T NEW YORK. .. CHICAGO. ..

THE CHEESE MARKETS. LITTLE RALIS, N.Y., Sept. 12—The market to day has been a very quiet one, and but it the interest has been whown by it her buyers or sales men. It was understood at the beginning sales on. At was understood at the beginning that prices were likely to remain about as last week, and this proves to be fact. all ho gh the ruling falls to lower. The transactions to day are, 1 lot at 11c, 61 lots at 11c, 30 lots at 11c, one lot on private terms and 221 ts commission; tota, 1886. In addition to the above, 475 boxes

tota, 1886. In addition to the above, 475 boxes of farm dairy cheese sold at 1010 to 1110, the bulk at 1110. Twenty-five packages of creament butter sold at 25c, and 32 packages of firm dairy at 21c to 23c, with the bulk at 23c.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 12—The firings of cheese at the Bensler House this aft rule on were 5,750 boxes against 5,150 last week. The market was quiet at an advance of fc to 101c.

UTICA, N.Y., Sept. 12.—The market to day was dult and spiritless, advices fr m New York out being of a favorable character during the

not being of a favorable character during he part week. Buyers soon gave the sal-smen to understand that if they wanted to despose of their of eeee they must accept lower priors. This the sale amen were not inclined to do. They busied themselves in consulting different buyers and endeavering to obtain a be ter first han the one last received. This state of affice securinus d until the closing hour, and then the cheese actually c inmenced to change hands. The market recorded a decline of half a cent, but transactions were not as heavy as usual. cheese now effering is all of August make, and it is good quality I looks, however, as though the wholesale men in New York were making a way to stock up with cheese of S-ptember and October make, which is generally considered the best of the season. Transacti as to-day aggrega e 13,117 boxes as foll ws:—3 lots, 158 boxes, at 108c; 66 lots, 6,328 boxes, at 108c (ruling price); 22 lots, 1,917 boxes, at 11c; 12 lots, 1,158 boxer, at 11½c; 19 lots, 1,889 boxer, at 11½c; 2 lots, 194 boxer, at 11¾c (small cheese); 16 lots, 1,372 boxes, on commission.

An envelope is like a woman. It can't go anywhere without address.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PLERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Hendache,
Dizziness, Constipation,
Gestion,
Yestion,
Yestion,
Filious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgat've Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Laboratory of World's Dispensary



s500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturere of Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, for a case of
Chronic Nasai Catarrh which
they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "fold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous measurist, of lthaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sagre's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting," "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
THOMAS J. RUSHING, ESG., #802. Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarth for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe; through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Litels
ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarth
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarth now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

Three Bottles Cure Catarra.

BLI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O. Columbia Co., of a trainers, and catarra when the was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. sage's Catarra Remedy advertised, and proposed a bottle for her; and soon saw that it shake of a helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent ours. She is now eighteen years old and Chango Chango.

FULL-WEIGHT

The New Dolman Ulsters are the leading The New Loiman Charles are the reading Novelty in Iadies' Mantles for the coming season. A fine assortment at S. Careley's, but not elsewhere in this market.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

ECLIPSED ECLIPSED QUITE QUITE ECLIPSED ECLIPSED QUITE QUITE ECLIPSED

S. Careley's show of Ladies' and Children's New Fall and Winter Jackets, Dolmans, Ulsters and other shaped Mantles this seas n quite eclips s'all previous shows made in Montreal.

CARSLEY'S.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE THE GREAT ADVANTAGE THE GREAT ADVANTAGE GREAT ADVANTAGE THE THE THE THE GREAT ADVANTAGE THE GREAT ADVANTAGE THE GREAT ADVANTAGE

One of the great advantages of purchasing Mantles at S Carsley's is that all the garments are advanced etyles. Same as well to worn a L indonand Paris this season. Styles that will be shown as new in this market next ye r by the rappler Mantleal trade. the regular Montreal trade.

S. CARSLEY



BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their parents addresses. Also a handsome Dismond Dye Sumple Card to the motter and much valuable information.



OPIUM Rorphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay 1111 cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, 0.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT FOR AUGUST.

OTTAWA, S. pt. 9.—The revenue still continues to show a satisfactory rate of increase over last year. The receipts on account of consolidated fund for the month of August were:— Custo ns. \$2,091,581
Excise. \$483,388
Post Office. \$125,612
Public works, including railways 51,055
Miscellaneous. 63,764
Revenue for month of August, 1887 2,815 301 Revenue to 31st July, 1887 2,207,079

Total. \$5,022,480
Expenditure for month of August, 1887. \$2,254,944
Expenditure to 31st July, 1887. 2,776,584 Total.....\$5,031,528 This shows an increase of \$24,211 over the sam

This shows an increase of \$24,211 over the sam month last year. Customs show an increase of \$230,353; excise, \$107,235, and miscellaneous \$15,020. There is a decrease in post office of \$12,075 and in public works of \$316,313.

THE PUBLIC DEET. The statement of the public debt on 31st

August is :-Gross debt......\$273,029,562\$228,494.462

Total.....\$703,924,425 'It will thus be seen that the expenditure on capital account has been more than double the increase of the debt, the difference being paid out of the consolidated fund.

A HUMAN WEAKNESS.

A HUMAN WEARNESS.

"Have you ever noticed," asked the engineer,
at a railwoad crossing, how people will rush
across the track just ahead of the engine, and
then stand on the other side and watch the
train go by? It's a mighty curious thing;
everybody does it, though, men, women and
children. Sometimes a whole family will tear
medly across the track as though their existence
depended upon getting over ahead of the train,
and then all turn round and stare at the train as
it shoots past. Now, it's the easiest thur in it shoots past. Now, it's the easiest thing in the world to get your foot caught between the ties or the loose boards on a crossing, and the majority of people killed by the cars are run over while attempting to cross the track ahead of a train. I can't begin to understand why people with any sense at all will continue to do this, but they do had with a melancholy shake of his head the engineer climbed into his cab, leaving the stroller to muse over the many follhardy things people do every day.—
Chango Journal.

Take Alexander

toriare enternational and appear

Walle & Utquartery Co. Not co. 4-c.

S. Bildelines

ระวัติสัติสาราช (2.2.1) เดิดตัวการสมัยเกราช (3.2.1) Levisia elevand bacoca Beta - 1. (1) 1991