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VOL. XXX1\.--NO. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

PRICE. · · FIVE CENTS

OME RULE FOR IRELAND.

ayal Soldier of 1837 Expresses His opinions- Why Ireland is Disaifeeted and What Irishmen Have Done for the British Empire.

following generous contribution to Rule literature appears in the Ottawa Press of last Friday.]

.-For some years back we have had a deal of excissment in Canada as well as he mother country on the subject of ome Rule" for Ireland, and the matter to have been taken up in Scotland also, no they have cerablished a Home Rule bus under the presidency of Prof. Blaikie, dinburgh, a Protestant, and well-known

i it appears to me that in so far as we concerned in Canada, the matter is a pplain one, we intest and perhaps truly, we have the beth eyetem of government the world, and we are one and all true leyel artiscre. Such being the case, possible objection can there be to give same system to England, Ireland and tland. Let each have their local legisres and send members to the Imperial liament, exactly on the same principle as several provinces sond them to the Donion parliament. Oh, I hear some of our re-loyal geople say, the Irish Catholics are nack of rebele, and are not to be trusted. Il I have lived sufficiently long in Canada three rebellions, and I cannot bring to mind any one single instance where the h Catoolic was not loyal to the backhone : til my Spotch friends will look back to the illon of 1837 S, they will find the prime versud leader in Octario was a Scotchman by ps Wm. Lyon McKenzie and a consideable portion of the rank and file of the abel Army" in Upper Canada were of the he nationality. But where was the Irish thelic found in '37? Why in the ranks of loyal militis of the country, shoulder to alder with thousands of Orangemen and testants and in the same regiments. Again, to the "Fenian raide," did not the late Col. iln, of Montreal, a Roman Catholic, and regiment, very largely composed of Irish

RESPOND TO THE CALL

march to the front to repel the Fenian ders. "Oh!" another will say "that was in Well, let me ask the nda, you know." what makes the Irish Catholics with Canada and "rebels at home?"-(if be the case). Simply that they feel that Canada under our system of government are freemen, in Ireland worse than Give them the same government in nd as we have here in Canada and ida had great grievances to comin of: they appealed to the Home govern-atin every shape and way to redress those lerances and to give them a just system of amment. How were their appeals met? direct refusal to alter the system and mats such as are now heard towards Ireland. hat followed? Rebellion both in Upper Lower Canada. An appeal was made to a Loyalists to turn out in defence of the atry and to suppress the rebellion. They dturn out and with the assistance of the relar troops the rebellion was put down. many of the people who simply demanded drights and a just government were shot, ng, or transported to penal colonies.

Whole villages and churches were barned hiths country devastated. "Serve them tht," some of our ultra loyal people will say, publiss, but what was the result? Why, the course of two years everything was asked that the insurgeants had asked and aght for and a good deal more. And have we not a monument on our par-

amentary ground to the memory of Sir Geo. Cartier, a brigadier-general in the "Pa-lote army of Lower Canada," built at the out of the Dominion Government of \$10,000, nd on the motion in parliament of Sir John factorald? Do we want the same course mued towards the people of Ireland? rive them into rebellion, shoot them down. ang them and send them to penal servitude and then turn round and give them "Home lile" and more than they ask for to-day.

Batter, it strikes me, to

GIVE THEM HOME RULE NOW d if any attempt was afterwards made to-ards separation or an "Irish Republic" it old be suppressed then equally as well as ow, and no sympathy would be shown them. as question presents itself: What does cotland want with Home Ruie? My simple newer is, Scotland is quite as much enled to the management of her own local fairs as Catacio is, or any other province the Dominion. Scotland has suffered and from neglect by the Imperial parlia-ont for years, and it is only within some to years that Scotland has ever had a rementative in the cabinet, in the shape of tord Advocate, who has all the Scotch sess to attend to both in the cabinet and willament; and it is notorious that in the ont of a twenty mile rallway bill for Scotad being brought before the Imperial parliaent, it could not likely be got through uner two or three years, and then at the cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000. I don't think th state of things would be submitted to Canada, and I cannot see why Scotland could tolerate it. Such a bill would be sted by the Canadian parliament in one wion and at the cost of some \$300 or \$400. hen we have the cry that in the tent of "Home Rule" being granted being granted Iteland, the Protestant minority Ireland would have nothing

tay in the government of the country and

old be trampled on. Does this state of

ings exist in the province of Quebec, and

the Protestant minority there complain the treatment at the hands of the Roman

Atholic majority? Again let me ask the issue, have Irish Catholics done nothing

wards the stability of the empire and the FIGURE STATES

glory of England? I think so, and not a little either. Let us see what the late Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Q.C., M.P., said on this subject. In the presoration of a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons on man of great abilities, not a member of this topmost place in his party, who, disdaining all imposture, and thinking it the best course to appeal directly to the religious and national antipathies of the people of this country, abandoning all reserve and flinging off the slender veil by which his political associates affect to cover, although they cannot hide, their motives—distinctly and andaciously men; and pronounces them, in any particular which could enter his minute enumeration of the circumstances by which fellow-citizen ship is created, in race, identity and religion, Aliene! Good God! Was Arthur, Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and did he not start and exclaim, "Hold! I have seen the aliens do their duty?" The Duke of Wellington is not a man of excitable temperament. His mind is of a cast too martial to be easily moved, but notwith-standing his habitual inflexibility, I cannot help thinking that when he heard his Roman Catholic countrymen (for we are his countrymon) designated by a phrase so off-neive at the abundant vocabulary of his rare, even in Irish congregations. Strong elequent confederate could supply-I cannot men sobbing in bitter tears, women wringing help thinking that he ought to have recollect toeir hands in despair, the aged especially ed the many fields of fight in which we have unable to utter the last farewell, all showing been contributors to his renown. The sieges, battles, fortunes that he has passed ought to have come back uyon him. He ought to have remembered that from the earliest achievement in which he displayed that mili-tary genius which has placed him forc-most in the annals of modern warfare, down to that last surpassing combat, which has made his name imperishable, from Assaye to Waterloo, the Irish soldiers with whom your armies are filled, were the inteparable auxiliaries to the glory with which his unparalieled successes has been crowned. Whose were the arms that drove your bayonets at Vimiera through the phalanxes that never recled in the shock of war before? What desperate valor climbed the steeps and filled the moats at Badajos? All his victories should have rushed and crowded Vimiera back upon his memory, Badajos, Salamanos, Albuors, Toulouse, and last of all the greatest (Waterloo). Tell me for you were there. I appeal to the gallant soldier before me (Sir Henry Hardinge) from whose opinion I differ, but who bears, I know, a generous heart in an intrepld breast; tell me, for you must remember, on that day when the destinion of mankind were trembling in the balance, while death fell in talent, and her education, her nights and her shand as we have here in Canada and showers, when the artillery of France was days, to those beautiful decorations which in Canada. Have we not the example decided with a precision of the most gladden your hearts. Dear people, God bless the rebellion of 1837 in Canada before deadly science, when her legions, in the restaurance with another beautiful decorations which the rebellion of 1837 in Canada before The people both of Upper and Lower cited by the voice and inspired by the example of their mighty leader, rushed again and again to the onset. Tell me if for an instant, when, to healtate for an instant was to be lost, the "Allena" blanched? And when at length the moment for the last and decisive moment had arrived, and the valor which had been so wisely checked, was at last let loose, when with words familiar but immortal, the great captain commanded the great assault, tell maif Catholic Ireland, with less heroic valor than the natives of his own glorious country, precipitated herself upon the foe? The blood of England, Scotland and of Ireland flowed in the same stream and drenched the same When the chill morning dawned field. their dead lay cold and stark together. In the same pit their bodies were deposited, the green corn of spring is now breaking from their comingled dust, the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, in the glory shall we not be permitted to participate; and shall we

> our life-blood has flowed out." A PROTESTANT AND LOYALIST. of 1837 and 1888.

be told, as a requital, that we are estranged

from the noble country for whose salvation

Ottawa, 27th September 1888.

REV. FATHER BROWN PRESENTED BY HIS CHELSEA CONGREGATION WITH A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(Ottawa Free Press.) Sunday, the 23rd instant., was an eventful

day in the annals of the parish of St. Stephen's, of Chelsea. The Rev. Father Brown, a priest who has endeared himself to the whole community by his gentle and sympathetic nature, his elequent and instructive sermons and his fine practicable abilities, delivered his farewell sermon to his parishioners prior to his departure to accept a responsible charge elsewhere, after 8 years of the most successful laber in Chelsea.

When Father Brown came to Chelses eight years ago, nothing but the foundation walls of the fine stone church, since completed. existed. The parish can now boast of one of the finest churches, both as regards its architectural beauties and its fine altar and decorations, as exists in the archdiccess outside Ottawa. All this has been accomplished by Father Brown, and without placing any burdensome debt on the parish.

Immediately after mass, and when the reverend gentleman had removed his vestments, Mr. P. Murtagh advanced to the altar rails, and, after a singularly beautiful and eloquent prefatory speech, eulogizing the reverend gentleman's noble work in the parish, recalling his own pleasant intercourse with him as a former church warden, and regretting the occasion which had called for an expression of their love and esteem towards

him, read the following address:-DEAR FATHER BROWN.—We, your parish-ioners of St. Stephen's of Chelsea, deem this, the eve of your departure from amongst us, a fitting opportunity to give expression to the love and esteem which we all entertain towards you, and to assure you that your intinded departure has filled our hearts with

the greatest sorrow. As regards your duties as a priest, and by ones 3 feet 6 inches, with six rows

your preaching and example, you have been indeed a blessing to the parish; and in all the other relations of life it has been to our great benefit and pleasure to have you so long amongst us. Your many admirers the discussion of the Irish Municipal bill in this parish can point with pardonable Mr. Sheil said: "There is, however, one pride to the many proofs of your great and successful exertions in the cause to which House (Lord Lyndhurst), but whose talents you have devoted your undoubted talents. and whose boldness have placed him in the This fine church, with its beautiful altar and stations of the cross, will remain as a monument after you are gone to keep us in perpotual remembrance of your eight years of succes ful labor in Chelsea. We fully appreciate, sir, the many sacrifices you have made in the interests of religion, and only hope that we have nerited in some way the great interest which you have shown in our tells the Irish people that they are not own behalf, and your great kindness to-entitled to the same privileges as English wards us. We beg of you to accept the accompanying gift as a small recognition of your many notile qualities, and of the heart-felt gratitude which we all feel for the many acts of self-denial which you have practised in order to advance our spiritual and temporal welfare. We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, dear Father Brown, your devoted friends."

At the conclusion of the reading of the address he was handed a well filled purse. The rev. gentleman, with evident signs of

grateful emotion, then replied as follows: "Dear parishioners, you have heard of my departure, you have desply felt it, and you have given expression to such feelings as are that their prayers shall accompany me To resist such genuine grief a man must tax his nerves to their utmost capacity to be indifferent to it he must have a heart of stone. Inspired by those kind hearts you have praised me and my works. You have pointed to that noble church, its stations, its decorations. Yes, these speak indeed, but they speak of you, of your falth, your religion, your generosity. Your money is there, the sweat of your brow is there. They speak to me daily; they say: "Good people, generous people." They bid me thank you. Thanks, then, to the church-wardens and to the men who assisted in the arduous task; thanks to the ladies who worked so hard at our pionics and bazasra; thanks to that noble-hearted gentleman, Mr. Wright, to Mr. Gilmour and other Pro-testant friends who assisted so generously; tbanks to our good medical gentleman, who attended me in sickness better than I was ever attended before, but none have paid him worse than I have, for the reason that he would not accept anything. He has my unbounded confidence, and I would ask your prayers for the preservation of his health. Thanks also to the lady who devoted her you. I esteam your tears more precious than | Son: and He therefore saw, side by side, is hard, it is the parting of a father with his

children." The rev. gentleman seemed so much over come by his feelings that he was unable to

proceed further. Daring Father Brown's reply, and at its conclusion, the greater part of the vast con-gregation expressed their deep sorrow at his departure in tears and a general expression of regret was manifested by all.

A MAGNIFICENT CHURCH, IS THAT IN COURSE OF ERECTION BY THE R. C. CONGREGATION IN KEMPTVILLE. [From the Rideau Record.]

About seven years ago, Rev. Father Mc-Donald, who is well known to most of our readers, went to Kemptville as priest of that parish, and since then has labored earnestly and withal successfully among the people over whom he was placed as apiritual adviser and priest The congregation is a large and prosperous one, and soon after Father McDonald's appointment to the parish he began laying plans for building a new and much larger church than the one then in use. For the past two or three years he kept the matter prominently before his people, and it was not long until he had them possessed of some of his own enthusiasm for the work. He then set about getting practical evidence of their interest in the proposed undertaking, and before anything was done toward the new edifice he had \$10,600 cash in hand and the promise of more. This was deemed a sufficient warranty to begin the work and active operations were commenced in the summer of 1887. Plans were procured from Mr. Jos. Conley, of Toronto, whose reputation as an architect is known throughout the Pro vince. The new church is being erected on the site occupied by the old one, which is a the are occupied by the old one, which is beautiful elevation just on the edge of the village. It is 112 feet by 52 feet with Sacristy 17 feet by 30 feet on east end just adjoining the Preabytery. The style is known as Norman Gothic with elerestory windows. Viewed from the outside it presents a handsome and imposing appearance, rising with its many niches and columns and angles and torrets into a splendidly proportioned structure that would do credit to any city in the land. It is built of blue stone any city in the land. It is built of blue stone with cut lime stone trimmings, all of which was donated and drawn on the ground by the parishioners. Broad stone steps lead up to the main entrance, through which one goes into a large vestibule and thence into the auditorium. This is 44 feet from floor to ceiling, which is to be ribbed and panelled. There are eight large granite pillars, four on either side, at equal distances from the entrance to the other end. From these spring the interior arches which support the clerestory walls.
The pillars come from the New Brunswick Granite Company's works, are 63 inches in cir-cumference and are beautifully dressed and poissed. They were donated by present or former parishioners in memory of deceased friends; one by the congregation of South Mountain, in memory of Rev. Father Harty, a former paster of the parish; one by Henry Loughlin, in memory of his father and mother; one by Joseph Langlois in memory of his wife; one by James O'Dair in memory of his father. colished. They were donated by present or one by James O'Dair in memory of his father and mother; one by P. Higgins and sister, Miss B. Higgins, in memory of their brother Law-r nce, who suffered shipwreck on the ill-fated steamer, Varona; one by John Murphy in memory of bis wife and one by the contractor, George Wilson, of Ogdensburg. The main side is to be 5 feet 6 inches wide and the two side

The interior is being finished with ash birch, maple and walnut. Over the vestithe organ loft, 16 feet by 24 feet, while to the left of is is the Baptistry. Over the main entrance is a beautiful triplet window 18 feet high, whill slong the sides are many others of plain but heat design. A large tower rises from the front which, to the top of the spire, is 135 feet in height. That nothing might be lacking to the completeness of the structure, a bell weighing about 3000 lbs., has been purchased and will be not in position as soon as the tower and will be put in position as soon as the tower is ready. Steam is to be employed for heating purposes and for this the necessary apparatus ba neen procured. Everything about the splendid structure is of chaste design and in the most perfect taste, well in keeping with the high use to which it is to be dedicated Words and figures are cold and hard, and can give no adequate idea of the beauty and the stupendous grandeur of the noble pile, which is an endurgrandett of the noble pile, which is an enduling monument to the energy and earnestness of Rev. Father McDonald and a credit and an honor to the people who so liberally gave of their substance to erect it. It will seat 500 persons and when completed will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. In connection with the raising of funds Father McDonald took a unique method of getting generous contributions with as little inconvenience to the contributors as posas little inconvenience to the contributors as pos We have already stated that he had on hand \$10,000 in cash, the proceeds of bazans, picuics, etc. To this was added about \$8,000 in subscriptions. Then a little over two years ago he got 100 parishioners to agree to set aside each a calf, raise is till it was nearly three years old, and then all to be sold for the benefit of the building fund. The three years will have expired next June, when it is proposed to hold a grand fair, at which the cattle will be sold and the offering made. To encourage competition Father McDonald offers a \$50 prize for the best animal, and other prizes, making a total amount of \$200. The new church is to be known as the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and we sincerely hope that the same success and greater may attend the pastor's ministra-tion in it as has been given him in the old one.

pews across the width of the church.

CARDINAL MANNING. Preaching, on Sunday, August 5, in St. Dominic's Priory, London, his Emineuca the Cardinal-Archbishop, answering the objection made by Protestants to the worship effered by Catholics to the Blessed Virgin, pointed out that this love and veneration which we paid to the Blessed Mother of God was not only a hindrance to their acceptance of the Catholic faith and their submission to the Catholic Church, but that it was even an arugment of the faith and a reason for submission to the Church's teaching. We learn the duty of duty of loving and venerating the mother of God from the very substance of the faith itself. No one who did not believe that the Blessed \ irgin was an object of love and veneration next to the Divine Son, was perfect in the Christian faith.

From all eternity, Almighty God foresaw the sin of our first parents. He also foresaw that which He had ordained as a Divine remedy, and more than remedy, the elevation of mankind by the incarnation of His Divine jewels. This parting with such kind hearts | second Adam, His Incarnate Son, and the spotless mother who bore Him. This was a Divine vision from all eternity. The mother and the Son could not be separated, and when that Divine predestination was accomplished, the mother and the Son were united in the Incarnation. The predestination was fulfilled in Naz reth, in Bethlehem, in Samaris, in Jerusalem, on Calvary, and it the forty days the mother and the Son were united never to be soparated save in those three days when He lay in the grave, and in that long waiting, twelve or twenty years after he had ascended into Heaven.

How, therefore, was it possible that they who profess to believe in the Incarnation should ever for a moment forget His mother More than this, when the Apostles, in obe dience to their Divine Master, went throughout the world and preached thename of Jesus, the only name under Heaven where by men could be saved, the name of Hi Blessed Mother was preached likewise. The two sacred names of Jesus and Mary went throughout the world; all nations heard them; all nations believed and all nations blessed her. And there had never been a moment from that hour to this when the faithful had separated those names. could not even make profession of our faith without naming the Blessed Mother of our

Lord Jesus Christ. Again, the love and veneration we owed to her came from the law of charity itself, not of nature, which was uncertain, but the supernatural charity which was infused into our souls by the Holy Ghost. God had or-dained a law and an order in charity, and, after Him, who ought to be most dear to us Those whom he loved most, those who loved Him most, those who suffered most for us. those who had done most for us. And who wasthere in whom these things were fulfilled comparably with the fullfilment of the Blessed mother of God herself, of all creatures the nearest to the Ever Blessed Trinity, intimately united to her own Son, Who from her took the substance of our man-hood, like to God in an inconceivable con-formity of all per fections, who offered herown Son willingly for our redemption, whostcod by the Cross on Calvary, who bore seven sorrows for our sakes, who was the chosen instrument whereby we were redeemed in the Precious Blood of her Son. How, then, was it possible that she should not be the object of our love and veneration next after her Divine Son-next after him because He was God, but before all other creatures God had

Mother of Our Lord next after Him. We were bound to do this by the law of worship. He had no scruple in using the word worship. It was a word that belonged to the old mother-tongue, the old common speech of our land. The word worship did not mean Divine worship, unless we put the word divine before it. Children ought to worship their parents. We, in our own speech, worshiped those who bore authority over us. We called them by the name, and it was a wantonness when the word worship was interpreted to be equivalent to Divine worship, He would ask the most severe and ardent objector if we could say or do anything to the honor of our Blessed Mother tice,

made? None, therefore, could be perfect in

their charity who did not love the Blessed

which could go beyond that which God himself had done for her? Did the Catholio Church say or do anything, either in its language of praise or in its festivals of joy, that approached in any measurable degree to the dignity and the glory that God hath put upon the Mother of His Eternal Son?

One more thought was this: The first Adam was a man and the head of the creation of God; to him God gave dominion over all oreatures. But the head of the new creetion of God was a woman-the Biessed Virgin. Some of those present who were not of the unity of the faith might think that a bold and daring saying. But no; that again convinced them of an imperfect faith. Our Divine Lord Himself was not a creature. He was clothed in a created manhood; yos. But His person was the uncreated Son of God, and therefore the first of all creatures, the first mere creature was a woman His Blessed Mother. He asked them, then, could anything they could de, he would not say exceed, but approach, the glory and the honor that God had laid on the head of His Blessed Mother-the crown of twelve stars, the diadem of all perfection with which He

crowned her above all the works of His hand. Was not the example of our Lord the law of our life? Were we not bound to walk in His footsteps? Where He not a living law which governed our lives and our hearts? Could we be like Him if we did not love His Blessed Mother, who, next after His Father in Heaven, was the object of His most tender and ardeat love? Was it possible we could be like Him if in that region of His Sacred Heart, where the most tender and ardent love of a creature was to be found, our hearts by come from his own purse, which was the very centre of love, how could we be like to our Divine Mother who was

our example and our law? On the cross our Divine Lord said to His beloved discipler. "Baheld thy Mother," and to His mother "Baheld thy Son," and were not those relations perpetual-living to this day, and was not every disciple of Jasus Christ a son of the Heavenly Father and a son of our Blessed Mather? How could we be the brethren of Jesus Christif we were not sons of God and of Mary. The love and ven-oration of the Blessed Virgin was not a bar in the way of light which illuminated those who believed to a perfect fullness of knowledge in the Incarnation of Jesus Christ. It was, therefore, no matter for us to justify or excues; we preached it as a doctrine of the Catholic Church, a reason for submission to the Church of God, for it was the Church of God alone that preserved this living love and veneration in all eges, in all generations, for the Blessed Mother of God.

COLORED PRIESTS.

Joseph Griffin, of Virginia, and James Brown, of Maryland, both colored, are studying for the Catholic priesthood in St. Peter's England. After al years' stay in that institution they will take another rix years' course in St. Mary's semi-nary, Baltimore. C. R. Uncles, another colored man of Maryland, has been for some time studying for the priesthood in Canada, and will complete his education soon. Recently the young colored men of the Catholic Courch have received considerable encouragemens to become priests, and the old Western Maryland hotel has been purchased for the purpose of fitting it up as an institation for the education of colored men for the priesthood. The institution will be known as St. Joseph's seminary, and will be opened in the fall. A colored Catholic organ in Cincinnatti estimates the colored atholic population of this country at 200,000. Out of this large number of adherents to the Church there is only one colored priest in this country—Rev. A. Tolton, Illinois. He was a slave before the war, and is a full blooded African. In Rome and in other parts of Europe colored priests have charge of parishes attended principally by colored people.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ROME.

The Pilot's special correspondent in Rome writes: "The Profect of Rome has authorized the Municipality to take immediate possession of a large part of the house at 143 Vis Tordinons, the property of the Irish Augustinian Fathers of Santa Maria in Pasternia The indemnity given in the case is 400,000 france, or \$80,000. The plea of seizure is public utility.' in order to make a solid and elegant embankment of the Tiber. In the meanwhile, the clearing away of the suner incumbent carth on the new site purchashed by the Rev. Prior Glynn has been begun, and very soon the foundations of the new college, in the gardens of the Villa Ludoviski-the newest and healthlest quarter of Rome-will be laid, and the building proceeded with When this work of the college, the first and most pressing necessity, is well in hand, then the building of the Irish National Church of St. Patrick will be proceeded with."

VANKLEEK HILL.

The Roman Catholic congregation of this place have decided to make large and much needed improvements to their church. The contract has already been given to a contractor of experience and work will be commenced immediately. The improvements to be made are the plastering of the inside of the church, ceiling the edifice and other minor additions such as double windows, painting, etc. The cost will amount to about two thousand dollars. We congratulate Father Brady and his congregation on their efforts to make their church one of the finest in the county.—Prescott and Russell Advocate.

ORDINATION.

His Lordship Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, held ordination services at the Nicolet seminary on Sunday last, when the following gentlemen were ordained :-Priest, Rev. Mr. J. Dubois; deacon ordained:—Priest, Rev. Mr. J. Dubois; deacon, Mr. L. Cormier; minor orders, Messrs. F. Cantin, J. Mélancon, G. Carignan, J. de Gonzague, A. Jubras, R. Joyal, S. Poirier, O. Dubois and N. L. Shea (the latter from the archdiocese of Montreal); tonsures, Messrs. A. Savoie, E. Chatillon, G. Desilets. The cerescript was very sure invocing and witnessed by a mony was very imposing and witnessed by a large number of friends of the young ecclesias-

IRISH PRIESTS OF TO-DAY.

MAN WHOSE AFFECTIONS ARE WITH THE

The Irish pricets of to-day, says the Magazine of Art, are largely sprung from the farming class. It is an exquisite distinction to have a pricet in the family, and many a hope formed when some little gentle boy of a family will separate himself from his roughand tumble brothers and sistors of a recollectedness and piety which marks him out as the Church's own. There is no sacrifice too hard so that this favored one may get the preliminary schooling and the necessary outfit for ecclesization college. Happy and honored people are the father and mother of an Irish priest; the proudest is said. Though he may grow above his necplo's mental stature by his education. priest, in sympathy and affection, we thereby one with the class he springs from; happily so, for if it were otherwise his lot would be far louelier than that of the cultured and refined English parson, who finds himself ruling some parish where there is not one soul which can reach to his mind's level. The priest's life, too, is of the busines; it has no room for loneliness. His flock is a very large one, and, alas ! a very poor one, and he is the one person absolutely impartial, absolutely bound to hear, and comfort, and to help. So it is that his deerstep is seldem without an applicant for an Interview with him. He is the lawveran unlitigious or - ! his village, and the almoner of charities, which generalshould be found cold, vacant, empty; and if must be remembered that the few there were this emptiness of heart in that resident gentry in Ireland are nearly always Protonsent. There is usually a portly and comfortable person, the priest's housekeeper, who, when he has east I the mind, and perhaps put something in the empty purse, is ready with her own ministrations of food and warmth for the poor visitor; a much lookedup to person she usually is, and that the one purchaser the village possesses of such small stocks as eggs and positry-very kindly, too, though a little condescending. The pricet's house is very splendld in the eyes of his people the mixture of learning and art, the big books in unknown tongues and the colored prints and engravings of sacred subjects gratifying the blind instincts of the people for knowledge and color and form. He is the great person at weddings and christenings, jovial and hearty to a degree. The rector and priest occusionally fraternize, but not always; but there are instances of warm and generous friendship between the two natural enough to expect when they may be the only two educated men in the parish. There is an old story of a Connaught priest having lept his flock to his friend, the rector, on an occasion when the latter was visited by a representative of the Irish Church Mission, and had nothing to show for the handsome subsidy he enjoyed from their funds. Father Pat himself, the etory save conducted his whole acquiescent flock to the rector's church, and enjoyed from the organloft the praise the Commission bestowed upon the zealous worker who had anatched such a goodly number of brands from the burning. The story is quiet conceivable, and is, at all events, ben trovato.

TYROLESE MAIDENS.

HOW THEY COMBINE PIETY WITH BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Early on summer mornings, when only the highest peaks are flushing with the rosy light of dawn, the Tyrolese village girls, pushing before them little carts laden with vegetables and fresh-laid eggs, come down from their mountain heighth to the market in the city. Having disposed of their tempting stock and made whatever purchases are necessary for their humble life, they form into little companies and set out again for their aerial homes. And how, think you, do they while away the two or three weary hours of their difficult ascent up the rugged Alpine slopes? Not with idle gossiping or feminine small talk; not in discussing the gorgoous feathers or shimmoring silks exposed in allo many dows of the city. Ah! no: foreign to the heart of the Tyrolese madens are the thoughts of such frivolity. Strange as it may seem to the worldly minded, it is nevertheless an interesting fact, that the hours of their raturn are devoted to reciting in unison the Rosary of Our Blessed Lady; and only that bright angel who guards the heavenly exchequer may say how many fragrant garlands of never-fading flowers have thus been woven by those pure and simple village girle, and laid as a grateful offering at the feet of the

Immaculate Queen of Virgins. ECOLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

IN THE DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE-THE CANADIAN SEMINARY.

His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, who is about to leave for Rome, has just made the following occlesiastical changes in his diocese : Rev. Messre. F. Filiatrault, from St. Pudentienne parish to that of St. Gregoire: Rev. J. C. Bessette, of the Petit Seminaire of St. Marie de Monnoir to be parish priest at St. Paden-tienne; H. Mossier, from St. Ple to the Vicariate of St. Dominique; A. St. Pierre, from Belœil to the Vicariate of Roxton A. Laurence, to be a vicar at St. Jean Baptiete; L. Marcorelles, to be a vicar in the parish of Farnham; A. Cardin, to be a vicar in the parish of St. Marie de Monneir; A. V. Roy, to be a vicar at St. Sabine; F. Z. Mondor, to be a vicar at Belæsil; Mr. Beaudry, from the Vicariate of St. Mark to that of St. Hugues, where he will act as vicar.

The Rev. Mesers. J. A. Lemieux, vícar at St. Athanaso, and L. H. Filiatrault, vicar at St. Pudentienne, will accompany His Lordship to Rome, where they will enter the new Canadian Seminary.

Dumly, jun.; "Say, pa. I just put the thermometer out in the sun and it run up to 120 in a little; while." Dumly: "Well, you just bring that thermometer back in the shade. I thought it was getting terrible warm all of a

··· Where she had him. Wife-The Bible says much in favor of women, John. I thought that the Israelites

kept their women in the background, but, if they did, the Bible, which is their history, Hasband-Humph! The Israelites did well

by keeping their women in the background; that's where women should be. W.—But still the Bible says that— H.—Oh, I know there are a few wome

mentioned in the Bible. There was Jezebel, she was a woman. W.-Yer, and there was Ahab; he was a

man. And there was-H .- It is no use talking, Mary. The Bible is a history of men. Women are mentioned only incidentally, as they had influence on the actions of men. The book says very little about women compared to what it does about

W. (musingly)—You might be right after all, John, now when I come to think of it. There is one thing, at any rate, it says about men that it does not say about women.

H. (smiling)—I thought you would come to your senser, May. What is it the book says about men that it does not say about women? W. (placidly)-It says, "All men are

Then the husband arose and put on his hat and went out to see what kind of a night it

FASHION POINTS.

Both cherille and big bands are seen in new embroideries, but so judiciously used that the New galloons from Paris, showing a mixture of cashmere colors and metal threads, will ornament black toilets as well as dark rich

When vests are worn, those of fancy English flannel, double-breasted, or else with a false piece of white pique in the opening, are long favorites.

The fichu shawls of net, black or white, and lace-eiged, worn throughout the summer, are now supplemented with others of China crepe, black, white or colored.

Chantilly lace with leaf edges or Greek squares in open pattern is the favorite now for trimming, and is set in two knife-pleated rows, turning opposite ways, about the necks of many

Instead of the silver belt, fashion now demands a girdle of woven silver for beauty's waist, or else a belt of the gown stuff, with an embossed silver buckle, all the way from two

to six inches wide. Scarfs of Chaptilly or hand-run Spanish lace long enough to go twice about the throat and then fall to the foot, are just now brought over from England, where for six months they have been the rage.

Word comes from Paris that black ribbon and black lace may be fashionably used with white or all pale colors, and that the cheapest stuffs may be made into elegant costumes by proper and profuse use of them.

Many of the newest autumn woolens show a decided double twill with a deep rice-lined Persian border along one edge. Gthers show the rich figures all over, and will be used in combination with plain stuff of their ground

Vests of silk or velvet embroidered in colored silks either with an all-over design of small rosebude, carnations and so on, or with a slen-der vin down each side and along the collar, will be quite the feature of new winter coats and

jackets.
New black silks show armure and demassy designs, or else ripped figures of birds, true love knots, and so on, or moire stripes altermating with bird-eye weaving. Some of the moire stripes are brocaded with large flowers, but the plain ones are far and away better

Leather, as a trimming, is used either black and shiny or in the natural hue. The black trims navy blue or dark red cloth; the russet black or white. Both sorts are stamped or perforated in patterns, and the belts, cuffs, collars and so on have tiny straps with gold or silver

buckles for fastening.

The new striped silks will be made up without drapery, and a stylish corsage can be made by outting backs and fronts bias, and accurately matching the stripes Another way is to have only the fronts bias, and without darts, the fullness pleated in a wide crossway belt that is gun-cotton a beautiful dye has povered with different stuff, as lace or vel. | covered.

Gold and silver embroideries are more elaborate and artistic than ever, and usually show some admixture of steel or copper. They cover the cloth ground entirely, and are used for collars, cotte ground cutterly, and are used for collars, cuffs, vests, panels, peasont waists, waistbands, and in every other way possible. Black, dull green, brouze, warm gray and Florentine red are the colours oftenest trimmed with

A London authority proclaims that the travel ing gowns ultall be of soft woul, gray or dust solor, with straight, untrimmed skirt, with a woolen overcoat in place of the defusive silk clock, and hat of fine felt, either white, cream or stone color, with only a band of wide ribbon for trimming, and so pliant that it may be folded into a pillow without manifest detriment to its after career

Turned down collars of lace, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, come more and more to the front, and while many are merely two rows of lace gathered and fastened with profuse loops of ribbon, many more are length-ened to a V, that reaches the waist almost with folds of soft silk or Chins crepe—or else some combination of ribbon and the lace—and the new satin-edge ribbon is preferred now to the feather at first so long worn.

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Learn to govern yourselves and be gentle and Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and shorten them by a sense of your own shortcomings and

Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

Do not expect too much from others, but re member that all have an evil nature whose development we must expect, and that we should forbear and forgive, as we often desire forbear-ance and forgiveness ourselves.

Never retort with a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel. Beware of the first disagreement. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

Learn to say kind and pleasant things when-ever opportunity offers. Study the character of each, and sympathise with all in their troubles Do not neglect little things if they can affect

the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness. Learn to deny yourself and prafer others.

Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.

Never charge a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.

Do not allow your children to be away from

home at night without knowing where they are.

Do not allow them to go where they please

on the Sunday.

Do not furnish them with much spending

NOT MBANT TO BE IMPOLITE. "Good gracious, Miss Harriet !" exclaimed a

young man, alipping hurriedly from the hall into the parlor of a K atreet residence, "what sort of a man is your father?"

"About like the average, I guess," she relied, coolly. "Why do you ask?"

"Well, he just yelled down stairs to me to

know about it? Did he see you?" she asked in surprise. "That accounts for it, then," she said, in a ne of relief. "He heard you moving around tone of reliet. and thought it was mother. I thought pa wouldn't be impolite to guests in the house.

-Boston Beacon

A WOMAN'S WISH.

Would I were lying in a field of clover, Of clover cool and soft, and soft and sweet, With dusky clouds in deep skies hanging over, And scented silence at my head and feet.

Just for one hour to slip the lash of worry, In eager haste from Thought's impatient

And watch it coursing, in it's needless hurry, Disdaining Wisdom's call or Duty's beck ! Ah ! it were sweet, where clover clumps are

meeting.
And daisies hiding so to hide and rest;
No sound except my own heart's sturdy beat-

Rocking itself to sleep within my breast-

Just to lie there, filled with the deeper breathing
That comes of listening to a wild bird's song!
Our souls require at times this full unsheath-

All swords will rust if scabardkept ong

And I am tired—so tired of rigid duty, So tired of all my tired hands find to do! yearn, I faint, for some of life's free beauty,

Its loose beads with no straight string run-ning through 1 Aye, laugh, if laugh you will, at my orude

But women sometimes die of such a greed-Die for the small joys held beyond their reach, And the assurance they have all they need.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

TO PREVENT HAIR TURNING GRAY.

Take the hulls of butternuts, say about four ounces, and infuse in a quart of water for an hour. Then add one half ounce of copperss Apply with a soft brush every second or This preparation is harmless, and is far day. This preparation is harmless, and is far better than those dyes made of nitrate of silver. TO CURE DANDRUFF.

Dandruff generally comes from an overheated or feverish etate of the scalp. The cure is aim-ple Brush it well every day; apply a mixture of bay rum and brandy; avoid much oiling, and wash quite often with an egg and soft water.

TO MAKE THE HAIR GROW.

Salt and water will not only prevent the hair from falling out, but if applied every day will bring out a fine growth of soft new hair. Should not be made so strong as to leave particles upon the hair when day.

AN ITCHING SCALP,

One teaspoonful of amonia, one tincture of amica, and one tablespoonful of soft water. Use this amount for one thorough sponging and rubbing of your head, and brush till dry. If badly diseased use twice a week. Prepare just what you want for one application each time.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A CABBAGE RELISH.—Take the stalks of a cabbage, scrape them, leave them in water all night, and on the next day cook them like vegetable marrow, and they will be found

very good. GREEN corn and Lima beans deteriorate more quickly than any other vegetable; they should be spread out singly on the cool cellar floor as soon as they come from the market.

Stains of fruit on good table linen can be removed without any injury by using the following with care: Pour boiling water on chloride of lime, in the proportion of one gal lon to a quarter of a pound, bottle it, cork it well, and in using be careful not to stirit Lay the satin in this for a moment, then ap-

ply white vinegar and boil the table linen. To clean paint that is not varnished put upon a plate some of the best whiting; have fiannel, which dip into the wave, fiannel, which dip into the wave, nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the paint, when a little rubbing will remove any dirt or grease; wash well off and rub dry with soft of the country, it is wide onough.

'Oh no, I do not object,' Miss Mauleverer replied, but not in the light tone of her companion, at whom she looked curiously, for she shought the garety of her manner rather forced. ready some clean, warm water, and a piece of

Figur of sulphur has proved to be an effi-

cient prevoulive against the savages of carper buge or buffalo moths. The latest theory about the planet Mare is

that it is largely covered with glaciers and with ice generally.

Professor Rogers has invented a solidified gas which can be immediately volatilized for

the especial use of balloonists.
Sweet oil and putty powder, followed by
soap and water, are efficient means for
brightening brass and copper.

The latest lace machines are 200 inches wide instead of 150. The output is 25 per sent greater and the quality much better than with the old machines.

than with the old machines. The most wholesome way to drink milk is to sip it by mouthfuls at short intervals. It

is necessary for easy digestion to present it slowly to the gastric mucous surface. Electrician Edison has scientifically shocked a dog to death. Three thousand volts alternating 500 times per second will kill a man.

Salt bandages on the doomed man's wrists will help. Take a small quantity of 2 per cent. carbolic acid solution, and sprinkle sheets, coverlets, pillows and bolsters on both sides, the edges of bed curtains and the walls next the bed. The face and neck may also be alightly wetted with the solution. Not a single goat

or mosquito will come near.

SHE COULDN'T BE BOTHERED. "How shall I cook the potatoes for dinner, ma'am?" asked Mrs. Readypan's domestic, appearing at the door of her mistress room

while that lady was writing. "I'm sure I don't know. I never cooked s potato in my life."

And what about the meat?" "Oh, I don't know. Just anyway." "And the salad, ma'am ?"

"Any kind will do."

comes scandal.

"And what about the dessert?" "Jane," said Mrs. Readypen, sharply, 'you told me when I engaged you that you could cook anything, and if you cannot you'll have to go. I know nothing about cooking myself, as I told you. My time is wholly occupied in writing for household magazines. Now, go away and don't disturb me again; I must finish this article on 'The Ethios of the Home' and think up something on the 'Higher Life of the Kitchen' before noon.

Get snything you can for dinner and cook it your own way. I can't be bothered with domestic affairs of any sort." Miss Helen Gladstone, the clever daughter of the grand old man, is quoted as saying that in her experience the cultivation of the brains of women does not detract in any degree from their fitness for the proper discharge of domestic duties. She even goes so far as to claim that intellectual culture is not incon-

eletent with a certain partiality for gossip. When she was at Newnham as a student, she says, a resolution was introduced and carried bring up that poultice for his sore ueck or he by a large, majority that life without gossip would knock a piece off my jaw. What do I was not worth living. But then she diswas not worth living. But then she dis tingulahes gossip from scandal. Gossip is merely "personal talk arising from an in-terest in others;" it is only when such conversation deteriorates into a discussion of the faults and failings of other people that it be-

BY MRS. HABILEY.

CHAPTER XXXIII .- Continued. Marion was just moving to go when a loud proclamation from the nest in the chimney made teelf heard, and out flew the hen, her feathers

all ruffled, and dut new the neh, her resulters all ruffled, and clucking vigorously.

'There' said Molly, dropping her bundle, and jumping on top of the bench.

'She do lay a beautiful egg, dat speckle hen do, Miss Maulever, miss! I'll make so bold as to offer it to you for your breakfast, miss.'

Marion was about to decline the present which Molly was bandled to be. 'The Fir House hens

Marion was about to decline the present which Molly was handing to her. "The Fir House hens are all laying, Molly, thank you, she said. But as she spoke, the thought occurred to her that it would please her friend, so she took the egg and which is her packet."

to Kitty Macan They are churning at Chapel House, and Rody brings more than we want. Good-bye, Molly! and followed by the prayers and thanks of the tribe, she once more picked her way through the 'street,' as the space before the cabin door was called, and rebook her way the cabin door was called, and retook her way along the edge of the bog home. It was more difficult walking than the high road, but the same indefinable instinct now, as when the came out, made her choose it in preference. Her task was done now, and the fit of activity and interest coon died away, and the old sore feeling came back to her instead. She almost forgot Molly and her troubles and her own sympathy with them. Her eyes, in spite of herself, fixed themselves on the hill that hid Lambert's Castle, and at one point of the road, where an open in the trees allowed Barrettstown Castle to be in the trees allowed Barrettstown Castle to be seen, she climbed a hillock of moss and peat, and looked across the intervening extent of park and plantations, to where the gray plastered walls rose above the blacktsh belts of evergreens. The building had a gloomy deserted took; the windows were all shuttered, the figstaff bare. A sudden fancy entered her mind to explore the demesne, to go across the river comparisht of the dark and rample through the

some night after dark and ramble through the smoods. There was an easy way of getting in by the broken wall at Chapel House; if not there, she knew the ford at the heronry, or she could could cross by the weir. If Godfrey could do it, she could—and she would.

At this juncture a cart made itself heard ap-At this juncture a cart made itself neard approaching in the distance, and she swung hereif down off the hillock, and picking out a thick tufe of gorse, seated herself behind to to let the travellers go their way without seeing her The gorse bush was all a yellow blaze. She pulled down one branch to the level of her face, southing it singerly, and smelt the heavy aromatic incease of its bloom.

Next years, breathed she, when all these flowers are dead and new ones take their place, how will it be with me? Oh, to be dead would be the best, far the best! She let go the branch, and pressed both hands to her head, mouning almost with mingled pain and anger.

Something startled her; something or some ody was approaching. She leapt to her feet, body was approaching. She leapt to her feet, and turned to face the intruder, to find her-relf confronted by Mary Cadogan's heavy if amiable face. She carried a book under one arm, and was evidently as much astonished at Miss Mauleverer's appearance as the last-named was at hers. 'How did you come?' asked Marion. 'Were

you in the cart? 'I was,' returned she. 'Took a fancy in my head this morning to come cut here to this part of the bog, and to get upon that hill over yonder

out of sight of people for I am sick of everybody just to enjoy the air and the country, and the quiet—and myself, she added with a short Your wish was not a very extravagant one,

Mary Cadoran, yet it was denied you, for, you see, you meet me here, and I do not flatter myself that I escape the fate of the rest of your fellow-heings.

Wel', Mis Mauleverer, I can tainly had not you in my mind's eye when I said I was sick of every body. On the contrary, I was thinking only yesterday that it was full three months since last I saw you, even at mass; and for the rest, if you do not have the rest three interests for two of new contracts.

In experimenting with seaweed for making | itself below. The truth is, said Mary creatures of the moment. When I left our place I was in so great a hurry to get away out When I left our into the green country as far from everyboly as I could, that, would you believe me? I got old Thady Kelly to let me drive with him in his cart. The rusty wheel kept shricking all the wry—I thought it would have sent me mad; but it was quicker than walking, and so I endured. it, so eager was I for an hour's solitude and quiet, and yet, can you think that possible? when I came on you sitting here before me—so inconsistent and unstable am I—the first feeling in my mind was gladness—yes, a pleasure.
Well, thank you for saying so, replied

Marion, 'for it is undoubtedly a compliment.

'If you will take it as such,' continued the other in the same tone, but speaking more rapidly; 'but if you knew my mind and the state it is in, you would not be so clear about the compliment. I left home just now to escape compliment. I left home just now to escape other people, and though that is not more than ur ago, it is more than probable that I am

g'ad to meet you to escape myself.'
Mary Cadogan, exclaimed Miss Mauleverer, what is the matter with you?

Nothing I Oh, nothing is the matter with
me? I am no trouble to myself. It is not many

me? I am no trouble to myself. It is not many people who can say as much.

The other girl paused for a second thoughtfully. She knew that Mary Cadogan, as well as her mother, was sorely tried by her brother, who had been a medical student, and who was said to have been very dissipated, to be so still—Jim Cadogan, with whom Godfrey seemed to be mysteriously intimate. She only knew him by sight at the church. He went sometimes to mass to meet the people who came from outlying districts. She looked again at Mary Cadogan. Her eyes were swollen, black circles surrounded them, and she had a dazed look, though her them, and she had a dazed look, though her face were its ordinary expression of placidity—

vas not dull. was not dull.

A sudden pity filled Marion.

'It is ——' she stopped, unwilling to seem

Curious.
Oh! What can it be but the one thing? I is a curse, oh my God, it is a horible curse.
There am I and my mother—an old woman that ought to have peace—for three nights now neither of us have lain down for five minutes fearing to leave him for fear he would lay hand upon himself. He threatened us he would run out and jump into the river. I thought to day I would have gone mad, so I got the chape clerk Condy to come down and stop with him so as to let me get away out of sight and sound Marion shuddered from head to foot.

'I ought not to have mentioned such things

to you, cried Mary Cadogan bitterly. 'Why should people like you ever hear of the like? You are better not to know even that such things can exist. See, Miss Maulevers, let us go up there round that hill to the lugh. It will be an hour's walk; but that lough is so beautiful. I have not been there since last year, and I bear the flaggers are in bloom. Yes, assented Marion; and they set out to

gether, right across the bog, preferring the direct way to the cart-track which the turicutters had made. They kept to the unfre-quented portion of the bog, away from the cuttings, where a few people were working. You would want to have webbed feet for walking here, observed Mary Cadogan. 'I have done wrong, Miss Mauleverer, to bring you this way. Set your feet upon the high

The high places proved, however, to be just great accreations of web sponge-like moss, which seemed to give the lie direct to the counadogan led the way, walking heavily and in

were silent and thoughtful. A fly now and again sprang to their ears and huzzed a message of some eternal import, some awful warning, sounded but not spoken and left unfinished sounded but not spoken and left unfinished always. Once or twice a wild bird rose almost from their very feet, and with a harsh cry flew out of sight, its bright feathers gleaming and shimmering in the distance. A flock of gray getse were wandering far from their abiding place, crying as they went like the very spirit of the wilderness. Save these not a living thing was to be seen, not even an echo disturbed the air.

the air. They rounded the bill at last, and the lough, which was merely a widening of the Barrett-water, not a mile and a half broad, lay before them. A light gray cloud had for a moment veiled the sun, and the water gave back a curious purple reflection broken by masses of reads and flags. Most of them were last year's, dead and dry, but the flags were an exquisite tender green, and young bulrushes, with soft white feathered tops, were pushing up among the old growth. the old growth.

'Let us go down to the bank, said Morion. 'I can see yellow and purple iris there near the boat-shed.'

The beach of the lough was strewn with thick bed of the broken reed stems, the de-posit of years and years that had been washed back on shore by floods and winds; under this lay turf covered with all sorts of water plants and mosses. A little ripple stirred the surface of the lough, and broke the re-flections, and a damp breath of air came up to them and cooled their faces pleasantly.

'Look at the boat lying on the bank.

Whose is that?' Whose is snap;
'('O'Malley's, I suppose,' answered Mary Cadogan. 'No, it is Brown's from Lees Castle. I know it was borrowed from them Castle. I know it was porrowed from them one day to go troll for pike. There is nothing but pike in this lake, and they are killing the ducks; they take down the young ones. Mrs. Clifford, who has that little house down at the Clifford, who has that little house down at the mission to everything, to everybody, was the farthest end, was telling my mother she had only safe course. Faralism, in a word, exlost a whole broad of her ducks this last week; pressed their attitude to life.

Some one who had travelled into this strange standing.'

'I mean to get out the boat,' said Marion walking along to the place where it was lying. The fastening was easily managed. There was only one car; it was enough to scull with, and a minute or two saw Mary Cadogan sitting in the stern and Miss Mauleverer poling the little skiff out through the reeds into the open. The sun shone out again now brilliantly, and turned the whole lough into a sheet of burnished silver. Silent as it had been while they remained on shore, now that they had encroached upon the watery domain innurerable sounds and tokens of process made innumerable sounds and tokens of propest made of slim themselves heard. The bald coots chattered wake. and swam in and out fussily among the cover. But the wild ducks lay in the water, among the graceful stems of their reed homes, or crouched on the sandy edges of the shore, drowsy yet watchful. As soon as the sound of the boat, the echo of the voices, reached them, they became alert at ones, and now and again there went out from a bird a long quavering cry, that was cught up here and there, and repeated and passed on to the firthest outposts of the lake and swamp; a sort of vibration full of a weird music and melancholy, instinct with sympathy; a note of warning of the darger, that held all

the feathered creatures in one bond. 'Listen to that,' said Marion, impressed, standing still. 'Is it not beautiful?' They don's rise, because they see no gun with us, but

they are watching us.'

'It is beautiful indeed,' said Mary Cadoga: 'It is so much so that I don't care even to think of the poets' descriptions of lake scenery. Everything they have said is inadequate : nothing satisfies but just one's senses. If it were not that I take pleasure in such scenes and occasions as this, I would kill myself. Human things are too bad, too vile.

They are not all that, said Marion absently she was wondering to herself if Chichele had seen this lough, if his eyes had rested on this

wild lovely scene. *They are l' asseverated Mary Cadogan.
All men are bad. Tell me of one in the town who does not drink-you know there is not one 'I don't know much about the town,' replied Marion, shocked; 'but Peter Quin, is he not sober ?

Peter Quin may be an exception, but if he ie, it is because he sees his advantage in keeping seber. Everybody else drinks. It is well known that he takes advantage of them when they have taken drink. So, you see, it is only cuteness that keeps him from drinking. No, there is not a man in Barretts. town who is different from the others, and it is turned her boat at once, at the same everywhere else. Men are bad, and towards the landing-place. they can be, they may—it makes no difference to them. It all falls on the women. Look at my mother—see the awful life she had until she buried my father. Then she sent James to college-indeed, poor woman, I think she did that because Peter Quin sent his son George-and then to Dublin, and she paid money over and over for his debts, and once he ran away and enlisted, and she bought him out. He has cost her pine hundred pounds in all. And what has she after it all? There he is now just able for nothing. He will do nothing in the shop. He deepises business; he looks down upon it. And he nas delirium tremens again.

'He must be very wicked !' said the listener under her breath. 'No, indeed, he is not wicked,' Mary Cadogan contradicted vehemently, 'on the contrary. I think it is that he is too simple, too easily lad. I have a great pity for him, and you see, he is not like those other men. Very little upsets him, very little will make him quite mad. He know

Marion was bewildered. 'Then why does he take even a little ?

'Oh, he can't help it. Men are not like the women; it is no nee judging them. I used to think that too, but now I see my mother is right. It is no good to expect anything of a man. They'll do what they like, and it is not to please you that they will give up anything; that is, for women. It is we who have to make sacrifices and to bear everything. Jim, you see, had always my mother's money at his back-so

then, of course, he med not care.'

Still, they are not all alike! I heard Father Conroy say once to some one—the doctor. I think—that Peter Quin said his son never asked him for money, that he did not spend half his allowance in Dublin, and that he never ran in o

That is very well for Peter Quin: but George dulness, a basty observer might style it—but she Quin does not like to spend any money at all, so is is just to please himself. It is not goodness that makes him take care of his money. Jim says George Quin would take every drink that could be had from the other follows, and never offer one of them a treat in return. He can drink when he gets it for nothing just as well

drink when he gets it for nothing just as well as anybody else. He is the meanest creature living, George Quin!

'Mary Cadogan! Father Conroy and Father Collins do not drink, and they are men. Bo you say they are too mean or too cunning?

'Oh, of course not! They are priests. Priests are not to be compared with other men. They are obliged to be good, and, she added these love the group of God, and added, 'they love the grace of God; and you know it is nonsense to expect men to live as priests live. All men are alike except priestsall bad, all weak. Those who succeed are like George Quin—mean, selfish fellows!' Mary

Cadogan wound up doggedly.
Miss Mauleverer felt at once puzzled and diagnized. 'Mary Ahearns spoke almostas you do,' she said.
'Yes,' replied the other, 'but she went into the convent. I could not go into a convent. I

could not be a nun. The world interests me though it disgusts me. She took no interest in this world. I love to look at the scene whatever it is that is before me, and forget everything else. It I were a nun that would be sein. I do not wish to renounce the world, and bove all, tcoks. I could give up saything but reading. It was Goethe who thanked God for making the world so beautiful. He need not. I think, for were it not beautiful who could endure it? We should thank Goethe for bis tooks. They are beautiful. And he was too abliged to write them—they are a gift. Mary Cadogan's head, although she had

more instruction than most of the other in-babitants of Barrettstown, was as young as than sel, for water splashed and hissed out of each of anybody else. They were all melancholy the moment their feet touched them. Mary uninformed lives. Their ignorance was some-

thing marvellous. Mary Cadogan in this rething marvellous. Mary Cadegan in this respect was somewhat better. She read Carlyle, her brother produced her the books from a student of Queen's College; whether she understood them or not is matter of conjecture; but she was proud of her singularity in reading such books. She was good and religious, but she believed rather in evil than in good. Most people were bad according to her. With regard to her employees and the poor people about, she believed them all to be dishonest, and expected nothing else from them. The great thing was to keep temptation out of their way. She looked up precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was precised, as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution, took any deficit as a matter of Mary Cadegan's face gave no was the precaution of precaution, took any deficit as a matter of course. They are all rogues, poor things; the only thing is to treat them as such. One at d all suffered from the same complaint—not one lived his or her life really, or saw it as it was actually. Ail their heads were in the clouds. They gorged their imagination with poetry, with legends they saw nothing as it was, but always through some iridescent-tinted m diam. there had been others, but they had mostly emigrated: the beggars were all poets or philosophers, generally both. Their waking moments, when not tormented by hunger, were spent in heaven. Every one lived in a dream, whether of the next world or of a revolution. whether of the next world or of a revolution.
Sometimes they knew it, for most had their
moments of awakening, but they were only
moments; they found themselves in such a
minority and in such chilly solitude that they
speedily returned to the conventional order
of things. Effort was bootless, useless; sub-

inner world of rural Ireland declared that in their religion God and the devil were convertible terms. He was nearer the truth than he

know. 'Is not the beauty of the world a gift?' asked Miss Mauleverer. She was poling the boat through a great oad of bulcushes now. The sharp nrow clove its way through the close growth of fi-xile spame, each bent gracefully before them, and a strange weird sound filled the air as they rose and closed up their ranks again be hind the boat. They could see nothing but the sky overhead, and the procession of a multitude of slim green wands rising in due order in their 'A gift!' cheed Mary Cadegan, with a bitter

intensity of tone. 'It would not be a world to me without beauty. What less could He do for us? Look at all the other things that God has made that are curses to us and nothing else. This is the only thing that is not harmful.' But her bitter desponding voice fell on the empty air. It was another, and a different voice that filled Marion's ears. She could hear its well known tones above the plash of the ripples, above the cries of the wild birds. It was not the dazzling sheen of the sun upon the water that seemed for an instant to blind ker, that made her let go her oar and press both hands over her eyes. It was that for one instant Chichel. 's face rose before her, unbidden, unsought; that for once the saw him as his real self. For by dint of trying to build up a picture of his image in her own mind, she had confused and almost destroyed her memory of him, so much so that sometimes she felt her-self in doubt that she could rec guize him if she were to meet '.im. No wonder that Mary Cadogan's plaint went unheard; she was in another world far removed from all sordid earthly cares. Her face seemed branchigured as though an inward light shone through it, her eyes gave back the brightness they received, and a gold haze seemed to be reflected from her jet black

The boat at last left the reeds, which rose up behind it, and closed their green ranks again just as though a gate had shut against them. They were out in the open water now, gliding slowly in a burnished glittering sheet of silver.

'This is deep,' said Marion, startled; 'I must scall. Change places with me, but be very careful.'

Mary Cadogan, now silent and more de-

pressed than ever, obeyed her, and they were soon gliding in the current, which became a little swifter now. Ere long the sound of water breaking over stones made itself heard. Marion turced her boat at once, and retraced their way 'Miss Manlavarar' said Mary Cadoren timid

ly, 'I ask your pardou for what I have said. I know it was wrong, but indeed I feel bitter sometimes. It is a sin to say God created such a thing as a curse, 'Well,' observed Marion, 'as for what you

say about curses, you know that Father Conroy is never sired of saying that it is the women who spoil this world, Mary Cadogan. Perhaps, after all, it is the women who spoil the men. It is the women who bring them up, you know. 'God knows! I cannot tell—I cannot understand it. There is Jim—we did all we could he might be an army surgeon now, or in any position he liked, but he had no taste for getting

on in the world; and, as for drinking, he is no

worse than the Capel men, or Luke Ahearne, or the Kellys, or any other of the young men.'
'I know none of them. Please do not speak of them,' said Marion with a shiver. The bitterness of the girl's voice and look recalled to her the visit she had paid to Mary Abearne at Lambert's Castle, Luke's behavior, and Honor Quin's conversation on the way home. Honor Quin took much the same view of the young men of the district, only in a different stand point. Marion did not care, persunally, though it was unpleasant to hear of such a wretched state of things. She did feel, however, some curiosity as to these beings, and contrasted them in her own mind with an ideal which of

'It is well for you, Miss Mauleverer,' she said. 'You have a nice life. No one interferes

late had occupied it only too fully.

Mary Cadogan heaved a deep sigh.

with you, and you can do what you like. It is different with us. Honor Quin, teo-she can live how she likes. Look at Mary Ahearnenous for God himself and Father Conr. when would have been forced to marry Harry Capel, and she hated him. I don't think she was so fond of convent at all, but it was the only way she could escape marrying; and then Margares, her sister, she had to take him instead. once had a servant, a very pretty tice young girl, only seventeen. Dear I never was so sorry for any one. One evening we were kept waiting for tea, and at last after calling and calling I went out backwards to the leither. and there this girl, Pergy Curtin, with her apron over her head, crying and leaning up agrainst the wall. Her mother was there—had come down for her, if you please, to go off that minute to be married to an old fellow who had a good farm somewhere away out beyond Castle Island. She had never beard his name even; but faith he had seen her at mass, and just sent a message to her father. It was a good match and they lost no time in taking up his offer. Well, Peggy she cried and went on her knees, and my mother did all she could with old Mrs. Curtin, to no

not surprised at anything. Shortly it will be the same thing with myself. 'What!' exclaimed Miss Mauleverer. She had just lifted the oar out of the water and remained with it poised in her hand. Yes; my mother is never done at me. She tells me that she would rather see me dead than

purpose. No, she said the men were waiting above in the church, and the priest, and to they pulled poor little Peggy off from us, and she was married the same evening and taken off

home to the old man. I never was so dis-

gusted with anything at all as that. Now I am

to have me an old maid. So I must take some Take rome one? 'Yes; I get messages every Shrove this long time back. I don't care to marry a farmer, or I could have married—well, a good ten or twelve times, and that is not boasting. You see, -Mary Cadogan added this hastily and as if in

Miss Mauleverer's face—'she can give me seven

gelee keep sign of her being distraught; it expressed, sa sed up usual, hopeless resiguation, seeming only rather more overcast and sad than usual. Marion felt profoundly unconstortable and diguated. She had dropped from her higher to an under world too suddenly, and the sensation was repugnant to her. Had Mary Cadogan complained or expressed a wish for Catogan complained or expressed a wish for sympathy it would have been different. But she did not; she simply recited her story in a matter-of-fact uncomplaining way. She probably would have been astunished, if not indeed So long as they were young, poetry sufficed them, or, as in many cases, the writing of poetry; after five and twenty or thirty—and previous to this age many entered convents and monasteries—whiskey supplied its place. Nevertheles there were some practical-minded people in Barrettstown but of the world. The was a kind-hearted, unselfish girl, pious and industrious, truthful and honest, so for that matter were most, almost all, of the other women, but other influence, like here, was absolutely negative—n:r does it take much other women, our pneir innuence, like heir, was absolutely negative—nor does it take much thinking to see whereforn; there was more soundness in the procest, the most helpless Fenian, there was more to be loped for from him, than from whole communities of such as Mary Cadogan.

They drew the boat up into its place now; and Marion, who felt chilled and saddened by what the had heard, left her companions and took her way home by another road.

CHAPTER XXXV.

June came and went in a yellow blaze of furze blossoms, and July followed—a hot and thiraty July, marked by sultry heat and fierce thunder-July, marked by sultry heat and fierce thunder-storms followed by drenching rain, which the parched fields sucked up eagerly. This swelled out the turnips, if it laid the cats, and weighted the mangoids, if it rotted the hay of the always behindhand farmer. So far well, or fairly well, but after the rain was absorbed by the ground and given back at the sun's mandate, the critical time of the year was yet to come, the days of terror to the country people, days at once hot and chilly, when you never saw the sun, nor felt a drop of wholesome cleansing rain, when the air was hard to breathe as though it were scarce, when you could not see about ten rods the air was hard to breatne as though it were scarce, when you could not see about ten rods (ff, and all the earth and its growth smelled strong and rank. The old people shock their neads and talked of the cholera time twenty years back. Something was abroad, was in the air, and once the mists cleared off they all knew tt. Any one who The Disease! 1 Any one who had a nose could tell in.

The Disease! I Every potato field said the same in language that there was no mistaking. Three het foggy days had sufficed to do it. The broad ridges and furrows of the strong farmers, the lazy beds and drills of the cotters, all told the same story. The mists and the thunderstorms had done their The mists and the thunderstorms had done their work; the blight had fallen on the potatoes. A blackened sported look about the topmost leaves came first. This, in spite of all, spread quickly to the stalks, and then, day by day increasing in intensity, the unmistakable adour impresurated the air. They could do nothing but calculate how many hundred might escape out of every ton the fields were expected to bear. The beggars lamented the loudest of all; the blight means Indian meal before it was due—an mannerciated dainty. Everyone was unhapore. unappreciated danty. Everyone was unbappy, everyone was discontented. The farmers' sons attended mideight drill a little more assiduously. and a great many overdue subscriptions were paid up. The fifteenth of August, the red-letter day for potato diggers, justified their worst anti-cipations. Great damage had been done to the putato crop, nor were other things much better. The barley was a failure, the cats were rusted, the wheat smutted, and 'the rising,' the otten-promised 'rising,' seemed to be the only cure for all these evils.

The nights were growing dark again, and meetings in the remote fastnesses of the bog, or in quiet fields on the billsides, began to be held with a fr quency that puzzled the authorities. Informers were busier and better paid than ever; everything worked well together for the prospects of lawyers, the camp followers, who were so soon to reap a golden harvest. Tony Devoy's potatoes were utterly spellt, and no wonder; they had been planted by him for pine years in succession in the same patch of ground, and by his predecessor in the cabin, he who had reclaimed the little patch from the bog, for Every year they were more or less diseased, and as he shwed the same potatoes always, saving the refuse for seed for the next year, it was hardly to be wondered at. The ground was never rid of the nest. Halimited ground was never ind of the nest. Hs limited himself to a species of potato much cultivated in the neighbourhood, though admittedly bad. Each of its patrons, if asked why he continued to use it, would have given the same reason that Pony alleged, i.e. that everybody else used it. Tony and the family were esting up the sound portion of the crop as fast as they could. The potato pota were all busy cooking the dis-eased potatoes for the pigs and poultry as quickly as possible before the tubers should become

too bad, and from every cabin door came that

smell which seems to epitomise and concentrate

in itself all bad amelle—the pige' p t boiling bad

Tony Devoy drilled steadfactly, in fact to

potatoes among its other ingredients.

such good purpose that a constabulary man, who walked with him slong the road one evening, observed that Tony tell into step with him nimost automatically, and drew up a report narrating that circumstance. Others were as diligent as he. Godfrey Mauleverer missed not a single meeting. The loss of his papers and memoranda only atimulated him to greater victor of action. He defied every one, and looked upon O'Malley's flight as a personal comrlaint. He undertook not only the greater part of the labour of organising the rebellion in B rrettstown and its vincity, but paid visits to far remote portions of the country, collected subscriptions, arranged for distributions of arms, devised hiding-places and disguises for them, and threw all his energies and intelligence into the congenial occupation. He looked the conspirator to perfection when mounted on some farmer's horse-havery beast in the country was at his disposal. Any traveller meeting Godfrey on some mountain path or lonely road might have funcied himself for the moment in the wilds of Cersica or Calabria. There was nothing broad-brimmed hat, or the slender shapely figure of the boy. It was not often that this spectacle greeted the eyes of passers-by, for these expeditions were most frequently made at night. Godfrey was rarely seen by the family at fir House. His habits were, of late, completely nonturnal. Kitty Macan, who chose like his grand-aunt to humour and pet him, left food somewhere within reach. Rody, as of old, ministered to his wants. Whenever an expedisomewhere within reach. Rody, as of old, ministered to his wants. Whenever an expedition was planned Rody fetched a borse, whether from Capel's, or Ahearne's, or Kelley's, or any other sympathiser who chose to lend one, and concealed the animal in the mill outhouses until the rendezvous had been appointed and the hour named by his young master. Then God-frey would diappear perhaps for twenty-four hours or longer, Marion and Gertrude alone knowing of his absence. Miss D'Aroy would ask for Godfrey, send Kitty or Gertrude in quest of him, and then forget all about their mission and the object of it. Absorbed and unhappy as Marion was, she knew what was go-ing on. Kitty Macan's mysterious allusions did not escape her. She could not understand what the old woman meant, with her talk about Barretstown Castle and future grandeur and the Fenians all mixed up together. She knew of Godfrey's nocturnal excursions, and lived in continual fear of his safety. There came a day at last when reports of an imminent vising having reached her ears, she was so filled with terror she could en ure no more, and she ran off to Charal House to Kather Paul, to consult with to Chapel House to Father Paul, to consult with him how Godfrey could be keps from rushing

Pather Paul was in a very perturbed and Mary Cadogan added this hastily and as if in bewildered state of mind. He was sitting now temporas to an expression of caudid surprise in the one of his uncomfortable horsebair covered claics, Marion followed apathetically. Both

down that had lasted nearly two hours. He was tired physically, and felt worn and exhausted mentally as well. The cause of his perturbation was that by the Dublin mail, which had been some hours delivered, he had received a letter from Chichele Anedale, a friendly courteous note—there was nothing in that, but he had enclosed with it a letter addressed in a full distinct hand to Miss Manleverer, and had asked him, Father Corroy, to kindly hand it to the same person! His reverence nearly had a fit. He was at once so shocked, so angry, so pleased. the same person! His reverence nearly had a fit. He was at once so shocked, so angry, so pleased, perplexed. He groaned, he beat his forehead, he took snuff by the ounce, he buttoned and unbuttoned his old cassock, he flung off his biretta and put it on again; finally he stuffed Chichele's letter to himself into one drawer of his escritoire, and the letter addressed to his young relative. letter to himself into one drawer of his secritoire, and the letter addressed to his young relative into another, and at last, in sheer misery and tribulation, he fished his breviary out of the pocket of his cassock, and began to read his office aloud. After ten minutes he gave that up also, and folding his long lean old arms, relapsed into the perplexed sea of conflicting emotion into which the young man's letter had thrown

All the second s

⁶3, 1888

him.
Can it be? could it? Oh, dear God! that he knows the children's sad story, that he dares all and everything, that he is an honest man? Oh, guide me, Heaven! Send me right! His or actionals ill—he must accompany him. Oh, guide me, Heaven: Send me right! His uncle is seriously ill—he must accompany him to Wildbed—only for that he would have been back here now. And he does not tell me where to write—I don't like that. No, no, I don't like that, I will not give Marion the letter, because if he has not told her his address, it looks—it looks, what does it look like? He like here the serious here when his uncle dies and looks—it looks, what does it look like? He will be Lord Ansdale when his uncle dies, and rich! Good he is, and well-meaning, I feel sure? Does he know the circumstances of their birth? Who would tell him? C'Malley, never. Shame would keep his mouth shut. He does not cannot know! Oh Lord, direct me! Direct will be Lord Anedale when his uncle dies, and rich! Good he 18, and well-meaning, I feel sure! Does he know the circumetances of their birth? Who would tell him? O'Malley, never. Shame would keep his mouth shut. He does not, cannot know! Oh Lord, direct me! Direct me, Blessed Mother! I will not rive the child that letter! Not yet—oh! not yet. O o-o-oh me! How pale and sad the creature looked yesterday. My heart will break—what am I to do—to do? En? who is it? Come in, yes! Yes, come in.

care and thoughts stood before him, flushed with her rapid walk, her eyes dilated, a pale

with her rapid white, her yes discovered and proposed the proposed proposed with the pink filles to mantling in her cheeks.

'On, I'ather Paul j' she began, 'I came to tell you something.' She set down suddently to get her breath, for the was panting between excitement and hurry.

Citement and hurry.

'Indeed, I doubt it too—tea and white bread and another girl at eight. That's interest and another girl at eight. That's notes appread out fan-wise there was no possibility of mistaking, and a huge effect was produced. He extended un arm on each side of his chair.

and fixed his eyes on her, patient to all outward app arance -in reality anything else. She hantily reinted her news, tearfully. Her imagination all the time picturing Godfrey leading a band of pikemen up to the English

cannon.

Father Paul listened, perturbed still more but not to the extent that she had expected, for he already knew that Godfrey was a Fenian. Honor Quin had informed him of this for mere spite's sake pure and sample, just as she had re counted to the mucs Marion's intercourse with the English gentleman, and done her best, happily without avail, to raise gossip and scandal. No one liked her, or thanked her, for her news, Father Paul expected. The old man was unable to perceive her ill-nature motive, and thought that a laudable intention had inspired her.

He had not attached much importance to the

me mad not assume much importance to the communication, for he had no great opinion of the reviousness of this new rabellion. He had been an eye witness of the affair of '48, and he recollected the abortive, almost ridiculous, fiasco of these days. This had been followed by the emigration, and the greatest decrease in the population. There were too few people in the country now for any serious attempt at shaking off the foreign yoke. He thought it was all child's play, and he made the mistake, then common enough, of supposing that every one else would take the same view. He forgot the existence, it he indeed knew of it, of the people who fatten by such folly.
*Foolish child, foolish!

He'is not a child, Godfrey is a young man! Father Paul, could you not send him away to

this foolish mischief.'

He was not thinking of Godfrey in the least, but of Marion's white face and despairing eyes which urged him to leave her, lest he might be tempted to hand her the letter which was lying so close to her. It was here, not his. It would make her happy, if only for the moment. But, the grid to himself a loog life by better her.

The said to himself a loog life by better her.

The said to himself a loog life by better her.

The said to himself a loog life by better her.

The said to himself a loog life by better her.

The said to himself a loog life by better her.

The said to himself a loog life by better her. as he said to himself, a long life lay before her, and this young man might never come back. His nucle might k ep hun for an indefinite time at the German baths. He would forget her; in time she would forget him. But how said time she would forget him. she looked -the life all gone out of the child Heaven guide me? he prayed. Then aloud,
I will go this minute and see Lethbridge. This minute will I go! Oh, but I am plagued

But I am worried? Then snatching the Carolina hat off its peg, he twisted himself out of the casock and into the body coat, and started off without further

delay.

He found Mr. Lethbride, the sub-inspector, at home, and after a minute or two of delay, was shown into his presence.

Lethbridge was self-important and humptions, but he was good-hearted, and he soon saw from

stiff and laboured cirucumlocution of his visitor that something of importance was com-I had indeed something to say to you. "Tis

no great concern to be sure, one way or the other, and yet———, 'Father Paul looked at the sub-inspector, and met his black bright eyes fixed on his interrogatively; he went on with That young lad—a young relative of mine,

Mauleverer—he lives there above at the old Fir House, mill house—I daresay you know it. A foolish, childish lad, he has never been away from home, never been to—to a university. Ali, Mr. Lethbridge, those English universities are a great improvement, a great help, to a young man. Poor Godfrey! what is he beside? Ah. well, I mean, I was speaking of comething quite different entirely, I ack your pardon! Father Paul had rolled up his pocket-handkerchief, and was tapping his forehead all over

'He has been led away. Mr. Lethbridge—whether it is by keeping and company, or reading story books, weary on them! or writing pootry, equally a curse, and one that is common to the young,—but he has been led away into this wild nonsense the young fellows are carrying

'The Fealan' Conspiracy, supplied Lethbridge, with a smile. 'Yes, Godfrey Mauleverer is a sworn member, and either is, or shortly will be, a "centre" himself. Oh yes! Father Conroy, we know all about that. That young relative of yours is steeped to the lips in treason.'

Treason!' repeated Father Paul blankly.

Yee, I suppose it is treasonable—'tis a big word, sir, to put upon such nonsense.'

'May be, may be not. I did not invent it,' retorted Lethbridge tartly. 'All I know is, the penalty for much less than Mauleverer is doing

twenty years' penal servitude and hard He looked at Father Conroy to see the effect

of his word, and seeing it was sorry for having spoken them. The old man's jaw had dropped, and an ashy look had spread all over his face. He gasped once or twice, as if oppressed for air. Lethbridge was touched. He rang for water, and produced a bottle of whiskey from a press

"I am sorry to have alarmed you, Father Conroy, very sorry," he said, "but the fact is, that lad is one of the most energetic agents in country. His example alone is powerful. Now, let me give you a taste of this—he was pouring out some whiskey in a glass—and I will tell you something that will interest you. I am really glad you have come to see me! Probably what I have to say wil relieve your mind.' He briefly related Tighe's visits, his instructions, and expressed wishes.

good number of them. If he were allowed to choose between the suffrages of Andy and Pergy Lehan, and perhaps a third social nonentity like these two beggars, and the esteem of Father Paul or the bank manager, Peter would have preferred the first on account It is very well for O'Malley,' added the subspector, 'but he is not responsible—we are. I can't undertake, because this boy happens to be, ah-ah-a connection of his own, to allow

down that had lasted nearly two hours. He him to go scot free. He is swearing in rebels down that had lasted nearly two hours. He him to go scot free. He is swearing in rebels down that had lasted nearly two hours. He ther day, making inquiries about him, and it seems that he has been down there on Fenian

seems that he has been down there on remand business. Can't something be done by his friends?'

'Eh? yes, yes!' replied Father Paul. Marion's request that he would send Godfrey away re-

curred to his mind.
'I may as well tell you, Father Conroy, that the Government intend to cut this thing short before it goes any farther. Now, sir,'—he lowered his voice to a whisper—'if martial law is proclaimed here, which is very likely, all 18 proclaimed here, which is very likely, all power and responsibility is at once taken out of my hands. The military officer in charge of the district will take over everything, and will be bound to act on the evidence before him. Now, we have evidence againt Godfrey Manleverer sufficient to prove him steeped to the lirs in treason. You know the penalty.'

Father Paul groaned and moved his feet uneasily.

Father Faul groaned and moved the new uneasily.

'This district is in a very had state, indeed,' went on Lethbridge. 'I can't say anything less for it. Father Conroy, do you know anything lately of the people at Lambert's Castle!'

'Eh, lately?' They are all living not too happily together.

'Luke Ahearne was down here this morning for a summons to Petty Sessions against his

for a summons to Petty Sessions against his father for assault, and the father came in since like one demented, to take out a cross summons for breach of contract and refusal of the son to maintain him and his wife, as it appears he is bound to do in return for getting the farm.'

'Oh, what a disgrace! what a disgrace! Those decent Ahearne's !'

two guineas rent an acre all round for seventy ome in.

The door opened, and the very subject of his acres of land. That's a hundred and forty pounds a year. Then he keeps a man at the rand walk, her eyes dilated, a pale at twelve pounds a year wages, a dairymaid at twelve pounds a year wages, a dairymaid at the control of the control o

> and butter and mean every day they must have now. I remember when servants were grateful for buttermilk and potatoes.'

> 'Well, say fifty-two pounds a year. There s two hundred and twenty-four pounds a year, and put down, say another hundred, for the family's keep and horses and cost of working the farm. Three hundred and twenty-four—ay more, you may be sure of it—per annum. Does Lambert's Castle bring in that? I wager they spend four hundred a year. Does it bring in three?'

> 'It oes not-cannot, no !' And, moreover, the capital the old peopl had is all gone to fortune off those yourg women. They ought to be at service, and thus

money ought to be put in the land.'
'In never goes into the land. Folly and Essie Capel are to be married off next Sunday, and the three hundred pounds their brother Harry got with that young girl Margaret Ahearne is just divided between them.

'And then this money will go to fortune off their sisters in law, and so on.' 'Just so ! A fortuce can travel like that from one end of Cork county to the other. You see, Mr. Lethbridge, you say farmers' daughters in other places work or go to service. Naw, sir, there is not a family man in Ireland that would allow his daughters to work. These people all, or nearly all, come of the old stock of Iteland. They were once on a time gentry. Take the Ahearnes, for example; there is an old castle on the Shannon belonged to an Ahearne, and so, you see, they don't like their women to work. They keep servants for them. They have a pride above it. The worst thing about it, added Father Paul, quite simply, is, it is difficult to get any womankind to work, because they all think, some place?

*Tis no use even to speak of that,' said his reverence, having recourse to his snuff-box. reverence, having recourse to his snuff-box. womankind to work, because they all think, womankind to work, because they all think, womankind to work, because they all think, whether they are come of good blood or not, what they may demean themselves to that they may demean themselves to work. So the servants, they just do as little as they can at all. You see, there is nothing here but land to live by. We have no trades, no manufactures, men must have farms of land to live, and their children must all share alike— Well, let that be! Do you know that the Abearnes will be out of Lambert's Castle next

me?' Yes. Peter Quin has bid a thousand down for the good will, and will pay, if Ahearne can lay down the thousand too, two pounds five an

Peter Quin did that - went behind Luke Ahearne's back, and did that?' roared Father

Conroy. 'He did; and he distructed Marchmont; thought that he was maybe inclined to favour old Ahearne, so he just cleverly wrote to O'Malley in London, and offered the cheque by the next post.'
'And O'Malley accepted him, sir.'

'Oh ! why not? Who'd refuse such a good

offer ?' Ahearne's to be put out of Lambert's Castle!' repeated Father Conroy, who was shocked and grieved by the news.

'Sh!' said Lethbridge, 'for your life don't speak of that, sir! I had it from the best

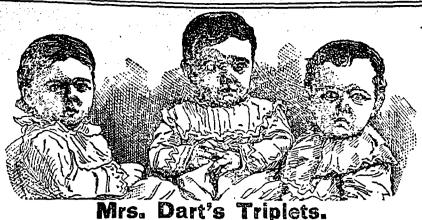
"Bless us! Mr. Lethbridge, there may be

bloodshed for this. It is too awful! After poor Luke's match and all!" Bloodshed! What excuse have they for shooting O'Malley? The man is simply doing what he has a perfect right to do. The goodwill of the farm, or the fine, or whatever the thou-

sand is offered for, is worth it. The value of anything is the price people are willing to pay for it. 'Yes,' assented Father Conroy slowly; 'and then Peter Quin is only getting two per cent.
on that money in the bank. He might as well
put it in land. But it is an unneighborly act,
and an unchristian one too, to go behind an old
friend and neighbor and trick him out of his little place and way of living.'

Now, sirl' said a constable, putting his head in at the door Father Paul shook hands with the sub-inspector, and took his way home, saddened and dispirited.

Lethbrige's information was perfectly correct. Peter Quin was not content with the conversation he had held with Captain Marchmont, and had written to O'Malley in London. had just then a pressing need of ready money, and accepted Ahearne's offer of a cheque within and accepted Allearne's offer of a cheque within three days. Peter Quin had money lying idle in the bank in Cork. Two per cent interest was nothing, and he could not fail to make more than that the following summer out of Ahearne's good pasture fields by turning in a lot of young bullooks to fatten for the October fairs. He had two or three farms which he had obtained in much the same way, and which he found profitable and interesting investments. He loved land, and he inherited this taste, for his father had been tried for shooting at a neighbour who had attempted to disposess him by some nefarious tricks, in which a for-tune, in the shape of land, or rather a lease of land, was involved. The neighbor was his own father in-law and Peter Quin's maternal grandfather, the evidence fell through, so there was no conviction, but Peter Quinn, it was plain was no conviction, one recer during it was plain to see, chasea de race. He was now, having secured his main point, in jubilant spirits, and was debating warily how to arrange matters so that the Ahearnes might suspect nothing until the last moment, and also that their ruin might be so complete and crushing as almost to justify
his own conduct. Peter Quin had a considerable eye for public opinion. It did not matter
who or what were the people who would speak for him and take his part, so that there were a good number of them. If he were allowed



President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ids, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-ied babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 55.0., 51.0.

42 druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., : MONTREAL, P. Q.

of their numbers, but he would, nevertheless, have endeavored to placate Father Paul in any way that he could, according to his understandway that he could, according to his understanding. There was a charity sermon announced for the Sunday following Father Paul's visit to the barrack, and a bishop from an eastern diocese was to preach it. The proceeds of the sermon were to be applied to reducing the debt on the church. The bishop arrived in due course, and Peter Quin having learned the time at and Peter Quin having learned the time at which he was to leave Chapel House to visit the convent, planted himself on the route in a wellconvent, planted nimself on the route in a well-chosen place, nearly opposite the bank porch, and taking off his tall hat, went down on his knees, and in full sight of the town kissed the Episcopal ring. This was a good deal, but it was not all. At the collection, atter the sermon, Peter Quin deposited on the plate in view of all the congregation ten filthy tobacco and turfscented one-pound notes. A ten-pound note would have produced no effect, two five-pound ditto might have been missenteeneded but ton ditto might have been misapprehended, but ten

FOUR LUCKY MEN.

THEY RECEIVE \$10,000 BY INVESTING IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

The United States Express Company yesterday brought just \$10,000 in currency to the four lucky winners in the Louisiana State Lottery and who are at W. B. Soper & Company's store in North Salina atreet. The book-keeper, Charles H. Gaffey, receives \$3.750; Albert T. Van Antwerp, one of the firm, \$2,500; Alexander Harrison, stlesman, \$2 500, and Caleb Morgan, the former butcher for the firm but now with Mahar & Huutly, \$1,250 The ticket that won this sum, which was one-tenth of the second capital prize of \$100,000, was No. 53,469, and it cost these four men just two deliars, although they had more in the pool. They are in the habit of pooling fifteen dollars a month. Mr. when called upon by a reporter of the Herald to day. He thought that the Louisiana State Littery was one of the :quarest institutions he had ever seen, and was carnest in his praise of the promptness and exactitude of all its dealings. He and his three companions have frequently been winners of smaller amounts which have been promptly paid. The last drawing took place on the 10th instant, and the moment the prize was drawn the result was telegraphed to the city. The winning ticket was then sent on, and in about two weeks the solid cash came. Mr. Gaffey said that there was not the least trouble or inconvenience in getting the money. Him club will continue investing in the lottery. This is the bion, and Impurity of the Blood. prize has been captured by the investors in this city. Cinha have been organized in all parts of the city, but especially is the rage the strongest in the Second ward .-- Syracuse (N.Y.) Hearld, July 31.

FITS: All Fits stooped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous care. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

WE can stand a good deal from the Yankees, but when they come to pelt us with such postry as we copy below from the Brooklyn Esgie, all the blood of the Canadian beaver boils in our veins, and we are ready to declare war. Nothing but gore, and plenty of it, can avenge the insult.

The haddock's feet are on thy shore, Ounada, my Canada;
The halibut is at thy door, Canada, my Canada. For smalt and gudgeon, chub and eel,

For codfish, hake and mackereel, Arise and meet the Yankee steal. Canada, my Canada.

Thou wilt not cower in the brine, Canada, my Canada; Thou wile not drop thy fishing line, Canada, my Canada. Defend thy sculpin, save thy skate, Strike for thy shad with sole elate, Don't swear and spit upon thy bait, Canada, my Canada.

Deal gently with a herring race, Canada, my Canada; Put up your swordfish in its place. Oanads, my Canada.
If for reprisal you would sue,
Just turn your other check—please do,
Aud take a Yankee smack or two, Canada, my Canada.

A TERRIBLE TEN YEARS. Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the tortures of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B.B.B. entirely cured her, making her like a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her.

The most conscientious man we ever heard of is a resident of Bootle. He will allow no musica instrument in his house except an upright

A GOOD NEIGHBOUR.

"Late last fall I was laid up in nea turee days with a very severe attack of diarrhees and vomiting. Nothing benefited me until my neighbor, Mrs. Dunning, recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawderry, and brought me a Extract of Wild Strawderry, and brought me a half bottle, which she had in her house. In three hours the vomiting was sopped, and I was able to sit up by night. I would not now think of using any other medicine." Columbus Hopkins, Hamilton, Ont.

We are told that the coopers are to have a paper printed in their interests. We suppose it will be a barrel organ.

MESSES. PARKER AND LAIRD. of Hillsdale, wite:—"Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected curse when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

There is a female pawnbroker in Everton; but she is not a poor loan woman.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and druggist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Bilionaness and Constipation—such cases have come under my personal observation,"

ST. MICHAEL, THE WEIGHER. Stood the tall Archangel weighing, All man's dreaming, doing, saying, All the failure and the pain, All the triumph and the gain In the unimagined years, Full of hopes, more full of tears,

Since old Adam's conscious eyes Backward searched for Paradisc,

And, instead, the flame-blade saw

Of inexorable law.

In a dream I marked him there, With his fire-gold, flickering hair, In his blinding armor stand. And the scales were in his hand; Mighty were they and full well They could poise both heaven and hell, 'Angel." asked I humbly then. "Weighest thou the souls of men? That thine office is, I know." "Nay," he answered me, "not so, But I weigh the hope of man Since the power of choice began

Then I waited and was still. In one scale I saw him place All the glories of our race. Cups that lit Belsh: zzar's feast, Gems, the wonder of the East, Kublal's sceptre, Co ar's sword, Many a poet's golden word, Many a skill of science, vain To make men as gods again.

In the world of good or ill."

In the other scale he throw Things regardless, outcast few. Martyr-ash, arena sand, Beechen cups of men whose need Fasted that the poor might feed, Dillusions and despairs Of young saints with gricf-graved hairs, Broken hearts that brake for man.

Marvel through my pulses ran Seeing then the beam divine Swiftly on his hand decline, While Earth's splender and renown Mounted light as thistle-down. -JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL.

RESTLESSNESS, r ORBID ANXIETY, and a cretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental indicia show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspapsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood purifer is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood

PLAYING AT "MUSEUM." HOW LITTLE HARRY BAVENLAM CUT OFF HIS SISTER'S FINGERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Harry Bavendam, the eleven year-old son of a mounted policeman at tached to the Fourteenth precinct, on Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, undertook last Monday night to imitate one of the "fakira" that illuminate cheap Bowery museums. He called his to personate one of the femals "fakirs." She readily consented and prevailed upon her brother to "be the man who cats fire" and she would be the lady with the long hair." While her brother went to an upper apartment May began to decorate herself with some loose straw, and when he returned both went into the cellar, where Mr. Bavendam was mending some riding

Said Harry to his sister: "Come here, May, and I'll chop your head off. I'm the fellow what does the choppin' and yon're the lady, and after your head's off I'll put it on again. Then I'll put your head on a barrel and you can read

Little May did not look with much favor on this proposition, and in her childish manner told her brother that if he chopp d her head off she could never talk again. Harry then proposed that his sister put her arm on a chopping block. He had a small axe in his band, and the moment the little girl laid her arm where her brother directed down came the weapon and two little fingers dropped off. The piercing shricks of May attracted the attention of her father, and when he saw what his son had done he picked up his daughter and hurried to Dr. Winters' house, near by. The girl was then unconscious, and after restoratives had been applied the remaining fingers and the arm were bandaged up and the little one was taken back to her home. Young Harry said that when he played with his sister he thought that she would swing her arm one side when he came down with the axe. He maintained that it was purely an accident. When Mrs. Bavendam heard of the matter she fainted. The physician said it would be some time before the girl would be able to be out.

TRIED AND PROVED. "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial, a sure cure, both in my own case and others in the family." Laurutta Wing, New Dundso, Waterloo Co., Ont.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S DENIAL. LONDON, Sept. 28 - Justin McCarthy has written an indignant letter denying as an ignoble calumny Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that every Irish leader from the highest to the lowest has profited by the Nationalist agitation. Mr. McCarthy says there is not one but who, in a worldly sense, would have been better off if he had not joined the party. Mr. Biggar has written a letter corroborating Mr. McCarthy's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's charges. Mr. Biggar says he knows many Parnellites who have been losers.

Holloway's Pills and Ointmet.-Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing re-medies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed on the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflammation, and purify the blood. This treatment shotes the violence and learnes to fee ment abates the violence, and lessons the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predis-position, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

The latest thing in envelopes is an article which will turn black, blue and red when any inquisitive person attempts to open it by the use of steam or water.

THE SUMMIT OF THE GLOBE. People who visit Calcutta seldom fail to make a journey of about 400 miles northward, by the Eastern Bengal railway, to Darjeeling. The

lest part of this trip is performed on a narrow gauge road which climbs the tall foothills of the Himslayan range in a curious, zigzag fashion, the road constantly doubling upon itself at in-teresting elevations. As the traveler progresses flocks of Thibet goats appear, and a hardier race of men and women are seen than those left be-

in the world, literally the apex of the globe. What the Barnese Oberland is to the Europeau Alps, this Kinchinjunga group is to the sky-reaching Himalayas; the former, however, are more pigmiss compared with these grants are proposed in the second of the sky-reaching Himalayas; the former, however, are more pigmiss compared with these grants are Darjeeling. The lowest peak is over 20,000 feet in height, the ballest over 28,000, while Everet, the loftiest elevation in the world, is 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The Himalayas—signifying in Sanskrib "The Halls of Snow"—form the northern boundary of Halls of Snow"—form the northern boundary of India, shutting it off from the rest of Asia. Thibet, which lies just over the range, is nearly inaccessible from Darjeeling, and yet bold parties of native traders, wrapped in sheepskins, do sometimes force their way over the passes at an elevation of 18,000 feet. It is a bazardous thing to do, and the bodies of worn out animals mark the frozen way. Upon the range rest 11,000 feet of perpetual snow. There no anim I life exists. Only the snew and ice rest there in endless sleep.

We ascend a neighboring hill and come upon a rude Buddhi-t akar in the open air, formed of

a rude Buddhi-t altar in the open air, formed of stunted trees and rocks. The sacrifice of some animal must have but lately taken place here, as there are stains of blood all about the place. The neighboring branches of trees and the low bushes are decked with scraps of blue, yellow and red cloth, which the guide informs us are baugible prayers placed here by the Buddhist worshippers. As we look about us we enjoy a full view of the Himalayas, with their silvery, frosted diadems, flaked with gold by the warm rays of the sun, while close at hand are hundreds of thrifty ten plantations, covering the sloping hillsides with a low, uniform verdure. There are many wild animals in these hills, including the much-dreaded tiger.—[Boston Barrella]

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and dospen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give beed to a cough, there is olways danger in delay ; get"a bottle of Bickle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung borbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in caring consumption and all lung discase

GRIT AND PLUCK IN SICKNESS. Dr. M. Maurice in the St. Louis Republic:

I have seen grit save manya life. I have had a patient who coully said to me, "I will not dis." I was compelled to assure her that she would. There was no hope for her. "Doctor," she answered, "you are a fool. I shall not die." Grit it was that carried her through. A few years later she was sick again, and, as 1 thought, unto death, but there came the same all-conquering raply, "You are talking non-sense, I shall get well." And she did. This was repeated a third time, till I actually began to believe she would get well any way and at all times. It never occurred to me to think of her times. It never occurred to me to think of her as liable to die. Finally her mortal sickness came and I expected to help her up as usual. But now she replied, "Doctor you can come and go as you please; I am going to die; this is my last illness" "Oh, no," I said, "we will have you out in a few days," "Nonsense," she answered, "you are talking what you know nothing about. I shall never be well again." her pluck was good to the last. She had pluck enough to face death; she had no longer grit to endure disease. There is no question but that to and mental grit go with physical to sus-tain vitality. A stout will wards off the blows of disease. In this case the patient went straight ahead to die without a flinch or whine. She had corn for the following day's provisions avest faith in the "all right," and allowed no one to dabble in theology at her bedside. She marched into the "next life" as she often had into the next year and had not a tremor. She took her pluck with her. She treated a neighbor's prayers as she treated any medicine, "You can come if you like," she said, "or you can go. Your prayers can't stop me, and they can't change me-no more than the doctor's powders." She was a woman of extraordinary intelligence and determination.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved. ____

THE MAKING OF A BUSINESS MAN. The precocity of eight-year old boys has often been the theme for newspaper comment, but I think I know of one who is entitled to particular distinction for his brightness. The other day he importuned his mamma for a night shirt "just like papa's," with a pocket in it. His mother made him one, and the first night he wore it he went to bed in high glee. In the morning when his mother took the robe off, she found is the one pocket a couple of seed cakes found in the one pocket a couple of seed cakes, three matches, a small silver watch, several pieces of cough candy and the boy's pocket handkerchief. When the little fellow was quesstioned as to the reason for the very varied assortment, he replied: "Well, I thought if I got hungry in the night time I would need the seed cakes, and of course I'd want the toothpick offerward; if I wanted to see what time it was by my watch I would have to have a match, and I was afraid of coughing so I put the candy there." His excuses were equal to his prepara-tions at any rate.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY. PRINCE BISMARCK TAKES STEPS FOR ITS SUP PRESSION-HIS ANGER AGAINST THE PUBLISHERS.

LONDON, Sept 27.—The publication of extracts from the diary of Emperor Frederick has been made a question of high political import-ance. It is declared in official quarters to be injurious to the interests of the state and calculated to disturb its relations with foreign

Prince Bismarck has lost no time in prevent ing more mischief by forbidding the further publication of portions of the alleged diary. In addition to this, immediately on his return from his interview with the Austrian Chancellor, he took decisive steps to check the scandal and crush its authors. He has formally addressed, as Imperial Chanceller, a letter to the Empero demanding the prosecution for treason of persons divulging State secrets, should the recently published selections from the diary of the late Emperor prove true, and for libel on his memory should they prove apocryphal. Prince Bismarck rather strengthens the theory of their truth by going on to say in this letter that Emperor William in 1870 forbid the communication of high political secrets to the Crown Prince for fear he would transmit them to the British Court. The letter has fallen upon the public like a thunderbolt. It was not wholly unexpected. Everybody anticipated that Bis-marck would strike back, but it was not dreamed that his wrath would take this serious form. The letter was evidently written with the full approval of the Emperor. It was, no doubt arranged at Potsdam.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past afteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

UNSELFISH HEROISM.

أنجامت المعتمار مجاري

GONE TO HAWAII TO LIVE AND DIE AMONG LEPERS.

What spectacle of unselfish heroism can surpass that of the Roman Catholic priests and sisters who have gone to live and die among the lepers of Hawaii? A while ago the Sun printed the story of Father Damlen, who took his life in his hand to minister to of men and women are seen than those left behind on the plains of Hindustan. The laborers seen on the route are composed of men, women and girls, the latter using pick and shovel as readily as do the men. The people are from Thibet, Nepaul and Cashmere, which countries border on Northern India. Those mingled races form picturesque groups, the men armed with long, aword-like knives, and the women clad in bright colors and short skirts.

When Darjeeling is reached, we are over 7,000 feet above the plains, and here we find ourselves in full view of the loftiest range of mountains in the world, literally the apex of the globe.

ing here uncontaminated." writes Father Conrady, who recently left this country, And yet he has cheerfully joined Father Damien, and, though believing he will become a leper himself, he is willing to devote his life to assuaging the effictions of the unhappy settlement at Molaksi. It is to the Sisters of St. Francis from Syracuse in this State that the Hawalian government has intrusted the care of the hospital near Honolulu, where the poor patients are kept before they are isolated for life on the leper island. It was a grand recognition of the self abnegation and pure love for suffering humanity tha animates these humble disciples of the Church of Rome, when a committee of the Hawailan government reported their conviction that it was useless to look for nurses for the lepers of the kingdom outside of the Catholic Caurch.

One of the sisters in a Roman Catholic hospital of this city remarked when she neard that several members of her order had been massacred in China; "They are to be envied for having met martyrdom in so good and great a cause as theirs." Such is the apirit that sustains and inspires many thousands of these humble workers. The world sees and hears little of them as they go quietly about on their missions of mercy. They have, however, the recompense of an approving conscience and the graditude here and hereafter of the myriads who are aided and cheered by their presence in the dark hours of suffering and death .- [N. Y. Sun.

HOLY IRELAND.

THE LAND OF SAINTS AND SCHOLARS, We all know Ireland as the Lile of Swiats, but how many readers speak of her as the

Land of Scholars. Yet she well descrives the titla Tais levely island was, through God's mercy, apared the bloody percentions which attended the introductions of Christianity into neighboring countries; she had no long list of martyrs who gave their lives for the faith, but she had many who, says one, 'sought metead the slower marty dom of pen-

ince and of love." Sr. Patrick, of blessed memory, was lander in the work of covering her fertile domains with schools and monasteries, and he had many helpers and many successors; for after him there was no lack of earnest souls to carry on the work he had oegun. Many holy hermits were learned men as well, living on roots and herbs, but studying and imparting the principles of science and all known knowledge. Other men chose to creet grow insutitutions, where thousands flocked to be instructed. In these places there was noughly strict monastic discipline, and some sort of

manuar labor was expected of each student.
A scholar in the Irish school of Clerard has left his record upon the page of the world's history, and his name upon heaven's list of saints. We know him as Columba, which means a dove, He was of royal hirth, a Prince in his own right, and endowed with the graces and virtues which Princes should always have, but which, ales! they often lack. He was a merry boy, too, full of life and fur, and doubtless played many innount jokes upon his fellow-students in the quiet olometers

corn for the following day's provisions Columba was only a boy, although in after years so great a saint; and, notwirkstanding the fact that he could willingly sift corn, he found it hard to sit by the side of a peasant, and forego all those privileges of rank to which he had been born. He showed this feeling in an unploasant way, and the others resented it. One in particular, Kiernan by name, the som of a carpenter, felt with bitterness that Columba considered himself better than the rest because he was by birth a prince, and he made many scornful speeches to him and about him. One night, the story runs, an angel appeared to Klernan, holding in his hands the tools of a carpenter. "See," he said, " those only bave you renounced in giving up the world, while Columba has thrown away a throne and sceptre." After that Kiernan grew to love Columba, and they became the closest of friends. The carpenter's son we now call St. Kiernan, and the record of his life would be a long story of itself.

After Columba had founded many convent schools in Ireland his heart turned towards his sister countries, then overrun by harbarians, and it became his dorling wish to go to them with the lighted torch of learning and religion. One of the hap y events which mortals sometimes only mustortunes came to his aid. He incurred the displeasure of a ruling King of Ireland and was forced to become an exile from his own dear green island. He crossed to Scotland in a frail wicker boat, taking with him twelve faithful followers; and on a low island of harren rock off the west coast of the land of the Scots he

made his home.

The island had formerly been a place of Druidical worship, but Columba soon drew about him a large number of zualous religious, who sent Caristian hymns and prayers to wake the echoss, instead of the wild, un-couth chants of the heathen hordes that had

been heard so long.

The monastery which erose on the sea-washed island we know as Iona, and posts never have tired of singing of its beauty and its glory. From here wont missionaries to every part of the land, upwards of three hundred religious houses being founded by the monks of Iona under Columba's supervision. And he himself was always where there was most fatigue to be endured and work to be done. Every working moment he, born a Prince, toiled with his humble brethren. They traveled and taught together, cultivated the earth and transcribed manuscripts; and all this skill they imparted to the people wherever they journeyed, the people, in turn, venerating and loving them. It was thought a great privilege to be blessed by one wearing the habit of a monk of Iona.

Columba was a most wonderful scribe, specimens of his writing being treasured to this day; and he was a post as well, but more than all he was holy man, and in the history of the early British Church there is record of no gentler, sweeter saint, than St. Columbs, the dove of fair Iona.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

It is difficult for a sailor to make a tileer of the soil. He can make it of wood, though.

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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> THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal,

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WEDNESDAYOCIOBER 3, 1888

Consistency thou art a jewel! The only religious dally denounced Sir John Macdonald as a disgrace to public life and in the same issue supported his candidate.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S reputation has preceded him to India. The native press, as hinted by William O'Brien, has published reports of his Luggacurran evictions. The land question in India is a burning one, and the evictor may find that country hotter than Canada in more senses than one.

A very sensible conclusion has been arrived at by the Tories of North Lanark in declining to put a candidate into the field in opposition to Mr. W. C. Caldwell, whose election by acclamation is thus secured. Mr. who have done much for the advancement of the Ottawa country.

A CHANGE seems to be comicg over the Balicurian dream of coercion. A cable deanatch says: Mr. Blane, M.P., has been unconditionally released. Fathers Farrelly and Clarke, who were convicted at Arklow and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labor, have had their sentence sucpended and they have been released on bail.

"Ir the Liberals were in power at Ottawa there would be very little heard from them about provincial righte." So says the Kezzot. Quite right, too, because the Liberals would not encreach on the prerogatives of the provinces nor seek to override the constitution as the Tories have been convicted of dolog on several occasions when appeals were taken against their infringements by the Government of Ontario.

The wheat eren in Europe having proved a failure, the protective policies of France and Germany will be put to a severe strain. A bad harvest is sore silliction enough without an import tax on breadstuffs. The demand thus created accounts for the general rise in wheat in America. Manitobe farmere are reaping the benefit aiready, and, as their crops have been good, the mistorium of Europe will be a blessing to them.

THE Hamilton Times publishes an extract rom a letter by General Roger A. Pryor, of Now York, to a friend in that city, which reads as follows :- " There will be acrow be. tween us and Canada; but if there be, the se relation of individuals will remain unss affected. The result of the alterestion I se look to see in the settlement of our affairs ** upon a satisfactory and stable basis. A "hostile collision is an impossible contin-" gency."

What monumental insolence it is to style the natives, who are defending their country from British Invaders at Suakim, rebels! Let the sea and land robbers who thus stigmatize the defenders of their homes read the Bible which Queen Victoria told a dusky potentate from the East was the source of England's greatness, and ponder on the promise made to Ishmael, when he went forth into the desert) with his mother, and never broken from that day to this.

THE cowardly, dangerous and illegal practice of carrying concealed weapons has led to

is attacked by a vicious person it is his duty to escape if possible from a deadly attack; but in case it is impossible to escape, it is lawful to defend oneself by the best method possible, but the deadly knife or revolver are the weapons only of a cowardly brute. Officers whose duty it is to guard the peace can carry such weapons so long as we have dangerous and blood-thiraty ruffians in society; bu good citizens never need and never carry revolvers or dirks.

GOLDWIN SMITH is at it again trying to sti up religious strife. He likons Quebec to Ireland, and says "Quebec is what Ireland, under a native legislature, would become, a land of political jobbery and corruption." We would like the Professor to tell us who have a better right than the natives of Ireland and Quebec to govern their own countries? The trouble with Mr. Smith is that his hatred of everything Catholic, French, and Irish leads him to write the most arrant nonsense. The rascalities that have brought Ireland to its present deplorable condition were of English invention and by English laws made possible. In Canada the jobbery and corruption now destroying the morals and injuring the material welfare of the people take their origin from Ottawa, where Angle-Saxondom flourishes in all its glory.

THE Tories could not afford to lose Montreal East. Hence the tremendous exertious to carry it. The boasted ministerial majority in Parliament is so constituted that the less of a few bye-elections by the Tories would see it suddenly collapse and disappear. The captain knows how slippery is the deck under him, and his party is quite aware of the vicinity of a lue shore. Every one of the crew, whose wite are about him, has secured a life-preserver, by the aid of which he hopes to reach shore when the ship strikes the

ANOTHER source of trouble between this country and the United States has arisen. It is reported that the recent survey of the Alaska boundary, instituted by the Dominion Government, has established the claim that the valuable gold fields which have been discovered, and which are now being worked, on the Yukon river, are in British and not United States territory, as has all along been supposed. These gold fields are represented to be of great value, and as the American Caldwell represents the best elements in the officers in Alaska dispute the claim that the County and belongs to a family of Reformers deposits are in British territory, a conflict between the miners, who believe they are working in United States territory, and the British authorities, if the latter assert their jurisdiction, is feared.

Public sorrow over the death of Professor Proctor has been deepened by the statement that he did not die of yellow fever, a fact established by the autopsy. He was taken from his hotel at night during a storm by force, under directions of the New York The Tory policy is evidently breaking down. | health authorities, while he was very ill. The rough treatment and exposure killed him. In fact he was made a victim to the unmanly fright arising from the yellow fever source. It is all very well to guard the public health, but surely such drastic]; measures should not be taken without due

> We would advise our Tory confreres in Ontarie, who keep harping against Mr. Mercier for his settlement of the Jesuits estate claims, to keep in mind the fact that none of the Protestant Tories in the Legislature opposed the bill. As Mr. Mercier said :- "If I am guilty, all the Tories in the House are guilty, and if the Protestants are not satisfied with my party, why should they be estiefied with their friends in the House that voted with us? No, I did well; it is perfectly known I have settled a great and difficult question with the consent of both parties in the House."

> OUR neighbors of the great Republic are evidently not forgetful of the adage, "in time of peace prepare for war." Just now they are going in for big guns and warships. and plenty of them. Besides providing for eight war vessels in addition to those now building, Congress has passed a big fortification bill which authorizes the expenditure of \$6,500,000 for gun contracts. Among other things the bill authorizes the purchase of 100 breech-loading twelve-inch mortars, to cost not more than \$6,500 each; fifty teninch and fifty twelve-inch breech loading rifled cannons and experimental field pieces; while liberal appropriations are made for torpedoes, submarine mines and cable gaileries We presume that some of those defences will be erected on the northern frontier in anticipation of invasion by hordes of Canadian barbarians.

Rome states on the most reliable authority | protective tariff enabled them to impose on that the Pope has addressed a letter of strong | the public, to render discoveries and invenremonstrance to the English Government on tions of great economic value useless the cruelty of their coercionist policy. The and inoperative. They purchased mines authorities of the Vatican have always kept well in view the distinction between oriminals up, bought patents in order to prevent a number of fatal affrays of late, and several and politicians, and they recognize the great | them being put to use, formed "combines" men are now held for trial on the charge of scandal of confounding the two classes and and "trusts" to limit production and control marder, that never would have been com- thus totally undermining respect for the law. mitted but for the pocket pistol. The man | Moreover, it was the desire of the Pope to see who goes around with a revolver in his some spirit of concession exhibited by the pocket, says a recent writer, must be in a sad British Government both on the Home Rule of the people in order to fix their yoke more French Canadian Particularism "in an acute those who know the gentlamen, it is solely state of mind. Is it because he fears an Question and the Land Question. The barsnemy? If so why does he not be reconciled? ronness of the last session of Parliament, as Or is it because he has done some wrong and far as regards measures of reform for Ireland, fears he will be detected? If so he is a has to some extent distilusioned the minds of the Untied States, and boasted of as wise, wretched culprit and should at once make the church dignituries, and there is a conserestitution. But why carry a revolver at all? quent realization of the atroclousness of Bal- Canada, can we wonder at the spread of Do you intend to shoot and run the risk of fourism. Those "unionists" who made such socialistic ideas? It will not be denied by killing some one? If so, believe the testi- enthusiastic laudations of the Pope on the anyone, we think, that all national systems

fence—can never more be happy. When one respect for the Holy See by giving equal at | From this original root also springs the idea tention to this remonstrance.

THE leading Restrictionist organ at this city bases an attack on Mr. William O'Brien on a remark alleged to have appeared in United Ireland, viz. :--" Cleveland is avenging Ireland's wrongs by his retaliation measure." The organ observes that, seeing the sympathy shown for Ireland by Canada, and that retaliation is intended to injure Canada, Mr. O'Brien shows ingratitude. This is only one way, and not a fair way, of looking at this question. Retaliation is the result of Canadian Tory enmity to the United States shown on all possible occasions, and there are Cansdians, as loyal as any tooter on the Kazoot. who agree with United Ireland. Indeed the whole Liberal party of the Dominion maintains the opinion that, were it not for the unneighbourly, vexatious and, on some occasions, bitterly hostile conduct of Canadian Tories towards the United States, retaliation would nover be heard of. It must also be borne in mind that the same Tories are the most inveterate, implacable enemies of the an effort made by those who think to find a Irish cause and the warm supporters of the Coercionists.

THE publication of extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's diary and now the action of Blamarck in relation thereto, reveals the secret of German diplomacy and ambition as directad by the Iron Chancellor. The idea of German unity, as entertained by Frederick, and as pursued by Bismarck, were quite opposite. To put it plainly, the late Em- right. The intelligence of the age revolts peror was a Liberal endowed with the noblest against it, and soon the concensus of the comconceptions of constitutional freedom, while petent will put an end to white slavery, as it the other was a Tory whose idea of imperialism was fixed in schemes of craft and conquest. Viewed in the light of historical experience the Emperor was the wiser of the two, and Germany may yet learn the tremendous mistake of Bismarck's policy. French Imperialism may have been dangerous in its way to Germany, but French Republicanism is a thousand times more to. Sympathy with ideas of liberty such as now dominate France is widespread in Germany, and the forces which led to the destruction of Imperialism in France are daily gathering strength in Germany. The people are becoming aware of the truth that danger to dynasties does not necessarily imply danger to the people, and ideas of truth are more potent in these days than guns or bayonets.

THE ECONOMICAL REVOLUTION. Mr. Blaine having held up Mr. Carnegie in one of his stump apeeches as an example of successful enterprise, that portion of the old principle of "give a dog a bad name and American press which advocates the knocking off of commercial shackels, is discussing temporary, it is intended to indicate what the great fronmonger with refreshing cander. At one time, it appears, Mr. Carnegle gave disease which must be dealt with as if it were expression to ideas which were regarded as somewhat socialistic, but, having experienced the conservative influence of great wealth, he took eccasion recently to condemn socialistic ideas concerning the nationalization of land. Students of events, who are free from the influences which have wrought the alleged change in Mr. Carnegie's views, while they evolution of political thought in America, will It can be seen in the nameless skull which tells be disposed to consider his own case as one great wealth and the tyraunical use of the editorials of our brilliant confrore. power which such wealth bestows is one of which, in itself, is objectionable, but the manner in which it is acquired. It is in this respect that Mr. Carnegie's example has foundly unfavorable to the system which made lish. his phenomenal success possible. If his vast income of a million and a half per year had been the result of superior skill, ability or onterprise in open competition, no one would object. But when we remember that he is but the representative of a class, whose members have been enabled under the so-called Protective system, to accumulate gigantic fortunes in a few years by methods which no stretch of charity can call fair and honest, we perceive a reasonable, though it may be, perhaps, but a temporary basis for ideas now condemned as gocialistic.

Men who possess capital, plant, and the control of patent rights under a system of protection and use the power such possession bestows to crush out competition, regulate prices and fix the amount of production may justify themselves on business principles, but people who reason according to higher ethics and who know that nations are moved by underlying perceptions of what is right, must condemn them and the system which enables them to rob the public in the way of a mere matter of business. The sense of injustice is further deepened when it is known that these capitalists have actually used their wealth, THE correspondent of the Dublin Nation at | made originally from undue exactions the with the sole purpose of closing them edifice of fraud, went into the lobbles of the firmly on the neck of the public.

When such gigantic dishonesty is open, confessed and defended in a country free as paternal and beneficial to the masses in mony of all time, the man who kills his occasion of the famous encyclical letter on Irish are socialistic, the weakness of individuals "confederacy of French communities in North If they do not receive the amount of support | pullers marched their repeaters from polyment | the man who kills his occasion of the famous encyclical letter on Irish are socialistic, the weakness of individuals | "confederacy of French communities in North II they do not receive the amount of support | pullers marched their repeaters from polyment | the man who kills his occasion of the famous encyclical letter on Irish are socialistic, the weakness of individuals | "confederacy of French communities in North II they do not receive the amount of support | pullers marched their repeaters from polyment | the man who kills his occasion of the famous encyclical letter on Irish are socialistic, the weakness of individuals | "confederacy of French communities in North II they do not receive the amount of support | pullers marched their repeaters from polyment | the man who kills his occasion of the famous encyclical letter on Irish are social letter on Irish are soci

neighbor except in a just war or in self-de; affairs can now prove the sincerity of their being the source of strength in the State. of absolute equal justice to all men. How have exceeded and perverted its functions when laws are made whereby a few men are able to appropriate to themselves the wealth which belongs rightfully to the many, then employ that wealth to put a seal upon the resources of nature, and worse still, deprive millions not only of comfort and enjoyment but of the actual necessities of life, by preventing the fruits invention from going into

> What could be expected in a reading, thinking, observing age like this, but that men would look about them for a remedy for evils so palpable, so gigantic, so fraught with danger to the commonwealth?

> But the people of this continent are beginning to see through the economical heresies and superstitions, by the sedulous cultivation of which such men as Mr. Carnagie have been able to pile up their millions. What is called Socialism by those who are anxious to perpetuate those heresies and superstitions is simply way of securing the reign of freedom and justice in the great modern movements of production and distribution.

> The right of every man to his own body and what he produces by hand and brain is not to be questioned. On what principle, therefore, can any government or legislature conferupon any individual or set of individuals the powers we have seen usurped by men like Mr. Carnegie? No earthly institution ha such destroyed black slavery; but let us hope, without lighting the fires of revolution and deluging the earth with blood.

PARTICULARISM.

Particularism, which may be defined as pride of race accompanied by an intense desire for self-government, is at work in Ireland, is making its appearance in Wales and Scot and, and has long tormented Austria. Belgium, the Balkan region, and other composite communities.—Toronto Mail.

High-sounding terminology when used with reference; to common things is sometimes affected by writers, who either desire to dazzle and astonish the common mind, or to create alarm by giving vague, portonious names to things which, if described in the every day way, would produce no more than the usual languid sensation when they are mentioned. Thus the Mail in a wilderness of words raises a terrible spectre that, like the ghost of the forest turns out, on close examination, to be nothing but a decayed atump shining with its own putrescence. Particularism, in fact, is a word invented to produce an effect, on the hang him." As used by our Toronto conthe writer appears to regard as a political

an epidemic and stamped out. But if we look about us at the world of nature and study the history of mankind we will find that this newly discovered element of national danger, Particularism, is found everywhere. By it we trace the footsteps of the Creator in the crumpled crust of the earth. and atill more clearly in the rise, the conmay hold opinions of their own regarding the quests, the decay and extinction of nations. by configuration the race to which its owner which has helped to give impetus to socialis- belonged. It is seen in the faces wo meet on the mass of the electors in the result. Only the theories. The rapid accumulation of the street, and may even be traced in the able

Pride of race. Love of country. Desire the great causes of the spread of opinions for self-government, that is, for liberty. condemned by Mr. Carnegie. It is not the What are these but the very trafts which in sudden acquisition of great wealth, however, levery age and clime have furnished the strongest tarentives to noble thought and heroic action? Surely De Quincy was right when he demonroad German terminology as created an impression in the public mind pro- barbarous when used to express ideas in Eng-

> And we are told that this new and dangerous thing, this dreadful Particularism, "is at work in Ireland." Will the sagacious menter of Toronto please inform us when Irishmen were not Particularists, that is Iriehmen. since the days of Firholgs? He might also, while he is about it, say when "the desire for self-government" was not "at work in Ireland?" Old fashioned students of history may likewise modestly request to be told how it is that Particularism "which may be defined as pride of race accompanied by an intense desire for self-government," is only now "making its appearance in Wales and Scotland "? An answer is certainly required since, if the Mail be right, the history of these nations will have to be rewritten. The same may be said of that patchenilt of nationalities, the Austrian empire. But he is right in saying that Particularism "has long tormented Austria," which vainly strove to destroy Hungarian Particularism and was compelled finally to accept it as an enduring national fact, just as England is being forced by the inexorable, natural, ethnic laws to admit the right of the Irish people to govern themselves in their own way.

As for Scotchmen and Welshmen: to call them Particularists because they cherish pride of race, independence of national character and refuse to abandon the right of self-government, would be insulting were it not

But the particular point of the Mail's atform." "We desire," said La Vezité, "that Quebec should strengthen herself within: that she should become even more thoconquests and plant her outposts on the " guardian of the group."

Is this not a grand and worthy ambition far, then, must government and legislation It may be distasteful and, perhaps, offensive to the insolent Britisher who imagines in the plenitude of his self-sufficiency that all nations should be glad of the chance to be English, you know. But the problem of race competition is not to be decided by branding all who do not surrender to one idea as Particularists. The manly, the womanly, the family virtues will decide it. and if the French race on this continent is the fittest, it will survive and perform its mission. Indeed, candor must compel the Mail to admit that the expansion of the French race in Canada, which causes it so much uncasiness, is owing to its homely virtucs as much as to its solidarity.

The wenderful development of the Irish race on this continent is also another proof that what we are told is Particularism is an inherent quality in humanity. Goldwin Smith, with shallow supercilionsness, referred the other day to Irish government being the same in Dublin, New York and Boston. Such government may be as bad as he represents it, but it has never reached the degradation and infamy of English rule in Ireland. It is, after all, democratic, partakes of the faults of democracy, and is founded on the votes of a free people, It is not enforced by bayonets and bullets, nor is the gibbet and the dungeon its instruments for compelling recognition.

But what is the moral to be drawn from this lesson in Particularism? Simply this: If in a iree country the French race is rising to a position of dominancy from a handful of poor colonists abandoned on a few arpents of snow by France, and able to dictate to their former conquerers, is it not a proof of auperior virtue? And if Irish immigrants east on the shores of America without money or friends have become so strong that they can decide who shall be President of the United States, is that a proof of their unfitness to govern? Such races may be instances of Particularism, but they are no more Particulariet than the English, which although it has given its language to the continent, is an unconsidered factor in the great political movements of America.

THE REASONS WHY.

The wild jubilation indulged in by the Tory press over the result in Montreal East shows how little they expected lt. But it was not a Tory victory by any means, for a Tery pure and simple running as a supporter of Mr. Chapleau Joculd not have been elected. We admit that it was good tactics for the Tories to back the Labor candidate. THE Post advised the Liberals to do so at the outset, and we believe they would have followed our advice had Mr. Lepine maintained his attitude of independence of both parties. It was a different thing, however, when he accopted the patronage of the pendards and took shelter under the wing of the Big Bat.

A principle was immediately invoked which demanded that he should be opposed to the uttermost. The Liberals and Nationalists deserve the greatest credit for refusing to compromise with any one accepting such patronage. Better a thousand times to be defeated in a good cause than victorious in a bad one.

But the number of votes cast shows how they are concerned. really languid was the interest manifested by 6,975 votes were polled in a riding that contains between 18,000 and 19,000 electors. However distasteful this singular proof of popular apathy may be, it must be recognized as an indication that the issues presented were not of sufficient magnitude to rouse popular sentiment into action.

And, when we consider that the division has always been overwhelmingly Conservative in federal contests, it must be admitted that the great bulk of those who usually vote that ticket abstained from voting. In fact the workingmen alone, resident in the riding. largely outnumber the total vote cast.

Looking at the election in perfect coolness re are bound to confess that, while the usual Conservative vote did not come out, neither did the Liberal. This latter fact accounts for Mr. Lepine's election. It was felt that Mr. Poirier was safe, and the overconfidence thus engendered, with lack of organization, reveal the cause of the autorizingly small vote for so large a majority.

MACDONALDITE LOYALTY.

The London correspondent of the South Oxfordshire, Eng., News has picked up some information that will be quite interesting to Canadians and Americans. "The fisheries dispute," he says, "is as-

suming a curlous phase. The Government now holding power in Canada is perhaps, without exception, the most corrupt that the Dominion has ever had. It has maintained itself in place mostly by the dispensation of subsidies and by bribery out of the enormous funds that have been at its disposal for the construction of canals. rail. ways, and so forth. As the Canadians express it, they have retained power by dispensing 'boodle.' The row over the Fishery matter gives them an opportunity which a telegram from Canada says they are going to avail themselves of. They intend, it is said, sending over two members of the Governtack on the ancient principle of national aspi- ment, who are to endeavor to get a subsidy transportation, and finally, to complete the ration, stigmatized under the German barbar- or a guarantee from England of several ism of Particularism is the province of Que- millions, ostensibly for the construction of legislatures and corrupted the representatives | bec, and La Verité is quoted as displaying strategic railways and fortifications, but to for the purpose of keeping themselves in place by having a full purse out of which to dispense 'boodle.' It was hinted in a teleroughly French and Catholic than she is gram to the Standard that the Canadians are "now; that she should extend her pacific | going to make the demand for this money for the purpose of estimating the value (in money, "farthest frontiers," so that future genera- of course) of the Imperial connection by the tions may have the privilege of beholding "a smount of Imperial support they will receive, telegraphing, repeating. The Tory

"America with Quebec as the mother and they estimate they are worth, they will says the telegram, sunder the tie with mother country," a phrase they are a neing with increasing irony. The English tax-payer is already liable for the interest many millions borrowed by Canada strategic railways and defences, and un the condition of things to-day it would sheer felly to incur further liability on beh of a Government which measures its low by the amount of money it can squeeze of the gullible 'mother country.'

This scheme is in perfect keeping Macdonaldite tactics, but the way it is garded by the writer shows how Engl honor, self-respect and good sense revolts the demands of Canadian Tory loyalists,

A PRETTY PROGRAMME.

Catholics of this province will be edifiat the attitude which the Orange Sentine Toronto says they will assume towards ! Mercler at elections for Parliament and Legislature. Referring editorially to the termination of the Orange wing of the C servative party to compel Sir John Macdon to proceed in his policy of disallowance, Sentinel says :-"The time is favorable for action.

will have not only the active support of the who see in "Jesuitism" the deadly and de gerous enemy of our civil and religious rigi but the menace, by Mr. Mercier, to rob lumber merchants and holders of bonds, s are for the most part Protestant, has tend to make this rich and powerful class his termined and implacable enemies. They also unite with us to demand disallowant in the hope that their pillager, once deprise of the support of the Jesuits, will be hur from power. Moreover, we will possess t secret agreement of a large number, perha the majority, of the Catholic clergy and lai of Quebec. These men, with Cardinal T chereau at their head, have a secret s warm hatred for the Jesuits, even if the reasons for this asimosity are di ent than our own. The clergy de them because the Jesuits being, with comparison, more able and better instruc than they, draw from the people imme sume, which, if matters were otherwi would come to their own pockets. Them intelligent of the laity detest them bear they are more tyrannical and more persist aspirants for power and money than the m monest of the ordinary clergy. There during the elections will, perhaps, not d to work openly against the Jesuite and h Mercier, but they will certainly give atter only a cold and heartless support."

This is really splendid. The heirarchy, laity of Quebec are united with the On men and Torios of Ontario to punish ! Mercier and abolish the Jesuits!

What do you think of that? O. Cath Tories of Quebec!

YESTERDAY'S CONTEST.

The workingmen carried Montreal L The moral weakness of the Tory alliance offset, to a large extent, by the amoun money it was able to supply and the infin it was able to exert. It will not take workingmen, very long, however, to disc that the victory was a barren one, so is

Mr. Lepine will simply be a small job the Macdonaldite tail and no more abla wag the Tory dog than were former sin joints, elected in the same way. And workingmen who now imagine that they done something great will find that, like lion in the fable, they have only bound the selves more firmly in the toils of the has by their exertions to free themselves.

It has been frequently noted that is tions when side issues of powerful influ on minorities, or groups, of the elector have been introduced, men have swarmed the nolla and voted under the stress of idea against their deepest, most cherit convictions. In this way it has someti occurred that deadliest political fees b found themselves thrown together in eame ranks. But when the return of rea gave them time for reflection, they would how they could have acted to blindly stupidly.

Thus, in Montreal East, workingmen to send a man to parliament to suppor ministry which robs them of one-fourth their earnings on the false pretente of hav a policy that provides work. And, in do so, they are encouraged by the men who combined to unjustly increase the cost their food, fuel and clothing. At the time the Government for which they puts a prohibitive tariff on foreign par products, while paying the passage of paupors from Europe to compete with Co dian workingmen.

Again we see the Prohibit ionists throu all their strength on the side of one wh pledged to sustain a government which abolished Probibition in the Northwest issued licenses for the cale of liquor, con to, and in defiance of, the constitution im by Mr. Mackenzie and confirmed by Liberal party for the territories! Such hibitions of human perversity as these more calculated to make a wise man with pity than to condemn with acerbity Apart from and behind these well mean

misguided people, rises the sinister shade Chaplean, seen only because it is less b than that from which it emerges and ha its reflection in pools of blood illuminated flame. To the genius presiding behind shadow a majority of the electors of Mon East have made sacrifice. But it is col first time the Evil Une has led men a through their zeal for virtue on one slde, insiduous whisper on the other and the

in hand. Never was there seen such brib 0 25

0 25 0 25

0 25 0 25

Lebaise

Martineau....

G. Dezourde....

Mercier....

J. Malo....

E. Groteau....

Piohetto....

L. Lahaise....

Papin. M. Malo....

ingmen, who undoubtedly control the riding, others that they know not of. to vote as they expected. The C. P. R. and other large concerns closed their works to the more spirited and enterprising of which crowd the polls. To this there can, however, are among the two millions now domiciled in be no objection. They should do so on all elect the United States, have no apprehension. tion days. But the fact shows how great They are not blinded by the prejudices of an were the odds against which Mr. Poirier had Old World education, and recognize the to contend.

to do is to wait and see what Mr. Lepine will Provinces and the States the chances of sucbe able to accomplish for the workingmen and cess would be equal and they would not be for himself.

THE SITUATION.

Canada and Canadian affairs are just now attracting considerable attention in England elements of stability is a bar to fixed enterand the United States. Public men in both prise and permanent progress. These are the countries recognize the anomalous position most salient conditions of the present situaoccupied by the Dominion, and all agree that tion in Canada and they are fast ripening for it cannot last much longer. Such writing and the change, all foresee, but few have the speaking by parties who are outsiders, while courage of Mr. Solomon White to boldly more or less intimately connected with us, enunciate. would savor of importinence were it not that our own public men and our own press have spoken out plainly in giving voice to the prevalling discontent with things, as they exist, and the uneasiness with which the future of the country is regarded.

Commenting on Mr. Morton Frewen's recent letter in the London Times, in which he in Canada are at this time such as to make for annexation, the Toronto Mail makes a summary of those conditions as they appear from its point of view. The cause of the prevailing uneasiness are thus set down "to the " very rapid growth of our debt and taxaof tion; to the movement towards race solidifi-" cation going on in French Canada, with the " growing friction between the two peoples, "whose fusion is carefully guarded against " by the constitution; to the somewhat un-" satisfactory result of our experiment in the 46 Northwest, which has cost us nearly a hun-"dred millions; to the existence in Mani-"toba of what the Germans would call a in the October number, Very Rev. J. T. Hecker discourses of "The Mussion of Leo XIII," "L. U. B." holds forth on "Divorce"; "R. M. S." contributes an appreciative paper "R. M. S." contributes an appreciative paper on "James Clarence Mangan"; E. W. Latimer on "James Clarence Mangan"; E. W. Latimer of the majority with a desire for " annexation; to the uncertainty as to the " future engendered amongst Canadian pro-46 tectionists by the Commercial Union move-" versies which are taken place between us reviewer. " and the Americans, and the apparent im- Robert Elsmere, Machillan & Co., New ** possibility of removing those differences We have here, from the pen of Mrs.

** without resort to some sweeping measure of the day. Different readers viewing the situations and the perconstitute of the day. " possibility of removing those differences "on the other hand the farmer is heavily we have one of the most brilliant attempts at dealing with the phases of modern thought and belief. " and, lastly, to the fact that the man who is " the chief political factor in the Dominion is

" contrived to do." Our contemporary, in thus summing up the difficulties of the situation, cannot be accused of lack of candor. He falls, however, Medicine and Surgery contains forty eight exto offer a solution. He rejects the Protection of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, held in tion, as all sensible men uninterested in our somewhat impotent conclusion that "a will be found to be of the deepest interest even radical change of some cort to needed and ap-dom from a bewildering technology the Medical pears to be near." But, perhaps, this is as Record has done much to popularize the partition of the educational necessities of the times. What the Mail healtated to say, however, has been plainly expressed by a true blue Conservative. Mr. Solomon White, for some time a Tory member for North Essex in the Ontario Assembly, and one still high in the councils of the party, came out squarely in favor of annexation in a recent speech. Ourlous to observe, bis remarks were received with composure by all his hearers and applauded by many of them. He declared that :--

" yet appeared who seems capable of con-

" troiling the antagonistic elements in Con-

ss federation as he, by hook or by crock, has

What we want is a form of government that will foster the unlimited resources of the country and ensure the greatest prosperity to the people. That we can attain through political union without a sacrifice of the right or customs of the people. Commercial Union would give the United States undue advantage. He would prefer a union like Scotland and England, where the Canadians would preserve their existing municipal and judicial systems and their present form of local government. The several provinces could be placed on an equal footing with States in the national legislature, and as part of the United States they would wield greater influence of the affairs of the world than they could expect to wield as an independent nation for many years.

Mr. White has laid his hand on the only remedy for the evils partially enumerated by the Mail. We must come to a permanent understanding with the United States. Sir John Macdonald, like Oliver Cromwell, has established a sort of Protectorate, and like him again, has no heir with the capacity and prestige to continue it. This historical incidence is furthermore parallel in the fact that the Protectorate established by both was foreign to and incompatible with the genius of the people, while repulsive and even dungerous to the institutions of neighboring nations. If we look at those from whom his successor must be chosen we will find them all with one exception-Sir Charles Tuppermen whom it would be gross flattery to dignify as mediocrities in statesmanship. Sir Charles is, of course, out of the question. Having made his pile, he now seeks to satisfy his ambition of shining in the regions of Im
Resolving to make a contest, the Protestants perial politics and with such distinction as a colonial may hope to attain in English social vigorously fought during the past six months. Meetings wildly enthusiastic, literature denunciators. It being thus evident that there is ciatory of Rome and Roman methods, organizations. no one in the lory party capable of succeding the Arch Manipulator the mass of Canadians have come to the conclusion, quietly but not without apprehension, that "after Sir John, the cive to the control of the control deluge." It is this apprehension which leads was decided to make a systematic effort to demany men to vote for Sir John on the principal laid down by Hamlet—they would be received by the Catholics. To effect the selection of Irleh ances by the Catholics. To effect the selection and efforts of those who sought the combre at the present prospect, even though it mistee presented by the Catholics. To effect the selection and efforts of those who sought the be sombre and painful in many respects. Demour

poll. They feared to trust the honest work- rather bear the ills they know than fly to to exercise their right of suffrage. The registra-

But the younger generation of Canadiane, broad fact that this continent is one, and However, the fight is over, and all we have that were there no dividing line between the compelled to emigrate in order to secure a livelihood. And this being the feeling of the native born, the cognate fact that the institutions of the Dominion are lacking in the first

LIPERARY REVIEW.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION. MAST, CROWELL & KIREPATRICE, SPRINGFIELD, UHIO.

This neat little bi-monthly well fulfils its title of "a practical household journal." The dif-ferent departments are all ably edited by writers of established reputation. No more expressed the opinion that "the conditions | welcome visitor could enter a home, and the smallness of the price, 50 cents a year, places it within the reach of all.

PHILIP'S RESTITUTION. BY CHRISTIAN REID. JOSEPH A. LYONS, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA. A new story by an author so popular and well known as Christian Reid caunot fail to find a host of readers. Reprinted from the Ave Maria, it is now produced in a more permanent form; and while the story itself is one of thrilling in-terest and well told, no pains have been spared by the publishers to make the minor details of attractive bin ling, clear type, and good paper, worthy of what they are intended to illustrate. It is with pleasure we commend the perusal of this pure and healthful story to our young

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, JOHN J. FARRELL No. 6 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

one on "Grudzin-ka, Princes; of Lowicz"; C. E. Holson writes most interestingly on "Some Mexican Haciendas," In the "Talk about new Books," one of the best departments in the Magazine, the critic is severely caustic in dealing with the "Herod and Mariamne" of Amelie "ment in Canada and by the tariff reform Rives. The castigation is no doubt well merited, though the pround of protect in his hard the result of Mrs. Lynn Linton, who assuredly deserved better at the hands of a

YORK.

"prices, which has led to a considerable de different points of view, will of course, voice dine in the value of farm property, whilet different opinions, but all must agree that here

Apart from all this, the book has much to commend it to lovers of the descriptive in fiction, as the beauties of the Westmoreland scenery, so "far advanced in life, and that no one has often sung, so often written about, so painted, yet never overdrawn, are touched with

a true artistic hand.

The book, though in several ports, never flags, but suctains its interest to the closing page.

THE MEDICAL RECORD. WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY, 55 AND 58 LAFATETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

The current issue of this weekly journal of larging its circ's of interested readers outside of the medical profession, is thus instrumental in effecting a great deal for the cause of modern

THE HOLY ROSARY.

Toe month of Ocober is called "Th Month of the Holy Resery." Many of the Bishops have issued pastoral letters calling the attention of their people to the fact that the month has been dedicated by our Holy Father Leo XIII. to the devotion of the Rosery, and that he has attached special apprinted favore to its devout recital. The Pope asks that five decades of the Rosary ba recited, tollowed by the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, every day from the first of October to the 2ad of November.

BOSTON SCHOOL QUESTION.

PACTESTANT AND CATROLIC WOMEN FIGHTING FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Boston, Sept. 29.—The women of Boston are aroused as they have never been before over the perochial school question. Rich and poor, old and young, married and single, white and black, are marching in droves every day to the City. Hall to register their names as voters in the coming election for the school committee, a privilege which is allowed to every adult femile in this state who is a citizen. The election is all important on account of the action of the last committee in abolishing the use of Swinton's text book of the world's history in the public schools and the deposition of Teacher Travis. The book named, on complaint of Father Met-calf, who charged that its exposition of the Catholic destrine of inquigences was inimical to his church because historically untrue, was so adjudged by the School Committee. A sub-committee of three recently refused to committee of three recently refused to raverse that judgment, among them being the well-known Congregational divine, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea. The other two were Catholics. The upshot of the whole matter was a passionate religious war between the Protestants and Catholics. The former asserted that the public school system was the object of preconcerted assault by the Catholic adherents to the parcehial school idea, and that the School Committee, which was made up largely of Catholic members, had played into the hands of the Jesuits. The Catholics claimed only that the text book was injurious to the young, and quoted various historical authorities to prove their statement. So far is this is concerned the

began a campaign of agitation which has been

tion and assessment began ten days ago at the City Hall, and within 48 hours 3,000 women were made eligible as voters. The Catholic women remade engine as vosers. The Casholic women te-taliated by themselves appearing as candidates r registration. They organized an assessment buteau and gathered together a large number of women resolved to meet the move of their Protestant sesters, who, they said, were influenced by feelings of bigotry and alarmed far beyond the merits of the question. More Catholics than Protestants, in tack, have been registered the last five days, and if the present average is kept up it would seem that the Protestants are in great danger of being out-voted on election

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

Farewell to Rev. Father Fahey-An Enthus: astic Assemblage-"A Sigh from the Heart and a Tear in the Eye as we Utter that word Fare-

well."

The good people of St. Garbriel's parish assembled Wednesday evening last in large numbers to bid adieu to their esteemed curate, Rev. Father Fahey, who left the city at four o'clock yesterday atternoon for his new parish, St. Agues of Dundee, in Huntingdon county. A meeting of the church-wardens and parishioners took place last Sunday week for the purpose of organizing a committee to solicit subscriptions towards a testimonial fund.

William Wall, Eig, past senior warden, was unanimously elected chairman, with Mr. J. W. Townley, as secretary, and Mr. P. Doyle, as treasurer. The parish was divided into districts, and the following gentlemen appointed to relicit donations: Mesers. Wall, Phelan, Connors, Eills, Fanning, MoAffee, O'Neil, Lynob, Burns, Armstroag, Mc-Namara, Polan, Cullen, O'Byrne and Ryan. Several gentlemen in the new portion of St. Gabriel's parish, under the leadership of Alderman Tansey, acted as a special committee in securing funds for the purchase of a buggy, which was offered to Father Fahey as a special presentation by the gentlemen whose names were on that list of contributors. A valuable borse, valued at two hundred dollars, was presented as a private gift by Mr. H. Hooper of Sz. Henry street, Point St. Charles; and the sum of three hundred dollars collected by the energetic committee already named, formed, with the two articles above mentioned, a trio of coatly gifts represented by the handsome sum of over six

hundred dollars. The good ladies of the parish were also to the fore; and on Sanday afternoon the Chiliren of Mary presented an elaborate address, read by Miss McAffee, and signed by Misses Mary J. Corooran, Mary F. Doheny, Maggie C. Cegan, Ellen Lashy, Mary A. McCarthy, and Elizabeth Redmond, the soong ladice emphasizing their parting words of good will by the generous contribution of sixty dollars in gold. The boys of St. Gabriel's Academy were also mindful of their penefactor and tendered him a farewell greeting yesterday morning in their school room.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday evening the hall of St. Gabriel's Academy was filled with the numerous friends of the Rev. Father, who were anxious to bid him goodhye. When he arrived, in company with the Testimonia Committee, and after a few kind words of greeting from Wm. Wall, Esq., the secretary read the following address:

To REV. THOMAS FARRY, Pastor of the parish of St. Agnes of Dunder, Huntingdon county, P. Q. :

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—Your departure from Montreal, to assume the pastorate of an important parish, has been heard of by the parishioners of St. Gauriel's with feelings of regret, for during your six years of sojourn amongst us, each day has woven a golden thread of the firm bond of triendship which so intimately unites you and the people, to whom you are about to say furewell. But white we are discharging the present duty with feelings skin to sorrow, we feel it would indeed be unjust on our part to wish to retain amongst us one who possesses all the qualities of mind and heart calculated to artitle him to a many early described. lated to catitle him to a more exalted position, and which it has pleased His Grace, the Metro politan of this Archdiace e, to ask him to accept. We how, therefore, with submission to the divise will, and are consoled by the fact that in our separation the glory of God will be promot ed, to a still greater degree, in the more impor-tant sphere of duty to which it has pleased Providence to call you.

In addressing you on the presents occasion is is fitting that we should refer to the more very which prompt us to give expression to our feelings. As a curate, your zeal in the discharge of your priestly duty has made your mission abundant in these virtues which every laborer in the Lord's Vineyard deems it his duty to offer to the Great Master as the finite of his vocation to the holy ministry. Your ministrations in this parish have characterized you as being always and everywhere faithful in discharging the functions of your sacerdotal office; and, as an expounder of the doctrines of our Holy Mother the Courch, your elequent voice has ever forcibly made known "the reason of the faith that is in us." As a lover of father-land you have ever sympathized with the aspirations of your fellow-country ases in their struggle for the welfare and freedom of their native isle; and whether as a pulpit orator in paying a glowing tribute to those memories so dear to every Irish heart in celebrating the national feast of Erin, or in participating in our public demonstrations on the same inspiring occasions, you have ever proved yourself an ardent en-courager of a national specit amongst our

On the eve of your departure, therefore, for a larger field of missionary labor, it is to us a pleasing duty to pay a just tribute of apprecia-tion to your success in this part of the arch-diacess of Montreal; for it is always a sacred duty "to give honor to whom honor is due." We ask your acceptance of the gifts we offer—a buggy from the new portion of St. Gabriel's parish, and the accompanying pure from the parish in general—as feeb's expressions of our good will, and which, we hope, will serve to arouse occasionally kind memories of your friends in this parish. We humbly ask Almighty God to beatow his choicest blessings upon you, and, in return, ask you to remember as when you offer the Holy Sacrifice at the alter in your new parish, St. Agnes of Dundee. Signed on behalf of the parishioners by Wm. Wall, Part Senior Warden and President of the Testimonial Committee, Peter Doyle, Treasurer, and J. W. Townley, Secretary.

St. Gabriel's Parish, Montreal, Sept. 26th, 1888.

Father Fahey made an elequent reply to the words of kindness expressed in the address. The six years, he said, he had spent in St. Gapriel's parish were years of peace and contentment. He was leaving now, but it was at the call of duty, which he had sworn to fulfil at the colemn moment of his ordination. He would, however, always remember the kindness of his friends in St. Gabriel's, and was glad of the occasion to give public thanks to Rev. Father McCarthy and Rev. Father Salmon, both of whom as pastors of the parish had been his sincere friends. The generous gifts which had been offered him fully expressed the good will of the people, who had so nobly done him honor on the present occasion, and fer which, in the fullness of his heart, he thanked them sincerely. He was a Canadian and gloried in the pros-

After Father Fahey had left the hall, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered by "that which stings me, and which I find the meeting to the chairman, accretary, ulterly intolerable, is to think of the shame treasurer and committee for the successful of England, in the face of the world, through monstration.

Composed on the occasion of Revd. Father Fahey's departure from St. Gabriel's, Montreal, to St. Agnes of Dundee.

There was a gloom on each face, and a tear in each eye, The night plan we hade our dear Father "good-Our words were but few, not half could con-Very, What our hearts in their sorrow was rearning to Ent so closely was his entwined with our That he knew what we felt, were we silent,

In obedience to one of a higher degree

He has gone from our midst to his flock at Dundee. May they supply with fidelity, homage and What we may have failed in our efforts to prove; For, much as we loved him and cherish his

We can never repay what his labours could And the friends we have parted (not lost, can I For we nope for to meet them some bright future

day. How he soothed their last moments, what comfort he gave, That they smiled with content on the gloom of the grave; They saw in its shade a portal, thence they

Could pass to a life where no tressures decay. So faithful to duty, so pious in acts, He supplies with his zeal what the penitent

His words were so kind and so centle to all, That long in the future their tone we'll re-They fell like a balm on the wounds of our And the spirit of truth confirmed the whole.

We ne'er saw a frown on that master-piece face,
The type of a soul replenished with grace;
In its every lize, by nature engraved.
Is the pride of a race which for ages has braved.
The fury of demons and tyrants as vile. Who endeavor'd in valu to apostate their icle.

His genuine talent and soul-stirring speech, A lustre reflects on that far distant beach, Where his sires surrendered all treasures for cne, That gem of religion now taught by their son;

Not death with its horrors, nor exile can efface, The faith of their God from the Irish race. The grand noble son of a generous race, But eunouled still more by Melchisedech's

grace; For ever and ever, no limit, no line, A light of his order, our father may shine; We pray that kind heaven his life may pro-

long,
And his soul may increase the celestial throng. MARGARET Scullion.
St. Gabriel, Oct. 1st.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

Sir Ambrose Shea, who, after being knight; ed by the Queen, was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and subsequently transferred to the governorship of the Bahamas, is a native of Newfoundland, and a fine specimen of the Irish-American Catholic of the North. The bigotry of the Nowfoundland Orangemen necessitated his removal to the Bahamas, where his popularity and that of Lady Snea are unbounded, notwithstanding that the Catholic population of the Islands is only about one hundred in a population of 45,000. There are places of higher pretentions within and without the British dominions where so much good feeling could not be found. The able and thoughtful speech of Governor Shea at the opening of the Colonial Legislature evoked the most kindly response from the legislatore, as well as a cordial tribate from the per of a Protestant clargyman in the

Nassau Guardian, who said: duced a very favorable impression of his abilihas no an administrator, and of the cautious wiedom which usually leads to success. When ? there gradities are combined, as they are in him, were geniality of disposition and manner and a generous hospitality, they give us a good reason for congratulation that the destinies of the colony are in the hands of a wise and popular governor, of one who, when his sensor of office expires, will leave behind him only pleasent memories and a sense of important benefits conferred by him on the communky."

ENGLAND'S DISGRACE.

Mr. Gladstone's statement that Russia's treatment of Poland scarcely offers a proper perallel to the avatem of persecution to which he majority in Ircland have been subjected cannot be fairly termed an exaggeration. The articles of the constitutional charter gracted to Poland in 1815 were of such a liberal description as to astonish all Europo, and it can be claimed for the Czar Alex. ander, the autocrat of the Russias, that he never would have permitted the conduct adopted later on by the Imperial ministers and their underlings toward the Poles had he been fally aware of it. He would have prohibited them from exasperating the Poles by petty annoyagoes and by depriving them of privileges to which they had a excred right. Mr. Balfour's masters—the electors of Great Britain—possess no such Mr. Balfour's masters—the elecextenuating plea. The mean and tyrannical actions of the Chief Secretary have been per- John Perron..... formed in the light of the widest publicity. Every man who reads the productions of the N. Dorval...... newspaper press or who converses on political topics must necessarily be cognizent of what Balfournism means. He must know that for Mr. Content. political acts which would not be accounted offences in a free country toe Chief Secretary offences in a free country the Chief Secretary M. Find.
has imprisoned a multitude of Irieh W. McDonald. men and women, including twenty-one of the Nationalist M. P.'s that he has compelled his victims to here with the vilest criminals and to perform mental Miss Connolly.

A Friend.

Mrs. J. H. Roughan. Dublin Castle : and that when legal verdicts inconvenient to the Government, such as those with regard to the police murders at Miss M. Cohen..... Mitchelstown, are given, they are treated with contempt by Mr. Balfour and his minions. These are a few of the items of the Miss Corse. coercion calendar—a record which brings

lasting disgrace on the fair fame of England. Miss Fryer..... The Englishman who does not feel anxious to wipe out the diagrace which the present Government is inflicting on his country must Miss Maloch..... have a feeble sense of patriotism. So far as Miss Lables..... Irishmen are concerned it is not a matter of Miss Larin..... great moment whether coercion is to last a few years more or less. Having kept up a

visibly affected during his eloquent reply, and But by the Englishmen, every month finished with words of farewell, amid the during which coercion lasts should be despect emotion on his own part and of those regarded as a period that brings a fresh present. wounds me," said Mr. Gladatone on Monday, then, an essential and primary duty for Englishmen to raise their voices in condemnation of the coercion regime, and when the

Englishmen to raise their voices in conde	mn-	M. Malo
ation of the coercion regime, and when	the	E. Lahaire
opportunity occurs to cast their votes aga	inst	Beliele
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	1 00	distinct conception of what Home Rul
	1 00	means, and what Mr. Gladstone mean
John Kelly	50	complish by his famous bill of June,
Patrick White	25	read the article contributed by Prof.
COLLECTED BY MARTIN HART.		Froeman to the September number
1	1 00	Princeton Review. This is a notable
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 00	of the author's well-known power
	5 00	thinking and clear speech; and it br
	1 00	with peculiar sharpness the cesentis
	2 00	ence between the relation of Canada
COLLEGIED BY T. MURPHY.		United Kingdom and that of one
	1 00	States to the Federal Union.
	1 00	There has been, it seems, in Engl
	1 00	well as in the United States, a disper-
	1 00	confuse the principle of federation w principle of home rule. But Federa
		Prof. Freeman shows, implies that the

John Dooley..... COLLECTED BY JAS. A. HAYES FROM M'CREADY and co.'s employees. Mrs. Philly.....

Bineonetto Forts Bourgeau..... Uroteau Plante..... Pageau..... Derocke.
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A. Daquotte.....

Emnad..... E. Charbonneau..... O. Letsau C. Lichapollo, C. Doré.....
J. Lapointe Johnson.... Lebezu..... G B. St. Jean..... W. Daly.... Jno. P. Hammill..... M. Crowe..... P. Brogan......John F. Gun..... A Friend ,.... M. O'Connor M. Warren....

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T. Councily..... J. Walsh Lepane..... Mrs. Peacock..... Miss Wooledge.....

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WHY HE THINKS THIS, AND NOT FEDERATION.

THE RIGHT THING FOR IRELAND, We advise every one who wishes to form a distinct conception of what Home Rule really means, and what Mr. Gladstone meant to accomplish by his famous bill of June, 1886, to read the article contributed by Prof. Edward Froeman to the September number of the Princeton Review. This is a notable example of the author's well-known power of clear thinking and clear speech ; and it brings out with peculiar sharpness the cesectial difference between the relation of Canada to the United Kingdom and that of one of our

States to the Federal Union. There has been, it seems, in England, as well as in the United States, a disposition to confuse the principle of federation with the principle of home rule. But Federation, as Prof. Freeman shows, implies that the confederated parties were independent before they accepted the Federal band for specific purposes. Home rule, on the other hand, implies dependence both enteredent and ex-intent. This definition is vindicated by such familiar examples as the Canadian Dominton, the Australian colonies, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. All of these British possessions manago their own local concerne, but they have no voice whatever in the management of Imperial affairs. They are therefore dependencies in the strict sense of the word. So, adds Prof. Freeman, by way of further illustration, was Ireland during the continuance of Grattan's Parliament between

the years 1782 and 1800. It follows, and this is what Prof. Freeman essave to prove in the essav before us, that the so-called Unionists are wrong in imputing to the form of government devised for Ireland by Mr. Gladstone a tendency toward the disintegration of the United Kingdom, and the political independence of Ireland. On the contrary, it placed Ireland in a position of decidedly more complete dependence than is that of the Dominion of Canada. It is because he is convinced of this that Prof. Froeman profers home rule of the original Gladstone pattern to the kind of self-government which Ireland would enjoy under a federative eystem. He agrees, in fine, with Mr. T. P. O'Connor in opposing the retention of Irish members at St. Stephen's (which, he sees, would lead to the adoption of the principle of federation), and in looking to the Canadian Government rather than to one of the United States for the model of an Irish administra-

Prof. Freeman, however, does not touchthough he may in a succeeding issue-on the fundamental objection that the self-ruling powers of Ireland would be much less secure under Mr. Gladstone's scheme than they would be under a federative system. He admits that, in theory at least, the rights conceded by the Imperial Parliament to Ireland to-day might be reclaimed to-morrow. It seems to us that in practice there would be grave danger of such reclaiming from the momont that Ireland had currendered the right of representation in the imperial legislature. It is because we look on the retention of such representation as a guarantee and safeguard of the stability of the delegated measure of home rule, that we have urged Irishmen to keep some hold upon the national assembly at Westminster.

It is gratifying to learn that Prof. Precman, who shares with Prof. Goldwin Smith the distinction of ranking among the very highest living authorities upon English political history, is not only "a convinced Home Ruler," but "was so," as he now tells us, "for some years before bir. Gladstone's properly was expounded. N. V. San posals were announced .- N.Y. Sun.

ANOTHER COAL OIL BARON.

"I understand that Colonel Blear is very wealthy. "Well, he's worth about \$100,000."

" How did he make it ?" "He made it out of coal oil."

"Indeed !" Yes, his first wife lighted the fire with. erosene and he got all h r ma ley."-Boston

from the Albany, Piccadilly, on the 10th of November, 76: "I think I must offer you a word of apology for having been relactantly forced to bring before you at the last Portumus Petty Sessions the unpleasant case of next. Mrs. Scully and her home. Of course, I should naturally have infinitely preferred not to move in it had I not been left with little option by her conduct. The following circomstances, which, though letting you a little behind the scenes, I prefer to impart to you than that you should erroneously suppose that I have harship attacked Mrs. Scully, when, as the truth is, I have had to defend myself against a very dishonest attempt at sharp practice on her art. The late Lord Clanricade," (the man's own father) "not only left various other mistresses besides Mrs. Scully, but also an apparently unlimited number of illegitimate children." Then there is a snarling complaint about his father's neglect to leave any "parsonal property" to him, and a pitiful waine about the "comparative poverty" which compelled this Most Noble Marquis, with a clear rental of £30,-000 a year, to strive to corrupt the Banch by defaming his dead father's memory in the hops of robbing the wretched woman his father wronged of the poor roof that sheltered her. Watshe our readers' opinion whether this or the Blake incident were the most unutterably crue!, cowardly, and contemptible. The Most Vile, while publicy parading his generosity to his tenants, privately compelled his agent, Mr. Blake, to adopt the harshest process of the law to squezze the uttermost farthing out of them. The agents' exactions seemed mere wanton and gratuitous sevagery in the teeth of the landlords' instructions He fell a victim to his master's cunting deviltry. The old man was murdered in his sorvice and the Most Vile, when the widow sought to vindicate her dead husband's charnoter by publishing the correspondence, promptly clotured her with a writ of injunc-The same trick, in a slightly altered form, he tried on his next agent, Mr. Joyce. Mr. Joyce recommended the granting of a re-Mr. Joyce recommended the granting of a reduction to the Woodford tenants who are now being evicted. The Most Vile refused the reduction, intimating that another such suggestion would cost the agent his situation. With unspeakable meanness he publicly do: clared that the agent, so far from suggesting a reduction, had urged him to proceed to ext emities, to break up the no-rent conspiracy which he reported as existing on the catate.
Mr. Joyco remonstrated against this cruel
falsehood. The reply came, comparing the Galway gentleman, who risked his life daily in his service, to his lordship's scullery maid; and not merely claiming the right to publicly calumniate his agent, but requiring the agent to publicly endorse the calumny. Lying on behalf of his employer was, it seems, one of the services for which salary was paid-a service which, we may remark in passing, is most effectively performed by Mr. Tener, the miserable creature to whm the "Devil's work" is at present entrusted. The incidents of the Joyce libel action are fresh in the public remembrance. Mr. Joyce, one of the witnesses swore, was set by his cowardly employer on a pedestal to be shot at. The landlord's advocate, Mr. Atkinson, could find nothing harder to say of the plaintiff to disentitle him to the sympathy of the jury than that he had engaged, even for a time, in the "Devil's work as Clanricarde's agent." Even the passionless Chief Baron was for once stirred to passion, and denounced with scorching invective the sordid selfishness and savagery of the nobleman who appeared in court in the guise of an old clo' man, to entreat the jury's mercy for "his moneys." The jury expressed their opinion emphatically by a verdict of two thousand five hundred pounds. Sir Michael Hicks Beach refused, as was proved at the trial, to degrade the forces of the Crown by lending them for this "Davil's work" at Woodford. His successor has no such scruple. Justice, decency and humanity count for nothing with Mr. Ballour. We feel acutely as physical pain our utter incount for nothing with Mr. Baliour. We to become saturated with water, and for a feel acutely as physical pain our utter intime the butter made off this land was ability to convey even a vague notion of the not as firm as it would have been in a dry atroolties now prepetrated in the outraged season. This excess of moisture has now passed names of law and order. Would we could away; we have had a good spell of warm drying thunder them into the cars and flash them hefore the eyes of every true-hearted man through the Three Kingdoms, till their souls should waken to horror and indignation. Think of it, workingmen and women, for God's sake think of it, and let no plausible platitudes blind your eyes to the cruel facts. For a man like this, the most degraded that God has made, a man that never did a kind act or won a good word in his life-time-to gratify his sordid greed, to swell his countless and useless hourds, hundreds of hard workingmen and women and helpless children are turned adrift on the world. This vile creature is of less worth-a thousand-fold less worth in God's sight or man's-than the very meanest victim to his greed or vengeauce. But he balongs to a class whose position the Govern-

"Workingmen and workingwomen Have one glory and one shame. Everything that if inhuman

ment are determined to uphold and whose

rights (save the mark !) they are determined.

to maintain

Injures all of them the same." Here the responsibility comes closer. It is you, workingmen and women of England, that are breaking down with or whar and battering rams the homes of Clauricarde's tenants which their own hands built. Your servants do these things in your name. Your money

pays for it. To you, their brethren in the great family of labour, homeless, helpless, almost hopeless, they cry for meroy in their sore sufferings. You are all-powerful if you will but know your power and use it. You can stop this "Devil's work" with a word.— United Ireland.

LABOUCHERE'S LETTER.

THE WEDDING OF PRINCESS SOPHIA-SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S COUNTER-BLAST-RASCALITY AT DUBLIN CASTLE-

A CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM. LONDON, Sept. 26.—The wedding of Princes ophia of Prussia to the Crown Prince of Greece will take place at the end of next June at Ber-lin. The Princess is not to enter the Greek Church, but any children of the marriage will be brought up in the orthodox faith of the Greeks. The fact that King George of Greece contemplates abdicating his throne I announced some time ago. I now hear that His Majesty. who is by far the most popular member of his family, has privately intimated to the Emperor William and to the Uzar that he intends to take his final departure from Athens early next summer, before the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess Sophia. King George recently purchased a chateau in Deemark, in the vicinity of the Royal Schloss of Fredensborg, and propuses to reside there during a portion of the year. At other times he will live in Germany and in Russia.

I hear that Sir Morrell Mackenzie's counter

blast to the German medices is to be published on Monday, the 15th October. It will appear simultaneously in London, Paris and Berlin. Though Sir Morrell has had many restrictions imposed on him, I understand that the book will be interesting not only to doctors, but also to the public, and that the medical details will be made intelligible by illustrations. A for-midable mass of statistics has been collected which clearly show how little chance the Em-peror Frederick would have had of coming to the throne if he had been left in the hands of the German surgeons.

The relations between Emperor William and the English Court are still as bad as possible, and His Majesty's recent hint that he might not be indisposed to visit his grandmother at windsor next winter, met with a frigid response to the effect that the Queen is so much afflicted by Emperor Frederick's death that she will not be able to receive any state guests until July

PATTI'S NEW \$200,000 CONTRACT Mme. Patti has concluded a contract to return to Buenos Avres next year at a minimum salary, I hear, of \$6,250 per night and a further share of the receipts after a certain sum has been taken. She expects to sail about the 5th

of March, and will give at least thirty-two per-

The much bepuffed beauty show held last The much bepuffed beauty show held last week at Spo, in Belgium, can only be characterized as a "do." The so-called "beauties" on view consisted of ten or a dozen girls, and some of them palpably old girls, too, the majority of whom had no pretensions whatever to be considered even good-looking. Night after night these ill-advised girls posed on a platform in gaudy gilt and with faureuils, while an audience, co-sisting coiefly of Belgian "chappies" and "Johnnies" (and ye gods! what "chappies" and "Johnnies" they are!) discussed their personal points with questionable taste though good humored toleration. The excitement had wholly died out long before the depressing exhibition had come to an end, and even the Spa hibition had come to an end, and even the Spa master was unable to simulate a languid interest in what—not to put it too strongly—was from beginning to end a melancholy furce if not a contemptible failure.

About a fortnight ago Lord Armstrong re-ceived a confidential letter from a highly placed official at Asseu, offering for a substantial consideration to place at the disposal of his firm tracings of the whole of the guns and projectiles which had been manufactured at the Krupp works during the last year. Lord Armstrong having consulted with his partners, inclosed the letter containing the offer to Messra Kinpp, with the result that the traitor has been dismissed and arrested.

BASCALITY AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

With regard to Mr. O'Brien's threatened revelations concerning the rascality in high castle quarters, I will only say that if they prove to be well founded the fact should surprise no one who considers what Castle rule has been and what sort of men have been its minious and

It is alleged that John Bunyan was a plagiarist, and that the "Pilgrim's Progress" is a literal translation from the French of the work entitled "Ye Pilgrimage of Ye Souie," by Guilaume de Guileville, a monk of the fifteenth century, a translation of which was printed by Caxton in 1843. It is believed that a copy of the original French manuscript is to be found either in the British Museum or in the Bodelain Library at Oxford, and it might be worth while to search for it in order that the question may be-

John Morley is writing monegraphs on Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt for "Eminent States. men" series.

Two of the principal nevels of the autumn publishing season wilt be "The Legacy of Cain," by Wilkie Collins, and "Through the Long Night," by Mrs. Lynn Linton, both of which appear about the middle of next month.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noises in the

head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. THE IRISH BUTTER MARKETS.

The following is the mid-season report of Messrs. T. J. Clanchy & Co., Cork, just received:—The Irish Butter Season of 1888, which now enters on its second phase—the autumn aftermath make—has been so far one of good supply and moderate prices. The heavy rainfall of the spring and summer, so much in contrast with last year's drought, caused an abundant growth of grass, and an increased

make of butter. The coolness of the summer months was favorable to butter makers, but the rain having continued too long caused some of the pastures, especially in the lowland districts, away; we have had a good spell of warm drying winds, with supshine, without any excessive heat, most favorable weather for the growth of the aftermath, which this year is remarkably luxuriant and plentiful. The pastures are now dry, with sufficient moisture under the surface to cause the aftergrass to be rich and succulent without weakness or coarseness. The aftermath make of butter this year will be good. Already some of butter this year win be good. Already some of it has come in, and it is very fine, rich in color, possessing much firmness and keeping properties, with excellent taste and flavor. The price of butter now is considerably cheaper than it was at this time last year. First Corks to-day are 98s. They were 117s, on this date last year, a difference of 24s. Superfines that to day are 99s, were 120s, on the corresponding date last year, being 21s, cheaper. corresponding date last year, being 21s, cheaper.
Other qualities are proportionately lower this year than last. It is expected, however, that as winter stocking goes on, there will be a good advance in princes, and some farmers are holding back their butter in the expectation of getting more money for it in October. There is a decrease in the number of milch cows in Ireland in the country of the country of

last year. DO NOT BUFFER FROM SICK HEADACHE A moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pells will ours you. Dose, one little

Small pric Small done, Sma pill.

eince last year of 9,403 head. So that if other things are equal, the make of butter for the re-mainder of the grass season, about 9 weeks, will

not be larger than the corresponding period of

RETALIATION DISCUSSED.

Mr. Morgan Argues in Favor of Annexation -How Canada's Interests are so Bound Up With Those of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Mr. Sherman's esolution for an enquiry into the state of relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada was taken up, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to discuss it. He said it was an obvious fact that a distinctive policy of the Republican senators was that no other but a Republican administration should have the settlement of the questions now open between the people of the United States and those of Canada. The Senate, he said, was to have a glance at the substitute for the Mills bill and would then probably adjourn.

OUR WINTER PORTS IGNORED. Proceeding to discuss the President's retaliation message, Mr. Morgan asserted that the safest, cheapest and best form of retaliation was to resume the collection of Castomi duties imported into and exported from Canada. The most direct effect that would follow it would be the transfer of a large part of the trade which Canada now conducted with Great Britain and otner foreign countries to American merchants and manufacturers. Canada could not afford to pay its own tariff duties and American tariff duties in addition on its im ported and exported merchandise, nor could Canada afford to import during the summer all its necessary supplies for summer and winter. The President, he said, could not have safely confined himself (as had been demanded by the Gloucester fishermen) to the prohibition of the introduction of fish It would have been equally his duty to spread his proclamation so as to exclude from the United States lumber, wool, iron ore and such other products as came in competition with American products.

BETALIATION WOULD LEAD TO ANNEXATION Mr. Morgan proceeded with his argument in favor of the policy suggested by the President. He declared the auggestion to be a masterly stroke of paircy. It would have more to do with the coming of Ganada within the political affiliations of the United States than any other argument which any human being could name, because it brought before the eyes of Canada the most practical questions that their material interests were so bound up with those of the American people that a common government was necessary for all alike. Mr. Morgan said that the Senator from Onio (Mr. Sperman) would not introduce a bil: to uselat the President of the United states, and would not vote for a bill now before the committee to help the President to cure existing evils. When that senator was asked to consider that measure and to bring it into the Senate and vote to it so as to give justice to American shippers through Canadian canale, he opened his all-embracing arms and proposed to take in Canada clear up to the North Pole. That was the Senator's answer to the President's retaliation message.

THE SENATE WILL NOT ACT.

Mr. Morgan paid a high compliment to the President for his clearaightedness and courage. He had asked Congress to give him power, not merely to retaliate on Canada for the wrongs she had done to citizens of the United States and to convince her that she must do so no longer, but also to put the revenues of the country, in spite of Canada, on the same footing as they were in respect of Mexico or any other foreign state, and at the same time to relieve him from an embarrassment which he could not escape so long as the law remained in its present imperfect and tangled form. That was what the President asked. Would the Senate grant it? It would not: it had no intention to grant it. There had been no action taken upon it. A few days more and the tariff bill would be reported to the Senate, and that measure would wedge out everything else.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

Dolph replied to Mr. Morgan. He spoke of the inconsistency of Democratic senators, who, from being on the British side when the treaty was pending, were now the most radical advocates of retaliation. He regarded the President's retaliation message as a most extraordinary document. After rejection by the Senate of the Fisheries treaty, which was "a shameful surrender of American rights," the President had been left free to execute the rotaliation act of 3:d March, 1887, but he chose to bluster rather than to act, and undertook to instruct the Senate on the question. The President demanded powers to prevent the importation in bond of goods, the effect of which would hurt American transportation companies alone, would tend to destroy American interests and would hardly harm Canada at all. It would simply divert transportation of goods for or Canada across American territory by American transportation lines. It would give an opportunity for the building up of Canadian transportation lines and would in the end, as claimed by the leading men of Canada, he a honefit to the Canadian provinces. The exercise of the power in the President's hands under the act of 3rd March, 1887, would have injured Canada. Was that the reason why the President had not executed it? The power asked for would injure American interests. Was that the reason why the President desired it? It would seem to be the President's desire to retaliate on the people of the United States rather than on the people of Canads.

After the close of Mr. Dolph's remarks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sherman stated that it would be considered to morrow.

THE LUGGACURREN ESTATE:

The following circular (says the Dublin Daily Express) has been leaned to about forty timante on Lord Landowno's estate at Lugga oren who jised the Pan of Campaign about two years ago, but who were not included in the evictions that took place at the time, for the reasons explained in the circu LUGGACURREN, 5th Sept., 1888.

SIR,-I have to call your attention to the fact that you are indebted to Lord Lansdowne to the extent of ever two years' rent of your holding and to request that you will favor me with an early settlement of your account.

Nearly two years ago you joined other tenants on Lord Lansdowne's Queen's County entate in adopting the "Plan of Campaign," and in refusing payment of the rent then due by you. Against a number of other tenants. including the richest and strongest, Lori Lansdowne took proceedings, the result of which is known to you. Proceedings were not taken against you, as It was felt by his lordship that your action had, to some ex tent at all events, been forced upon you, por sibly against your own better judgment, and because he wished to spare you, if possible, sufferings such as have been entailed upon

many of your neighbors.

You have thus held the land for over two years without paying any rent at all, retaining the rents in your pocket while onjoying all the advantages of occupation. This is a state of things that you can hardly expecshould be allowed indefinitely to continue,

and the time has come when it is necessary for me to put an end to it, and for you to decide upon the course you intend to follow.

I have, therefore, hereby to inform you that if I do not receive from you within a week one year's rent on account, less the abatement you were offered two years ago, it will become my duty to proceed at the approaching Quarter Sessions to recover possession of your holding .- Your obedient servant, J. TOWNSEND TRENCH.

THE TIME TO HATE.

I have a friend-I mean a foe-Whom cordially I ought to hate; But somehow I can never seem To lay the feud between us straight. When apple boughs are full of bloom,

And Nature loves her fellow men With all the witchery of spring, How can you hate a fellow then? And then when summer comes with days Full of a long and languid charm,

When even water lillies aleep On waves without a thought of harm, When underneath the shadiest tree My hammock hangs in idlest state, I were an idiot to get up Out of that hammock just to hate.

The harvests come. If mine is big,
I am too happy with my store;
If small, I'm too much occupied
With grubbing round to make it more. In dim recesses of my mind I have no idle hour to pend In hunting up the bitter foe

Who simply ought to be my friend. In winter! Well, in winter-ugh! Who would add hate to winds that freeze? All love and warmth that I can get I want in such dull days as these. No, no, dear foe; it is no use;

The struggling year is at an end; I cannot hate you if I would, And you must turn and be my friend,

A GENUINE PATRIOT.

The Boston Republic relates the following occurrence illustrative of the genuine and eargest patriotism with which even the humblest sons of Ecin are actuated. It is a most touching spisode in the history of the struggle for Irish liberty.

A purious, interesting incident occurred on Friday evening in this city, the gentleman who was concerned chiefly being Mr. Robert F. Walsh, formerly of the staff of the Dublin Freeman, and for the present a resident of this city. He tells the story thus: "A newsboy hailed me last night on Washington street. He was apparently about twelve years old, but bright as a new cent plece: 'I beg your pardon, sir!' 'Well! what do you want?" I'm an Irishman, sir, and you will oblige me if you will send Mr. Parnell some money for me. But I want you to keep my name a secret, for I give all I make to my mother. I looked at the little fellow and thought I had got hold of one of the proverbially emart American newsboys. But no ! he was gennize Irisb, and meant what he said. Young as he was he had read or heard of the calumnies which the Times heaped on Parnell and the Irish party; he knew of the defence fund, and like a thorough Irish little trick, he wanted to help. The situation was so old, I consented to become the treasurer of his subscription, and he forthwith produced a new looking three cent piece which he desired me to send to Mr. Parcell, but not to tell his mother of his extravagance. If I could find her I would tell her of it and make her feel proud of her little son. I shall carry out little Dan's request to the letter and in ten or twelve days Mr. Parnell will have the Buston newsboy's three cant piece, and from it will learn a leason of the patriotiem of the poor Irish at this side, that thousands of deliars could not so prettily or pointedly prove. But isn't this a lesson to the adult and rich Irishman of Boston? I shall say no more about it. Tho incident speaks for itself. It will be prized

CONSTIPATION

by Mr. Parnell, and I hope it will stimulate

our Irish American friends in Boston to

answer well and promptly."

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequel to dyapspais or indigestion. Regulate the stomach and bowels by using Burdock Blood Ritters, which is certain to promptly relieve and ultimatly cure the worst case of conscipation.

A DYING POPULATION. Already the white West Indian populations are diminishing at a rate that almost staggers credibility. In the island paradise of Martinique in 1848 there was 25,000 whites; now, against 160,000 blacks and half-breads, there are less than 8,000 Creeles left to maintain the sthnic atruggle, and the number of these latter is annually growing less. Many of the British islands have been described by their former cultivators; St. of the land that the laird of the stranger Vincent is becoming desclate; Tobago is a might have his shooting and fishing as well as ruln; St. Martin lies half abandoned; St. his crops. At first the people could not un-Obristepher is crambling; Grenada has lost derstand it. The evicted went to the land. more than half her whites; St. Thomas, once the most prosperous, the most prolific, once the most cosmopolitan of the West Indian ports, is in full decadence. Perhaps in Trinidad, where immense English capital has been invested, and where the coolie population is intelligent and powerful enough to supplant and master the African, the struggle will be greatly prolonged, and the result is less dismal; but elsewhere the slave races of the past seem destined to become, sooner or later, the masters of the future, and the exterminated ludian peoples of the Antiles will eventually be replaced by populations similarly fitted to cope with climatic conditions, in perfect physiological harmony with this tropical nature—violent, terrible, splendid— which mocks the will and consumes the energies of the races of the north, which swallows up the grandest results of their labours, which devours all that has been accomplished by their heroisms or their crimes, obliterating their cities, rejecting their civilization. [Harper's Magazine.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

All poisenous waste, and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. Cleanees, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease.

THE QUEEN'S WEALTH.

The publication in England of the exact amount of the Oneen's wealth will naturally not make the British taxpayer any more complaisant when he is called upon again for some member of her large family. Besides the £380,000 which she draws yearly from the public purse, there is the million sterling of her husband's estate, another estate which vields the tidy sum of £20,000 a year, and her own savings, the amount of which is not estimated, but which are known to be very large. Since the Queen has the reputation of being economical to the last degree, it is probably safe to say that her private fortune brings her in quite as much as her public income. In view of these facts, the great dissatisfaction which is expressed with her reinctance to receive distinguished personages who visit England with anything like the hospitality which they might be justified in expecting, is perfectly explicable. It is there-

London World lamenting the poverty "of the younger and marriageable members of our own royal family" and regretting that "the Prince of Wales has chosen to be independent of the country and provide for his son at "present." With so much money in the hands of the head of the family, to say nothing of the enug incomes which the rost draw from the government, the dietress into which royalty has fallen is indeed a subject for com-

A RAILROAD CLERK WAKES UP AND DRAWS \$15,000.

Mr Frank Lawrence Dant held one-twentieth of ticket No. 3,594, which draw the capital prize of \$300,000 in the Louisana State Lottery, Aug. 7th, It was collected by the Citizen's Nat'l Bank at Louisville. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman, only twenty-two years old and un-married. For three years he kept books for his father, Mr. J. W. Dant, proprietor of a large distillery of an old brand of pure Kentucky whiskey at Dant's station, fourteen miles from Lebanon, Ly.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Saying and Doings, Aug. 23.

LANDLORDISM IN SCOTLAND.

"THE TYBANNY OF THE F2W AND THE SLAVERY OF THE MANY.

From Mrs. Elizabath Pennell's journey in the Hebrides, Harper's Magazine, Septemher: A large bouse with wide lawn and green fields and well clipped hedger, just at the head of Loch-Na-Keal, and one or two small new cottages shut in with flaming banks of fuchsia, showed what Mull might be if in the island men were held in as high account as rabbits and grouse. We saw the many white tails of the rabbits in among the ferns, and though they live only to be shot, on the whole we thought them better off than the solemn, silent men and women who trudged by us toward Salon, where it was market day, for It is their fate to live only to starve and suffer. The one man who spoke to us during the long morning was a shepherd, with a soft, gentle voice and foreign Scotch, whose sheep we frightened up the hillside.

Ulva lay so close to the shore of Mull as scarce to seem a separate island. But the waters of the narrow sound were rough. The postman, who had just been ferried over, held the boat as we stepped into it from the slippery stone of the landing. As he waited he said not a word. They keep silence, these people, under the yoke they have borne for generations. The ferryman was away, and the boy who had come in his place had hard work to row against wind and waves, and harder work to talk English. "I beg pardon," was his answer to every question w asked.

The little white inn was just opposite the landing, and we went to it at once, for it was late, and we were hungry. We asked the landledy if she could give us some mest.

"Of course," she said—and her English was fairly good—" she could give us tea and eggs.

"No, but meat," we repeated. "Yes of course," she sa'd again; "tea and

While she prepared lunch we sat on low rocks by the boats drawn up high and dry on the stony beach. At the southern end of the island was Ulva House, white through an opening in a pleasant wood, and surrounded by broad green pastures. Just in front of ur, close to the inv, a handful of bare black cottages rose from the mud in among rocks and bowlders. No paths led to the doors; nothing green grow about the walls. Women with pinched, careworn faces came and went, busy with household work, and they were as silent as the people we had mot on the road. Beyond was barrenness; not another tree, not another bit of pasture-land was in sight. And yet before the people were brought into desolation almost all the island was ar green so the meadows about the laird's house; and so it could be again if men were but allowed to cultivate the ground. Where weede, and rushes, and ferns now cover the hills and the level places were once fields of grain and grass. To-day only the laird's crops are sowed and reaped. Once there could be heard the many voices of men and women and children at work or at play where now the only sounds are the rearing of the waters and the crack of the rifle. Of all the many townships that were scattered from one end of the island to the other there remaics but this wretched group of hovels. The people have been driven from the land they loved and sent hither and thither, some across the narrow sound, others far over the

The Highlands and Hebrides are the home of romanne. There is a legend for almost every step you take, But the cruelest of these are not so cruel as and rone have the pathos of the tales of their own and thoir fathers' wrongs and wretchedness which the people tell to-day. The old stories of the battlefield and of clan meeting clan in deadiy duel have given way to stories of the clearing of the land that the laird of the stranger as they would have gone of, old and asked for a new home. And what was his answer "I am not the father of your family." And then, when frightened women ran and hid themselves at his coming, he broks the kettles they left by the wall, or tore into shreds the clothes bleaching on the heather. And, as the people themselves have it, "in these and similar ways he succeeded too well in clearing the island of its once numerous inhabitants, scattering them over the face of the globa." There must have been cruelty indeed before the Western Islander, who once loved his chief better than his own life, could ell such tales as these, even in his hunger and despair. I know it is pleasanter to read of bloodshed in the past than starvation in the present. A lately published book on Ireland has been welcomed by critics, and I suppose by readers, because in it is no men tion of evictions and crowbar brigades and horrors of which newspapers make good capital. I have never been to Ireland, and it may be you can travel there and forget the people. But in the Hebrides the human silence and the ruined homes and the almost unbroken moorland would let us, as foreigners, think of nothing else. Since our return we have read Scott and Mr. Hamerton and Miss Gordon Cumming and the Duke of Argyll and many others who have helped to make or mar the romance and history of the Highlands. But the true story of the Highlands as they are we learned for ourselves when he looked, as we did at Ulva, from the laird's mansion to the crofter's hovel. It is the story of the tyranny of the few, the slavery of the many, which can be learned still more fully from the reports of the Royal Commission, published by the English Government.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

Miss Bella Elliot, of Pontypool, Ont., writes
"'My brother and I were both taken ill with a
severe attack of diarrhose, having tried other remedies, we tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild strawberry, which gave immediate relief."

He who has less than he desires should know hat he has more than he desires.

Just think of it-you can relieve the twingse of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal expecting, is perfectly explicable. It is there-tore in the highest degree amusing to find the Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents. —

GRAND LOTTERX

With the Approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Oil For the rebuilding of the "hurch of the Beveren Fathers O. M. I., of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by fire on June the rth, 185%, together with the Convent, the Reverenc Fathers' residence and a large part of the City of Hull,

DRAWING

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, 1888 At 2 G'erock p m., At the Cabinetel Lecture Paroissial, Mentreal Canada Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by a NATIONAL COLONIZATION 1 OFFREY.

2149 PRIZES. Tickets, \$5.00 Fifths, \$1.00. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.

Montreal, Canada.



ST. VITUS DANCE CURED.

ST. VITUS DANCE CURED.

I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attact of scarlet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1888, was taken with St. Vitus Dance in its most horrible symptoms and for one month and a half could not sleep on account of terrible sufferings, and during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

Under the treatment of the Rev. E. Koenig, of this city, he has fully recovered and he is now again attending school.

With great pleasure and a grateful heart I give this testimony. GEORGE HASSEHD.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 7, 1887.

Subscribed before me, and attested by Rev. Pastor of St. Mary Church.

J. H. OECHTERING.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Revered Pastor Meanly.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the hast ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINESCO., CRICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

STOPPED FREE Insale Portons Restored Insane Portons Restord.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT

for all Brain & Nerve Restorer

for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only

sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fig.

Evilency, etc. Nerve Affections, Fig.

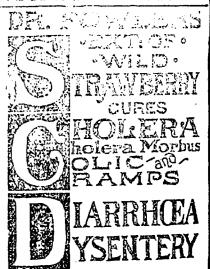
Evilency, etc. Nerve Affections, Pr.

Evilency, etc. Nerve Affections, Or paying express character on box when received, been paying express character on box when received, been names, P. O. and express address of shilled a Dr. KLINE, 1931 Arch 2t., Philadelphia, Pa. Burgeless. Beware of Initating Fraunt

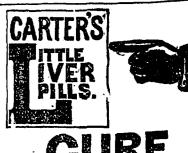
For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 No:re Dam street, Montreal.



A Private Treatise and Adviser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH



AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADVITE



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billous state of the system, such as fizziness. Nauses, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing.

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

others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegotable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who nas them. In visits at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Smell Pill Small Dos - - 11 Print

Mr. Blakely Hall, who is now travelling in panada for the New York Sun, in a letter ated Toronto, September 22, to that paper, ives the following as the result of his talks ith the ratives whom he met during Exibition week at the capital of Ontario:-

"I had a talk with a leading tanker. With eference to the annexation sentiment, he beeved it was growing rapidly.

"Ten years ago," such he, " any one who
could have ventured to make such a state-

"Ton years ago," said be, "any one who could have ventured to make such a statement would have been immediately oatrated; but nowadays I constantly hear people iscussing the question. For my part I hink it would be a good thing for both counties."

In the beguiled thy feathered dame and skipped?

Is will thy son, in paths of virtue tripped?

Why not let Will be chastened or deterred By punishment appropriate to a bird?

Why not auggest that wings or claws be clipped?

Why still insist that

ries."
a After all," he continued, what does bysity mean? The Queen has no power, and the British Government is ruled by the fanchester cotton spinners, toward whom we lanchester current spinners, soward whom we have no feeling of loyalty. If they could ave presented it, we should have no manuactures at all in Uanade. What they would be us to do is to how wood and draw water or them, and perhaps grow grain, and in dition buy their goods. When, by protection, we thwarted that ides, they alked about Cara is being a source of weakass to them, as they had to defend us, and we would not buy from them. Even Glad-tone at one time thought Great Britain would be stronger without us. There is a good deal of nonsense in all this talk about loyalty, or interests are identical with those of the United States, and so are our people. When ach is the case there can be but one result." I am more and more convinced the further I pursue my inquiries that the politicians are I pursue my inquiries that the politicians are absdily and violently mis-stating the actual condition of Canada. They prate of the loyalty of the Dominion to Great Britain at the yery time when the people themselves are bomplaining bitterly of the indifference and carelesaces of the Mother Country in giving way Canadian rights in the recent treaty. The Tory Government, under Sir John Maclonald, is making a tremendous show of loyalty, while the bulk of the outsiders take he other track.

I have had a talk with the managing direc-

or of one of the most complicated and fareaching commercial enforprises in Canada. eaching common and to be not a constant of the second of t here is no question about the anxiety of the ideanake citizens of Canada for the aboliion of Customs and a close Commercial Joins. I have heard men in the street care, oming to my effice in the morning, talk hot ad fast in favor of union with America, but hey were tottled up tight by the loyalty of he men hoping for political preferment and a suible title." sfore they had been an hour on 'Change

VIEWS OF PROPLE IN GENERAL.

I hear it everywhere. The drivers of cars nd cabs, the hotel clerks, waiters, barbers, hopkeepers, newspaper writers, and the ording enerally express themselves to the uma effisct.

"I can's buy a coat on sentiment," said a ig insurance agent in Ottawa to me the other by ''o why should I support the scheme falthmendous Customs service and shrick or the Que-n when her Majosty's Govern-nenthas of en expressed its willingness to at the whole Duminion go!"

I have visited the big Industrial Exhibition

oling on here whenever I could catch a spare our, and talked with the exhibitors and left victors. They come literally from very portion of the big Dominion to exhibit sir products, cattle and wares, and repreevery phase of the complex opinion of anada. I talked first with one substrutial coman, then with another.

rises from the objection on the part of a few manufacturers who think they would be nocked over in the case of Commercial gion or annex tion (the stronger factories ment airwid of aither), and the other from belief that the United States has not deared its willingness to consider the subject, his country, ' he went on, "is mainly made of farmers, and we want closer relations th the States. Where our market is our terests lie. We can, I guess, run things to iit ourselves. The etronger men in the audictoring interest do not dislike the idea alarger market, and they are not air aid of empetition. The objections come only from promoters of a few ventures which should er have been started here. They can only a bolitered up at heat, and we have to pay be cost of doing it. The next election will

Regind up our way. I am an Englishman myself, but England would not object to our joining the States. Once there our influence would be thoroughly conservative, and that what England would like to sec. And hen what difference is there between us and he Americans? We look nitke, we speak the ame language, our history and traditions are be same. It is true their ferefathers re-alted from Great Britain, but everyhody awadays, even in England, admits that they ere perfectly justified in doing so. It has to come," said the farmer stoutly. "We all both be the stronger, our trade will run pore freely, and our people will grow more

Walking over to the cattle sheds—and, hy way, Canada can turn out very muc simals—I noticed a man leaning on the a big black bull that closely resembled

"Whatdo you think," I asked him "abon" relations of Canada with the United

"Well, sir," he said, "if we could come gether on fair terms it would be better for now and hereafter."

This was all he would say, but the convicof expressed was evidenly sincere and firm.

on indications, when pursued as far as I re pushed them, are significant. The talk long the people is nearly always in favor a closer communion or absolute annex-

HE LESS OF TWO EVILS. Raped Youth—My dear, do you know how

ween Girl-No indeed. You have a general knowledge of housekeepthough, I suppose, or, perhaps, you prefer

George, if you are in want of a housekeeper seamstress I would advise you to apply to an playment agent. I thought you wanted a pling, I will have my mother come

10 PO 01 PO

THE MYSTERY OF POOR WILL When woods are dark and round the circling

hill
Black shadows fall, and all the world is still,
Save for the insects' ceaseless serenade,
When semted dew lies cool on grove and glade,
When toilers rest and sinless infants sleep,
When memory wakes and idle eyes may weep,
When listening ears to long-hushed voices
theil

thrill,
I hear thy plaintive pleading, whippoorwill.
O bird of urgent, pitiful appeals!
My heart an interest in thy trouble feels,—
Thy case of poetry and pathos stripped,
What has Will done that thou shouldst want him whipped.

wnipped?
I pause and listen—thro' the twilight still
I hear thy soft entreaty, "Whip poor Will."
Why poor Will, rray, if thou wouldst have him whipped?
Perhaps through youth and innocence he slipped.
Such activations the

Such soft maistence, but so stubborn still ! I feel a greater interest now in Will, Could find excuses for him—even beg,

Poor bird, perhaps an Ishmael from the egg. What can account for enmity like that,-Vendetta dating back to Ararat ? Or does heredity control the bird As it does man, for so it is we've heard That likes and dislikes in the blood will run, And what has vexed the sire will vex the son.
Again from dusky boughs and distant hill,
Madaining monotony, comes "whip poor
Will,"

Will,"
Patience has ceased to be a virtue now; S. S.
Would that my eyes could pierce the dark
where thou,
Skulking and luvking, askest pouting-lipped,
Or pouting-billed, that poor Will may be

whipped. Could I but snatch thee from thy ambuscade And bring to light the secret of that shade.

Sure, I should find by searching without fail The coward's feather in thy dark brown tail. Let no more nonsense and complaints be heard. Come out, whip Will, and show thyself a bird! Scared at the thought the tinut bird has flown. The woods are still, I listen here alone: In dimmer haunts in more requestered vale His rueful voice "takes up the word'rous

O enviable bird! not happy quite, Thou has a grievance nune may ever right: When spring's delight and summer's wealth

are here Still shalt thou pour thy plaints upon the ear. Still softly chanting thy sad vesper song Tell to the world the riddle of thy wrong; And listeners yet unborn, on tuture eves, Shall wonder why thy rancorcus spirit grieves Women shall pity thy hard aching heart, And poets, all but one, shall take thy part. Even I, in silence of the summer nig Regret my rashness and thy coward flight, For wish them both, perhaps my last chance

slipped Of finding why thou dost want poor Will whipped.

FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Senator Sabine, of Minnesota, a Republican, was interviewed while passing through Algoma by a Toronto Mail correspondent. His views are most encouraging to the friends of unrestricted reciprocity. After referring to the retaliation move he said :

"Our friends in the Dominion need not give themselves a moment's anxiety on this score,' if they only will extend to our American fishermen a sensible and business like construction of the treaties between us and the common hospitalities due from one nation to another, possessing the same lies of kindred, language and manifest destiny. The question of commercial union has attracted considerable attention in the United States, he observed, 'and especially in the north-western states, and the policy, if carried in to effect, would undoubtedly do much "As regards this trouble with the United to effect, would undoubtedly do much towards adjusting and finally solving this towards to stopping it forever. The one prepared for unsestricted resignation in the interest in the contraction of the fisheries." part of the country. The old friendly feeling that began in the early days between the fur traders of the American and Canadian North-West still existed there, and Minnesota and Manitoba would both be greatly benefitted by having freer business inter-

MR. EDISON'S REMEDY

course with each other.'

gasolene, rhingolene and caustic soda for THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMS.

NEW YORK, Sept 27 .- Mr. Thomas A. Edison thinks he has discovered a remedy for the destruction of yellow fever germs. His ex-periences have been with familiar and cheap tubstances in use as disinfectants, "My experiments," says Mr. Edison, "have been purely sentiments, and from the results obtained I to a big change, and don't you forget it, but feel confident that I have at last found a means the movement would be hartened if the of stamping out the fever germs. I am con-united States would say whether she wants or not."

Another respectably dressed and intelligrowth. It is not due to gases, or the whole of a district would be affected at once."

Mr. Edian the content of the work of the content of the con Mr. Edis n then explains the virtues of gasolene and rhingolene in the destruction of germs by the production of cold, and pro-

ceeds:—
"Gavolene has the peculiar property also of displacing the water in all organic matter, causing it to periah. But as gasolene is not easily absorbed by wet ground, and would probably fail in a measure to do its work, I have discovered that caustic sods will answer the purpose in these instances. Microbes being organic must contain fatty acid, and caustic sods will saponify anything containing fatty and. So, in the wet places, I would liberally sprinkle caustic soda, which could be done at a very small cost with the aid of the street sprinkler. The hours and dry places could be contained with providers

protected with gasolene.
"Our experiments with microbes have been encouragingly successful, and not having any of the yellow fever germs to work upon we can only draw our conclusions by analogy.

YELLOW FEVER MICROBES. Said Dr. Clifton: A yellow fever microbe has the appearance of three joints of sugar cane. I got them from Washington in a glass tube that somewhat retembles a gourd. The tiny microbes are placed in the big end, but looking at it you could never tell that there was anything but air in it. The small end is sealed up and the microbes are in there, though apparently dead. Some microbes live in such places for twenty years. We will suppess now that we want to look at some of them under the microscops. Upon took at some of them under the microscops. Upon the little glass side we put a drop of gelatine of the consistency that will not run. We take a cambric needle, and after heating it to destroy all inicrobes that may be in the air, we quickly break the seal of the glass tube and insert the break the seai of the glass tube and insert the needle, drawing it out quickly and resealing the needs of the tube. We insert the needle in the drop of gelatine on the slide and quickly put on the little cover to slut such germs or microbes that may be floating about in the air. Then we place the slide under the imicroscope. In forty-five minutes the microbes have fully aroused from the Rip Van Winkle sleep, and now you see what curious things the isorge, if you are in want of a housekeeper teamstress I would advise you so apply to an and now you see what curious things they playment agent. I thought you ganted a are. As I said before, they resemble three joints of sugar cane, but the joints are not straight, but at opposite angles. Take this fellow, for instance, and you see a joint drops off, incommoded on my account—no, indeed, one Philadelphia Record.

The property of the property

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that | Castoria cures Colic, Constitution, I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

Sour Stomach, Diarrheea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-

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

another joint No. 2 drops a joint, and this, with the joint from No. 2, join together, and there is microbe No. 4. Another joint grows on Nos. 1 and 2, and one drops from No. 3, and, these joining together, make microbe No. 4, and so they go on until the little drop of gelatine is a working, seething mass of microbes. Now, these microbes are in the blood of a yellow fever patient, and there's where they live. They get into a blood corpuscle and eat out all the red part, as a darkey eats out the red meat of a watermelon, and the blood is then a drop of a clear fluid. To give you an idea of how many can crowd into a corpuscle of blood let me say that it takes 3200 corpuscles atrung together to make an inch. Well, you can atring just 150,000 microbes across the diameter of one corpuscle, consequently you can guess billions after billions of microbes across the diameter of one corpuscle. another joint No. 2 drops a joint, and this, with

consequently you can guess billions after billions of microbes in a drop of blood. The theory is that these microbes eat up one's blood so rapidly as to take it all away from him in a very short time. Some men can stand the letting of more blood than others, and consequently some men recover from yellow fever.-Alacon (Ga.) Tel-graph.

ABSTINENCE AND A LONG LIFE. There seems to be good reason for believing that with men of strong constitutions extreme abstinence tends directly to length of years, We have in the bistory of accesion so many remarkable incidents of longevity that we can hardly doubt that there was some connection between their asceti dem and their long lif nulses (which is a reaconable supposition too, however,) we suppose that the strength of will and purpose indicated by their entering into and continuing their assetic life was itself a proof of the constitutional strength and tenacity essential to longevity. By this as it may, the ascetice lived healthy and cheerful lives on very little food, and many of tiem far outlived the four score years which the Paslmist assigns as an age at which life hecomics but a weary burden. Cassian asserts that the usual daily supply of food for an ascetic was twelve cunces of bread, their drink being water. There must be some mistake, however, in this, as it has been abundantly proved that life cannot be maintained on bread and water alone for any great length of time. On the meagre dist (for meagra it undoubtedly was) of the ascetic rules, St. Anthony lived 105 years; James the Hermit, 104 years; Arsonius, who had been tutor of the Emperer Arcadice, 120 years; Epippanius, 115 years; Simson the Stylite, 112 years, and Romauld, 120 years.

It having been announced that Miss Mo Tavish, of Baltimore, is about to be wedded to the rich Dake of Norfolk, and Miss Zerega, Westchoster County, New York, to the nearly equally well to-do Dake of Newcastle, there is alarm among Yankee help-esses lest the supply of Dukea may ren cu'. The New York Herald, to aid them in their choice, supplies this list of unmarried available Dukes:

1-Dake of Someraet, born December 30,

2-Dake of Richmond, born February 27, 1818; widower. 3—Daka of Graftou, born Jane 2, 1821

widower.

4-Duke of St. Albans, born April 15, 1840; widower.

5-Duke of Davonshire, born April 27, 1808 : widower. 6-Dake of Ratlard, born May 16 1815.

7-Dake of Areyle, bein April 30, 1823; widower. 8-Dake of Portland, born December 28.

9-Duke of Burkingham and Crandos, born Sept. 10, 1823; widowor. 10-Dake of Westminster, born October 18,

PREFERRED TO THE CAPTAIN'S

1825; widower.

STATEROOM. "Captain," said the Kentucky statesman who was about to take his first trip across the ocean. "If I understand the way this ship is constructed it's got several water tight compartments.'

"Yes, wr."
"Water's all on the outside—can't none get in

"No, sir." "Cap'n," asid the Kentuckian, decidedly, "I want one o' them compartments—I kon's keer what it costs." -[Chicago Tribune.

BEGINNING TO WAKE UP.

The campuign is growing slightly warm in Rochester. The editor of one of the papers says to another :- "You have admitted that you are a thief, but you have not yet gone tir uch with the formality of acknowledging yourself a with the formality of acknowledging yourself a list. And yet you know you are one." He who is thus spoken of gently remarks that the other fellow is "a scoundrely calumniator," a slimy and miserable libeller," and that "no gentleman, no man of any kind" would be guilty of the things of which he is guilty. Dear reader, these things are said, not out in Deadwood, but in the midst of the academic groves of dreamy Rochester. When the campaign sets real tot, the Rochester brothren will "make the real hot, the Rochester brothren will "make the fur fly."-Boston Courier.

STUDY IN REPTILES.

At the Kindergarten.-Teacher-Now, chil dren, anything that crawls along the ground instead of walking is called a reptile. Can you give me an example of a reptile?

Ina-A worm.
Teacher-Yes, that will do. Can any one give me another example? (Long silence. Finally Peggy Bright speaks up) - I can, teacher.

Teacher—Well, Peggy, what is it? Peggy Bright (triumphantly)—'Nother worm.

MUST HAVE EXERCISE.

Occasionally Burdette condescends to teach a lesson in his fun. There is a condensed business college course in the following:— "Young man," said the dominie, solemnly, "don's you know that the Sabbath day is a day of rest?" "Yes, I know," said young Selvedge," "but since the old man stopped advertising I rest all the week, and I've got to exercise when I get a chance."-Exchange.

55 to 88 a Bey. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the borses feet. Write BREWEISE'S SAFSIT FINE HOLDES CO. Holly Mich 148-6

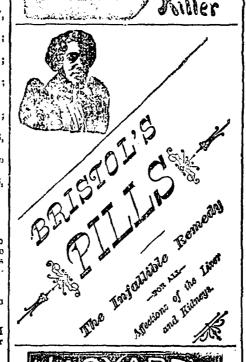


Cures Chromic Constitution.

Coastenance and all Complaints urished from a close book state of the Liver, Stomach and however in as Bigethern, Adeler of the Stemash, Physicallics, Less of philite the test, was not a News many with a template the first form of the substantial test.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

"BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavored boverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resissevery tendency to disease. Hundrods of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may oscape many a fatsislatt by resping ourselves well fortified with pureblood and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Service Gazette.

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

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND

GOVERNMENT LAND

Commence of the Contraction of t

NPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLIONI DIST IB U T



Louisiana State Lottery Com-an. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1870, by an overwholming popular vote.

lis Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi Annually Jame and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten mouths in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify the wesupervise thearrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we guthouse the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of urignatures attached, in its advertisements."



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R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis in Nat'l Ek. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres, State National Bank. A. BALDWIN . res. New Orleans Nat'i Rank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 9, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Haives \$10: Quarters \$5:

Tentos \$2; Twentieths \$1.	1
LIST OF PRIZES.	1
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000 2 PRIZE OF 10 000 are 25,000 2 PRIZE OF 10 000 are 25,000 3 PRIZE OF 10 000 are 25,000 4 PRIZE OF 10 000 are 25,000 5 PRIZE OF 10 000 are 25,000 6 PRIZE OF 10 000 are 25,000 7 PRIZE OF 10 000 7 PRIZ	; ; ;
25 P IZES OF 1,040 are 25,00 20 PRIZES OF 50 are 50,000 70 PRIZES OF 50 are 60,000 500 PRIZES OF 200 are 100,000	1 1 1 1
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	·
100 Prizes of \$500 are. 50,00 100 Prizes of \$3 0 are. 30,00 100 Prizes o \$200 are. 20,00.	t
999 Prizes of \$100 are	O
3,134 Prizes amounting to	0

EF For Crun Rates, or any further information, desired, write leadily to the nedersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. Fore rapid return until delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

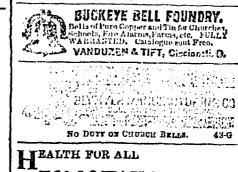
Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Corrency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANE, New Orleans, In, In 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. also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are shared by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Couris; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes

WE wish to employ a few salesmen on salary V to sell our goods by sample to the whole-sale and retail trade of Montreal, Quebec, and adjoining cities. We are the largest manufac-turers of our line in the country. Sind two cents in stamps for particulars. No postals answered. Centennial Mig. Co. Cincunati, O.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Londing Necosta-rior of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully. vet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMAC: KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened the constitution of the constitut They are wonderfully efficacious in all silments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the Wurld. FOR THE CURE OF

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ad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an intallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it

Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds
and even AstLms. For Glandular Swellings

Abscesses, Pks, Fistulas, Gott, Rheamatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
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been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are cold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at Is, 1½d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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GOLD. You can live at home and make more money at work for as than at anything else in the world. Bither sex; all ages. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & OU., Augusta, Maine.

GOVERNMENT LAND
Subject to entry under the U. S. Homestead Pre-emption, Timber culture, Desert land and Mining Laws in NEW MEXICO.

Private lands for colonization. For information apply to BDWARD HAREN, to BDWARD HAREN, to BBP: cial Immigration Agent A. T. & S. E. R. B.

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WANTED—Active and responsible men represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every country in this Pr. vince. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St.

Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Montreal

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT Canada and Newfcondland for the Converance of the Canadian and United States Mails.

1888-Summer Arrangements-1888

This Company's Lines are con posed of the following double-engined, Clyre-built Inone STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time

Vessels.	Tonnage	n.	mmanders
Acadian	931	Cant	F. McGrath
Assyrian	2 470	Cupe	Topm Down
Austrian	9 489		John Bentey.
Buenos Ayre	an 1005	ú	T
Canadian	0.000		James Scott
Carthaginian	4 01 /		John Korr.
Caspian	0.500	n	A. Macnicol.
Circassian	9 704		Alex.McDouga
Corean	9 400	Lt.	R. Barret, R.N.
Grecian	0,400	Capi	C. J. Menzien.
Hibarnian	610,6	4	C. E. LeGallai
Hibernian	1,007	**	John Brown.
Lucerne	1,920	44	Nonan.
Manitoban.	2,570	ht	Dunlop.
Monte Vide	MIS,500	**	W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2,689	н	John France.
Newfoundlan	pa 919	**	C. J. Myling.
Norwegian .	3,523	11	IL Carrothers.
Nova Scotia	n3,305	- 11	K. H. Hnahes
Parisian	5,859	Lt.T	V. II. S with RN
Peruvian	3,038	Capt	J.C stephen.
Peruvian Phœnician	2,425	ii.	
l'olynesian .	3.983	**	Hu, Wylie,
L'omerantan.	4.364	**	W. Dalziel.
l'russian.	3.030	44	James Ambury
Rosprian	3.500	u	D. McKillop.
Sardinian.	4.376	11	J. Ritchie.
Parilladian		ш	W. Richardson
Scandinavia	3.058	- 11	John Park.
Siberian Waldensian.	8.901	- 44	R. P. Moore.
Waldensian	2 256	- 11	D. J. Janes.
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The Steamers of the Liversoot Mail Line, salling true Liverpool on THURADAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WENDENDAYS, end from Quebec at 8 a.m. on THURSDAYS, colling at Longh Folio to receive on board and land Mails Descent Proceedings.

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(according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$20. LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from hiontreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 0 a.m. on Fridays, calining at 1 ough Poyle to receive passengeraffrom Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and preceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be depatched as under:

Steamships.

From Montreal. From Outbook

be deepatched as under:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebee. Circassian. May 10 May 11 Circassian. May 10 May 11 Circassian. May 10 May 11 Gircassian. May 10 May 11 May 11 May 10 May 11 M

Storage \$8.00.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal Service.

From to Glasgow on or about:

Norwegian

Buenos Ayrean

Grecian

Grecian

June 5

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to

Nestorian
Those steamers do not carry passengers on voyage

Phoenician....June
These steamers do not carry passengers on voysue
Europe.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the Unitec' States and Canada, and from all Stational a Canada and the United States to Liverpool an

Glasgow, Via Boston and Halifux. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

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

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

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Park; Aug. Schmitz & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moes & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmor, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glargow; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Taronto; Thos. Cook & Sor, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Larence Hall. rence Hall.

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

in all the world PHHIM Remedy never falls, and no sure cure for the PHHIM Remedy never falls, and no sure cure for the We have cared more than 10,000 cases. No other preparest ever ourse one case. NO PAY TILL OURSE. Ethamber this, and write to the J. L. Stephens Co., Lebanon, Ohko.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, }
DISTRICT OF MONTRAL. No. 1075.

SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Rosina Citoleux, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Roy, of the same place, blacksmith, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said

husband. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCHAU,

Attorneys for Plaintiff;

Montreal, 1st September, 1888. 8.6

Company of the Comment of the Comment



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ecdnary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL RAYING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.-Prince Bismarck has pronounced the extracts from Emperor Fred- malignant throat diseases, I, together with erick's diary apochryphal, and his organ in- some of my colloagues, have made some very dustriously throws doubt about their authen. careful researches into the causes of this, and ticity. But it will be observed that doubt is finding that males were almost exclusively cast not on the matters stated as facts, but on their being correct transcripts of the diary. The Emperor's nobility is rovealed in the diary in a manner to challenge the admiration of the ary cigarette injurious; but am persuaded world. It is easy to make people believe that the cigarette imported from Egypt cr he would not put matters in a diary that might best be kept secret, even when he has passed beyond the range of responsibility for their expression. But Biemarck and his organ do not deny the matters said to be stated. The portion of oplum and an unclassified alkaloid denial really is one of a kind that admits by denying the lesser matter that it proves the

An important change is about to take place in the Court of St. Petersburg. Prince Wordntzow Daschkow, Minister of the Imperial household, will shortly retire from his effice, our household, will shortly retire from his cince, one of the most important in the empire, to be succeeded by General Richter, chief efficer of the household. Prince and Princess Worontzow have been in high favor with the Czir and Czarina for many years. Of late their star has been declining, the great favorites at present being Col. Scherematiew, the Emperor's aide do camp. His wife, the grand-daughter of Empire of the common their star has grand-daughter of the camp. being Col. Scheremetiew, the Emperor's side decamp. His wife, the grand-daughter of Emperor Nicholas, her mother being the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolsjewns, is the friend and confidents of the Empress. Prince Worentziw's retirement is counseled by his appointment to the Incentive past of Governor Cleans of Con-

LONDON, Sepb. 25.—Excitement over the revelations in Kaiser Frederick's diary is turning very high in Germany and Bismarck posted off to Berlin and Potsdam in hot haste to off to Berlin and Potedain in hos hases to confer with Emperor William on the subject. It is now clear that the young Kaiser know nothing of the matter until it was published. Earmarks of the authenticity of the extracts are in every pararraph. What does seem probable is that Frederick worked on the revision and application of this matter

have been made in 1871.

England's war with Thibet has assumed a new and important phase. The Thibetan's have for-tified both the Jalapla and Pembering's passes by building walls across the roads and several hundred yards up the hillsides. The lowest wall in the former pass was 800 yards from Kapup valley; 400 yards beyond and higher up was a second wall, with a group of tents protected by abatis; 200 yards further up still a circular fort stood on an acclivity of the right road, and near by were more tents. Still another wall about a mile long had been built across ther wall about a mile long had been built across the Jalapla pass. Such was the description given by the British military papers of the singular fortified camp, 3,000 strong, which has now been taken at the point of the bayonet by Gen. Graham's troops, 1,800 strong, inflicting on its defenders a loss of 400 killed and wounded. But the continued advance of Gen. Graham's forces in audacious disregard to the theory that Thibet is "sacred soil" is still more important and may indicate a purpose to claim territorial indemnity. To have made this advance with his small force in a mountainous region and for many from his base of supplies indicates. far away from his base of supplies, indicates no ittle enterprise on General Graham's part.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—It is reported upon what seems good authority that the Half-penny Post | cook ?" Company has secured a concession from the Postmaster-General which will bring a private trading concern into competition with the public department. There are used in the Kingdom 170 million post cards annually. The new competitive scheme is to issue a half-penny stamped envelope with note paper attached. The arrangement is innote paper attached. The arrangement is in-genious. The idea of the inventors is that the genious. The idea of the inventors is that the public will jump at the concentment thus offered, the contrivance being in fact a closed letter at the price of a post card. It seems that under this system the penny stamp itself may be concerned to the embarrassment of the department, but Mr. Raikes, who has treated the subment, but Mr. halkes, who has reacted the audicect to an actuary's calculation, estimates a saving to the nation of over 350,000 pounds annually. A feature of the half-penny letter will be a eide for advertisements, and it will be sold by stationers and news vendors.

London, Sept. 28.—Bismarck's determination to prosecute the Duitsche Rundschaw by permission of the Emperor is the easiest way power finds to meet facts. Bismarck picks flaws in the extracts from the diary, but the public has more faith in the diary than in Bismarck. The latter has purposes to serve that may require the use of truth or falsehood, and statecraft considers either a legitimate weapon so long as the end desired is gained. The diary is impersonal, it speaks only what it has held in the same form speaks only what it has held in the same form for years. It has no end to serve except to reveal exactly what was written on its pages. The writer has passed beyond earthly ambit in, recording at the time the occurence of events. The probability points to the accuracy of the record. Such being the case, and such evidently being the public's opinion, the iron Chancellor has no weapon left but the last resort of tyrents, the muzzling of the opens. The Germans have serious work on hand in Tast Africa, along three hundred miles of the

East Africa along three hundred miles of the Zanzibar coast, between Pengani on the north Zanziosr const. Detween I variant on the north and Kilwa on the south. They have been attacked by coast natives at five stations and several Germans have been killed. This uprising has speedily followed a cession to the Germans by the Sultan of Zanzibar of this atrip of coast, five hundred miles long by ten wide. The immediate pretext of the rebellion is the violent disinclination of the coast people to accept the sovereignty of Europeans. The real cause is the affiliation of the coast natives

with the Arabs of the interior.
Logicon, Oct., 1.—Bismarck, the Emperor's diary, Boulanger, the fate of Stanley, the relief of Emin Boy, the Parnell Commission, all have

given way in public interest to the Whitechapel murders. The matter has been discussed in all ways. Much indignation has been expressed at the incompetence of the police and the neglect of the Home Office to reward as requested. The murders have been the sole topic of the district affected from the first, and great excitement has prevailed, but it was comparatively subdued on Saturday. But on Sunday morning the town was horror stricken when the news of two more of the same kind of murders was howled through the streets of London. The murders were marked by the same mutilation of the victime, selected from the same class and the victime, selected from the same class and murders were marked by the same mutilation of the victims, selected from the same class and committed by a villain who leaves no sign behind except that one of the latest two victims had only the throst cut. Bubas' murderer commit-ted two instead of one murder. He probably thought his sign manuel should be recognized for the two even if he placed it on one only. thought his sign manuel should be recognized for the two even if he placed it on one only. The celerity with which the perpetrator does his work can be judged from the fact that the viotim found in Mitre Square was murdered between ten minutes after the patrol of the policeman and he butchered both in forty-five minutes. Much attention is paid the theory advanced by Dr. Forbes Winslow, the celebrated mad doctor, who thinks that the series of murders were perpetrated by a person suffering from epdoctor, who thinks that the series of murders were perpetrated by a person suffering from epileptic mania. The pecularities which are paroxyams only occur at intervals, and leave the person in partial possession of his faculties. Such epileptic seizures of this kind are frequently accompanied by a form of erratic frenzy, which would account for the particular class of women attacked. There is something peculiarwomen attacked. There is something peculiarly ghastly in Dr. Winslow's idea that the murderer may be a man of good position, and that when temporarily paraxysm has passed, and thirst for blood satisfied, he may quickly return to the bosom of his family.

SMOKERS' PERILS. A DANGEROUS POISON INTRODUCED FOR FLAVOR-ING PURPOSES.

"Medions" writes as follows to the Times from Middlesex Hospital :- Having found, in the course of my private practice, and that of the hospital, a marked increase in cases of was in a great many instances the primary cause. I am not by any means one of those who consider the pipe, a cigar, or the ordin-Turkey is mixed, presumably to give it a peculiar taste or flavor, with some insidicus poison. I am led to this conclusion by a careful analysis of both the home manufacture and that of the foreign; in the latter a large prowas manifest, which was totally absent in the former; and it will be obvious that an irrituut poison constantly brought into contact with the region of perhaps the most sensitive part of the human organization, is calculated to bring about trouble. I will not trespass on your space to go into further minutiae, or give a lengthy account of the experiments that re-suited in the conclusions arrived at; suffice it

LET THE GIRLS ROMP.

for the present, that I venture to address you

in order to caution the public against a serious

danger that lurks in their midst.

Most mothers have a dread of romps, so they lecture the girls daily on the proprieties, and exhort them to be little ladies. They the lucrative post of Governor-General of Caucasua. The promotion of General Richter to
the highest office in the Russian court infuriated the old nobility, as he is quite a new
man. He has been selected by favor of the
man, He has been selected by favor of the
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Sanh 23.—Excitement over the

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A MATRIMONIAL CATECHISM.

He was very practical, and in order to have everything fair and square beforehand he said, according to the Detroit Free Press:

"You know, darling, I promised my mother that my wife should be a good housekeeper and a domestic woman. Can you

"I can," she said, swallowing a great big lump in her throat. "Can you make good bread? That is the

fundamental principle of all housekeeping. "Yes; I went into a bakery and learned how to make all kinds of bread." She added under her breath, "Maybe."
"And can you do your own dresemaking?

I am comparatively a poor man, love, and dressmakers' bills would soon bankrupt me." "Yee," she said, frankly, "I can make everything I wear, especially pattern bennote.

"You are a jewel,' he cried with enthusiaim, "come to my arms-"
"Wait a minute-there's no hurry," she said coelly. "It's my turn to ask a few questions. Can you saw wood and carry in "It's my turn to ask a few

"Why, my love, I should hire that work done.' "Can you make you coats, trousers, and

other wearing apparel?"
"But that isn't to the purpose." "Can you build a house, dig ditches, reave carpets, and---"

"I am not a professional." "Neither am I. It has taken most my life to acquire the education and accomplishments that attach you to me. But as soon as I have learned all the professions you speak of I will send you my card. Au revoir," and she

swept away.

And the disconsolate young man went to the nearest drug store and bought a two-for-a quarter cigar, with which he speedily solaced

Irish constabulary fund, as a token of her admiration for the heroic manner in which they are hounding down their fellow countrymen and women! She never contributed as much as 50 cents to relieve the distress of the landlord plundered Irish peasants, whom her pet yoth of that state had been cast for his options. constables are now engaged in casting out on popent. At the meeting referred to Mr. Har-

NEW ZEALAND'S EARTHQUAKE. THE DISTURBANCE THE MOST SEVERE EXPERI-ENCED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1 .- The Australian mail on Saturday brought details of the great earthquake on September 1, which was mentioned in a brief cablegram from Auckland at the time. The shocks were peculiar and were heaviest near Hammer Plains, Hot Springs. New springs were formed and some of the phenomena that attended the destruction of the terraces in the Angkland district several years ago were observed. The earthquake occurred shortly after four o'clock on the morning of September 1, and was the severest in New Zealand for more than twenty years. It was felt throughout the north island and a portion of the south island. Its direction is given variously as northeast, southwest and east to west, while its duration is estimated at fully a minute.

At Christ Church the effects were most alarming. The first shock was followed at intervals by four others, extending over half an hour. The whole city was aroused. The people rushed into the streets momentarily expecting the shaking buildings to collapse.
Wall pictures were thrown down, and there was immense destruction of glass and crockery. The bells of the Cathedral were made to tell by the rocking spire, and immediately afterwards about 26 feet of the spire came crashing to the ground. A large number of chimneys fell and many buildings were cracked.

The people camped in open lots for severa hours, but finally the excitement abated and they returned to their homes. No loss of life or injury to limb has been reported, but there were some narrow escapes. On the high bluff blocks of rock 100 tons in weight gave way and went into the harbor with a crash, carrying fences and other obstructions.

The shook was heard all over Canterbury district. It was most severe in Christ Church

and the district north of it. The steamer Porto Rico, which arrived in Lyteliton, felt the shock when off Kaikoura At Westport shocks continued from four o'clock until nine; the first shock was much violent and prolonged. The inhabitents were greatly terrified. A number of brick chimneys were cracked and otherwise damaged at Groymouth. The houses cracked and rocked like vessels at sea. As Katkoura people rushed into the street in their night clothes. Damage is reported throughout the island.

WEAR A SMILE.

Which will you do-smile and be happy, or be crabbed and make others around you miserable? You can live as it were among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire, surrounded by fogs and froge. The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you show a smiling face and a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words and a fretful disposition, you can make a number of persons wretched heyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance, let joy beam in your eyes and love glow in your face. There are few joys so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about daily buginess.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S ALPHABET OF SUCCESS.

The following alphabet is printed on a neat card and hung up in coffee taverns and places of resort and business in Great Britain—an example which might well be followed in Canada

Attend carefully to the details of your business, Be prompt in all things. Consider well, then decide positively. Dare to do right, fear to do wrong. Endure trials patiently. Fight life's battle bravely, manfully. Go not into the society of the vicious.

Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation or business. Join hands only with the virtuous. Keep your mind from avil thoughts. Lie not for any consideration. Make few especial acquaintances. Never try to appear what you are not. Observe good manners. Pay your debts promptly. Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating

Use your leisure time for improvement. Venture not upon the threshold of wrong. Watch carefully over your passions. X tend to every one a kindly salutation. Yield not to discouragement. And success is certain.

drinks.

HAD TO GIVE UP HER SON.

BERLIN, Oct. 1 .- The North German Gazatte, in an article denying that Queen Natalie was expelled from Weisbaden con-trary to the promise of the Emperor to protect her, published the text of the Emperor's letters to Natalic. On July 29 he wrote: "I am hastening to have the neccessary enquiries made in order to be able to give inornotions regarding the measures with which Your Majesty believes yourself to be threat-ened. Meanwhile remain assured that within father, which international law does not permit me to oppose. I, therefore, recommend you to place the Crown Prince at the King's disposal.

HE INSULTED THE IRISH.

LATEST CHARGE AGAINST HARRISON. St. Louis, Sept. 28.—The Republic to morrow will print the following special from Bloomington, Ill.: Here is the house of Private Joe Fifer, in the very heart of the Illinois Republican stronghold, a handful of determined Democrats, led by a courageous Irishman, William Condon, sr., are making a stand in behalf of their countrymen who have become citizens of the United States and against the ascendency of a traducer of their race in the person of Benjamin Harrison. For the past three days the papers have been full of ugly charges against the Republican candidate for President, which are supported by incontrovertable evidence, re-enforced by the strongest affidavits from citizens of unimpeachable character. Mr. Harrison now appears before the country as the maligner of The Denver Colo. Rocky Mountain Celt evidently does not admire Victoria, by the grace of God, empress, etc. It says; "The Queen of England has subscribed the sum of £50 to the color of the control of the color of

The occasion when Harrison unbridled his wrath against the Irish was at a public meeting held in Dunley Hall in the latter part of

rison started out on a bloody shirt speech. Some one interrupted with "Where were the the week. Seconds are up to \$3. Irish —Sheridae, Shields, Meagher and Mulligan?" The audience blased and cries of "Put him out!" coheed around the FRUITS, &c. hall. Harrison took his one from the

audience and said: "It is easy to know a man's nationality. We had more of them to coutend against in the late rebellion than we had in the Union service. They are only good to shavel dirt and grade railroads. If it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries." When the character of the speech became known next day it created at \$1.10 to \$1.25, and good Western at \$1.30 to a great deal of excitament. A synopsis of it \$1.40. Good to choice Montreal stock, \$1.75 was published in one of the papers, but the to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2 to \$2. Sales of Famouse have been made at \$2. Sales of Famouse have been sales of \$2. S a great deal of excitament. A synopsis of it Irish present said the sting was left out in the public tion. Ten affidavits have now been prepared and signed by obtizens of the best market clusters from England report the market clusters. character, and every affidavit states that the quotation above given is the true language that fell from the lips of Benjamin Harrison

that evening.

Last July Mr. Condon, who was present, wrote a letter to a friend in New York in which he described the incident. He was advised to collect all the evidence possible, put it in legal form, and show the public the kind of sentiments Mr. Harrison entertains for the Irish. The affidavits are signed by Wm. Condon, secretary, a merchant of Bloomington worth \$50,000, and whose character is certified to by two leading Republicans; Robert Sanders, who is vouched for by the Republican ex-Mayor of. Blocmington; Michael F. Purcell, John A. Wilson, and A. G. Creed, all of whom were present and heard Harrison's words.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of The Post and Taue Witness, Oat. 2, 1888.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-It is contended that our friends in the Maritime Pr winces have been buying at a disadvantage within the past few days. They were paying \$5 and upwards f.o.b. for straight rollers west of Toronto, when they could have been picked up here at about \$5.10 to \$5.15. been picked up here at about \$5.10 to \$5.15, several sales of round lots have been made at Strong bakers have been placed during the week 34c, one of the largest holders having disposed at \$5.35 to \$5.60 as to quality. Patents are jof his entire stock at that figure. Very little firmer and quoted at \$5.75 to \$6. Extra is firm, Halifax here, which is quoted at 31c. About at \$5 to \$5 10, and superine at \$4 to \$4.65. There is a good local domand, but the English trade has been entirely cut off, as prices here are about 5s fid to 6s fid per each higher than in Laverpool. Newfoundland is still asking for offers, notwithstanding the large stocks reported to be held there. We quote:— Patent winter, \$5 75 to \$6 00; patent spring, \$5 75 to \$6 00; straight roller, \$5 10 to \$5 15; extra, \$5 00 to \$5 10; superfine, \$4 00 to \$4 65; atrong bakers', \$5 35 to \$5 40; city strong bakers' (140 1b sacks), \$5 50 to \$5 60; Ontario bage, extra, \$2 35 to \$2 45.

OATMEAL, &C.—The market is very quiet and prices are easy and unsettled. We quote: In hags \$2.40 to \$2.60 for ordinary standard, and last sales were made at \$5.75, but they can \$2.80 to \$2.75 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$1.60 be repeated at that figure, holders asking \$6 to \$1.70 in bags. Rolled oats, \$2 90 to \$3 in

BRAN, &c —The market for bran is firm at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts are steady at \$20.50 to \$21 per ton, moullie \$25 to \$25 as to quality.

WHEAT.—The market has remained firm,

Oct. 3, 1888 with sales at \$4.40 to \$4.50 for first pots, which is a further advance of 150 to 20c per 100 lbs on

APPLES.—The receipts of Western fall fruit have been large during the past few days and the shipments this week will be heavy. The market has had an easy tendency under the large arrivals, and sales are reported of 1 car at \$1.15, 2 cars at \$1.17\frac{1}{2}, 1 car at \$1.20, 1 car at \$1.25, 1 car at \$1.30, 1 car at \$1.40, and 284 bbls. at \$1.40. We quote prices of mixed full

Oranges.—Jamaicas in barrels are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and Brazils in crates \$1 to

PEACHES - During the past week sales have been made at 75c to 90c, and three cars from Toronto sold at 60c to 90c per basket.

CRANBERRIES.—Some very fire Cape Cod ber-ries have been received, sales of which have been received at \$7 50 to \$8 per bbl, with sales of poorer fruit at \$7. A sample lot of Newfoundland partridge berries have arrived and can be sold at about \$8 per bbl.

COCOANUTS.—The market is steady at \$5 50 to \$6 per 100.

GRAPES.—Almeria have been sold at \$5 50 per keg. blue grapes 2c per lb, and Rogers, Niagara, etc., 4c to 6c per lb.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sales are reported at \$4 to \$4 50 per bbl.
Onions.—Farmers are asking \$2 per bbl, and

in some instances \$2 50. The sale of one lot in reported at \$2.
POTATOES.—The market is firm at 75c per 90 lb, and as they run on the market 60c to 75c per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES .- Refined sugar has remained firm at former quotations, 7% for granulated and 6% to 7% for yellows. Barbadoes molasses firm at 37% to 39c, and Trinidad at 31c.

FISH OILS.—There has been a more active market in fish oils. In Newfoundland cod Halifax ners, which is quoted at 51c. About 500 bbls sold in Halifax for Boston at 31c f.o.b. Halifax. Steam refued seal oil is firm, the sale of 200 bbls being reported at 45c to 474c. Straw seal 35c to 37c for sweet, strong smelling heing un aleable. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for Newfoundland and 85c to 95c for Norway. Orstres —The market has been overstocked and sales have been made at low prices. Sales of ordinary Malpeque transpired at \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl, and hand picked at \$2.70 to \$3. Norrows were sold at \$3 50 to \$4. Prices will likely

be bigger next week if weather be cool. CANNED FISH. - Sales of new mackerel have transpired at \$6, but it is said that no stock is now in first hands. Lobstors are scarce, and last sales were made at \$5.75, but they connot

PICKLED FISH.—In Labrador herring about 2,000 bble have been sold at from \$5.40 to \$5.50, the former figure being for about 400 bbls to arrive. Prices, however, are new firm at \$5.50. to \$21 per ton, moullie \$25 to \$28 as to quality.

What.—The market has remained firm, although business has been quiet chiefly through small offerings as holders seem to anticipate at \$5.25. Some new Labrador salmon have arrivel, and holders ask \$9 for half barrels, bbls quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard \$1.25, No. 2

Children Crv for Pitcher's Castorial

hard \$1.20 to \$1.22, and No. 1 Northern \$1.20

CORN.—There is very little doing in spot and prices are quoted at 54c to 55c in bond, and at 68c to 64c duty paid.

Pras - Lower Canada peas are arriving in poor condition, a considerable portion of which will not inspect. These are quoted at low prices, but No. 2 Ontario are quoted at 86c to The English market is weak and lower OATS—The market is lower, but at the decline more business has been done, sales along the line of the G. T. R., C. P. R. and Carala Atlantic having been made at 36c per 31 lbs. in car loads, and we quote prices here from 36c

BARLEY—There has been some enquiry by browers, and sales of several car lots of good bodied but slightly stained barley have been made at 640 to 66c, and we quote 640 to 68c.

SEEDS—The market for clover seed is firmer, and we quote prices here nominal at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bushel. Timothy seed is quiet and purely nominal.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c. - A very fair business is being done in short cut clear pork, quite a number of sales being mentioned within the past few days for country account at \$19.50 to \$20 as to days for country account at \$19.50 to \$20 as to size of lot. Lard holds very steady with a good average business transpiring at 11½c, sales aggregating 1,500 pails being reported at that figure. A few sales have fetched 12c. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00.00; Chicago ahort cut clear, per brl, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Mess pork, western, per brl, \$18.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12½c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 11½s to 12c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 60 to 00; Tallow, com, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6:

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There is a marked scarcity of choice fresh dairy, owing to the efforts made by farmers to push off their old stale summer goods whilst they retain their fall make for higher prices ened. Meanwhile remain assured that within my territory you shall enjoy every protection compatible with internal obligations toward your husband and the Servian Government." On July 5th the Emperor wrote Queen Natalie as follows: "As a result of my enquiries I cannot support the apposition which Your Majesty considers yourself bound to display to the demands of King Milan for the return of the Crown Prince. The King purely avails himself of his rights as a sovereign and a father which internalional law does not per
obtained for selections. In this market, prices range from 162 to 16½c, in lots as to quality. Anything closely selected would probably command a little better price. Creamery is quiet, but sales being reported at 20c to 20½c at the factory. There is asid to be a large fall make of both creamery and dairy butter going on. We quote prices to the Grown Prince. The King purely avails himself of his rights as a sovereign and a father which internalional law does not perobtained for selections. CHEESE.-The market has shown no signs of

decided improvement, although a little more buying has been noticed. The only new feature in the situation is the contracts for September and October make in the Brockville and Bells ville sections at 9c to 9gc, chiefly at the inside figure. Although the weather has been favorable for the fall make, it is said that production able for the fall mare, it is said that production has fallen off considerably in some sections. Freights have advanced to 27s 6d. We quote prices as follows: Finest August, 81c to 83c; finest July, 81c; fine, 73c to 8c; medium, 7c to

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—There is a fairly active demand for eggs now that the cooler weather has set in, and some large lots have been disposed of at 16c and smaller lots at 16½c to 17c. Receipts, although not large, are keeping up well for the season. Beans.—There is no particular change from last week and quotations range from \$2.20 to \$2.35 per bushel.

Honey.—Under a good enquiry the market is

from with sales of new strained at 12c per lb.

In comb prices range from 13c to 15c per lb.

Hors.—The "boon" in hops is still on, but business is restricted by the absurdly high figures asked. We quote 17c to 25c. A lot of 10 bales of nice new hops was offered in this business this week, but the seller could not get market this week, but the seller could not get
20c. Old hops 6c to 10c. One lot sold at 5c.

HAY.—The market is firm under a fair enquiry, sales of choice pressed having been
made at \$13.50 per ton, and we quote \$12 to

\$13,50.

THE MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, The receipts of live stock for week ending September 29th, 1888, were as follows:-1,507

cattle, 2,006 sheep, 366 hogs, and 26 calves; left cattle, 2,006 sbeep, 366 hogs, and 25 caives; left over from previous week, 380 cattle, 470 sheep and 120 hogs; total for week, 1,977 cattle, 2,376 sheep, 456 hogs, and 26 caives; exported and sold during week, 1,957 cattle, 2,276 sheep, 286 hogs and 26 caives; on hand for sale and export, 20 cattle, 200 sheep, 200 hogs; receipts previous week, 1,634 cattle, 887 sheep, 1,123 hogs and 26 caives; exported during week, 1,756 cattle and 3,712 sheep; exported previous week, 1,848 cattle and 2,445 sheep. sheep.

There was a slight improvement in the cattle

trade over previous week, the supply of butchers' cattle not being as large, and a better feeling existed, although prices remain about the same. There was a good supply of sheep and lambs, principally for export purpose, those for local; trade were taken up at prices ranging from 3½ to 4c. Owing to the over supply of hogs last week and the low prices, the returns this week were very light, prices remain about the same. Butchers have a good supply on hand and the cutlook for the coming week is better. Average quotations:— Export, good, average 1250 to 1400, 4½ to 5c; do., medium, average 1100 to 1200, 4c to 45c; butchers' good average 1000 to 1100 34 to 4c; butchers', good, average, 1000 to 1100, 31 to 40 do., medium, 22 to 34c; do., culls, 2c to 24c hogs, 51c to 6c; sheep, 31c to 4c; lambs, each \$3.00 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses for week ending Sept. 29, 1888, were as follows: 118 horses, left over from previous week, 16 horses; total for week, 134; shipped duringweek, 100; left for city, 17; on hand for sale and shipment, 17. Arrivals of on hand for sale and shipment, 17. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported atock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. Ry.: Ex SS. Lake Ontario 22 horses consigned to Banks & Hilt, of Kıngsley, Indiana; 22 for Bowles & Haddon, of Janesville, Wisconsin; 16 for Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Illinois and 6 for J. P. Perridge, of Arcadia, Nebraska.

Trade continues dull, there are a few Americans of the stable should get horses is

can buyers in town but the supply of horses is sbort.

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

CATTLE WITHOUT HORNS. An interesting point reterred to in the re-

port of the British Consul at Chicago is the practice, which is growing, of dehorning cattle. Some farmers have dishorned their whole herd. It has been calculated that 200,000 cattle and horses die each year in the United States, from horn thrusts. The advocates of the system of dehorning claim that besides lessering this loss, and that of human life, much shed-room is saved, less hay is consumed, there is less turmoil from restive animals, and the cows, being more quiet and docile, give more milk in the case of calves the horn is extracted by a gouge or punch when two or three months old, and with fullgrown animals the horn is sawn off at the point where the matrix joins the bone horn and should be done early in the spring.

DIED.

McOABE—At Ste. Marthe, on the 22nd inst., Sarah McGuire, widow of the late Owen McOabe, of the same place, and sister of the late John McGuire, of St. Roch L'Achigan, County of L'Assomption, Province of Quebec, Deceased was born in the Parish of Angalou, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was 88 years of \$13.50. age. May she rest in peace. [Kansas City papers Ashes.—A fairly active enquiry is reported please copy].

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S. Carsey is now offering a special line of All-Wool Army Fiannels at tematkably low prices.

S. Carsley manufactures Umbrellas with 8, 10,

12 and 16 ribs; also, all the latest patents, including self opening. Just received, Eider Down Flannels in most

beautiful shades as St. Carrley's. Oream, Pink, Sky, Salmon, Grey, Shetland, Cardinal.

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> CHENILLE MANTLE FRINGE CHENILLE MANTLE FRINGE CHENILLE MANTLE FRINGE

A beautiful assortment of Chenille Fringe and Ruchings just put in stock. S. CARSLEY.

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Novelties in Fancy Beaded Sets coming in every week. S. CARSLEY.

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Ali colors in Braided Dress Sets, also Gimps and Galloons to match each pattern.

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CORDUROY CURDUROY! A choice stock of Corduroys in all colors. See At S. CARSLEY'S.

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A new and full assortment of Fall Suitings and Trouserings in all the leading pattern.

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Just received, a large range of colors, in Meltons, for Fall and Winter Overcoatings. S. CARSLEY.

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In all sizes, just the article for riding; prices

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Gentlemen will find this fall's assortment larger and cheaper than ever. S. CARSLEY.

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In white, Shetland and natural grey, all sizes. Gentlemen, before purchasing come and see the S. OARSLEY'S.

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NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, October 3rd, 1888.

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Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.