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THE TRUE WITNESS
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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 3, 1888.

CONSISTENCY thou art a jewel! The only religious daily 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 Luggacouran 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. Caldwell represents the best elements in the County and belongs to a family of Reformers who have done much for the advancement of the Ottawa country.

A CHANGE seems to be coming over the Ballouian dream of coercion. A cable dispatch says: Mr. Blaine, 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 suspended and they have been released on bail. The Tory policy is evidently breaking down.

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

THE wheat crop in Europe having proved a failure, the protective policies of France and Germany will be put to a severe strain. A bad harvest is sure affliction enough without an import tax on breadstuffs. The demand thus created accounts for the general rise in wheat in America. Manitoba farmers are reaping the benefit already, and, as their crops have been good, the millstones of Europe will be a blessing to them.

THE Hamilton Times publishes an extract from a letter by General Roger A. Pryor, of New York, to a friend in that city, which says as follows:—"There will be no row between us and Canada; but if there be, the relation of individuals will remain unaffected. The result of the alteration I look to see in the settlement of our affairs upon a satisfactory and stable basis. A hostile collision is an impossible contingency."

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 a number of fatal affrays of late, and several men are now held for trial on the charge of murder, that never would have been committed but for the pocket pistol. The man who goes around with a revolver in his pocket, says a recent writer, must be in a sad state of mind. Is it because he fears an enemy? If so why does he not be reconciled? Or is it because he has done some wrong and fears he will be detected? If so he is a wretched culprit and should at once make restitution. But why carry a revolver at all? Do you intend to shoot and run the risk of killing some one? If so, believe the testimony of all time, the man who kills his

neighbor—except in a just war or in self-defense—can never more be happy. When one 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-thirsty ruffians in society; but good citizens never need and never carry revolvers or dirks.

GOLDWIN SMITH is at it again trying to stir up religious strife. He likens 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 realities 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 Anglo-Saxondom flourishes in all its glory.

THE Tories could not afford to lose Montreal East. Hence the tremendous exertions to carry it. The boasted ministerial majority in Parliament is so constituted that the loss 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 lee shore. Every one of the crew, whose wits are about him, has secured a life-preserver, by the aid of which he hopes to reach shore when the ship strikes the rocks.

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 officers in Alaska dispute the claim that the 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 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 scare. It is all very well to guard the public health, but surely such drastic measures should not be taken without due consideration.

WE would advise our Tory confederates in Ontario, 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 satisfied 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 ten-inch and fifty twelve-inch breech-loading rifled cannons and experimental field pieces; while liberal appropriations are made for torpedoes, submarine mines and cable galleries. We presume that some of those defenses will be erected on the northern frontier in anticipation of invasion by hordes of Canadian barbarians.

THE correspondent of the Dublin Nation at Rome states on the most reliable authority that the Pope has addressed a letter of strong remonstrance to the English Government on the cruelty of their colonialist policy. The authorities of the Vatican have always kept well in view the distinction between criminals and politicians, and they recognize the great scandal of confounding the two classes and thus totally undermining respect for the law. Moreover, it was the desire of the Pope to see some spirit of concession exhibited by the British Government both on the Home Rule Question and the Land Question. The harshness of the last session of Parliament, as far as regards measures of reform for Ireland, has to some extent disillusioned the minds of the church dignitaries, and there is a consequent realization of the atrociousness of Balfourism. Those "unionists" who made such enthusiastic laudations of the Pope on the occasion of the famous encyclical letter on Irish

affairs can now prove the sincerity of their respect for the Holy See by giving equal attention 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 Canadians, as loyal as any tooter on the Kazoot, who agree with United Ireland. Indeed the whole Liberal party of the Dominion maintain the opinion that, were it not for the unneighborly, vexatious and, on some occasions, bitterly hostile conduct of Canadian Tories towards the United States, retaliation would never be heard of. It must also be borne in mind that the same Tories are the most inveterate, implacable enemies of the Irish cause and the warm supporters of the Colonialists.

THE publication of extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's diary and now the action of Bismarck in relation thereto, reveals the secret of German diplomacy and ambition as directed 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 Emperor was a Liberal endowed with the noblest conceptions of constitutional freedom, while 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 so. 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 speeches as an example of successful enterprise, that portion of the American press which advocates the knocking off of commercial shackles, is discussing the great ironmonger with refreshing candor. At one time, it appears, Mr. Carnegie gave expression to ideas which were regarded as somewhat socialist, but, having experienced the conservative influence of great wealth, he took occasion recently to condemn socialism as 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 may hold opinions of their own regarding the evolution of political thought in America, will be disposed to consider his own case as one which has helped to give impetus to socialist theories. The rapid accumulation of great wealth and the tyrannical use of the power which such wealth bestows is one of the great causes of the spread of opinions condemned by Mr. Carnegie. It is not the sudden acquisition of great wealth, however, which, in itself, is objectionable, but the manner in which it is acquired. It is in this respect that Mr. Carnegie's example has created an impression in the public mind profoundly unfavorable to the system which made 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 enterprise 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 socialist.

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, made originally from undue exactions the protective tariff enabled them to impose on the public, to render discoveries and inventions of great economic value useless and inoperative. They purchased mines with the sole purpose of closing them up, bought patents in order to prevent them being put to use, formed "combinations" and "trusts" to limit production and control transportation, and finally, to complete the edifice of fraud, went into the lobbies of the legislatures and corrupted the representatives of the people in order to fix their yoke more firmly on the neck of the public.

When such gigantic dishonesty is open, confessed and defended in a country free as the United States, and boasted of as wise, paternal and beneficial to the masses in Canada, can we wonder at the spread of socialist ideas? It will not be denied by anyone, we think, that all national systems are socialist, the weakness of individuals

being the source of strength in the State. From this original root also springs the idea of absolute equal justice to all men. How far, then, must government and legislation 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 operation?

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. Carnegie 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 an effort made by those who think to find a way of scourging 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 confer upon any individual or set of individuals the powers we have seen usurped by men like Mr. Carnegie? No earthly institution has each right. The intelligence of the age revolts against it, and soon the consensus of the competent will put an end to white slavery, as it destroyed black slavery; but let us hope, without fighting 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 Scotland, 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, portentous 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 Mall 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 stump splashing with its own putrescence. Particularism, in fact, is a word invented to produce an effect, on the old principle of "give a dog a bad name and hang him." As used by our Toronto contemporary, it is intended to indicate what the writer appears to regard as a political disease which must be dealt with as if it were 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 still more clearly in the rise, the conquest, the decay and extinction of nations. It can be seen in the nameless skull which tells, by configuration the race to which its owner belonged. It is seen in the faces we meet on the street, and may even be traced in the able editorials of our brilliant confere.

Pride of race. Love of country. Desire for self-government, that is, for liberty. What are these but the very traits which in every age and clime have furnished the strongest incentives to noble thought and heroic action? Surely De Quincey was right when he denounced German terminology as barbarous when used to express ideas in English.

And we are told that this new and dangerous thing, this dreadful Particularism, "is at work in Ireland." Will the sagacious members of Toronto please inform us when Irishmen were not Particularists, that is Irishmen, since the days of Firdolga? 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 Mall be right, the history of these nations will have to be rewritten. The same may be said of that patchwork 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 childish.

But the particular point of the Mall's attack on the ancient principle of national aspiration, stigmatized under the German barbarism of Particularism in the province of Quebec, and La Verité is quoted as displaying French Canadian Particularism "in an acute form." "We desire," said La Verité, "that Quebec should strengthen herself within; that she should become even more thoroughly French and Catholic than she is now; that she should extend her pacific conquests and plant her outposts on the farthest frontiers," so that future generations may have the privilege of beholding "a confederacy of French communities in North

America with Quebec as the mother and guardian of the group." Is this not a grand and worthy ambition? 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 Mall to admit that the expansion of the French race in Canada, which causes it so much uneasiness, is owing to its homely virtues as much as to its solidarity.

The wonderful 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 superciliousness, 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 free country the French race is rising to a position of dominance from a handful of poor colonists abandoned on a few arpenes of snow by France, and able to dictate to their former conquerors, is it not a proof of superior virtue? And if Irish immigrants cast 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 unfidelity to govern? Such races may be instances of Particularism, but they are no more Particularist 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 it. But it was not a Tory victory by any means, for a Tory pure and simple running as a supporter of Mr. Chapleau could 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 accepted the patronage of the pendants and took shelter under the wing of the Big Bat.

A principle was immediately invoked which demanded that he should be opposed to the utmost. 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 really languid was the interest manifested by the mass of the electors in the result. Only 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 outnumbered the total vote cast. Looking at the election in perfect coolness, we 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 surprisingly 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 assuming a curious 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 'boudie.' 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 Government, who are to endeavor to get a subsidy or a guarantee from England of several millions, ostensibly for the construction of strategic railways and fortifications, but to those who know the gentlemen, it is solely for the purpose of keeping themselves in place by having a full purse out of which to dispense 'boudie.' It was hinted in a telegram to the Standard that the Canadians are going to make the demand for this money for the purpose of estimating the value (in money, of course) of the Imperial connection by the amount of Imperial support they will receive. If they do not receive the amount of support

they estimate they are worth, they will say the telegram, under the title with 'mother-country,' a phrase they are using with increasing irony. The English taxpayer is already liable for the interests many millions borrowed by Canada for strategic railways and defenses, and the condition of things to-day it would sheer folly to incur further liability on behalf of a Government which measures its loyalty by the amount of money it can squeeze out of the gullible 'mother country.' This scheme is in perfect keeping with Macdonaldite tactics, but the way it is guarded by the writer shows how English honor, self-respect and good sense revolt at the demands of Canadian Tory loyalty.

A PRETTY PROGRAMME. Catholics of this province will be edified at the attitude which the Orange Sentinel Toronto says they will assume towards Mr. Mercier at elections for Parliament and Legislature. Referring editorially to the termination of the Orange wing of the Conservative party to compel Sir John Macdonald to proceed in his policy of disallowance, Sentinel says:—

"The time is favorable for action. We will have not only the active support of those who see in 'Jesuitism' the deadly and dangerous enemy of our civil and religious rights, but the menace, by Mr. Mercier, to rob lumber merchants and holders of bonds, are for the most part Protestant, has been to make the rich and powerful class his determined and implacable enemies. They will also unite with us to demand disallowance in the hope that their pillage, once deprived of the support of the Jesuit, will be hurt from power. Moreover, we will possess a secret agreement of a large number, perhaps the majority, of the Catholic clergy and laity of Quebec. These men, with Cardinal Tacheau at their head, have a secret and warm hatred for the Jesuits, even if the reasons for this animosity are different from our own. The clergy detest them because the Jesuits being, with comparison, more able and better instructed than they, draw from the people images, which, if matters were otherwise, would come to their own pockets. The intelligent of the laity detest them because they are more tyrannical and more persistent aspirants for power and money than the modest of the ordinary clergy. These during the elections will, perhaps, not do work openly against the Jesuits and Mr. Mercier, but they will certainly give latter only a cold and heartless support."

This is really splendid. The hierarchy of Quebec are united with the Orange men and Tories of Ontario to punish Mr. Mercier and abolish the Jesuits! What do you think of that? O, Catholics of Quebec!

YESTERDAY'S CONTEST. The workingmen carried Montreal East. The moral weakness of the Tory alliance offset, to a large extent, by the annual money it was able to supply and the influence it was able to exert. It will not take workingmen, very long, however, to discern that the victory was a barren one, so that they are concerned.

Mr. Lepine will simply be a small joint the Macdonaldite tall and no more than a rag the Tory dog than were former side joints, elected in the same way. And workingmen who now imagine that they have done something great will find that, like a lion in the fable, they have only bound the selves more firmly in the coils of the beast by their exertions to free themselves.

It has been frequently noted that in elections when side issues of powerful influence on minorities, or groups, of the electors have been introduced, men have swarmed the polls and voted under the stress of ideas against their deepest, most cherished convictions. In this way it has sometimes occurred that deadliest political foes have found themselves thrown together in some ranks. But when the return of reality gave them time for reflection, they would how they could have acted so blindly, stupidly.

Thus, in Montreal East, workingmen went to send a man to parliament to support military which robs them of one-fourth their earnings on the false pretense of having a policy that provides work. And, in doing so, they are encouraged by the men who have combined to unjustly increase the cost their food, fuel and clothing. At the same time the Government for which they vote puts a prohibitive tariff on foreign products, while paying the passage of paupers from Europe to compete with Canadian workingmen.

Again we see the Prohibitionists throw all their strength on the side of one who pledged to sustain a government which abolished Prohibition in the Northwest and issued licenses for the sale of liquor, contrary, and in defiance of the constitution framed by Mr. Mackenzie and confirmed by Liberal party for the territories! Such prohibitions of human perversity as these more calculated to make a wise man mad with pity than to condemn with acerbity. Apart from and behind these well-meaning misguided people, rises the sinister shadow of Chapleau, seen only because it is less than that from which it emerges and has its reflection in pools of blood illuminated flame. To the genius presiding behind the shadow a majority of the electors of Montreal East have made sacrifice. But it is not the first time the Evil One has led men through their zeal for virtue on one side, and insidious whisper on the other and the in hand. Never was there seen such tribulation, telegraphing, repeating. The Tory pulpers marched their repeaters from

THE DEVIL'S WORK.

Oh, if we could bring home, if but for one hour, to the hearts of the English people the unpeepable misery of the "Devil's work" that is being done in their name, and by their power, upon the homes of the hapless Irish peasants in the wild districts of Woodford...

For it. To you, their brethren in the great family of labour, homeless, helpless, all more hopeless, they cry for mercy in their sore sufferings. You are all-powerful if you will but show 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 COUNTERBLAST—RASQUALITY AT DUBLIN CASTLE—A CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The wedding of Princess Sophia of Prussia to the Crown Prince of Greece will take place at the end of next June at Berat. The Emperor is not to enter the Greek Church, but any children of the marriage will be brought up in the orthodox faith of the Greeks.

I hear that Sir Morell Mackenzie's counterblast to the German medice is to be published on Monday, the 15th October. It will appear simultaneously in London, Paris and Berlin.

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 be known to all who consider what Castle rule has been and what sort of men have been its minions and manipulators during the course of this and the past generation.

It alleged that John Dunyan was a plagiarist, and the "Pilgrim's Progress" is a literal translation from the French of the work entitled "Ye Pilgrimages of St. Soule" by Guillaume de Guilleville, a monk of the fifteenth century, a translation of which was printed by Caxton in 1483.

John Morley is writing monographs on Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt for "Eminent Statesmen" series.

Two of the principal novels of the autumn publishing season will be "The Lady of the Lake" by Mrs. Lynn Linton, both of which appear about the middle of next month.

THE IRISH BUTTER MARKETS.

The following is the mid-season report of Messrs. T. J. Clancy & Co., Cork, just received.—The Irish Butter Season of 1888, which now enters its second phase, has been a good one, 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 amount of butter.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is necessary Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little Small Pill Small Dose. Small Pill.

RETRIBUTION 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 resolution 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.

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 Customs 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 other foreign countries to American merchants and manufacturers.

RETRIBUTION WOULD LEAD TO ANNEXATION.

Mr. Morgan proceeded with his argument in favor of the policy suggested by the President. He declared the suggestion to be a masterly stroke of policy. It would have more to do with the coming of Canada than the political affiliations of the United States than any other argument which any human being could make, because it brings 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.

THE SENATE WILL NOT AGREE.

Mr. Morgan said a high compliment to the President for his clearheadedness 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.

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 retaliation act of 3d March, 1857, but he chose to bluster rather than to act, and undertook to instruct the Senate on the question.

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 issued to about forty tenants on Lord Lansdowne's estate at Luggacurren who have just been notified that they are to be evicted in the next few days, for the reasons explained in the circular.

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 over 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 estate in adopting the "Plan of Campaign," and in refusing payment of the rent thereof by you. Against a number of other tenants, including the richest and strongest, Lord 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 extent at all events, been forced upon you, possibly against your own better judgment, and because he wished to spare you, if possible, suffering such as have been entailed upon many of your neighbors.

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 TRENGER.

THE TIME TO HATE.

I have a friend—I mean a foe—Whom cordially I ought to hate; But somehow I can never do so. To lay the feud between us straight; When apple boughs are full of bloom, And Nature lulls her fell-men With all the witchery of spring, How can you hate a fellow then?

A GENUINE PATRIOT.

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

A serious, 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 in this city. He was last night on Washington street. He was apparently about twelve years old, but bright as a new coat piece: "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 smart American newboys. But no! he was genuine Irish, 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 brick, he wanted to help. The situation was so odd, 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. Parnell, 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 Boston newboy's three cent piece, and from it will learn a lesson of the patriotism of the poor Irish at this side, that thousands of dollars 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. The incident speaks for itself. It will be prized by Mr. Parnell, and I hope it will stimulate our Irish American friends in Boston to answer well and promptly."

CONSTIPATION.

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

A DYING POPULATION.

Already the white West Indian populations are diminishing at a rate that almost staggers credulity. In the island provinces of Martinique in 1848 there was 25,000 whites; now, against 160,000 blacks and half-breeds, there are less than 8,000 Creoles left to maintain the ethnic struggle, and the number of these latter is annually growing less. Many of the British Islands have been deserted by their former cultivators; St. Vincent is becoming desolate; Tobago is a ruin; St. Martin lies half abandoned; St. Christopher is crumbling; Grenada has lost 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 Indian peoples of the Antilles 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 toils, or their crimes, obliterating their titles, rejecting their civilization.—Harper's Magazine.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

All poisonous waste, and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. cleanses, 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 Queen's wealth will naturally not make the British taxpayer any more complainant 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 yields 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 reluctance to receive distinguished personages who visit England with anything like the hospitality which they might be justified in expecting, is perfectly explicable. It is therefore in the highest degree amusing to find the

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 government, the distress into which royalty has fallen is indeed a subject for commiseration.

A RAILROAD CLERK WAKES UP AND DRAWS \$16,000.

Mr. Frank Lawrence Dant held one-twentieth of ticket No. 3,894, which drew the capital prize of \$300,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, Aug. 7th. It was collected by the Citizen's National Bank at Louisville. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman, only twenty-two years old and unmarried. 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, Ky.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Saying and Daily, Aug. 25.

LANDLORDISM IN SCOTLAND.

"THE TYRANNY OF THE FEW AND THE SLAVERY OF THE MANY."

From Mrs. Elizabeth Pennell's journey in the Hebrides, Harper's Magazine, September: A large house with wide lawn and green fields and well clipped hedges, just at the head of Loch-Na-Keal, and one or two small new cottages built in with flaming banks of foxtails, showed what Mull might be if 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 Salen, where it was marked 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 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 we 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 landlady if she could give us some meat. "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 said again; "tea and eggs." 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 Hour, which through an opening in a pleasant wood, and surrounded by broad green pasture, a few feet of turf, close to the inn, a handful of bare black cottages rose from the mud in among rocks and boulders. No path led to the door; nothing green grew 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 met 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 green as the meadows about the laird's house; and so it could be again if men were but allowed to cultivate the ground. Where weeds, 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 roaring of the waters and the crack of the rife. Of all the many townships that were scattered from one end of the island to the other there remains 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 Atlantic.

The Hebrides and Hebrides are the home of romance. There is a legend for almost every step you take. But the cruelest of these are not so cruel as one has the paths of the tales of their own and their fathers' wrongs and wretchedness which the people tell to-day. The old stories of the battlefield and of clan meeting clan in deadly duel have given way to stories of the clearing of the land that the laird of the stranger might have his shooting and fishing as well as his crops. At first the people could not understand it. The evicted went to the land, 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 broke 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 globe. There must have been cruelty indeed before the Western Islander, who once loved his chief better than his own, could all such tales as these, even in his hunger and despair, know it is pleasant 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 mention 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 ruled 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 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 cholera, having tried other remedies such as tea, coffee, even in life, could all, such as these, even in life, could all, and despair. I know it is pleasant 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 mention 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 ruled 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 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.

GRAND LOTTERY.

With the Approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa. For the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Fathers O. M. J. of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by fire on June 15th, 1887, together with the Convent, the Hotel, the Fathers' residence, and a large part of the City of Hull.

DRAWING ON WEDNESDAY, October 17th, 1888. At 2 o'clock P.M. At the Cabinet of Lectures, Montreal, Canada. Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by PATRICK COLLETT, Lottery.

2149 PRIZES. PRIZES VALUE: 1 Real Estate worth \$25,000. 100000 Tickets, \$3.00. 500000 Tickets, \$1.00. Offices: 10 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

FATHER KENNEDY'S NERVETONIC. ST. VITUS DANCE CURED. I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attack of scurvy fever, and on Dec. 22, 1887, he 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 lameness.

Koenig Medicine Co., Chicago. Agents: W. E. SANDERS & Co., 138 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ont., Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

FIT'S STOPPED FREE. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

SECRETS OF LIFE. SENT FREE. 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.

STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS. IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their remarkable success has been shown in curing

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill, Small Dose.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

Canadian Sentiment Regarding Annexation. Mr. Blakely Hall, who is now travelling in Canada for the New York Sun, in a letter dated Toronto, September 22, to that paper gives the following as the result of his talks with the natives whom he met during Exhibition week at the capital of Ontario:— "I had a talk with a leading banker. With reference to the annexation sentiment, he believed it was growing rapidly. "Ten years ago," said he, "any one who would have ventured to make such a statement would have been immediately ostracized; but nowadays I constantly hear people discussing the question. For my part I think it would be a good thing for both countries."

VIEW OF PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

I hear it every where. The grivers of cars and cabs, the hotel clerks, waiters, barbers, bookkeepers, newspaper writers, and the world generally express themselves to the same effect. "I can't buy a coat on sentiment," said a big insurance agent in Ottawa to the other. "Why not?" "Why not support the sentiment?" "I have no objection to supporting the sentiment," he said, "but I have no objection to supporting the sentiment of the Queen when her Majesty's Government has expressed its willingness to do so at the whole Dominion or so."

MR. EDISON'S REMEDY

GASOLINE, RHINOGENE 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 experiments have been with familiar and cheap substances, and he has succeeded. "My experiments," says Mr. Edison, "have been purely sentimental, and from the results obtained I feel confident that I have at last found a means of stamping out the fever germs. I am convinced that the fever germs must be either of two things—animal organization or fungus growth. It is not due to gases, or the whole of a district would be infected at once."

HE LESS OF TWO EVILS.

Dear Youth—My dear, do you know how sweet girl—No indeed. "Do you have a general knowledge of housekeeping, though, I suppose, or, perhaps, you prefer to be a housewife?" "No, indeed, if you are in want of a housekeeper I would advise you to apply to an employment agent. I thought you wanted a housekeeper."

THE MYSTERY OF POOR WILL.

When woods are dark and round the circling Black shadows fall, and all the world is still, Save for the insect's ceaseless serenade, When scented dew lies cool on grove and glade, When toilers rest and sleepless infants sleep, When memory wakes and idle eyes may weep, When listening ears to long-hushed voices thrill, I hear a plaintive pleading, whispering. O bird of woe, what art thou saying? My heart an interest in thy trouble feels,— Thy case of poetry and pathos stirred, What has Will done that thou shouldst want him whipped? Has he beguiled thy feathered dame and skipped? Is Will thy son, in paths of virtue tripped? Why not let Will be chastened or deterred By punishments appropriate to a bird? Why not suggest that wings or claws be clipped? Why insist that poor Will must be whipped? I pause and listen—thru' the twilight still I hear thy soft entreaty, "Whip poor Will." Why poor Will, pray, if thou wouldst have him whipped? Perhaps through youth and innocence he slipped. Such a mistake, 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,— Why dost thou count back to Anax? O does heady 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 air will vex the son. Again from dusky boughs and distant hill, Madding monotonously, comes "whip poor Will." Patience has ceased to be a virtue now. Would that thy eyes could pierce the dark where thou, Skulking and lurking, akeest posting-lipped, Or putting-billed, that poor Will may be whipped. Could I but snatch thee from thy ambushade 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 timid bird has flown, The dove-like bird still, I listen here alone: In dimmer haunts in more sequestered vale His rueful voice "takes up the woodruff tale."

FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY.

Senator Sabine, of Minnesota, a Republican, was interviewed while passing through Algona 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 treaty between us and the commonwealths of the United States. Another, possessing the same line 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 into effect, would undoubtedly do much towards adjusting and finally solving this vexed question of the fisheries. They were prepared for unrestricted reciprocity in his 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 benefited by having freer business intercourse with each other."

STUDY IN REPTILES.

At the Kindergarten.—Teacher—Now, child, 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? Finally Peggy Bright speaks up—I can, teacher. Teacher—Well, Peggy, what is it? Peggy Bright (triumphantly)—"Another worm." Boston Beacon.

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't you know that the Sabbath day is a day of rest?" "Yes, I know," said young Salvadore, "but since the old man stopped advertising I rest all the week, and I've got to exercise when I get a chance."—Exchange.

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 resembles a gourd. The tiny microbes are placed in the big end, but looking as if you could see them 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 suppose now that we want to look at some of them under the microscope. Upon the little glass slide we put a drop of gelatine of the consistency that will not run. We take a sterile needle, and after heating it to destroy all microbes that may be in the air, we quickly break the seal of the glass tube and insert the needle, drawing it out quickly and resealing the neck of the tube. We insert the needle in the drop of gelatine on the slide and quickly put on the slide may be floating about in the air. Then we place the slide under the microscope. In forty-five minutes the microbes have fully aroused from the Rip Van Winkle sleep, and now you see what curious things they are. As I said before, they resemble three joints of sugar cane, but the joints are not straight, but at opposite angles. Take this Epp's little worm with two joints. Presently another joint joins on to the dropped joint, and by this time a third joint appears on No. 1. Now look at No. 2 and there is a third joint. Now a joint drops from No. 1, and by the time it gains

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to man." H. A. Acheson, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, 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 No. 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, as it may be to take it all away from him in a very short time. Some can stand the letting of more blood than others, and consequently some men recover from yellow fever—Macdon (Ga.) Telegraph.

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 history of societies so many remarkable incidents of longevity that we can hardly doubt that there was some connection between their abstemiousness and their long life—unless (which is a reasonable supposition, however) we suppose that the strength of will and purpose indicated by their abstemiousness and continuing their abstemiousness was itself a proof of the constitutional strength and tenacity essential to longevity. By this it may be seen, the ascetics lived healthy and cheerful lives on very little food, and many of them far outlived the four score years which the Psalmist assigns as an age at which life becomes but a weary burden. Cassian asserts that the usual daily supply of food for an ascetic was twelve ounces 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 monastic diet (for meagre it undoubtedly was) of the ascetics, St. Anthony lived 105 years; Jerome the Hermit, 104 years; Arsenius, who had been tutor of the Emperor Arcadius, 120 years; Epiphanius, 115 years; Simson the Stylite, 112 years, and Romauld, 120 years.

CASTORIA CURES CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Constipation and all Complaints arising from a derangement of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, is cured by Castoria.

Castoria is a safe and reliable medicine for all cases of chronic constipation, biliousness, headache, indigestion, and all other ailments arising from a derangement of the bowels. It is especially adapted for children, and is the only medicine that can be given with perfect safety to the most delicate infants.

CASTORIA CURES CHRONIC CONSTIPATION. Cures Chronic Constipation, Biliousness, and all Complaints arising from a derangement of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, is cured by Castoria.

PERCY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Cures all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Headache, Toothache, and all other kinds of Pain.

BRISTOL'S PILLS. The Infallible Remedy for Biliousness, Headache, and all other ailments arising from a derangement of the bowels.

MACGARD'S YELLOW OIL. Cures Rheumatism, Gout, and all other ailments arising from a derangement of the bowels.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Cures all cases of Worms in Children and Adults.

EPPS'S COCOA. A refreshing and nourishing beverage for all ages.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. A refreshing and nourishing beverage for all ages.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

WALSH'S PEPPERMINT BALM. Cures all cases of Headache, Toothache, and all other ailments arising from a derangement of the bowels.

GOVERNMENT LAND. Private lands for colonization. For information apply to Special Immigration Agent A. T. & F. R. E. 1030 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DOLLARS UP! L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 9, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000. 1 PRIZE OF 50,000. 1 PRIZE OF 25,000. 1 PRIZE OF 10,000. 1 PRIZE OF 5,000. 1 PRIZE OF 2,500. 1 PRIZE OF 1,000. 1 PRIZE OF 500. 1 PRIZE OF 250. 1 PRIZE OF 100. 1 PRIZE OF 50. 1 PRIZE OF 25. 1 PRIZE OF 10. 1 PRIZE OF 5. 1 PRIZE OF 2. 1 PRIZE OF 1.

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REMEMBER. That the presence of General Agents and Insurers in the various cities, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

WE wish to employ a few salesmen on the whole to sell our goods by sample in the wholesale and retail trade of Montreal, Quebec, and adjoining cities. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for particulars. No postal answers. Continental Mfg. Co. Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of all kinds of Bells, Cast Iron and Steel.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

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Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1/2d, 2s, 6d, 4s, 6d, 11s, 2s, and 3s, each, and by all medical vendors throughout the civilized world.

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