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VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1886,

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

#### A BISHOP'S WARNING.

Rev. Dr. Nulty, of Meath, Denounces Moonlighting Outrages and Urges them to Restore Stolen Property.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- Rev. Dr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in a sermon in Dub-lin, on Sanday, denounced in the strongest terms the acts perpetrated by the Moon-lighters and called them the greatest enemies to Ireland to-day. He said the outrages they committed served but to perpetuate landlerdism, which otherwise, he declared, was doomed. He asked the Moonlighters to was documed. It is and other property they had restore the arms and other property they had restore the rightful owners. "You can do stolen to the rightful owners. "You can do this quietly," continued the bishop; "you can make this restitution through me if you wish, or you can make it through your parish priest, who will not betray your secret."
Continuing, Bishop Nulty said:--"If the
Moonlighters fail to desist from their outrages I am determined to organize a committee to watch them and bring them to justice. I know many of these men myself, It is impossible for them to escape. Our country is on her trial and her prosperity and happiness for centuries depend on the good behavior of her people during the coming winter. As soon as Ireland shall have proved herseif able to govern herself we shall have the whole English democracy on our side. Then home rute will be certain." The Times says :- "The bishop's utterance was outspoken and vigorous but it comes too late. It puts the whole matter on its true basis, setting morality and repression of crime before all political changes whatever.'

#### PROTESTANTISM V. CATHOLICISM.

We find the following remarkable words of a Protestant in a German periodical :- " It cannot be denied that Catholicism is alive and full of vigor, while Protestantism has become old, decrepid and exhausted. The Catholic priest enjoys the greatest influence over his spiritual children, while the Protestant minister has lost his hold upon the masses of the people. The last desperate effort to regain this influence by adopting certain ideas of the period—we mean the Christian Social Movement at Berlin-seems to have been a fai'ure. The most prominent features of our day are Optimism, Rationalism and Miller-iteism, and finally, to crown this wrotehed edifice, a stupid and narrow-minded Materialism. It is but natural that any religious denomination whatever must be bitterly opposed to the spirit of the age, represented by the above-named dangerous tendencies. We are compelled, however, to add this spiritual combat then Catholicism; the latter is evidently incredit and better able to defeat these dangerous teachings of those who are about them. They are the influence of the dangerous teachings of those who are about them. They are making the Irish character. and should it happen social Democracy - which is nothing else than the practical consequence drawn by the people from this fourfold spirit-should bring to light a new order or rather disorder within the Commonwealth, the Catholic of them on account of their affection for them. Church, firmly rooted within the people, And so the danger to their virtue is very a sorry plight, since its ministers are leaving them open to many temptations.

Paid by the State, and the new Social Democratic Government would have no beyond price. To have virtue is to possession of the World and their guildess. paid by the State, and the new Social Virtue is a precious thing. It is a treasure Democratic Government would have no beyond price. To have virtue is to possess salaries for them. Nothing could be expected nobility of soul, clevation of mind, a close from private individuals, from corporations, likeness to God. To have habits of virtue or from Protestant people, since we are daily witnesses of their irreligious and ever pagen made their animal nature subject to reason principle. Protestantism would disappear all through God's grace. Virtue is not acquired a most gloomy probability, but the Catholic Church would undoubtedly remain victorious. I am a Protestant, and by no means enthusiastic for Catholic ism, but this shall not move me to but the carefully guarded lest something of a great value; and because it is so valuable it must be carefully guarded lest shut my eyes to the truth, as it plainly appears to me. I cannot even omit to quote the bitterly malicious sentance of Constantine Franz, asserting the old Prussians have never been upright Christians, and in modern times the most outspoken in modern times the most outspect, he wants to unman us, to make paganism comes again to the surface, of us. Where are these had com This, at first sight, may seem to be somewhat panions? How shall we know them? "By over these words and observe our Protestant people, in whom all that could be called piety and faith seems to have finished, the more I fear that these words are nothing but the truth.'

#### A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

THE LATE WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS AT PARIS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Oct. 23 .- A curious discovery is now puzzling the politicians of Paris. Recently a workmen's congress was held in this city. The attendance was large and the delegates were enthusiastic. During one of the the hour of need; his counsel is always at his sessions the Anarchist element secured preservice; his advice is good; his example dominance. They became rampant and finally tore down the tri-color. It now trans-pires that the congress was subsidized by the Government, It is explained that the proposal to hold the congress did not meet with favor among the various trades unions, and that M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, in order to save the project from failure, obtained railway passes for all delegates who would go, and provided \$750 from the State Treasury to help pay the expenses of the congress.

#### A POPULAR LANDLORD.

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN RENT BY A TIPERABY TANDOWNER OVER THE JUDICIAL SCALE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—Mr. Scully, a large landowner in Tipperary, has abated 25 per in actifying his tenants of the reduction, said he could not ignore the condition of cir-OBJES.

· Maria

#### A PARNELLITE TRIUMPH.

Justin M'Carthy's appeal against Lowis' Return in Londonderry Successful.

LONDON, Oct. 23. -The trial of Mr. Justin McCarthy's petition against the return of Mr. C. E. Lewis for Londonderry city, the official majority for the latter being three votes, came off to-day, when the case was abandoned by Mr. Lewis' counsel. Justice O'Brien, who presided over the trial, said, when Mr. Lewis' counsel withdrew his client from the contest, that he would postpone formally announcing his decision as to whether the result of the case should be the award of the seat to Mr. McCarthy until Monday next. He made this delay in the interest of peace in Londonderry and the security of life and property. The delay, nowever, will make no difference to the result, which will be the seating of the Paraellite claimant.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 25 .- Justice O'Brien. who presided over the contested election case of Lewis against Just n McCarthy for this seat in the House of Commons, to-day formally declared McCarthy elected. Mr. Lewis was found guilty of illegal practices, and ordered to pay McCarthy's costs,

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

> BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Nineteenth Sunday After Pentecost. (Feast of St. Raphael, Archangel.)

"I am the Angel Raphael, one of the seven who stand before the Lord."—Epistic of the Feast. The history of Tobias, one of the most beautiful narratives of the Old Testament,

teaches us many lessons. There we find a charming picture of home life. The father of the family is at once the example and teacher of virtue to his young son; the son, a model of filial devotion to his agod parents. succoring them in their need, submissive to their will, delighted to give them pleasure. The life of the family is full of peace.

Even in effiction they recognize the finger of God and His blessing rests upon them. He is the sunshine of their home. To serve Him -to keep themselves free from sin-is their chief care. When, therefore, it became necessary that the younger Tobias should make a long journey, the first thought of his father was to find him a suitable companion. He would not truet his child to the guardian-ship of every man. He felt the necessity of great care in the choice he made. Such a choice is indeed not a triffing matter, not so unimportant an affair as some seem to think that, to all appearances, Protestantism has it; the happiness of a who'e lifetime, rerproved to be less tenacious and irresistible in haps even eternal salvation itself, may

often to give their confidence and friendship to those unworthy of either. They are slow to abandon those upon whom they have bestowed their regard, unwilling to believe evil Pro- great when they fall into bad company, their would easily withstand the storm. Pro- great when they fall into bad company, their testantism, however, would then be in ignorance of the world and their guilelessness

likeness to God. To have habits of virtue marks us out as true men, men who have at once, and nobody would miss it. This is in a day. The getting of it means work, so valuable it must be carefully guarded lest eral of them were wounded and six were ar-we lose it, for we may be robbed of our virtue rested.

as well as of our money.

The bad companion is he who is trying to rob us of our virtue-to rob us of the best we possess. He wants to destroy our innocence he wants to disturb our peace of soul their works you shall know them." You shall know them when you hear their filthy speech, when they make their dirty jokes and tell their smutty stories. You shall know them when they invite you to low drinking saloons, to places where purity is lost; when they tell you how to make money at the expense of honesty; when, in a word, they suggest evil to you. Flee from them; they are robbers; they are worse: they are murderers; they

seek to take the life of your soul. The Angel Raphael, on the other hand, teaches us the offices of a good companion. We find him guiding his young charge, warning him of dangers, instructing him how to overcome difficulties. He is by his side in It is unselfish, conscientious endeavor to promote the friend's welfare. Young people, find yoursolves a Raphael, but trust not every man.

## CONFIDENCE IN IRELAND

SHOWN BY CAPITALISTS ANXIOUS TO SECURE STOCK IN THE GUINNESS' BREWING COMPANY.

DUBLIN, October 25.—The Grocers' and Vintners' Society at a meeting to day adopted a resolution praying the new Guinness company to allot an equitable proportion of the shares to Irish applicants. The Bank of Ireland, on behalf of its customers, has apcent, of the judicial rents. This is the larger Ireland, on behalf of its customers, has apeat; reduction made in Tipperary since to plied for £6,000,000 worth of shares and judicial rents were established. Mr. Scutty; three Dublin atook brokers for £500,000 worth each. It is now believed that the

#### FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Their Belations Becoming Critical Over Egyptian Affairs-A Demand for Evacuation by April.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .-- The special cable despatch to the Mail and Express says : "The relations of England with France are becoming critical under the persistent and open diplomatic enmity which is exhibited by the French envoys at London, Berlin and Austria. This is done under instructions from M. D. Freveinet. M. Waddington, instructed also by the French government, returns to London to demand the evacuation of Egypt by the end of April. It is reported that M. De Freycinet has directed the French Minis ters of War and Navy to prepare a scheme for attack on England. The memoir to the War department does not contemplate an invasion of England. Therefore no general mub.lization is necessary. Under cover of Mediterranean, two corps d'arme are to be landed in Egypt to force the distillation of the English there. A serious check to these bellicose plans has already Effendi's information was received a special been experienced by France at Berlin. M. Herbette, who was sent to interview Count Herbert Bismarck on the matter, has been warned by Prince Bismarck that he disapproves of a forced evacuation, as England has occupied Egypt as mandatory of the Powers, who, by diplomatic concert, could sak her to withdraw. France's project would be hostile to this understanding and a pacific arrangement and could not be allowed to be carried

#### SOME CLAIN TALK.

Panis, October 23,-The Figure urges the premier, De Freycinet, to plainly put to England a question whether she will evacuate "It is veritable treason," says the "to miss the only opportunity the London convention affords France to tring this subject before Europe and demand that the English withdraw from Egypt by the date the convention fixed for it. The paper then asks whether an interpolation or demonstration is necessary to awaken the mind of the French Government to the remembrance of France's rights in Egypt. Berlin, October 23. - The North German

Cazette says France failed to obtain any agreement with Turkey with reference to

#### A MAGISTRATE TAKEN TO TASK.

London, Oct. 25.-The Recorder at Cork in dealing with ejectment cases, made severe strictures upon the National League and the moonlighters. Mr. Tanner, member of Parliament for Cork, an Irish Nationalist, at a meeting held subsequently, took the recorder to task for his remarks, and declared

#### A HOME RULE PEER.

Lendon, Oct. 27 .-- Lord Thurlow, writing to a political friend, says: "Home rule dawned too quickly upon the minds of the rural electors to enable them to appraciate the question. When the nonscuse which the Tories, under the guise of patriotism and loyalty, crammed into the guileless peasantry is eradicated, the voters will see through the trick and return Liberais pledged to pass home rule.

#### ANOTHER CROFTER RIOT.

London, Oct. 25. The coo'ters of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, attacked a force of police who were assisting the sheriff to make evictions, and the military had to be called out. The crofters were dispersed with bayonets. Sev-

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDENDUM TO HIS TROSPECTS THAT CANADA WILL CEASE TO BE IRISH PAMPHLET.

ARGUMENTS FOR HOME RULE. London, Oct. 18.—Mr. Gladstone publishes an addendum to his pamphlet on the Irish question in the new and cheap edition just issued. In this he says: "I tried to explain to the Irish deputation at Hawarden that the history of years preceding the union and the manner in which it was branch about trace and another traces in which it was branch about trace and another traces in the same of ner in which it was brought about were relevant to the present demand for home rule. It is not a matter of rhetoric, nor of sympathy, nor of contested expetiency, but one of strictly constitutional and judicial argument. Had the union constituted a morally valid convenant, Ireland would have been morally bound by it.
If it proved injurious Ireland could only urge her claims to relief upon general grounds, such as are applicable to a contested legislative improvement, or if the union had not been at the time of its institution a morally binding compact, it might have become such, as Goldwin Smith has justly shown, by subsequent ratification. Neither cases occurred. Instead of arguing what does not require argument, I service; his advice is good; his example is good. He is constantly striving to advance the best interests of Tobias and to further the object of his journey. This is treaty, were absolutely wanting in the conditue friendship; this is right companionship. possible it is yet more plain that there has been possible it is yet more plain that there has been no subsequent ratification of the union. A forcible effort against the union failed in 1803; the legal pacific movement of 1810 was treated with silent scorn; the military suppressed the county meeting of 1830. From the time of the first Reform act there has been no acceptance of the union by Ireland which could ratify an act morally invalid at the outset. With increased political privilege and power, Ireland's attitude has become more pronounced, and she is now, in the highest constitutional sense, demanding, has become more pronounced, and she is now, in the highest constitutional sense, demanding, not repeal, but important and profound modification of the incorporating act of parliamentary union. If all this be so, Ireland's demand is not grounded on mere political expediency, but it is the recourse of constitutional and judicial rights which she possessed in 1799 and has never lost,"

An old offender, aged about sixty-eight. said he could not ignore the condition of circumstances at the present time and was prepared to share with his tenants inevitable. The consess.

Worth each. It is now believed that the An old blender, aged about saxy-eight, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Was years imprisonment. Was years imprisonment. Was years impr

#### BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The Car's Demands Supported-Rumored Agreement between the two Powers for Joint Military Occupation-Bulgaria defles them both.

Sofia, Oat. 20 .- Bulgaria is expected to meet the difficulty of Turkey's objection to Roumelians sitting in the Great Sobranje ov excluding them from participation in the election of a prince to succeed Prince Alexander, on the ground that participation by them in such proceedings would be illegal, but allowing them to be present and take part in the ordinary legislative work of the body. Gadban Effendi, the Turkish repre-sentative, has informed the Bulgarian ministry that he has been instructed to act in concert with General Kaulbars, the Russian agent, whose arrival at Sofia he awaits before making more definite proposals to Bulgaria, strengly advising the ministry, however, in concentrating the French naval forces in the the meantime to concede to reasonable degreat Sobranje to elect a successor to the Effendi's information was received a special cabinet council was held to consider what he had presented. Gadban Effendi was informed that the Bulgarian Government would no more brook Turkish than it would Russian interference, but would resist both with the comforting conviction that any misfortunes likely to overtake Bulgaria would never compare in seriousness with the retribution awaiting the intatuation of Turkey.

It is reported in Nankoff (pro-Russian) circles that Gadban Effendi confidentially states that the Czar has made an arrange-ment with the Porte, the Czar guaranteeing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions, reducing the Turkish indemnity and obtaining permission to garrison and fortity the Dardanelies and to occupy Bulgaria with Russian and Roumelia with Turkish troops.

Vienna, Oct 20.—The Neue Freie Presse has a deepatch from Solia saying that Gadban Effendi has presented a note to the regency demanding that the meeting of the Solmanje be postponed sine die on the ground that Russia does not approve the recent elections, and that the powers have not yet decided upon a candidate for the vacant throne. The whole of the note is pro-laussian. There is much excitement in Austrian official circles.

Soria, October 20.-Alarm is felt here over the mussing of Turkish troops, which is at present in progress along the Bulgarian frontier. The Regency have published a decree convening the great Sobranje on October 27. All the foreign consuls excepting the Russier representative will attend the opening.
Sofia, October 20.—The Bulgarian govern-

ment is arranging with a London firm for loan of £400,000.

MM. Stambuloff, Radoslavoff and Vultcheff

have received anonymous letters, threatening them with death if they continue to resist Russia. PARIS, October 20. - The Journal des Debats

says that the three empires have come to an regency or the prince elected by the Sobranje without the assent of Russia. PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Figure says it is expected M. de Giers, Russian minister of for-

eign affairs, will issue a circular to the powers, declaring that active measures are neces sary to terminate the anarchy prevailing in Bulgaria on the ground that it is dangerous to the peace of the Balkan states and offensive to Russia. St. Percessure, Oct. 19 .- All the powers,

including England, have formally assured Russia that they disfavor Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria and will not approve of his reelection to the Bulgarian throne.

#### INDICTING DEFAULTERS.

THE REFUGE OF TWO SCOUNDRELS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20.—When George M. Bartholomow fled to Canada a month ago his friends claimed that within a short time arrangements would be made for his return to Hartford, with an assured immunity from arrest on condition that he would assist from arrest on condition that he would assist in straightening out the involved corporations. Why he has not done so has been no secret to those conversant with the views of Mr. Hamersley, State Attorney for Hartford county. That official has objected to any movement toward a compromise or toward condoning the grievous moral and business delinquencies of Mr. Bartholomew. A week ago ne secretly summoned a grand jury, which met here to-day, to act upon the Bartholomew case and upon that of his business associate, "Major Tom" Plunkett, who disappeared three weeks before Bartholomew's flight to Canada. Judge Torrance charged the grand jury at length on the crimes of forgery and embezzle-Judge Torrance charged the grand jury at length on the crimes of forgery and embezzlement, and Mr. Hamersley presented to them an information charging Bartholomew and Plonkett jointly with embezzlement of the funds of the Hartford Silk Company and Union Manufacturing Company; also that Bartholomew embezzled the funds of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. There is also a general charge against Bartholomew of forgry and embezzlement in his transactions with another corporation of which he was an officer.

ment in his transactions which another corpora-tion of which he was an officer.

If the Grand Jury find this allegation of for-gery sustained even Canada may not be a safe refuge. Receivers of the wrecked companies and other important witnesses were this after-noon before the Grand Jury, which does not expect to complete its work until to morrow Plunkett is yet among the missing. His friends laugh at the idea that he is in Canada hobnobbing with Bartholomew, but none of them pretend to say where he is concealed, but it is known that he is beyond the limits of the United States.

"George, dear," said a very young wife to her husband, "I've had a talk with the ser-vants this morning, and have agreed to raise their wages. They said everything was so dear; rent so high, and meat and butter and things had risen to such a fearful price—that -everything considered, especially as you have often said the same yourself-I thought I it was but reasonable, you know," -

#### AN ENGLISHMAN ON HOME RULE

Mr. W. S. Blunt, an Englishman of much prominence from his high connections, has written the following plain letter as the result of his observations in Ireland :-

You ask me whether any form of Home Rule will suffice, now that the land war has once more begun. To settle the Irish question, short of independence, is difficult. As the question has been asked, I will try to answer you. It seems to me that, so far as Ireland itself is concerned, Lord Salisbury had the possibility, when he returned to office this year, of seriously checking—I do not quite say checking—Home Rule. If he had been strong enough, cr wise enough, to throw the landlords over their heads on the true democratic lines of peasant proprietorship, with the safeguards necessary for such a state of things, I think he might have adjourned indefinitely the day of pontical freedom.

"In Ireland the crying questions are economical rather than political, and the people are in such distress that he might, perhaps, by great promptitude, have won them over to his side. But his very first act upon such lines would have been to stay evictions, and with the Tory rejection of the Land Relief bill, his chances in that way are gone forever. He has now nothing left him but to fight it out on the old lines of extermination, to evict, to emigrate, and thus get rid of the Celtic surplus of the Irish people. The fierce tug of war will, therefore, be upon us very shortly. What will the issue be?-If England and Ireland were quite alone, face to face, it is quite possible that force would carry the day. I am no great believer in the power of a just cause to assert itself in the minds of Englishmen, and Lord Salisbury, with the sword in one hand and the bible of political economy in the other, would appeal powerfully to the interests and prejudices of the stronger community and maybe get that lease of twenty years' power necessary to complete his purpose.

"The Conservative reaction in England is a reality; and Lord Salisbury counts on it, but fortunately for Ireland, and I think for England, too, she is not alone with ber old enemy. The true Ireland of national aspirations is over the seas, and will fight the battle of their old home without the slightest regard for Lord Salisbury's sword or his economical logic. Ireland, in the eyes of her exiled children or their descendants, is exactly in the position of Greece sixty years ago, when she achieved her independence through

democratic England will stand long against | Charley, "The last girl I asked that if range understanding on the Bulgarian question on the indignant scorn of outside opinion. We shall not occupy Bulgaria and that Austria ca especially will oblige us to understand that, and Germany shall not recognize either the political economy notwithstanding, the Irish

nation has a right to live.
"My own belief is that the failure of Home Rule on its limited basis of this year will give Ireland a better chance of a more complete nationality in the years to come. What the Irish people throughout the world desire is that the home of their race should be their own possession to return to if they please, to bring their wealth to, and to endow with their inspiring industry. A separation from the crown of England may not be necessary to satisfy this aspiration but complete financial and fiscal independ ence certainly will be; and this, with God's help, Ireland will yet achieve. I have no doubt whatever of her power of prospering under such a regime. The Irish are a Godfearing race, untainted with the vices of modern nations, and in its best sense conservative. They will build up their prosperity at home as they have done in America, and just as Greece is the first commercial power in the Levant, so Ireland, after sixty years, may well be the most prospercus of the british Islands.—In England herself I believe the great gain to her will infinitely outweigh the loss of Ireland's independent state, and that the speedy realization of the Irish National dream should be prayed for devoutly by every Englishman.

"We are on the brink of immense perils everywhere, and especially in our Asiatic Empire, and cannot afford to remain thus crippled or besieged at home in the very crisis of our fate.

"I am yours, very sincerely,
"Wilfred Scarven Blunt."

#### A HOME MADE GOD.

THE WOODEN IMAGE SET UP BY A YANKEE FANATIC FOR WORSHIP.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 23 .- Elisha Gedney, a wealthy farmer and an enthusiastic Second Adventist, at Middlebury, is setting the town agog by the erection of a wooden god for worship. The image has been carefully carved, is about four feet high, and the street high served in the second of a mummy. built after the general plan of a mummy. The neighbors noticed him at work for some months on the strange looking figure and supposed he must be building a scarecrow which was to last for ages. The old man is sane on every other subject, and says he first conceived the idea of this graven image while reading the account of Daniel in the lion's den. He insists that the image is Daniel. The world, he says, will end with the first indications of the image's decay, which will begin at the toes. Gedney believes strongly in faith cures and in the near approach of the world's end.

Teacher—(to boy whose father is an egg merchant)—Johnny, if your father had 100 eggs, and twenty of them were bad, how many would he lose? Johnny—He wouldn't lose any of hem. He would sell them to with a pulmonary disease, is in a precarious condition. It is feared he will not recover.

#### DRIFT.

It is reported that there is a skipper, who has been so often across the Atlantic that he knows every wave by sight.

A new English dictionary is coming out with 240,000 words. People who are ever bent on having the last word should subscribe

An independent old lady, speaking of Adam naming all the animals, said she didn't. think he deserved any credit for naming tho, pig-anyone would know what to call him.

The New England woman who invented forty-seven kinds of pickles and published: a cook-book, has committed suicide. Remorse and dyspensia led her to self-destruction.

Old Mr. Bently (reading the paper). I see that Solomon has been indicted for bigamy. Old Mrs. Bently—Well, it's bout time. The

idea of a man having seven hundred wives! The field of woman's work is constantly enlarging. Saratoga has a woman bill peater who handles the paste-brush with the skill of an expert. She inherited the business from

her husband. Young Playwright (to Iriend)—How did you like my now play, old man? That second act is immense. Friend—I didn't see the second act, Charley. Young Playwright - Got there late, ch. Friend Well-er-no.

I left after the first act. Champoireau is sometimes absent minded. The other day he had his hair cut, and when the operation was completed he regarded himself in the mirror. "You have got it too short," he said to the barber, and he seated

himself again in the chair. Mr. Fluif -- It is a pity that Rochetort over resigned his seat in the Deputies. I presume you have followed his political career, Miss Fichu; are you an admirer of his character? Miss Fichu—I don't know much about his politics, Mr. Fluff, but his cheese is just

Magistrate (to prisoner)-Have you ever been arrested before, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus -- Yes, sah. Magistrate-liow many times? Uncle Rustus-Well, 'bout fo'ty, I giss, but, yo' Heach, one of dom times I wuzzent convicted. Dey proved ma as innercent as or new bo'n babe.

A young boy who recently left home to aticud a preparatory school is not much taken with the change. He is suffering his first case of homesickness, and naturally desires to return to his home. In making known his

when she achieved her independence through the help of the Greeks settled in Europe. Her sons have been driven out from her shores, but by an admirable revenge of history have prospered and grown rich, and are now commanding the sympathy, as Mr. Gladstone remarked, of the whole civilized world. They will raise the world yet against us and our own shame if we resort scriously to our old bloody methods.—No Government here in the return to his home. In making known his desired to his father in a recent latter, he said:—"Dear Father Life is very short; let son." "There's enothing I like about you," and Charley's girl to him the other (yerling) "Each of my former lover; each centiqually asking me if he was the only one I over loved. You have never asked me that question." "No. To tell the truth," answered democratic England will stand long against. Wo a chestnut bell on me, and I have never asked the question since."

John-Clara, I must correct your state monts. You are entirely wrong. There is a lack of verisimilitude—. Clara-Now. lack of yerisimilitude——. Clara—Now. John, you are getting out of your depth. Are you sure you know what you are talking about? John (hotly) -- You talk as if you thought I was a big donkey. Clara (coldly) -Now, my dear, you are unjust. I never thought you were big.

"Bub, did you over stop to think?" said a grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "No, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped.

At a second class restaurant a gentleman was hastily called out of the room, as an acquaintance wished to speak to him. To keep off intruders he placed a scrap of paper over his plate and his glass of heer, with the words:—"I have touched all this with my fingers." On returning he found everything as he had left it, only the paper had these words added in pencil, "So have I!"

luquiring Member-How is it that the dominics mak' tour quarters' fee oot o' the your, and get six weeks holiday? Another Member-How can ye get four quarters oot o's soo and hae the held and the feet icft?

#### CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- At the request of the Dablin police the authorities at Liverpool have arrested Arthur Mereton alias Rev. Theodore Keating, who, under the guise of a converted Roman Catholic priest, imposed upon the Archbishop of Dublin and many persons high in church circles and who, at the request of several clergymen, officiated in their pulpit.

#### A HORRIBLE CRIME.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 23.—Silas Laferly last night quarrelled with his wife, and after knocking her down and beating her until she was unconscious, he poured half a gallon of coal oil over her clothing, set it on fire and then left her. The woman was burned to a crisp. Laferty is still at large.

## TEN CANADIANS DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23. - The schoonport on August 11 on a cod fishing voyage, is now given up for lost. She carried a crew of ten men, who leave four widows and ten children. Nearly all the crew belonged in the provinces.

The state of the s

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(Medical Stilus.) Ming persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured "said Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertewn, N.Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Gonsumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?"

Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the bestipr chitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. It a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached though its source."
"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of

"If y u dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?"
"Yes."

" If you wash th's burnt figger every second

with the acid, what is the result? "Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventful destruction of the finger."

eventful destruction of the anger.

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends is eff to the reason and judgment of every skilful practitioner. You know certain ands are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or ntilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the If there is any natural weakness in the this acid attacks it, having a natural lung, this acid attacks at, having a natural affinity for it; and if the acid is not neu ralized r passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear? "Perice ly! But how do you prevent the account attent of these acids in the system?"

'Irrezularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of soid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrang action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, an solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do 1

"But you have not told me how you would reat such cases.

No, but I will. The lungs are only discased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was remedies to correct this acid condition, I was comelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe core; though a propaintry remedy, it is now recegnized, I see, by leading posicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of trea ment successful?" Is this form of trea ment successful?"

"It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should amounce it to the world of consumptives."

Mote by the Publishers .- We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to their letter they say :-

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears and so does uremic or kidney poisening, which causes so many symptoms of discuses that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid coedition of the We insist upon what we always have Claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wood, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly. said her friends thought ber far gons in Cois tumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's afe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well. We can give thou ands of such cases, but one is eno gh. If you publish the above article, kingly sand as a marked copy."

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden du y so to do. -Pun.

#### WIGGINS' REWARD.

HE IS MADE A MEMBER OF THE ST. ANARIAS CLUB OF TOPEKA, KA,

OTTAWA Oct 18 - A confifer to of honorary membership in the St. Annuias club of Top ka has arrived for Professor E. Stone Wiggins, Surrounding the seal are the words. St. Surrounding the seal are the words "St. Anantas club, Topeka," and in the centra is a picture of the instrument known as the lyre. It is said that the professor has received notice from the authorities that he must either quit prophesying of the civil service, but the story is

## $_{f A}$ . Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voltage in afflicted with Newtons o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debilli y Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope with full particulars mailed free Write them at once.

## DEATH IN THE BARREL.

A POISON-TAINTED CASK'S CONTENTS DRUNK WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Me., Oct. 20.-Frank Weeds, of Union Fail: Verilay sold a cask of new Union Fail: Verilay sold a cask of new cider to Civil Engineer visited S. Dennett, of Saco. Dennett's son, James, agent 19. Dennett and wife tasted it and all were tasted in the control of the sick. The son died. Mrs. Dennett is very sick. The cask was purchased from a Biddeford undertaker and originally contained embalming fluid.

#### NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Calebrated Voltaio Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy r lief and permanent cure of Nervous D. b. lity, loss of Vitality and Manhool, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet. with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

#### THE POWER OF LABOR.

TO BE EXEMPLIFIED IN NEW YORK ON ELEC-TION DAY, ACCORDING TO REPORT.

NEW YORK, October 20 .- A rumor was set well as the elevated railways, would be tied up, that must of the factories and workshops in the city would be closed and that in this way the labering men would show their nower. It was said further that the men thus released from work would take nossession of the polls early on the morning of clectien day and that other, voters would be kept from voting either by fear or by a disinclin-tion to wait for two or three hours, and that mary of the essembly districts. A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH

#### THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XVIII. - Continued. A little before noon Dr. Shoreoliffe called on his patient and found her calm, courageous, and hopeful. It was a most happy augury of success. He expressed his conthe hopes Mrs. D'Aroy entertained. She held, when he and Mr. D'Arcy entered the sickchamber, her husbenn's colored photograph between her hands-a most admirable like- tenance "Tell me all-I can bear it," she between her nands—a most admirable like-ness—and she was talking audibly to her dear absent one, telling him that she would be brave for his sake, as well as for that of her Catalina, as her family called her, joined the dear crucified Lord, and that she would hasten to get perfectly well, in expectation of

his speedy coming to join her. Every preparation was made, every precaution taken, to avoid all delay not absolutely necessary, to spare the gentle sufferer even tho pain of waiting for a moment. Sisters of Charity from a neighboring hospital, well accustomed to such trying scenes as these, had Mr. D'Arcy hastened to say, when Rose was come to wait on Mrs. D'Arcy, and get her in sufficiently composed to listen to him. "Your readiness. They became thenceforward her mother is not dead, though she is in danger, ministering angels. The Duchess came to cheer her friend with brave and loving words, ly. and then joined Charles in the ante-room. The good Archbishop of Saville was also there, a most welcome visitor. And Mr. D'Arcy—when, without a word of complaint or the faintest sign of reluctance, his daugh-ter-in-lew was tenderly lifted to the couch on which she was to suffer-Mr. D'Arcy held one of the sufferer's hands, while Dr. Shorecliffe held the other. The most loving words of encouragement that could fall from a father's lips on the heart of his daughter were uttered in her ear, and the look of ineffable gratitude and trust she gave him told how much she loved and leaned on her noble pa-

On her face, when the chloroform was applied, he did not dare to lock. The eyes of his soul were fixed on the agonized face of Another, and the prayer of his fatherly soul city."

Come, Rosita, "said Dona Catalina, "we "Come, Rosita," said Dona Catalina, "we

ties of us all. And so he prayed, while she lay, all un conscious, beneath the knife which rapidly searched her frame for every root of the enemy that preyed upon it. The ripest ability and most experienced hand in Spain fought there the battle for that precious life of an adored wife and mother. A faint moan, a sudden quivering of the members, alone batrayed the pain of the slumbering patients. At last there was a suppressed "Oh, my God!" from the eminent sur-

geen, that made Mr. D'Arcy start and lift his eyes. The surgeons were whispering to each other and Dr. Shorecliffe—a piece of intelligence that was only communicated later to the stout hearted old man; the cancerous poison, nay, the roots of the cancer itself, had penetrated to the vital parts. Hope of re-covery there could be none, and a fatal hemorrhage might at any moment declare itself. So the blood was staunched after much

trouble, the dreadful wound was bound up : the poor sufferer returned to consciousness to their mother. By degrees he made the only to fall presently into a death-like girl understand, without destroying all hope swoon. There was consternation around the blood stained couch, Charles kneeling pale and tearless by his mother's side, and pressing in mute agony the hand which the grandfather surrendered to the son. Mr. D'Arav stood by, erect, with lips firmly closed and a soul that vented itself in supplications to the Ail-Merciful. The Merquis de Lebrija wept audibly, and the Duke, on an ottoman, supported the weeping form of his wife. It was a sight to move men and angels.

During one of these long swoons they hore the unconscious lady to her own couch. Presently she opened her eyes and saw her father in law standing near her. A glad smil: of recognition passed over the marblelike features. And as he bent down to kies her forehead she asked in a faint whisper :-

"Is it all over ?" 'It is, my love," he replied.
"Am I dying:" she again inquired, more

with her eyes than with her voice. "No, my dear, not dying, thank God!" he said. And her uplifted eyes and moving

Then she closed her eyes again, but not in quivir, the Angelus bell from the Girelda comfort you in this great trial, my dear a swoon this time. The good Sisters of broke upon the stillness, calling on men to Charity administered the stimulants and lift their souls in adoration and praise to that it has ever been devotedly yours. All anodynes suggested by their long experience, as well as by the chief surgeen, and warranted by their knowledge of the patient's con-

stituilou. Thus, between life and deeth, between faint hope and mortal fear, the hours slowly passed away. The brave boy never quitted his mother's side, enduring his first baptism of bitter suffering. And the white-haired grandfather stood near at hand in the touching majesty of his watchful and sorrowing

About five o'clock Mrs. D'Arcy seemed to rally. She looked lovingly at the mute figure of her father-in-law, and then recognizing her boy, as he still knelt motionless by her side, she patted his head and passed her hand caressingly through his hair. Mr. D'Arcy steadily followed every change on the pale features, and read in her eyes that she wished to speak to him. So, bringing his ear quite near to her mouth, he said :

"You have something to ask me, dear Mary ?"
"Yes," she answered ; "the girls ?"
he said ; "Shall I send for them?" he said again. And as the only replied by a wistful look-

"Do you wish me to go for them, dearest."
"Yes—you." Ahd said, leebly.
"I have go instantly," the old gentleman said. "Charles," he continued, addressing his grandson, "I must leave you to look after your mother, while I hasten to bring back your sixters. Do not excite her in any way, my dear boy," he whispered. "Iet her be as quiet as possible. The least emotion might now be serious."

ceased speaking to his grandson. "Yes, my dear," he answered, again ap-

proaching her.
"Bless me before you go,"

He aline heard the request, and silently lifting his soul to the Father in heaven, he invoked his blessing on his daughter, laying at the same time his hund on her head, and kissing her bloodless cheek. "You havo every blessing my heart can bestow on you. best and dearest of my children," he murmured into her ear. Pray to the Mother of

Sorrows while I go and return swiftly." Her eyes turned to the picture of the Assumption, and a faint flush as of a neavonly joy suffused her features. Mr. D'Arcy left the room with the Duke, after having communicated to Dr. Shortcliff, his daughter-in-

law's request. The Duke would not intrust to any one else the task of driving his friend to the villa. The flectest horses in his stables were harnessed to a light corrioge, and were affact to day to the effect that on election day soon flying across the country on their all of the surface railroads in this city, as errand. Rose was in the drawing-room with well as the clevated railways, would be tied the Marchiness when the carriage drove the Marchieness when the carriage drove had come on a New Year's visit to Fairy Dell, up to the door, the younger girls being out in charge of the estate and the factory Gaston in the magnificent gardens. This unexpected arrival was in itself sufficient to startle the two ladies. But Rose, whose soul had been Mrs. D'Arcy's letter to her husband, added clouded all day with anadaces and foreboding but little to what the lady herself said of she tried in vain to lay aside, read in the coun tenance of both gentlemen that something extraordinary must bave happened. So, quitting intervening rooms to the hall door, and met her grandfather, as he came up the steps, with to say, "to bring back the girls from the fl.wer. The genial influence of the Anda

hastened to clasp he to his heart. "What is it, grandpapa!" she gasped.

"What has happened?"
"Nothing to be frightened at, my love,"
he said. "Your mother has had some faintgratulation and delight, raising still higher ing fits, and will not be easy in mind till she

sees you and your sisters."
"Is it nothing worse, grandpapa?" the girl inquired, as she tried to read his coungroup at the door, and was scurcely less moved than Rose by the story she could read too plainly in the eyes of both gentlemen. She, however, mastered herself and belped Rose into a little reception room, near the entrance, where the efflicted child soon found relief.

"You are needlessly alarmed, my child," and wishes to have you with her immediate-Her little Rose is so necessery to her at all times, but more especially when she is ailing more than is her work.

"Oh, I know I can relieve and soothe her, grandpapa," Rose exclaimed. Let us go at

"You will not help or calm her if you are yourself overcome, my dear," said her grand-father. "And then I want you to break this news to your sisters. Your mother's life may depend on your being, all three of you, calm and quiet. "I understand, dearest grandpapa," said

the brave-hearted girl, throwing herself into his arms. "Yes, I will be calm and strong."
"Yes, dear," he replied, "you must now be your mother's angel guardian, and a model to your sisters. And now let us call them and prepare at once to return to the

must go for the girls, and not alarm them." So the ladies went off, composed themselves as best they could, found the four bright, happy children disporting like butterflies among the flower-beds, and broke to them as gently as they could the intelligence of Mrs. D'Aray's sudden illness. Not so gently, however, but Genevieve divined that matters were more serious than they would acknowledge. The Duke urged in vain Mr. D'Arcy to partake of some aubstantial refresh ment before setting out for Seville. The old gentleman could only be persuaded to take a little bread with a glass of milk and water.

Stimulant of any kird he would not taste. The Duke took his daughters back with him in his carriage. Dona Catalina accom-panied Mr. D'Arcy and his granddaughters. On the way he explained to Rose that an operation had been judged to be indispensable, and that she and her sisters were kept in ignorance of it, lest their emotion might prove a new source of danger in her heart that it was only a question of time; that from the present day and hour, she, Rose, must act the part of second mother to her sisters, and be to her father and brothers the angel her mother had ever been. Poor Rose wept bitterly, with her head on the strong shoulder that had hitherto sup-ported it in unclouded joy and happiness The old gentleman said nothing of only.

himself,
"Oh, darling grandpapa," she exclaimed, sobbing and looking up at him through the mist of her tears, "and am I not to be any thing to you?' "Yes, my love," he replied, "everything

that your mother is and has always been, the very pearl of my heart."
"Oh. I will, I will! indeed you know I

will, my own darl uz grandpapa."
And in such sad speeches, mixing consolacity, oh, -- so beautiful in the soft twilight of that December day ! While their horses sped along the banks of the broad Gaudal lips seemed to repeat, "Thank God!"

Then she closed her eyes again, but not in a swoon this time. The good Sisters of broke upon the stillness, calling on men to city and country the call to prayer was schoed. to you. "Do not fear, with your dear enes clinging Both curriages stood still at the sound, and gentlemen and ladies elighted and knelt to to me here for support, that I shall show my worship the God of Bethlehem. Ch, with grief to overcome me. We both have long what fervor did Francis D'Arcy and his grandchildren pray in that solemn hour of their deep distress!

Onward through the lamp-lit streets and has squares the carriages swept. As they approached Mr. D'Arcy's residence the numerous passers by saluted in respectful silence both the Duke and his friend, as if they heartily sympathized with the effliction that weighed on both. And, surely, they did sym nathize. Mr. D'Arcy's carriage was the first to leach the gate, which was instantly thrown open, and the party, struck by the death like silence that reigned in the house, began to cross the patio in order to reach Mrs. D'Arcy's ante-room. They had not gone far, however, before Mr. D'Arcy's piercing eye caught sight of a figure of a young man giving way to his grief. It was poor Charles weeping for his dead mother.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

HIAWASSEE'S ERBAND TO MORTLAKE. Louisa De Beaumont's journey from Fairy Dell to Mortlake had nearly cost her her life The lateness of the season, the agitateu condition of the country, and her own advanced age, made travelling both irksome and dangerour. Soon after her arrival among her own people she fell sick of malarisl fever, and lay for weeks at death's door. Her brother Louis, who had always "Father !" the sufferer said, as Mr. D'Arcy loved her as a second mother, did not hesitate a moment to hasten to her badside.

It was while there that he received the letters from his wife and his father, apprizing him of the urgency of the operation that ter-

minated so fatelly.

There tidings were to him a cerrible blow. He did not dure to communicate them in his sister, whose situation as still very tritical. nor to his son, to whom they would only Vienna, bearing letters accrediting him cause cruel and needless anxioty. He was as the confidential envoy of both the only waiting to see Mrs. De Beaumont fairly French and Spanish courts. It would be out of cappor, to set sail for Europe and ba January was far advanced, and then, one Sunday morning, about the middle of the month, Mr. D'Aroy was startled by his son his arrival in Visiona 313 Distribution. "And when, may I ask, do you propose to leave Europe for your journey to Mexico?" asked Mr. Ashton. "Pardon me for putting opened out before his ambition. Not before such a question; but we should be so demonth, Mr. D'Aroy was startled by his son Geston's arrival from Fairy Dell.

Gaston was the bearer of two letters from his grandfather to his father, and, as he was aware of the nature of his mother's disease, he could not rest till he ascertained what message these letters bore with them from Seville. So, leaving Frank Montgomery, who had hastened with the letters to his father. The first, dated only two days later than Mrs. D'Arcy's letter to her husband, added but little to what the lady herself said of her condition and hopes. The other, bearing and the most tender nursing on that of her tailed accounts of the part of

a face at white as marble, a fixed stare, and a Duke's country house, she seemed for a time of Charity. The Archbishop and Don Ramon would not leave the room till the physicians had pronounced her out of immediate danger, dear patient's side-the latter with his finger on her pulse, watching anxiously for the slightest variation. The Duchess and the good Sisters were praying fervently and in

AND MEDITAL STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

ilence." "About a quarter of an hour before suppet a fearful hemorrhage declared itself, followed by another death like swoon, from which our angelic sufferer only ralied for a moment to see Charles kneeling before her and holding her left hand. She looked round as if seeking for the girls and me, and then, with her eyes fixed on her boy with a gaze of unutterable tenderness, she passed away, just as the first tones of the Angelus ball struck our ear.

"The dear boy was watching for us at the open window of his mother's ante-room when we arrived. Rose, who could not be kept back after we had alighted from the carriage, rushed across the patio heed-less of flowers and flower-beds, when Charles, perceiving her, ran forward to meet her. One glance at his face had told her all was over, and with a great cry she fell senseless into her brother's arms.

"For several hours even Dr. Shorecliffe feared that the daughter would follow the ticians. And his ardent patrictism rendered mother, so deadly and protracted were the him, at any moment, ready to make the most swoons that followed each other without in generous sacrifices for the public good. termission. As I write to you she is still in ing from a slight brain fever, and, perhaps happily, only half conscious of her loss. The physicians, however, entertain no apprehen-

sion of any serious consequences. "The younger girls had not shared their sister's previous fatigue and anxiety. Nor had they been, like Rose, their mother's inseparable companion for so many years, -like it is, Rose, in her short intervals of full consciousness, will scercely permit me to leave her a moment, and calls piteously for you and Gaston.

"Our dear Mary had been looked upon as an angel from her first appearance, both in Malaga and in Seville, as well as at Ronda. In truth the beautiful soul did seem, as the end approached, known to Heaven alone, shed an unearthly beauty on her features, And even I, who knew every depth in that innocent and most generous spirit, could see how much of spiritual perfection every day added to a life that sae had ever studied to make God-like.

"So, when Seville heard of the operation to te performed, the most intense and heart felt sympathy was shown by clergy and laity, -by all classes of citizens, indeed. Her sudden death has called forth the most touchtinguished personages from Maliga and Ronda.

"It was impossible to look on her face, as it lay so beautiful in the calm sleep which is the symbol of the eternal rest, without feeling that the happy soul, in parting from the body, had left somewhat of its new glory air, and the wirld of quaint mediceval art, on her features. I do not believe that any person could have looked, even for an instant, on that face, glorified by death, without feeling prompted to higher aims and deede,

"On the eve of the fatal day she seemed to seek every opportunity to speak to me about you and Gaston, and 1.tile Mary, Your photograph was always near hor during the few days she was confined to her room, and your miniature, which she never parted with, was on her heart in death, and now reposes there forever.

"The last words she spoke in my ear before the surgeons begon their perilous work, was fr in Ventimiglia.

"I am but a weak old man to support and Heaven. And soon from every steeple in its love and tenderest sympathy now go out

learned, as we traveled the read of life tegether, where to find comfort and strengt's in the extremity of our need. The extremity has now come, and the Heiper will not fail

Let us draw a veil over the manly grief of Louis D'Arcy and his son. They found their sole consolation where such as they ever seek and find it, -in their Faith It was in vain that they sought to conced I from the wary eyes of Louisa De Beaument either the weight of sorrow that opppressed them, or its cause. She saw that something dreadful had happened, and thought first of her venerable father, and then of her sister-in-law, and then again of her own son and the troublous ses on which he was about to lauch his fortunes.

"Tell me what has happened, Louis," she said; "I can bear anything better than your silence, Is Mary worse?" "She is; there has been a most dangerous operation performed." "How has she borne it?" she inquired,

fixing her eyes on her brother's counte nance. "Not so well as the physicians hoped."

"Then she is dead!" she said, with a gasp.
Oh, my poor Louis!" and she stretched out her arms to him, and took her now utterly unmanned brother to her sisterly em-

#### CHAPTER XX. MEETING IN GRIEF.

Diego De Lebrija, who had been taken into great favor at the Court of the Tuilleries, soon found himself a principal personage in the political intrigue set on foot against Mexico. On the very day when Mrs. D'Aroy breathed her last he was on his way to presuming too much on the most richlywith his wife in her sore need. But Mrs. De gifted souls to affirm that the young man of twenty-five did not feel somewhat intoxicated dreadful blow that had fallen on Rose.

To his father and to Mr. D'Arcy he wrote letters full of heartfelt sorrow; the messages of sincers brotherly sympathy for Rose were sert to the latter, and by him conveyed to his granddaughter. At that moment, however, Rose was in such a critical condition that she could scarcely understand their im port. And for several weeks both mind and body lay benun hed and almost prestrated by

tailed account of the operation and of its shock. Her grandfather's presence an i voice her companion suddenly, she flew through the tragic termination.

Were to the drooping girl what suclight and intervening rooms to the hall door, and met "After I had left her," the writer went on warm, moist atmosphere are to the sickly

lusian climate did the rest. Toward the end heart that seemed all at once to stand still. to slumber sweetly under the influence of the of February, Mr. D'Arcy removed with his she would have fallen if Mr. D'Arcy had not anodynes administered to her by the Sisters grandchildren to Ronda, where the bracing mountain air, so natural to Rose, soon restored the color to her cheeks and vigor to her frame. During this tedious, nervous and Charley and Dr. Shorecliffe were by the fever the girl had also grown considerably so that the ensuing summer beheld her in the full perfection of her lovely maidenhood.

The middle of April trought to Ronda, together with Don Ramon and Diego, the tenily of Frederick Ashton, of New Orleans, old and valued friends of the D'Arcys. Mrs. Ashton had been a schoolmate of Mrs. D'Arcy, and had, though a steadfast Episcopulian, been the life-long and devoted friend of the dear departed. Indeed, though widely separated by their religious faith, the two families were in all else most united, each admiring in the other the high and delicate sense of nonor, the unbending integrity, the pure and disinterested pair iotism, and the chivalrous devotion to principle, so charact: ristic of the first age of our Republic, and still so highly cherished in the old families of North and South alike.

Frederick Ashton had filled, with no little honor to his country and chimself, some of the most arduous diplomatic missions, hesides having served for many years his native State in various publio officia. His own princely fortune had placed him above the reach of the sordid motive that governed the lower clauses of poli-

Like Francis D'Arcy, whose junior he was a state of extreme nervous prostration, suffer- by nearly twenty years, and whose passionate love of liberty he had admired from his youth. Mr. Ashton was a devoted lover of the Union,—in politics an "old lne Whig." His two sons, Willis and Henry, were much like their father in ability and character, educated with extreme care, and both brought up to the profession of law. Two daughters, Susan and Marion, respec you, dear Louis, almost her second self. As tively aged twenty and eighteen, had been educated at home by a governess, under their mother's direction, and had just added the last finish to their education, by spending a year at one of the most celebrated female academies in Germany.

Mr. Ashton, whose health had been fuiling for some years, had been glad to escape from the angry political debates of 1858. 59, to find rest in Europe, spending the summer months in Switzerland, and the autumn and winter at Pau and Vintimiglia. No sooner had Mrs. Ashton heard of the arrival at Malaga of Mrs. D'Arcy and her daughters than she conceived the project of joining them with her husband. But this would have taken her too far away from her daughters; and, besides, Mr. Athton found his residence at Ventimiglia most selutary and most delightful. Nor could they well dispose of the beautiful villa which ing expressions of sorrow. She was buried they had rented at Latte, a land well named in the Duke's family vault, all Seville seem- as flowing with the richest milk and most as flowing with the richest milk and most in the Duke's family value, an Sevene seem as howers, without speaking of the ing to be present at the funeral service in delicious honey, without speaking of the the Cathedral, as well as the most distinctions of mountain, sea and sky. And, if the truth must be told, Mr. Ashton found endless enjoyment in exploring, by easy walks and leisurely excursions, the white villages perched high up among the rocks, the orange and lemen groves, under whose shade he imbited health with every breath of perfumed and modern and ancient ruins, that spoke so eloquently of so many ages of pagan and Christian civilization.

When, however, he had learned of the cruel loss that Mr. D'Arcy had sustained by the death of his daughter in law, he resolved to lose not one moment in joining his friend. In this he yielded to the pressing solicitations of Mrs. Ashton, whose motherly heart yearn ed to be near Rose D'Arcy and her sisters. As they had resolved to take their daughters with them to Spain, and thence to New Orleans, many delays occurred. So that it was not be fere April that they could set out

need of being told; their intimacy with the beginning, with the plan formed for Roses inture.

of satisfaction that both Mr. and Mrs. Ash. ton found themselves thus thrown into the company of one whom they looked upon as destined soon to become the happy husband Diego went on, "that were Mr. D'Aicya of their feverite, Rose D'Arcy. Susan and Marien, besides the pleasure of having for their traveling compenien the young and brilliant Spanish nobleman, felt a natural curiosity in studying the character of the men who was to be the life-companion of their be consistent in so doing," said the young friend Ross.

"Soner de Lebeija tella me," said Mr. Ashton to his wife, as they were nearing the Spanish coast, "that he is going to Mexico in a few weeks, and intends paying a short visit asserted by many of our atlest statesmen

you know, surl you will find there more than toward one or several States, or by such one distinguished family who keep a warm action of a majority of the people or corner in their hearts for the country of their the States as would imperil the peace, forefathers."

"It was my purpose, madam," he replied, " to stay for some time in your beautiful city, and the great pleasure derived from forming the acquaintance of such as you, will terfere with the solemnly guaranteed rights only increase my desire to see it."

of slave-holders; and at this moment, only increase my desire to see it."

"And to enjoy its hospitalities, Senor Count," she said. "Such as you are privileged to have opened to them the doors of our old families, into whose circle but few strangers find admittance."

"I know what a privilege it is," he said, with a how, "to be received into the intimacy of such families as your own and that of Mr. D'Arov." "And you must give me the opportunity

of proving to you that Mr. D'Arcy's New Orleans friends can welcome you as i you were, like him, an American of the Americans," said the lady.
"By the way," asked Mr. Ashton, "have you any idea of the time fixed for Mr.
D'Arcy's return?"

"That, I believe, must depend on the state of Miss D'Arcy's health," raplied the Count, with a little embarrassment. "I do not

know of anything else which may prolong his stav in Spain." And when, may I ask, do you propose to

"Oh, if the D'Areys and ourselves could must leave Liverpool for New York within ten days. Governments do not always allow their servants to make out an itinerary that may suit their own pleasure or con-

venience. "Then your visit to Ronda can only be a Miet tne?' Mrs. Ashton inquired. ""I must be in London in six days from now," he "nawered. "Consequently, my visit to my family is only a flying visit." Then I fear we shall only see you at New Ocleans after you return from Mexico.?" Mr.

Ashton said.

turn, at least, that is, if the war between the Free and the Slave States does not prevent my doing so," was the answer.

Oh. there will be no war," Mr. Ashten said, a little piqued at hearing a foreigner

so speak of his country.
"But there is war," replied the Count,"
Have you not heard this morang's news?" "What news ?" inquired Mr. Ashton. "Why, that on the twelfth of this month the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter,

and that on the fourteenth the garrison was forced to capitulate. The whole North is up in arms to support the government, Diego said.
"Great God! this is news indeed, and the

worst possible news," Mr. Ashton said, with deep emotion. Thank God, the victory is for the South!

said Miss Susan Ashten.
"There could not be much of a victory to boast of," replied the father, "unless the gar-rison had been reinforced and supported by a

"Neither the one nor the other, according to the telegrams from Queenstown," said De Lebrij ..

fleet "

gentle rebuke.

"It must now be war in earnest," Mr. Ashton said, gloomily; "and war can only end by the utter exhaustion of one side or the other." "The South is ready for them, papa,"

said the rebellious Susan. Because the leaders of the South are like you, my child-more full of hot passion and overweening confidence than of sagacity, prudence and forethought," was the father's

"It is not unlikely," Diego ventured to say, "that France and England may inter fore."
"Not in favor of the Federal Government," said Mr. Ashton; "both powers are ton jealous of the United States for that."

" No, but in favor of the South, whose cotton they need,"replied the other. "Can you, Count. without betraying diplomatic secrets, say that either of these governments has held out promises or encouragements to the new Confederacy?" asked

Ashton. "Promises-formal promises of efficient sid-I dare say they have none. Encour gements they most certainly have given. That is no secret," answered the Spaniard. "Encouragements solicited by the Con-

federates?" again asked Mr. Ashton. "Courted by them, rather," was the an-

"Then, the Confederacy is doomed to be short-lived, even though every able bodied man within its borders should fight for its duration," said Mr. Ashton. "But why so?" inquired the Spin ard,

"France and England have interfered in favor of the independence of Italy, and that is rather a guarantee of the stability of the new kingdom of Italy," said the Count, "The war in Italy is a revolution which is led by one Italian power against the others, and abettrd by the governments of the two great western nations," replied the states-men "The which opens at Fort Sumter is a civil war between two sections of a free

to its aid foreign bayonets or even foreign counsels?" "Of course you are aware that the Confederates are most anxious for the sympathy and the support of the English and French

people, and wee to the section that calls in

governments," Diego said. "I am perfectly aware of it," was the reply. "As a Southerner, I deeply regret it, both as impolitio and unpatrictic."

"Ah, but you are against the South," Diego ventured to say,
Now that the die is cast, and the wer has begun, I, and every true Southern man with me, must be with the per ple of our own state in the struggle," Mr. Ashion answered. "But that is not Mr. Francis D'Arcy's

view or sentiment," said Diego. " Pardon me. I know Francis D'Arcy well, and cannot be mistaken as to his opinion on And in such sad speeches, mixing consolation with their forebodings, the party were borne back in the gloaming to the beautiful bave said, her last look sought you, and long they formed the acquaintance of Diego bis will be likely to nurate. The part of North Carolina in which he lives has a face, because he has your his will be likely to pursue. The part ways been opposed to slave-holding and in his connection with the D'Arcys they had no favor of free labor. He has been himself a life-long advocate of free labor and family had made them acquainted, from the gradual emancipation. Therefore, so long as his State, or a real majority of its electors, has not cast its lot with the Con-It was, therefore, with no ordinary feelings federacy, he is only consistent with himself in opposing secession and maintaining the Union at every risk."

"You would have me believe, then," planter of South Caroline or of Louisman, that he would support the Confederacy ?" " He would, assuredly," rejoined the Louis-

ianian. "I confest I do not see wherein he would

m: n

"You overlook the fact," Mr. Asht in replied, "that the right of acceding from the Federal Union is one that has always been to the United States on his way thither."

"I hope you will visit New Orleans," the right by the neglect of the Federal Governlady said. "It once belonged to Spain, as ment to fulfill any of its solemn obligations the safety, or the existing institutions of the remaining portion. Now, a party daily growing in power in the Free States have been long threatening to in-

that party has elected the President and Vice-President of the United States. There is thus, in the eyes of the Southern masseswhatever may be the convictions of the leafers - a strong and powerful reason for seceding from the Union."

"But not for declaring war," put in the

Count. "The South is made up of sovereign Sates," replied Mr. Ashton, "and they have united to form a separate community. Now, in a community, when a state of war exists, though even the best men may condemn the causes that brought it about and the policy of the men in power, they will, like the mass of their fellow-citizens, held themselves bound to repel all aggression, and to sacrifice everything to make their own people triumph.'

That I perfectly understand," said Lebrija.
"Then you can see that, were I in Louisi ana at this moment, I should, after opposing secession to my utmost, and while bitterly deploring disunion, throw my whole energy into sustaining the Confederacy," continued

Mr. Ashton. "Yes," said the Count, "I can see that, only go together!" said Mrs. Ash'on.

"I fear I shall have to forfeit such happiness as that of being one of your of abstract right, there should be only one delightful party," said the Count. "I course for the mrn of the South, now that the

sword has been drawn." "You can judge of the order with which men will espouse that cause—even though it should be, as I believe it must be, a losing cause when my own daughters, brought my in a strong Union family, in which slavery never found favor, are such enthusiation abettors of the Confederacy," added the American.

Bat what if England and France should interfere neked the Spaniard. Englind will not and France cam

shon said. "It is for England, "It is for England, "I certainly intend to go there on my re-political advantage that the United States 

should cease to increase in power in the a pause, "to press your suit ou Miss D'Arcy enormous ratio that at present marks our just at this moment?"

She will lock on while we are "I shall only press my suit," his son said, She will lock on while we are Progress. ruining and destroying each other. Besides, public opicion would not, ultimately, sustain any support given to a contederacy based on the interests of slavery. And France cannot. Bread in Paris is almost at famice prices, which the government has to regulate each morning. Let it be known in France interfere—that ie, undertake a hoatile interference-in our civil war, and the price of bread would be double in a week. N gevernment could stand it."

"I beliave you are right there," said ready. "Then, papa," said the cathusiastic Sugar,

"the Confederates will win."
"Yes," he answored, "they will have the best of it for some time. They have been preparing for this—the Unionists have not. But it is only a question of time, endurance, and perseverance. And all these will be in favor of the North, and the stern, unvelding Puritan spirit that will preside in its councils and guide its a mies to certain and final

success."
"But we have the best soldiers, the best generals, and the best statesmen, too, papa,

Susan persisted. "Yes, yes, my dear, I know all that," he oplied. "It is the old story of Cavalier replied. against Puritan; the bitter contempt and fatal pride that underrate an adversary, and in that adversary the indomitable stuff that, like iran, only grows harder by beating. It is a sad day for our country when such noble elements are arrayed against each other, instead of being wielded unitedly for the glori-American liberty.

The travelers were by this time entering the port of Barcelons, and Diego was anxious to place at the service of his new friends for such he deemed them to be-his knowledge of Spanish, of the customs of his counarrival at Ronda, as upon one who was most willing to spare them every possible trouble, an offer which, it need not be said, was

They preferred going by rail along the sear coast to Valencia, and thence to Cordova and Malago. At the last named city Diego found his father waiting for him, and both lost not a moment in setting cut for Konda, -- the ful city before joining the D'Arcy's in their fear to-morrow may be too much for me." mouttain retreat.

Though informed by Don Ramon of all the asked. details of Rose's long illness, Diego was not prepared for the change a few months had wrought in the woman whose image he had that there should be any change." borne with him everywhere impressed on his

Francis D'Arcy and his grandson met the Marquis and Den Diego at the posada or ion at which the stage-coach stopped. meeting was a most cordial one; but Diego could not help remarking that the tall form of the old gentleman seemed to stoopslightly, while a cloud of surrow was settled on the calm brow and ever cheerful countenance.

"An you have so little time to give us. my dear Diego," said Mr. D'Arcy, while all four were walking toward the residence described in a former chapter, "we must contrive to see as much of you as we can. So we are to sup together. Rose, though far from strong, wished to do the Marquis and yourself the

hospital ties of the house.' I should nover forgive myself, dear sir, said Diego, "were I, by my visit, to distress Miss D'Arcy, or to reopen wounds which I

would heal with the best b'ood in my heart. "That is spoken like a Spanish Cavalier, and a Lebrija," said Mr. D'Arcy. "Then, Diego, you will make the sacrifice of speaking this evening of indifferent things only. Rose will give you a special conference to-

to thank you for this."

"I do thank Mr. D'Arcy with all my heart, dear father," replied Diego. "I trust in him with the absolute confidence of a child in his

"You may trust mer my dear Diego," said the old gentleman. "But here we are!" he added, suddenly, as they stopped in front of the comparatively modest entrance to what was, in reality, -in the aplender of that evening in early May, especially, -1 little paradise of beauty, quiet, and repose.

Genevieve and Maud met their friends in what had been Mrs. D'Arcy's ante-room.

Though the dear girls did their best to be bright and pleasant, the effort was too much for them. Genevieve fairly broke down, after saying a few words to Diego, with whom she and Maud had spent such happy hours on the annuy heights of Ronda, as well as at Malaga and Saville, -and her tears infected even the lively Maud.
"The Count de Lebrija brings you news

that will delight you," Mr. D'Arcy said, as he entered into the room where Rose was waiting for her visiters. "The Ashtons are in Malaga. They have come with him all the way from Margeilles, and will be here in a day or two."
"You have always brought us good news

and pleasantness," said Rose, holding out her hand, first to the Marquis, and then to Diego. that will not contribute to your happiness," said Diego, as he kissed the trembling little

seating herself. "It was a delight to me to think that I was with those who knew your family so in timately, and who entertain so true an affec-

tion for you."

\*My dear Rose," said Mr. D'Arcy, "I shall take the gentlemen to their room for a few moments, and then we shall all be in

readiness to do honor to your fare."
"She is very much changed," said Don Ramon, when he and his son were left alone to dress for dinner.
"She was beautiful before," answered Die-

go, "but now she looks more divinely beautiful. Suffering has given her beauty both ripeness and majesty.

"I hope to make you most happy, dear

to honor." added the Marquis.

"And I thank you, father, for having given your con this sure path to highest

life. What success you may achieve in placed in a vault to await the wishes of the Mexico I know not indeed, I do not much lamily of the deceased, who are in Spain. conquered a high official position in your own country. Are you wise, he com inted, after ordinance permitting the sale of beer.

" when I see that my heartfelt expressions of sympathy are more than acceptable to her. You cannot blame me for wishing to set out for Mexico as the accepted husband of the woman who loves me !

"No!' said the Marquis. "Only take care that you do not press your love to morrow that the Emperor was going to on a heart where most bitter grief is now uppermost and absorbing."

At this very moment the supper bell rang, and Mr. D'Arcy himself knocked at the door of his old friend to see it both gentlemen were

The reader must find in the next chapter what came of the supper and of Diego de Letrija's visit to Ronda.

CHAPTER XXI.

PARTING IN HOPE, "Thus grieves she now; but she sha, I wear This love of mine, whereof I spoke,
About her body for a close
And for a gar and in the hair, Even yet; because I mean to prove, Not to speak only, this my love.

At the supper-table the Marquis had many amusing anecdotes to relate af his experience in the South-American wars. His sparkling it was called forth by Mr. D'Arcy's humorous sallies; and thus the cloud of sadness that seemed at first to hang over the table drifted away, and even Rose could smile, while her b rother and sisters laughed heartily.

Then Mr. WArcy questioned Diego on his Vienna, and Diego described with eloquence were devised to meet a very different state of and piquancy what on cial prudence allowed | society and repulsies now obsolete political ous purposes aimed at by the fathers of him to relate of his intercurse with the conditions. Should the Liberal party come tatesmen of these capitals. He chiefly interested Rose and her sis, ers by dwelling at tunity will be afformed for at least initiating length on his pleasant meet, ng with the Ash. tons, and the many incidents of their journey from Marseilles to Malaga.

The Lebrijas retired at an early bour. 1: try, and of the road they were to travel over together. So he begged Mr. and Mrs. Ashion Rose under the charm of the delightful conto look upon him, from that moment till their versation to which every one of the gentle-

accepted with expressions of cordial grating found Rose flushed and I verien, and anxious to speak to him.

"You have behaved admirably, my der-Ing," he said, scating himself by her side, and retaining the hot little hand she had given him. "It was the first trial of your given him, new sirength, and you have stood it well "I wish it were over," she answered. "I "Can you trast me with what you would wish should not be done?" Mr. D'Arcy that

"It was for that I was so anxious to see

"You would have me, then, tell Don Diego that nothing should be said at present about a formal potrothal?" said her grandfather. "That is it," she answered. " Let things remain as they are.

(To be continued. .

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other touics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen nerves and body and improve the blood and complexion. tts

A HORRIBLE FATE. YOUNG GIRL BRUTALLY TREATED AND MURDERED AND HER HOME BURNED. CAMP GILMOUR, Que , Oct. 20 .- One of the most horrib'e crimes ever perpetrated in Canada was made public here last night. A

party of six lumbermen came up from Lower Gatineau lumber camps, bringing a large quen'ity of rum. They were all more or less intoxicated. Soon after midnight the gang made a raid on a house occupied by Mrs. Nellie at home, they fastened the old orrow.

Diego cannot help being pleased by this a chair, gagged her, and then tying the hands arrangement," said the Marquis. "He has and feet of the daughter, the men criminally to thank you for this."

1 do thank Mr. D'Arcy with all my heart, sixteen years old, fainted, and fearing the men released. that she was dying the men released her mother. Finding herself free, the old lady made her escape to arouse the camp, when the men set fire to the cabin and escaped to the woods. It was not known for some time whether the girl was left to perish or carried away, as the cabin was so far destroyed when they came that it was impossible to make any search. Later the girl was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, in a thicket near the remains of the cabin. The men have escaped, and while there has been a rearching party out to look for them, it is doubtful it they will be discovered, owing to and coming from this section, which is purely a lumbering region.

> WHAT BEFELL TWO LUCKY MEN IN DALLAS.

Mr. J. V. Spellman, the dairyman, is known to everybody in Dallas. He came here ten years ago with two dellars in his pocket. He has made money, owns property, attends to his business as carefully as ever. Yesterday he learned that he drew \$5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. He held a one-tenth of ticket announced as the second prize. Mr. Charles W. Swindell, who holds another "And I trust never to bring you anything at will not contribute to your happiness." at will not contribute to your happiness." at dDiego, as he kissed the trembling little R. R. bringing him into daily contact with hand.

"I am glad that our dear friends have had doubts for a moment that they have each such a delightful companion," the girl said, been lucky enough to get \$5,000 on the ing seating herself.

| vestment of one dollar.—The Dallas (Tex) Evening Times, Sept. 17.

SAD AND ROMANTIC.

THE DEATHBED MARRIAGE OF A SECRETARY OF THE SPANISH LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senor Don Luis ds Podestal y Pinhoiro, third secretary of the Spanish lagation, who died on Tuesday in vative Nationalists have given written pledges this city, was a nephew of the Marquis de Podestad, so well known in this community, and who is now absent in France. Since 1834 there has been a Podestad connected with the Spanish legation in this city, and the young man whose early demise is so much regretted "You have a lover's eye, Diego, and a came to the United States a little over a year ago. Soon after he assumed his new duties "Who could held loving and worshipping he met a young lady in this city for whom "Who could held loving and worshipping he met a young lady in this city for whom one so angelic in life and form?" replied the ho conceived an attachment, and it "I am glad to see you so devoted a after being engaged, when the prospective groom was prostrated by an attack of conhecarefully tied his cravat.

"I hope to make Trans. sented to be married to him while he was in father," Diego said, with some emotion, "by making myself in every way worthy of so catholic priest. There was no change, hownoble a woman." noble a woman."

ever, in the condition of the bridegroom, and he sank until yesterday morning, when death ended his death in the 28th year of his age. The young lady resided with her mother prior to the ceremony, but since that time she has been constant and unremitting in her attennobleness of aim and deed."

"Well, my dear Diego," replied his parent, "I am, at any rate, very happy to see you so estructly bent on the serious work of life. What success you may achieve in placed in a vault to await the wishes of the

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From our own Correspondent. )

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 -It is said that the write for the general election for the Dominion will be issued immediately. If so, the fact will be gratifying to all parties. The sooner the agony is over the better. The government might hang on with the hope that he Mowa ministry would be beater at the Outa-

...o elecis now pretty evident that the people of this province re not to be led away by emotion or station at and surrender a good, econ smicel, pure administration into the hands of so don t'ul a perly as that which infests the following of Mr. Meredith.

PEOPLE ARE SICK AND TIRED of the attempt that have been made by the Macdonaldites in land them away from the practical issues of government by appeals to passion, projudice and ignorance.

SOCIAL AND EC NOMICAL QUESTIONS

are now paramount and pressing for solu-The people went practical business methods pursued in matters of government as well as in all other concerns of life. Indeed, I have heard the question raised whether our system of representation does not require radical reformation. It is seen to be cumbrous, defective and not up to the business standard of the age.

ITS CHECKS AND BALANCES into power, at it seems likely to, an opporthose changes which are absolutely imperainto harmony with the conditions of modern society.

bars the way to all reform. It will never consent to its cwn abolition. In all things for which it was instituted it has failed. It has become a tool of the most stupid sort in the hands of Sir John Macdonald, who uses it as an engine of obstruction to measures of reform forced on him in the Commons. Its cost to the country is immense, though that is the least of its objectionable features. Got

rid of it must be by some means or other. The gerryman ler shows how danger ous it is to entrust absolute power in the hands of a partizin majority in Parliament. We must recognize the fact

THE STANDARD OF MORALS

in political life is very low, that majorities can be as unscrupulous, tyrannical, and unjust as the worst of kings. We must also bear in mind that the institutions of liberty can be perverted so as to defeat their own purposes; that they are so perverted, and that constant vigilance is the price of liberty,

Liberals must not fancy that the defeat of the Conservative party in Quebec means any radical conversion of the people to a different set of ideas from those they have been accustomed to entertain. Were it not for

THE STUPENDOUS BLUNDER of the hanging of Riel it is doubtful if the Liberals would have come into power in Quebec for many years. The people of that province seem to enjoy being deceived and plundered.

A great apportunity has come for the Liberals, but so firmly established are Conservative obstructions to reform in the Legislative Council, the Civil Service, the Courts, etc., that it would need a determined minister with powerful backing to overcome them. I should therefore imagine that the most sensible course for Mr. Mercier to take would be to call to his assistance Turestte, just outside the camp, and finding those hourst, independent National Conser-only the old lady Turestte and her daughter vatives who desire, like him, to give the

> GOOD GOVERNMENT. It is sheer nonscuse for the Tory press to classify the Conservative Nationalists as a separate group in the House. Whatever may he their leanings otherwise, hostility to Mucdenaldism in any form is the first article of their creed. Their absorption into the Liberal party is therefore a certainty in the near future. This split in the old Conservative party extends to Ottawe, and, no matter what anyone may say to the contrary,

A GREAT, NEW LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY is rapidly forming under Mr. Blake, which is destined to sweep all before it and bring about a complete change in methods of government throughout the Dominion.

COMMON SENSE BUSINESS METHODS will take the place of the dodges and tricks and sharp practices which have ever dis-tinguished the conduct of the party led by Sir John Macdonald. An effort, at all events, will be made to make government what it ought to be, not as it is now-a huge machine for extracting money from the people to be shared as boodle among the partisans of ministers, or used in bribing loose political fish in all parts of the country.

SIR JOHN'S ADVICE. Leading Qui bec politicians who lately came here to consult Sir John Macdonald as to the best course to pursue under the adverse result of the elections, advised them to go on as usual and not call the Local Legisleture together till the last possible moment. Then when the House met let them rasign if defeated. Meantime efforts would be made to win back the National Conservatives. This is as much to say that all the artillery of bribery, persuasion, bullying, etc., so familiar in Tory tactics will be brought to bear on the few gentlemen suprosed to hold the key of the position, and whose honor is thus presumed by Sir John to be open for sale or corrup-

But this calculation is all astray, since

to support Mr. Mercier.
OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—All sorts of jokes are made
here over the efforts of the Tory-Pendards to find excuses for hanging on to office as long as

"ALAS! FOOR GHOST!" They remind me of Hamlet who, after he had seen and conversed with the alleged ghost of his seen and conversed with the alleged ghost of his father, coolly moralizes in his farmous soliloquy concerning that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Now, the Prince of Denmark must either have disbelieve of that the tison he had seen was the ghost the inches the vision he had seen was the ghost coive father, or he must have had a very defect.

memory. This is pretty much the position of the Ross Government. They received a revelation on the 14th, and now they talk as if the awful spirit, which made it, safely consigned to an irrevocable doom, had never spoken!

But they will find that the spirit which arose its regressive on the murders and usurer is

in vengeance on the murderer and usurper is still existent. The pendard and boodler had still existent. The pendard and boodler had better beware of the fate of the false king and resign as soon as possible,

as it stands at present, is easily understood.

The Ross Government was not without anticipations of defeat. It therefore planned and projected a series of devices for thwarting the decision of the majority expected to go against it in a number of what were considered likely would, it is thought, be suicidal. We at the below constituential properties the properties of the majority expected to go against it in a number of what were considered likely would, it is thought, be suicidal. We at THE SITUATION, officers were appointed, ballots were to be once. The break-up is at hand, and everyhed,

Jan 1 To the state of the

spoiled, money was provided, whiskey was ordered. Any amount of occasions for r rotests and litigation were arranged by anticipation. All these factics were employed, and, now that the general result leaves no doubt of the defeat of the Ministry, they still expect to retain office on the flimsy pretext that there are several. on the filmsy pretext that there o to several seats undecided. But

THE GAME WON'T \_ WORK.

It is even more with WORK.
the Conserve aniculous than the claim that
the Parity Nationalists will vote to retain the P. Loss machine in its late position. Here at ottawa we know that the movement against Sir John Macdona'd's party among French Conservatives antedated the Riel affair several years. It began when Sir John formed his uabinet after the general elections of 1878.
Mr. Bellerose and Mr. Trudel led a party in the So are which openly declared hos-tility to Macdonaldism and continued their opposition every session afterwards. The execution of Riel was, therefore, only a cu'minating incident in a series of events by which that wing of the Conservative party. nicknan ed Castors, and new known as Nationalists, became estranged, and finally bitterly opposed to the "Liberal Conservative" party, all its works, aims and ramifications.

UNDER THE TWO SENATORS the Caster party developed into the Parti Nationale, which was not long in finding excellent grasons for extending a general support to Mr. Blake. The creats of 1885 ripened this feeling into political friendship and alliance. It was under the auspices of this movement the Conservative-Nationalist candidates were brought out to oppose the Ross Ministry. For it was determined to overthrow Sir John Macdonald, but, to get at him, it was necessary first to upset the Quebec G-vernment, which, as everybody knows, was the main prop of

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN at Ottawa. The absurdity of claiming these Castors or Nationalist sectders from the Tory party as supporters of Sir John Macdonald, by way of Quebec, is thus very evident. The Casters will not support Ross, for the those changes which are absolutely imperational vinit to do so would a very tive in order to tring our political machinery simple reason that to do so would a very tive in order to tring our political machinery simple reason that the whitest the political triangles with the collins of the political triangles.

defeat the object they have been and ing to attain for the last eight years and the beau within their grasp. The simple which is now within their grasp. The simple fact is that the T ries hope to hang on till March, retaining the pay, patronage and emoluments of office, meanting giving a holping that the transfer of the Deminion electrons hand to the Torres in the Dominion elections. The situation is clear. Everybody sees it. And nobedy is misled or deceived by the pretence

hobedy is finished or deceived by the pretence that the pendards can carry on the government of the province by any device or dedge of reforming the old machine after the plan so successfully played since confederation.

The Odizen acknowledged defeat to day by saying that "the Regina scaffeld had done its work." But who erected the Regina scaffold? Was it not Sir John Macdonald? And, having erected it and having given the signal to the erected it, and having given the signal to the hangman, did he not take to his heels and get out of the country with all possible haste, so as to be at a safe distance (cross the ocean should the decadful act create a rebellion? When the storm blew over he sneaked back and gave the signal to his chief organ to raise the No Poperv anti-French howl, in revenge for the demon-

stration on the Champ de Mars.

Mr. Blake returned about the same time, and, in his public utterances, on the occasion of a welcome banquet at London, he refused "to mske a party platform out of the Regina scaf-fo'd, or open the portals of the future with the past's blood-rusted key." And now the organ mouths about 'the Regina scaffold having done

IT HAS DONE ITS WORK quite effectually, as far as Quebec is concerned, and will do the same everywhere. The rebel-lion in the North-West was precipitated by conduct on the part of the Government so wantonly, cruelly unjust, that it touches the heart of every man who has made a home for himself on the soil of Canada. The Halfbreeds were on the soil held by their forefathers time out of mind. There they had built their humble homes and raised their families in peace. To satisfy the greed of a few Orange bigots who had aided him in breaking his promise to incorpornte the Orange association, he gave away these poor people's lands, and, when they rose in defence of their homes, he sent troops who

SHOT THEM DOWN on their doorsteps in the sight of their terrified wives and children, gave their homes up to plunder, set fire to their rooftrees and hanged their chosen leader! Is there a man in Canada-is there a man on

earth, so lost to all human sympathy, who can say such conduct was right and vote for the red-handed author of such horrors? And when the people of Quebec protested against such tyrannical brutality, what was his

answer? By the mouth of his chief organ he threat ened the same vengeance against the French Canadisms. As he shot, burned, plundered on the Saskatchewan he declared he would do on the St. Lawrence.

IS THE MAN MAD,

to expect the forgiveness, not to mention the support, of the people of Quebec, or the people of any civilized land under the sun? French Canadians now understand, as they neuen Canadians now understand, as they never understood before, the true character of the sort of government against which Irishmen have strongled through many weary centuries of sorrow and suffering. The Metis on the Saskatchewan were treated as the Irish were treated. The Irish were driven

"TO RELL OR CONNAUGHT." They went. They tested the climate. Now they are coming back. Look out for them!

"We are coming! coming! coming We are coming right along! We are coming, Father Abraham A hundred thousand strong!"

Toryism has long held sway over French and

Irish by keeping up discord between the two races. It can do so no longer. Both have been embittered against each other by enemies of both. Let all that be forgotten, and let both units to punish the author of their wrongs. Let social and economical questions and differences wait for solution till the great crime of Macdonaldism is explated.
OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—A gentleman just arrived

from Montreal confirms the report published at Montreal last night of the attempt to bribe Mr. Champagne to retire fr in the contest in Hochelaga. He adds further, which he says is not generally known, that the alleged briber was no less a personage than a

strong party has had to contend in as long stroggle against the clique of plunderers, calling themselves Conservatives, who have brought government into contempt and the province to THE VERGE OF BANKBUPTCI.

Were anything needed to show the pressing necessity for removing the Ross government from onice at once the disclosure of this attempt on the honor and integrity of Mr. Champagne supplies it.

The passing to and fro of wirepullers between this city, Montreal and Quebec is a feature of the situation noted by everyhody here. The anxiety depicted on their counterances, their frequent closetings with Sir John Macdonald, the rapidity of their movements, are watched with the keenest relish, and many are the jokes perpetrated in waiting for the latest dodge of THE OLD FOX,

ho all admit has been run to his hole at last! w. programme of the Tory-Orange-Pendard
The now clearly admitted. The mot d'ordre
party le forth from Earnscliffe. Sir John Machas gone spoken! To his henchman, Ross,
donald has

the has said:

"He Government at all Haz"Hold on to "sign! I will Bring on
ARDS! Do NOT R. "AL ELECTIONS IMMETHE DOMINION GENE.

auticip wes a complete collapse of the Tory party. anticipates a complete collapse of the Tory party. As nothing succeeds like success, nothing fails like failure. The series of reverses encountered by the "Conservatives," beginning with New Brunswick and collimating in Quebec, has had the effect of sotting the tide rolling with increasing volume in favor of the Liberals. The crowds, who always want to be on the winning of the conders when the series of the liberals of the conders who always want to be on the winning the conders when the series of the liberals. side, are now as loud in their denunciation of Macdonaldism as lately they were eager in its

A LIBERAL SWEEP

of the Dominion is openly predicted in this hotbed of Toryism, and all who have interest to satisfy or places to secure, are blocking every avenue to the ministerial offices. But it seen as if they were destined to disappointment, for most Cabinet Ministers are non comatibus u stumpum in swampo, et in etatu quo combuste

Liberals who have be a ground under the heel of Tory tyranny, who have been shown no mercy, whose lives have been made miserable by all kinds of

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PERSECUTION.

are naturally and pardonably jubilant. They know that this is the last battle in which Mac-donaldism will ever engage. With its forces driven in on the centre from all sides, indecision at the head, confusion among the leaders, dismay among the rank and file, we ray soon expect to hear the saure que peut of the shattered battalions as they hasten in hot haste to escape the expected slaughter. A few who, having shown no mercy to others expect none in return, may stand to their guns a little longer; but while time per-mits they are making every effort to secure a rafe retreat.

THE BRAG AND BLUSTER

which the Tories indulged in so confidently a day or two ago, while they still pretended there was hope of a slight majority for Ross, have all disappeared. Their combs flap; their wings and tails are in the dust, and the smallest rooster in the Liberal burnyard can outcrow their lustiest chanticleer. It is a sad picture— a very sad picture; but as Johnson said to ....er,

"IT IS TRUE!"

It would be the sheerest folly to imagine that the crisis through which the country is passing, and the results which must in mediately follow, can produce anything more than a healthy change in preparation for still greater transformatior. Regarding the future in this light, it is eath for it is satisfactory to know that the power of initiative will be in the hands of an upright, far-seeing statesman, not in those of a temporizing dealer in expedients like Sir John Mac donald.

He must, indeed, be blind who cannot see that politics per se are of small account compared to the magnitude of the social and commercial problems that are

PRESSING FOR SOLUTION.

Sentimental likes and dislikes, emotional attractions and repulsions among creeds, classes and sections, still exist in certain quarters where the steam whistle is rever heard, and few news-papers penetrate. But in the great centres of industry, where workingmen read, reflect and discuss, such things are of small account in

the problem of capital and latter.

Politicians are quite aware of this and will do their best to win the confidence of the workingmen by fine span arguments and appeals to empidity. But workingmen know that to poli-tician, theorist or more economist can understand

THE PRACTICAL BEARINGS of these questions so well as the man who feels

the pressure of existing conditions directly in his workshop and his home. On the equitable solution of the social prob lem the fate of future parties must depend. Let the Liberals when they come into power, Let the Liberals when they come into power, after the old regime has passed away, take care they use their power aright. No future party will remain so long in power as that led by Sir John Macdonald, for no party will ever again have the same means or n aterial at its disposal OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—As Hombts appear to exist in the minds of some people as to the correct constitutional procedure in the event of a ministry failing to secure a majority of the legislature at a general election, a few words on the point may not be uninteresting. The duty

the point may not be uninteresting. The duty of a Prime Minister when he finds that his majority has been wiped out, or so reduced as to show that he no longer possesses

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE, is to frankly inform the representative of the Crown of the fact. In case of a contention like that at present in Quebec, where the Opposition claim a majority, he should not attempt to carry on government, except as a matter of carry on government, except as a matter of form, till the question between parties is decided by a vote of the legislature. He should, therefore, call parliament together at the earliest moment in order to test the question, or resign at once. He has no right, and it is exceedingly dangerous, for him to put off the meeting of the House with the hope of gaining over some of his opponents to enable him to thwart the will of the nearlie.

of the people

EXPRESSED AT THE POLLS.

Can Mr. Ross, as a gentleman, give his word of honor to the Lieutenant Governor that his Ministry has been sustained by the vote of the

people. He cannot!

What, then, is his duty?

He should resign at once and give the name of the gentleman whom he should, according to constitutional usage, recommend His Honor the Lieutenaut-Governor to send for. On this point Lieutenant-Governor to send for. On this point there should be no attempt to take revenge or put a slight upon his chief rival. All precedent demands that he should give the came of the leader of the Opposition. To give

name of the leader of the Opposition. To give any other name would be not only improper but dishonorable. It would show A SPIRIT OF THE MEANEST KIND,

and could not be excused on the score of any party exigencies whatever.

Judging by the tone of the party press in Que kec and the continual cridence of bribery among public men constantly cropping up, I should think that a more thoroughly unprincipled lot of politicians does not exist on earth. I would be forry to include all politicians in this description. There are honorable men in Quebec poli-tics, many of them; but there exists a gang to whom it would be flattery to apply any terms but those which are used to describe the

EXTREMITY OF HUMAN BASENESS. EXTREMITY OF HUMAN EASENERS.

LATE RAILWAY MAGNATE.

While this gang exists, preying on the vitals of the province, corrupting public life, poisoning the foundaries of honor, debauching the people, National party has had to contend in its long stuggle egainst the clique of plunderers, calling themselves Conservatives, who have brought when this tyranny can only be removed by the province to the

revolution.
Against the continuance of the insolence of government creators of this gang of political freebooters the people pronounced on the 14th. The openly expressed intention of retaining the Ross Government in place till time may be had to buy over the "Independents," is one of the most astonishing things I have ever read of in history. The

CYNICAL CONTEMPT. for public opinion which it displays shows how

deeply the poison of corruption must have en-tered into the body politic.

The bare mention of such a thing in England would consign the men who attempted it to eternal infamy. Even in the United States, where political rascality is considered to have its home, nothing so grots as this dare be thought of, let alone mentioned, at the present

day.

I observe the flattery poured upon Mr.

Masson by all parties. In saying that he is an
upright, honorable man, they do him no more
than justice. Their object is transparent. But I fancy they would be more correct were they

APPEAL TO MR. ROSS to exercise those instincts of honor and constitutional feir play, which it should not be flattery

to say he possesses.
Since the deposition of Mr. Letellier de St. Just, the Lieutenant-Governor is absolutely without power, if precedent is of any value. In Quebec the wholesome prerogative of the Grown, wirely retained in the constitution, has been

But to the second of the second

wholly destroyed. The Premier is practically snoreme. Democracy in Canada has refined way one of its greatest safeguards, with the result that the responsible adviser of the representative of the Crown has become the irresponsible at the head of an oligarchy. This is

AN ALARMING TRUTH, and the worst of it, is there is no remedy till some convulsion rouses people to a sense of their danger, and parifies by a storm the atmosphere of politics.

A rumor has reached here that it is the inten-

tention to contest the election of Mr. McShane. What can be the object of that? Surely there could be no greater nistake than to persecute a man so in mensaly popular as the member elect for Montreal Centre. Even were his enemies successful in unseating him, his return by a vestly increased majority is beyond Coubt. The best way for all parties as to best way for all parties is to

CEASE THIS NONSENSE.
Attack the scats of those whose election can be fairly shown to be the result of improper in-fluences. In all other cases mere prosecutions

for spite only injure the prosecutors.

Meantime business men are sick of the squabbles and corruptions of politicians. The Con-tervatives have been beston. They should accept the inevitable, low to the will of the people and make way for their successors as gracefully as they can.

LET US HAVE PEACE! RIDEAU.

HANDY TO HAVE. The most useful medicine you can have in

the household is Hagyard's Yellew Oil. It

cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, aches, sprains, bruises, burns, and all exter nal or internal painful conditions. Keep it at hand for ready use. HOW HE MURDERED HER.

THE PERPETRATOR OF THE RAGLAN TRAGEDY TELLS HOW HE DID THE DEED, ASD HIS SUBSEQUENT WANDER-

INGS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 .- David Goelin, the German who committed the sheeking murder recently reported from Raglan, Renfrew county, has made the following confession: "Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday morning after quarrelling, I ordered the women and children to leave the house. The house was about thirty feet from my house and bclonged to me. The woman's hub.nl was there at the time I ordered them out. The husband then went away with a gen to hunt. About two hours after this I went to the barn to cut some straw. While I was doing this Mrs. Werekenthal was tunning and defiant to such an extent that I could stand it no longer. I then went to the house and ordered the woman and children out. She told me she would not go, and used very indecent and insulting language. She then went into the house with the children and I then nailed up the door. I had turned to leave and had got as far as the corner when she broke open the door with an exe. I then thought the only way to get them out was to burn down the shanty, so I walked over to my house and got a coal of fire and threw it into their shauty. I then went around the corner of the house and the woman west in the opposite direction and we met at the back of house. She said 'You devil. Is this the way you intend to kill me? and then she picked up a stick of wood to strike me. I also picked up a stick of wood and struck her on the forehead. She then turned her back and I struck her two more blows on the back of the head and she fell to the ground. I then went to my house and said 'Good-bye, wife and children. You won't see me any more. I am going to put an end to myself,' I then went to the bush to starve myself. Menday and Tuesday I lost my way in the bush. After finding out my location I started for the Mississippi river with the intention to drown myself. After I got to the river and stood on the brink I prayed to God to guide me. At this time two grey birds flew close to me and I took it for an omen not to drown myself, so I started back and struck the Palmer rapids and some men took ne acrors the river and accompanied me to Rockingham, when I gave rayself up. When I struck the woman I did not intend to kill her. She was not dead when I lost her. I did not know she was dead until I reached Rockingham. The reason I left was because 1 was afraid of her husband, as he had three times before threatened to shoot me. If I remained there, and the husband found his house burned and that I had struck his wife, he, having the gun in his possession, would, without hesitation, have shot me. If it is so destined that I should hang for the crime, I am resigned to my fate." Goolin is a muscu lar man, dark complexioned, forty-four years of age, stands five feet eight inches, and weighs about 180 pounds.

A SEVERE TRIAL Those who endure the tortucing pangs of ncuralgia, rheumatism, soiatica, lumbago, and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yell low Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lamences

THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADMINISTERS A SCATHING REBUKE TO THE OFFICERS FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-Gen. Lord Wolseley, adjutant-general, has issued a circular to the officers of the English army intimating that the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in chief, is dissatified over the small progress made in their military training during the recent in-spections. The circular states that the Duke. observed that many officers of all ranks. evinced much want of knowledge of duties vitally important to military efficiency, and he strongly insists that the officers shall devote more time and attention to the instruction of their troops. The St. James Gazette says the Duke of Cambridge, in the freedom of private conversation, expressed the opinion that many of the officers in the British army are not worth their salt, and he finds that he has been obliged to address them in a circular which would reach the whole army and alarm

the country.

HIGH PRAISE. Mrs. John Neelands, writing from the Methodist l'arsonage, Adelaide, Ont., says : "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years. For heavy colds, sore throats and distressing coughs no other medi-

cine so soon relieves. Off one of the sea ships which lately arrived at Portland, Oregon, was secured a singular bird, called the Japanese tumbler. It has a habit of jumping from its perch, turning a somersault and coming down on the perch all standing, and this trick it will perform dozene of times in succession, till be-holders deem the bird demerted. It is considerable larger than a canary, and of rather pretty plumage, but not much in the musical

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

line:

One of the Best Tonics. Dr. A. ATKINSON, Prof. Materia Medica and Dormatology, in College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., says. "It makes a pleasant drink, and is one of our best tonics in the shape of the phosphates in solu-

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· 66 MHE TRUE WITNESS"

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 2., 1886

THE discovery under the altar of the German Catholic Church at Chicago shows the kind of majorial the Anarchists are made of. The desecration of the Sanctuary is a fitting link in the chain of infamy, wiekedness and violence they have forged. The question arises as to the responsibility for the bombs being placed where they were. But this will not be difficult to trace. Apart from the priest, the people who can have had access to It is primarily to the Very Rev.; Dr. Glynn he church must be tow in number, and from the proposition is due. After the these it ought not to be difficult to find the expropriation by the Italian Govern-

The fickleness and uncertainty of the public vote is very noticeable. On the occasion of the last election; in Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Mr. St. Hilaire faced the same gentle. to do more than this, to erect a handsome man, Mr. Dumais, and succeeded in defeating national Irish church. This will now be sion, temporary or otherwise. The standing him by a majority of only seventy-two. Now, in spite of what has appeared to be a very strong ory his majority thes rolled up to four figures. It seems to indicate that what has often been said, that in the lower portion of the Province the Riel ausation has not been of great mament.

THE Quelor Telegraph argues that whatposition the question of Irish Catholi representation is the Cabinet must be one of the first subjects considered. It contends that it ought now to be an acknowledged principle that the "Irish Catholic element shall be represented according to their numerical preponderance after the French Canadians over all other elements in the Province, and not according to the number of members which they can return to the support of this or that Ministry." We have no doubt that substantial justice will be done. A glance at the list of the members of the new Legislature indicates that the material is numerically limited on either side of the House. We are, however, pleased to note that our contemporary is interesting itself on a subject that certainly calls for consideration.

the farmers are beginning to look very blue, as the reports of the rapidly decreasing call in Europe for Western grain are confirmed by the public, and we are in receipt of the cus. i one end. tomary enquiries by correspondents as to the reason for there being no substantial change THE REJECTION OF PARNELL'S BILL. in the price of bread. This complaint is of course perennial, and the question has never been satisfactorily answered. But it is certainly a problem that can be suswered, and without difficulty. In practice it has partially been answered in this city already, and ter in hand for itself. It is certainly not cheapening grain market and a stationary bread market without reasoning on the subject and endeavoring to equalize the apparent discrepency.

Those who are given to indulging in jere. miads over the financial and commercial condition of Canada may find some consolation in making an odious comparison between this country and New South Wales. "'Tis sweet the sight of ills, ourselves being free," sings the old heathen poet. In New South very disagreeable announcement to the Legisthat unless something, at present wholly unknown and unforeseen, occurs, there will be never known so great depression to exist in the colory as that now afflicting it. In addition per cent. on others, and his example is sheets seem to think. It points out that the colory as that now afflicting it. In addition per cent. on others, and his example is sheets seem to think. It points out that the colory as that now afflicting it. In addition they want their commercial rights, unbelief, wreathed with grown and had sheets seem to think. It points out that the colory as that now afflicting it. In addition they want their commercial rights, unbelief, wreathed with grown and had sheets seem to think. It points out that the colory as the to this depression it seems from references at being followed. Altogether, the landlords position of the Church is gnaranteed by the to have changed this and frightened his Senate has already practically held to be due son is a sad one but it conveys its own that the color are apparently beginning to see that the bill. Treaty of Paris, the Quebec Act and by the public. The other day has informed his landlords are apparently beginning to see that the bill. are apparently beginning to see that the hill Treaty or raris, the Quebec Act and my the public of the hill Treaty or raris, the Quebec Act and my the public of the hill Treaty or raris, the Quebec Act and my the public of the hill Treaty or raris, the Quebec Act and my the public of the hill Treaty or raris, the Quebec Act and the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I hother words, the United States the was aiming at the Presidency, then I have a state of the public of t

depression indeed.

BIT is a mistake for the press or any por tion of it to attempt to .put the reciprocity question within the circle of local politics. The matter has been definitely discussed, and the position of this country in relation to the subject is defined in a statute. The rock chead, as every one knows, lies on the other side of the lines, and in view of the position of the party there the probabilities of a satisfactory settlement must always be more or less unsatisfactory. This much must be conceded, namely, that no charge of indifference can be laid at our doers. That very in. unprepared some advantage will follow for teresting book by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, I their discredited and now unpopular phalanx. in which he has endeavored to collect in a brief space a record of the life and times of the late Hon. George Brown, contains, per the House of Commons supporting hars, the best description of the difficulties and hindrances which stand in the way of negotiations on the subject. Rumor even went so far as to say Mr. Brown was compelled to pay freely before he was able to accomplish the little he did. But Mr. Brown saw that he could not place himself in the Government may have had of retaining its position of a mendicant or act in any way beneath the dignity of his country. The result of the negotiations is a matter of history. and they were but a fair sample of the treat ment our envoys will always have to meet more or less, at Washington. It is regrettable : but it is not our fault.

Tuat Ireland should never have had a church at Rome is certainly an anomaly. French, Germans, Spaniards and English rick has been unrepresented by special dedication. The Irish have worshipped in a church. But it is satisfactory to is pressing and the time short. learn that the want is about to be supplied. A project is on foot to erect a noble church in Rome dedicated to St. Patrick, and Archbishen Walsh has just endsorsed the proposition, in conjunction with other prelates, and subscribed £100 for the purpose. Archbishop Croke has done the same, and the Holy See has conveyed its approval of the scheme by Cardinal Simeoni. ment of the lands of the Aggustinian monastery the college received as compensation £16,000 from the Italian Government, and it was decided to devote that sum to a new college. Br. Glynn, however, decided done, and ere long what has so longibeen lacking will be seen in Rome.

#### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

It is stated, with the semblance of such authority that we can scarcely doubt, that | ernment has acted in a similarly pernicious Mr. Mercier has received the promise of the support of thirty-five members of the Justice. It is a bad principle, and in pracnewly elected legislature, while he expects tice must weaken the bench in public estimaever may be the outcome of the present poli- the support of others. If this be true, and it tion, and as a body the judiciary would do build hardly be stated in the manner it has been if it was not true, there can be as doubt that the Government business of the province, and it will doubtless govern itself according to the cus. judges. This is a serious point, and no tomary constitutional process. There can be amount of money will be ill spent or ought no alternative course. We regret in com- to be grudged by the public to secure an upmon with a large portion of the community the defeat of the administration, which has another point which the public would do proved a efficient one. It is clear that well to remember. When the province has it has not been defeated for any fault of its to go to the beach to find a minister, own. Had the Ross-Taillon Government it is a certain indication of decadence stood fairly on its own merit, the recent poll. In the ranks of public men. It shows that ng shows that it would have been they have sunk to the level of mere politisustained. But it has suffered ow ing to the impression which has of power. This a poor compliment to the prevailed that it was not acting sufficiently independently of the Federal authorities, and Whear is down to 71 cents at Chicago, and political crimes of its predecessors; which it had not the courage to repudiate. It is to be regretted that circumstances should have so influenced the position, but, in view experience. The fact of this depression in of present events, the position seems to be price is not one likely to be lost sight of by such as will bear but one interpretation and

It is amusing to see how admirably revenged, in a certain way, Mr. Parnell has been for the rejection of bis bill in the House of Commons. The very principles he embodied in it and which were so decidedly rejected are those which the Government so the public can, if it chooses, take the mat- now finds itself compelled to put, as far as practicable, in force to day. likely that the public will long see a rapidly The administration has to implore the iandlords to be forbearing, to make abatement, to judge the poor tenantry with lenioncy, and to take all points into consideration on their behalf. It is true that the great majority of the landlords find themselves compelled to have recourse to the principles of Parnell's bill, whether they like it or not. A legislative scale would have certainly been of more benefit to the landlords than the "compulsion of nothingness" with which they find themselves now face to face. The tenants Wales the Prime Minister, Sir Patrick Jen- cannot pay the full pound of flesh, and in nings, has recently been obliged to make the seeking to obtain this the landlords have lost the advantages Mr. Parnell proposed to give lative Arzembly that the revenue of the them. Now, however, the landlords are colony has fallen off to so alarming an extent eagerly rushing to obtain what they can get, and to take just whatever abatement the tenant chooses to a deficit of not less than two millions of make. The great landlords have suddenly pounds. The Premier was also able to add discovered that an abatement in rent is familiar truth that the position of the Church

now to de without. The principle of equity the grasping landlord left face to face with his faction, but scarcely so great as the land. tords would have obtained under the very historic and rejected bill.

BE READY. There seems good reason for the scapicion that the :Federal government contemplates making a sudden appeal to the constituencies, doubtless in the hope that by finding them It appears that letters have been addressed secretly to the members of the government, warning them to put their houses in order and be prepared for a sudden announcement of dissolution of Parliament. There can be very little doubt that the result of the elections in Quebec has: prompted this course. Whatever hope the hold on the province was very decidedly shattered by the result of the local election. By means of a sudden rash it may hope to find the province tain an advantage. The idea is not a bad one, and as a strategical movement would very likely not be without some favorable results for the administration if the province be found at the critis unprepared. But it is the duty of the electors to be forewarmed and equally forehave all their national churches, but St. Pat- armed, and so foil the strategic movement which seems contemplated. Every constituency should be put in a state of electoral orbuilding belonging to one of the Orders, and ganization, and the candidate ready to take in a ocrtain sense this has been the Irish the field at a moment's notice. The urgency

#### THE BENCH AND POLITICS.

Among the cloud of political rumore which hang overhead is one which associates the sames of two judges with the premiership. This touches a principle which calls for a speedy and decided expression of opinion from the public. If there is one institution which must occupy a position distinctly outside of the field of politics it is the bench. Francis Bacon has styled justice one of those four great pillars of the State, which, once sapped, surely brings national ruin. And it is not difficult to see that the most tatal results must follow if a general impression prevails that the judiciary are merely politicians in a state of sucpenof the elective judiciary in the United States ought to be a warning to us in this respect. It was a very bad precedent, set for the first time in this country, when a vice chancellor left the bench to assume the premierahip of Ontario. The Deminion Govway in relation to its present Minister of "descents from the bench." In the case of Ontario Mr. Mowat stated that detested and cannot carry on the he was in part induced to accept the offer made because of the insufficient pay of the right and independent judiciary. There is also cians, and are not to be trusted with the reins electorate.

#### LONDONDERRY.

The victory of "Home Rule" in London derry is certainly one of the most notable incidents of the agitation and a remarkable sign of the times. That seat has always been deemed, and with reason, a very stronghold of Toryism, and when it was announced that Mr. McCarthy had been defeated only by a very small majoity, it was seen that at least a moral victory of a very sweeping kind had been scored. But the judicial decision on the election trial has proved that it was more than a moral victory for Mr. McCarthy, and that it was further a very immoral defeat for his opponent. For Londonderry to have been saved for the Tories by a majority of three only was something, but when it is learnt that the majority was obtained by means so corrupt that the supposed member has to pay penalties, the moral may be seen at once. Mr. McCarthy will sit for Derry, and the election in North Longford will give another seat to the Home Rulers. The moral effect of this singular change, although it may not change to any extent the numerical standing of the House of Commons, ought not to be without influence on those who so persistently oppose the granting of justice to Ireland. Mr. McCarthy is to be congratulated on his remarkable

#### THE NEW ANTI-CRUSADE.

The only Ontario journal which appears capable of taking an intelligent view of the ecolesiastical situation in this province is the Toronto Globe. It very reasonably calls the attention of its readers to the undoubted and

revenue indicates a very serious commercial The protection it proposed to give they have ed by the sprovincial vote, and that alone. When once these points down on the bigoted to argue that, because Austria and tonants. Evictions and no rent may be satis. Italy and France have passed laws. pertaining to the ecclesization establishments in those countries, therefore the Dominion moderate proposition embodied in the now Parliament would be justified in interfering with the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec, the falsity of their assumption will perhaps be appreciated by them. To substantial grievance, it cannot be toe eften repeated, arises to any person from the present position of the Church of the gravince. We say the Church of the Province, because it is so in a double sense. It is so by special legal arrangements that or not be assailed, It is so by virtue of its extrength of people of the province. The few remaining of the population suffer nothing in consequence. They pay us tithes; they have liberty of conscience, and freedom to an extent more than amply demo natrated by the vagaries of the mountch wake of the the position of the minoraty gives it an advantage over their Roman Catholic brethren. It is a honeful sign that the Protestant religious organs of Ont aric have declared against the line of argum ent, if it can unorganized and in consequence look to chobe so called, of the Mail, Wor k. etc. The evil results of the tactics sivocated by the 'new departure' with reference to the Church ware in Ey appreciated by thoughtful Protestants. They see plainly that the strength of the Charch lies in its spiritual power. The change of certain temporal laws could make no change in this, but would rather intensify the evil results which the execution of such theories as those of the Mail and its friends would produce.

#### THE CHURCHILL SCOPME.

seems probable, though not anthoritaa scheme embracing provincial legislation was founded on fact. As we pointed out at the the Marquis of Lorne, and had been favorably considered by those in authority. Mr. appear to have keen struck with it, and fair tribunal, the statement of the latter recently made at Dartford that " in the next session of Parlia-"ment they would have to endeavor to at any rate lay the foundation of the development of a system of popular local the truth. At the time we said it would not principles unsuited to the nacessities of Ireland, being built on the experience of Canada, where the conditions are wholly different. Rule is devised for Irclind none will be ac. come owners. ceptable that is merely framed and designed as a species of accommodation or sacrifice to necessity. The Home Rule that Ireland will have must be of a different character to this. The press of Ireland now received shows that our opinions of the case coincide with those held by the leaders of opinion in that country. None of the vehicles of public opinion have anything to say in favor of the suggestion. On the contrary the country will have none of any such disjointed and make-shift proposition. It is, indeed, not very long ago that Mr. T. Healy proposed a measure something akin to the Lorne plan in principle, and it was received with derision by the very people who are now supposed, at east, to be advocating a similar one. The Freeman, alluding to the proposition, says : "This Bill, if it ever really takes a tangible shape, will not do. This is our verdict, and we believe we can speak for the country on the point. It will be rejected because it is intended not as an honest and statesmanlike attempt to reform the acknowledged abuses of the existing system of Local Government in Ireland, but as a deliberate plan to split the National organization in the country and minimise the National demand." The friends of Home Rule in Ireland see in the proposition a design rather to retard than to advance the great principle they have at stake, and feel that the concessions tendered are merely the unwilling fruits of compulcion. The concession is at least a surrender on the part of the Tory part of the position of the "no surrender" type they have assumed, and having done so at one point they will have to do so at all. But Ireland will have no compromising measures, and of this Lord R. Churchill & Co, have now been duly notified before their bill has been introduced to Parliament.

THE U. S. LABOR PROBLEM. The election of Mr. Henry George to the recent date, by no means an impossible conranks of the democratic party. That division is now at an end, and the prospects seem to be that Mr. Hewitt will be elected. Mr. scandals as those which are reflected in the

of two millions on this comparatively small and just one, and quite in their interests. the standing of the Church can only be alter. and was desirous of using the Mayoralty as a fishermen want entire free rein in our waters stepping stone. People now begin to remem without giving anything like the same priviber that Mr. George, in addition to being a leges in return. This has always been the case. ombodied in it has to be dispensed with, and brains of those who are endeavoring municipal candidate, is a noted free rader, and feeble diplomacy has helped them in their and would, if he could, destroy the present demands. The past ceason is rather an untariff in force in the United States. He is fortunate reference. There can be little also a Socialist who reproduces the visionary doubt that the Government has flagrantly schemes of Prudhomme and Considerant for the edification of the Americans. Neither of these schemes, on sober thought, seem to commend themselves to the American people, and the citizens of New York But this cannot be permitted another season being, like Americans in general, an eminently practical people, are beginning to see that the reported negotiations for an equitable the election of Mr. George would be the en- settlement of the case, more stringent mea. dorsement of a double principle calculated to prove disastrous to the State. The most curious feature in the case is the endorsoment of Mr. Frye is found in the fable of the for of Mr. George by the Laber of the Union. and the grapes. The value to the Eastern 1,170,718 souls, or 86 percent of the 1,359,027 | The desire on the part of the labor interests to remove the inequalities now existing between labor and capital may commend the delusive, but fascinating, theories reproduced by Mir. George to it and blind it to the dangerous consequences which would follow with tersible force his free trade doc- doubt unpleasant to the Maine fishermen, Salvation Army people. In fact, it trines in practice. It is true that free trade Some good, it will be seen, has arisen from might be argued with somes exason that in the United States, by opening the market the nominal enforcement of Canadian rights to the outer world, would do much to but more has yet to be done. The fisher abolish capitalists, inasmuch as it would department has been deplorably mismanage stribe down the cause of overwealth and close ever since the accession to power of the preor orignle the factories, but this would prove sent ministry. rather a destructive and suicidal way of remedying an evil. Sofar, however, as the difference existing between the rich and the poor is concerned. Mr. Elesvitt seems to hold views better calculated to remedy the inequality than Mr. George, and certainly less of the imaginative order. Ten years ago, after classifying the public in the States into four orders, the very rich, the great middle class, the industrious wasking class, and the paupers, he said :--

If the first and fourth classes should cease to exist, humanity would not have cause to shed many nears. The problem, then, which society finds itself forocd to solve is the mode of getting rad of these two extreme classes The Irish press has spoken very plainly on without revolution and without in-justice. \* \* The possession of superthe subject of the proposed bill of the Govduous riches will not stand the test ernment dealing with local government in of human justice; and in affirming this I Ireland. We say proposed bill because it greatest thinkers and the best men who have tively confirmed, that the report concerning ever lived has invariably been driven. Already the employers and the employed meet upon the equal ground of open founded on fact. As we pointed out at the discussion. Already they endeavor to per-time the rumor gained currency that the suade each of her to conciliate opposing inproposition was one which originated with terests. Failing in this, they arbitrate and in order that the arbitration may be just the employers produce their books of account and subarit and enbait Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill their ability to per to the decision of a appear to have keen struck with it, and fair tribunal, and it is to the everlasting honor of the workingmen that in ne single instance have they ever refused to abide by the award. owners begin to see that profits are impossible on the existing system, and labor is sufficient. ly intelligent to understand that it must rely "velopment of a system of property of the government in Ireland," coming almost afford to pay. "When those together with the foreshadowing of the scheme who labor also kecome interested as owners, it will be easy to adapt the conditions required the business to the conditions required for steady work. In order that do. Firstly, because the scheme embodied this joint ownership may be brought about it is necessary, first, that the employers shall see that it is to their advantage to encourage the workingmen to become interested directly in the business, and second, that the work Secondly, because whatever scheme of Home ingmen shall take the necessary steps to be

THE FISHERIES. well as social, are caused by want of proper knowledge of subjects in dispute. What Senator Frye's Senate Committee on the investigation has established the fact, firstly, that the privilege of buying bait in our ports an hitherto undiscovered circumstance. According to the controversialists who have of late taken so strong a part in the fishery discussion from the American stand-point, the privilege has been one of the first order. Now, however, the Free Committee find that the time consumed in running in and out of port is worth more than the bait. The real and only grievance at atake appears as a sentimental one and lies in the refusal of Canada to recognize the ordinary commercial rights conferred on all American vessels," Then there is another remarkable discovery made by the committee. The American fishermen do not need, it seems, to go to Canadian ports for any purpose save shelter, wood, water and repairs-some rather important points by the way-though they would like to be able to buy supplies occasionally. But the third discovery is the ably delusive the whole dispute has been turns out, is of little value and has been insignificant for years. This is indeed news. The country has supposed all along that tho American fishermen have been endeavoring to obtain, by hook or by crook, the right of inshore fishing by fraud or otherwise, a privilege which it seems must have been of office of Mayor of New York seemed, up to a no value whatever. No one in any degree mittee is in the highest degree absurd. We are further told that " if these points should

failed in its duty in the direction of protect ing the fisheries, notwithstanding the great and ostentatious display of fast schooners and cruisers and the seizure of a few little vessels, and if nothing is made public soon concerning sures will have to be initiated in view of next year's fishing. The moral of the statements States fisheries of our waters is almost incal culable. It may suit fanatics of the Frye type to cry "sour grapes," but the fact remains evident. The barriers have not been kept this year, but they must in future, and the thought of this future is m

#### A REMARKABLE DEPARTURE It is to some extent rather amusing to

read that Buddhism is just now being ex

tensively cultivated in New York. Yet from

the statements made in the columns of the

Sun, and in other quarters, it seems that

coquetry with the tenets of this religion is

fashionable in certain circle of the hand ton To those who have been trained in the negative types of Christianity, manifested the chamcleon-like imposture ci Pm testantism, it may be that there appears something attractive in the teaching of Buddhism in a religious tense, The superficial will see in it something akin in ethical teaching to the doctrines of Chris tianity without the confusion of Procestant only repeat the conclusion to which the ism, and therefore rush to the conclusion that the latter has borowed from the Oriental teachings of four centuries earlier. But th evolutionary process of Buddhism will not be studied; neither will the mass of almost in accessible literature of the creed, and if could be would certainly not be understood The Buddhists themselves do not, and it is a notorious fact that their own literature has been put into their hands by the British conquerors of India. Otherwise it was dead letter. In recent days no one has been more prominent as an ardent Orientalist that Max Muller. That eminent scholar, how ever, confessed, no longer ago than in the year 1882, in connection with a conference t compare the supposed coincidences between Christianity and Buddha, that suc a discussion was, on general grounds impossible. "The name of Buddhism," be said, "is applied to religious opinions, not only of the most varying, but of a decidedly opposite character held by people in the highest and lowest stages of civilization, divided into endless sects and founded on two distinct codes of canonical writings. Two Buddhist priests reading Sanskrit with me would hardly recognize the Buddhim How frequently it happens that serious now practised in Ceylon as their own relicomplications and misconceptions, national as gion." This acknowledgement from a great admirer of the Eastern teachings indicates the kind of base on which heartburnings, what ill-feeling, what diplothe modern society Buddhist of New matic hitches would have been avoided had York would have to erect his new spiri tual temple. But, in all probability, the new fishery question only been appointed a few disciples are more familiar with Arnold's years earlier. According to a statement re-, " Light of Asia" than with Vedic literature, cently made by Senator Frye himself, the and are accordingly misled. We are told that the new temple in New York is one even now well attended and that the teaching is, in is of no value whatever. This is certainly all respects, caoteric, and that few, save the flock, know who attends the teachings. Those who do, are, however, said to be of high position. The following is a specimen of the "teaching" which these persons of high social position have to swallow, taken from the Catechism compiled and published in Boston for their use. Buddhism is the name of a condition or state of mind which is "enlightened as one is who has perfect wisdom. "When this condition is obtained what do we reach?" "Nirvana," "What is Nir vana?" "A condition of total cessation of changes; of perfect rest; of the absence of desire and sorrow; of the total obliteration of everything that goes to make up the physical man. Before reaching Nirvana man is being con stantly reborn; when he reaches Nirvara he is reborn no more." This is the sum and end of the creed of those who cannot accept most marvellous of all and shows how lament- the truths of Christianity! Fancy the belle of New York believing that before they read from first to last. The inshere fishery, it Nirvana they have to pass, or be reborn through various transmigratory processescats, snakes, birds, dogs, pigs, or anything, the case may be. See the young lady a fashion at a ball on Fifth avenue declining the wing of a fewl offered to her lest she should be eating the suffering remnant of some of her ancestors! Yet this is Buddhism as the newest of the many creeds of New You acquainted with the fishing ground is not The lamentable circumstance that Buddhi tingency in consequence of the division in the aware that this statement of the Frye com has obtained a feeting among New York is not without its moral. It shows the nate yearning for some kind of religion, as be all reported to the Senate, as Mr. Frye un- the shipwreck of faith and hope which rest George, on general grounds, seemed to have officially puts them, there is little doubt that from a rebellion against the faith as guarde made a not unfavorable impression on the citi- this body would strongly condemn any pro- and delivered by its sole depository, zens of New York, and in the presence of such posed diplomacy looking to the reestablish. Church. The end of the extraordinal ment of reciprocity. The New England fish- variations of Protestantism exhibit committal of alderman after alderman to ermen, after the greater part of the season's in New York and Brocklyn under the prison there seemed an inclination on the part experience, are satisfied with the present ar- of Beecherism, Uniterlanism, University of the public to take anything new and of rangements, except that they w.n their full and the half hundred other types, has land good promise, probably on the principle rights under the treaty of 1818 without being educated people in such a spiritual

AND "THE MAIL."

However some persons may have wondered at the recent change in the conduct of the chief Conservative organ, there can now be little doubt of the ultimate intention of the management. Every issue of The Mail confirms the impression that a determination has been arrived at in certain quarters to build up a purely Protestint party for political purposes.

It would be rash, perhaps, to assert that the events of the last few years, and the evident disruption, in this province at least, of the Conservative party, have led our undoubtedly able contemporary to cast about for new combinations to take the place of those now in process of dissolution. But on this hypothesis alone can we account for the constant and somewhat irritating attacks made by The Mail on the Catholic Church in Quebec. These assaults can have but one effect-to widen the breach between Catholics and the Conservative party. A breach, be it remembered, for which Catholics are blimelers, and which they regard with sorrow not unmixed with apprehension. The Church has always been conservative

In the best sense of that much abused term. Without its approval the party of which The vindictive enemy. There has been no change in the attitude of the Church in Quebec towards the Conservative party. It stands towards the Conservative party. It stands and retire from an this world party is to day as it always stood; superior to party quarrels, but keenly alive to the interests of ready—a judge of good whiskey."

So is it now with the L beral-Nationalists. its people in relation to the State. To what then, must we attribute these attacks upon the religious institutions of Quebec? The Mail and the party for which it speaks sand nothing to find fault with in these institutions so long as the people of the Province continued their party alegiquee to Sir John the Catholic Onurch is insulted and reviled ? We have yet to icarn of an instance in which an ecclesiastic in this province has done anything to invoke Protestant or Conservative enmity, either in regard to the Riel or any | buff. other question. Careful consideration of the subject inclines us to the opinion that there is very little sincerity in The Mail's new departure; nor do we think there is much real enmity towards Catholics or the Catholic Church among Conservatives or Protestants of the more enlightened class. Orange animosity and Puritan bigotry are Shings we recognize and do not underrate. But if The Mad imagines it can build up a mew perty out of these materials, and that to do so it can afford to wound Catholic sensihilities and set the Church at defiance, we can enly deplore its bindness and pity its lack of wisdom. We have no right even to suggest a thought of the sort of opposition such conduct is likely to invoke, but we do hope the chief organ has carefully estimated the strength of the opponent it challenges and is prepared to accept the consequences of Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, have done, and will do again, we are told by these old-broaded applogists of the scaffold that the Riel spreads and will do again, we are told by these old-broaded applogists of the scaffold that the Riel spreads and wrong somanch gaisty and comidence.

There are other things to be considered be. sides party success, and he who fancies he oan make a point among Protestants by abusing Catholicity takes hold of a two-edged sword at the weong end.

· Quebec are inimical to the Protestants of the province. Would it as ionish the organic learn that there are persons here who have been so : foolish as to change their religion with the shops of escaping the "exactions" of which it makes so much and when they had so changed they discovered that as Pretestants sthey had increased instead of lessening their bardens! Such is the fact, however; a feet into wise awing to the Catholic Church, but to Protestants themselves, who undertake with a superfluity of this world's goods. The greater burdens than the law requires to of the Rose Government, imagined he was a very and education.

Objection is also taken to the alleged oraction of many extensive esclasiastical edifices in Quebco. Let The Mail hestow its attention near-fort for life, he spurned the rascally offer with fort home, and it will perhaps discover that Athe craze for church building among, Ithe Protestant acots is much greater: in Ostario than among Catholics in Quebac. Rivalry among congregations has produced a vast amount of symetrical stone and mortar, and Protestage cars have become ascustemed to appeals for funds to pay off debts ereated from the sheer vanity of ministem and their would-be fashionable flooks. We'. know of instances where whole families have had to abatain from obserch-going or change their place of worship because the head of the house mas unable to meet the instalments of a emproription which he made in a moment of entansiaem and out of a desire to appear as good and as generous as his neighbors.

Church hullding, like everything else, may be overdone, as in England, where magnificent, historic piles, open to Protestant worship, are all but tenantiess the year round. But where will you find that the case among the Catholic churches in Quebec?

Again, it may be noted, that if the Protestant minority in this province suffers as The Mail alleges, indirectly on account of the preponderance of the Catholic Church, does not the Cathelic minority in Ontario suffer in the same way through the enormous exemptions of Protestant institutions as compared with Oatholic?

Thus it may be seen that there is very little difference after all in the condition of Catholies and Protectants in either province. But We think the trus secret or A He mittee a wicholas is that it hopes to win over Protestant reforms to its party, so as to balance in some

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN QUEBEC | dangerous as well as foolish, as our cont m porary may discover to its grief before it is

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#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent )

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.-All attempts to bolster up the Ross machine, by the antique methods known under the familiar term of bribery, have mained in power all these years. It is, therefore, a matter of painful astonishment therefore, a matter of painful astonishment to find a hitherto generous ally suddenly Boodlers have heretofore a spensed patransformed into a determined and somewhat and their friends. As somebody once said to Sir John, the darling of wicked story tellers, "Sir John, why do you not take a judgeship and retire from all this worry of politics?"

They are to longer in the position of takers. They are the givers. The dispensers of good

Macdonald. Is it breause a great many french Canadians have seen fit to repudiate or chance of bribing is platted members to save a that allegioner and scale are alleged as a second se that allegiance and seek new allies that sinking cause. All the galvanic batteries in the

world cannot import more than a spasmodic quiver into the Tory-Pendard corpse.

The gong were about yesterday, a little bird tells me, with their money bags, tempting all whom they thought they could approach. In every instance they met with an ignominious

The political atmosphere has been cleare i. The people of Quebec have been true to themselves, true to their traditions. I hear some men say they are glad of the victory, but con-demn the cry on which it was obtained.

Suppose it was a Scotchman had been executed for defeeding the rights of his fellow-Would not every Scotchman in the land have

risen against his executioners? The memory of William Wellace would have thrilled every Scottish heart, and a cry such as has not been beard since Culled n would have echeed from

Gape Breton to Vancouver!
Suppose it was an Englishman who had perished on the scaffold for upholding British rights. Where is the Englishman who would not have thrilled at the metaory of Hampden, and we can imagine with what stern determination they would have wrecked their wrath upon the authors of the wrong.
Suppose it was an Irishman—but the Irish are used to hanging—that had been sacrificed.

"Ob, breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade

Where cold and unhonored his relies are laid." And yet, when French-Canadians do as

Is the French Canadian less a man and a patriot than other men that he must not avenge the wrongs of his countryman". Perish the thought.

The people of Quebec did exactly as they ought to have done, only in a milder form; content with the instrument of a freeman's will, the ballet, they have driven the pendares from The Mail is nevertired of asserting that the power. And, instead of condemning them, privileges enjoyed by the Catholic Church is there is not an Englishman, an Irrishman, Quebec are inimical to the Protestants of the or a Scatchman, who values an amostors, but glories, the heroism of his amostors, but ought to feel a thrill of pride that they have in this Cam da of ours Frenchmen made of the same stuff as themselves. Were they not true to their, unhappy fellow countrymen and the victim of transport at Begins, they would be victim of tyranny at Regina, they would be unworthy to stand up with the British mon who live beside them!

So much for the Riel cry! A STORT COMES TO ME

greater burdens than the law requires to corruptouses, convenient, imagined hawas a very gratify their sextiments in relation to worships fit subject for temptation. They, therefore, apand education. the nail it he would rledge himself to support the Government and abandon the party led by Mr. Mercer. Atthough he was a poor man and tion of the feeling that exists among the habi-cants towards the Pendards. All honor to him! When we reflect on how many men, with far higher pretencions, have sold themselves for less money, we cannot but regard his action with prifound adustration.

But the fact is that no man can sell himself

to the Pendards in Quebec to day without bringing uponthimself a load of infamy which human nature is incapable of bearing. The \$23,000 said to have been offered to Mr. Morin appeared to him like the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed his Lord. This feeling pervades the province and renders every attempt of the Boodle Brigade abortive.

A:NEW OPENING.

Mr. Charlebois, Intely elected by a small majority for Laprairse, has been in town, ar-ranging, it is said, to take a seat in the Senate as the price of his retirement from the local to make way for Mr. Taillon, defeated in Mont-real East. Should this shuffle be accomplished, the electors of Laprairie will have a fine oppor-dunity for observing how Tory politicians trade on their franchise. Surely the Laprairians are not such consummate donkeys as to allow them selves to be made more beasts of burden for woen out political backs! But let the Pendards go ahead with their shaftle, and if the Liberal Nationals do not give Mr. Taillen as big a snubbing as he got in Montreal East, I am no provhet, and they do not know their business.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23. - Certaja rabid Conservative organs are striving, I am sorry to observe, with might and main, to impress upon their Protestant readers the idea that the Quebec victory was not a Liberal, but a French triumph. As well might they say that the cause of liberty is not the same all the world over. This attended to the cause of the same and the world over. tempt to play upon the passions of a section of the people for party purposes is quite unworthy of this age, and foleign to the climate and soil of America. It presupposes Protestant ignorance or forgetfulness of

THE BRIGHTEST PAGES in the history of that long struggle by witch

the recedom we now enjoy was consided. To Scotchmen, to whom the Tary press especially address themselves with the hope of winning them from their allegiance to the Liberal party, To measure its closess in Quebech The game it are requested to declare that it is wrong for the

French in Canada to do as Scotchmen did when they rose in defence of their lives and liberties.

"The Patriot Tell, the Bruce of Banuockburn," fighting the same cause? Is there no connection between Runnymede and Lexington? Were the victories of Washington achieved for Americans only? Has mankind gained acthing by the revolutions of 1848 in Europe?

"TRUCKLING TO THE FRENCH AND IRISH" these journals describe the action of the Liberal party. The sympathy which lovers of lib rty verywhere extend to all peoples fighting for their natural rights must cease, according to these bigots, when we come to the people of Quebec. Scotland has shown by the noble suppatheses with the Irish people in their efforts for Home Rule. Why should it be supposed that Scotchmen have less sympathy for French Canadians in a similar struggle? Prejudices of race and religion are invoked on the supposition hat men, who prize their own liberties and the clarious traditions of how they were won, are inwilling to permit others to indulge in the same

persuit of life, liberty and happiness! ENGLISHMEN EXTENDED THEIR SYMPATHY o Poles, Bulgarians, Italians, and all others in the fight these have made to secure redress for he wrongs inflicted by tyrannical governments why should they exclude the French and Irish from their love? Is British rule so absolutel, irreproachable that when a man in the position of Premier of Canada abuses power placed in his hands there must be not all shore, but in comparison with the old time it is complaint. I fail to see in what way British I shore, but in comparison with the old time it is freedom is identical with abuse of power by a falmost a deserted one.

A century ago, before the Lachine Canal was the upon them, and they should resent it. When interested politicisms seek to work up race and religious aminosities, we should call to muid the immortal words of Maore:—

<sup>4</sup> Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side In the couse of mankind if our creeds do agree? Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried If he kneel not at the same altar with me?

From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly
To seek sonewhere else a m re orthodox kiss;
No! Perish the hearts and the laws that would try
Faith, valor and love by a standard like this?"

Humanity is the sains everywhere, and we should value the French Camadians all the more highly because they have exhibited those qualities which we most a lmire in ourselves.

SOMETHING LIKE A PANIC exists among the Tories here. They icel the end is approaching, and that with the fall of Sir John Macdonald the old system of party is must pass hard work knocking this great fact into the astonished heads of the Orange-Tories and their allies in Quebec. But they are slowly realizing the situation and preparing to accept it.

Beyond product, Mr. Mercier, with his staunch allies, the Nationalists, are in the position of men who have the emiddence of the Rolle has also, they admit, alie ated the Itish, Where, then, can they look for people to supply their losses? To the Protestants of Ontario!

They may look, they may ween with a watery eye, Till they look to the bottom of the sea, the sea, the sea: Till they look to the bottom of the sea."

No man who has observed the tendency of affairs for the last four years but must be aware that this is not a race or religious struggle. Prominence has been given to these aspects of

THE REAL TRUTH

s that the people of all classes have become disgusted and alarmed at the monumental extravagance, the abominable corruption of the party led by Sir John Macdonald. It is felt by every man who thinks and accounted endeathy on principle, whether he be Catholic or Protestan', that public morality and the common good re-quire that men who have left no avenue of rolitical or social life within their resolvances-Ploted by ageacies of corruption, should be removed. Many men who approve of the hanging of Riel fail to see in that act an excuse for those other actions which have disgraced the se other actions which have dispraced the administration.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET OF NEWS FROM TRE NORTHWEST.

REDINA, N. W. T., Oct. 21 .- Councillor Secord to day moved the petition of Major Logan of the Home Ranche Cattle Company of Wood Mountain, praying for the repeal of the present duty on cattle coming into the Northwest, which petition was received yesterday, but not acted upon. divided on the question, but the majority will probably declare that the Northwest ceuncil has no jurisdiction.

THE EPMONTON CROPS. Mr. Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colorization companies, arrived from the E imonton district to-day. He reports good crops in that district this year and everything progressing favorably out there.

NEARING POME. WINNIPER, Man, Outober 21.-The two

Blood Indian chiefs, Rad Crow and One Spot, and the Picgan North Axe, arrived from the east this morning. The Indias are somewhat fatigued with the unaccustomed style of travelling and are desirous to get home again. They were driven round the city to-day by Mayor West'brook and visited Archbishop Tuché at St. Boniface.

SURUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

William Anderson, a prominent citizen, while driving slong Main street this afternoon was seized with a paralytic stroke, and tumbling out of his carriage, fell heavily to the ground. He was driven home by his friends, where he lies in a very low confition.

HUDSONS BAY RAILWAY BONDS. It is understood that the Hon. A. A. C.

Lariviere, provincial treasurer, will leave in a few days for Montreal to float provincial bonds for the Hudson's Bay Railroad to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars, being sixty miles of road at six thousand five hundred dollars per mile. It is said that the Grey Nuns have agreed to take the

TERSONAS.

Mr. George A. Cox, of Peterboro, an I Mr. Robert Jaffrey, a well known capitalist of l'oronte, arrived in the city this morning on their way to the Pacific coast.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

Mr D. M. Higgins, of Victoria, B.C., will go east to-morrow for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Ven Horne in regard to rates fruit and lumber, which the British Columbians are anxious to ship to Eastern

FUNDS FOR THE CONVICTED CHI-CAGO ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, October 23 .- Anarchists claim that Mrs. Parsons by her speeches and lectures is making over \$100 daily to help the men, now under sentence of death in this city, in gotting a new trial, and that a large amount is coming from other sources.

Cincago, October 24.—At a meeting of the Central Lakor Union, held in the Anarchists old headquarters, 54 West Lake street, this afternoon, a report was presented to have the speeches of the condemned Aparchists printed book form. The committee announced that thousands of copies of the book had been sent to all parts of the conviry, and that many of the labor organizations in the various cities are soting as distributing agents. The proceeds of the sale, the report said, would soon be pouring in from all parts of the United States to assist the eight prisoners,

A tembetone in a cemetery at Augustin Me., is said to contain this inscription : After life's tearlet fever He sleeps well.

SUMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND and a half a mile on the Aqued uct in the rear MONTREAL.

PART FOURTH.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL,

No. 28.

The La Tortue steamboat wharf, on which we closed our third summer morning walk, is close by the three-mile post on the Lower Lachine road.

The little steamer that calls here plies between this and the village of La Tortue, a few miles above Laprairie, near about the foot of the Lachine Rapids, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

The country roads from Caughnawaga and the French back parishes centre at La Tortue and supply a large traffic in country produce, such as hay, etc., during the open season of navigation.

We purpose some day to take a morning sail on this boat and walk up by the south shore of the St. Lawrence, through the Indian reserve, to the old Indian town of Caughnawaga, the home of the Iroquois, and make a few notes of such things as may come under our eye.

A writer has said:—"There is a pleasure in "the pathless woods; there is a rapture on the "lonely shore." This is not altogether a lonely shore, but in comparison with the old time it is altogether description. built, this river shore and this old road was the busiest place and the most travelled road in

Canada. It was the highway of an empire yet Just at the very spot where we are resting, at the foot of the Luchine Rapids, is an inlet, or small bay, where the ascending batteaux and barges sheltered or moved in the old time pre-

por atory to pulling up and past the rough shore of the rapics. It was at this spot where the immigrants debarked and walked up past the rapids and the batteaux and barges were lightened of their carso in make the second white.

On this road and by this river shore, nearly a century ago, all the first sturdy Scotch Highland actilers of Glengarry and Argentenil passed upwards to search of their forest homes; to by the foundation of an empire, and to plant and mintain inviolate, as they have done, in these Canadian wilds, the standard of a greater Britain than the little Britain they had left.

The merry rong of the Canadian voyageurs broke forth as they commerced their rowing and poling upwards; but the rong of the nearly expatriated digitlanders was deletal; full of corrow for the homes they bar left. It was "Lechaber no more." Everything was new and st argo to them; even the lunguage around them was foreign-it was French; but still these French voyageurs were subjects of the same crown and Loyal defenders of the same flag. They had a feeling in common: Canada,

their country
The e Scotch Highlanders had left their blook mountains and their barren hills to f und homes in the wilds of Canada. Thus far on their journey-after their ten to fourteen weeks of a ea voy ge, which was a common thing in those early days, they had as yet walked viry little on the shore or land of their adopted country until they reached this point—their first portage of four miles upwards, to pass the Lachine Ra ids, to the old King's Posts.

We fancy a cheering sight met their eyes in this short walk which must have gladdened

ther hearts.
The ramilies of the writer's grandfathers, paternal and maternal, be ving the same mane, passed up by this river shore in betteaux, unarly a continy ago, branching off and separating at the meeting of the wat is at St. Ann., at the head of the Island of Montreal, one family to the right hand-to the wilds of Argentenil, the other to the left, to the Canadian Glengarry.
This old road was celebrated in early days as abounding in fruit orchards, the apple, the pear, and the cherry of old France were choic stoffruit. Some of the old orchards along this road were planted in the early days of the Jesuit

Fathers. The sight of apple orchards, a novelty to Scotch Highlanders of those days, bearing tempting fruit hanging by the wayside, must have cheered the hearts of the new comers, rea suring them that their lot was cast in a land not only capable of producing the finest of grain,

ut the fairest and choicest of fruit.
This was also the high way of armies during the three years of the war of 1812. Every sel-dier, every regiment of the British army on their way westward to Upper Canada, passed upwards in butteaux and barges by this river

shore with their camon and baggage.

The nea all debarked at the foot of the Rapids and marched over this portage of four miles to the barracks at the King's posts. is truly storied ground! This was the military high way during the French days as well as the

" It is an ill win I that blows zobody good." The fauedations that have caused so much distriction, spring and full to property at Point St. Charges and St. Chariel, and retarded the growth of Wintrial wes wards, have pointed out the only remedy to avert such floods in the fut the only remedy to avert such floods in the future. This is by building an embankment, a very simple work, from the Victoria bridge up to the second under post on the Lower Laching road, a distance of some three miles.

This embudement, when completed, would offer in lucements for one of our great railways. most akely the Corada Pacific, to extend hear read by the harbour and river front; the only obsteele would be the crossing of the Grand Truck at he Victoria Bridge, up to the foot of the Rapids; thence to connect with the St Lawrence Bridge; this could easily be done by a detour up the Knox farm, crossing the rear of the King's Post farm, and the other farms above the King's Post and connecting with the track of the C. P. R. on the rear of Mrs. Con-

way's farm leating to the bridge.
Such a track will, sconer or later, be built; when that time shall come, the land on the Lower Lachine road, which can now be had at less than one cent per foot, will then command five

cen's. The necessities of the great railways center ing at Montreal demand extensive grounds for workshops, factories, etc., and stock yards for eattle. The present large and annually increasing supply of cattle f r shipment points to the necessity of having ample accommodation to

handle such a trade.

The forms lying between the Pavillion and the trims lying between the rayillon and the St. Lawrence, offer every inducement to e-tablish, in the near future, workshops, &c., and stock yards to meet the demands of the

cattle trade, now only in its infancy.

And when pointing to this, we must not omit to point out a scheme the writer has long pan-dered over;—That is a West End Pack for the paor people of Point St. Charles and Sr. Gabriel. Our Mountain Park is the rich man's park. We want a poor man's park, and the people of this day should not allow this opportunity. innity to slip.

THE LA SALLE PARK.

The proposed West End park should be named the "La Salle Park," in memory of Robert de la Salle who, at one time, over two hundred years ago, was seigneur of Lower Lachine. La Salle is the b ightest name in Canadian history, he once trod the same ground we now tread, and while his name and his memory are preserved and perpetuated in every American wn and city from Detroit to the mouth of the Mississippi. Montreal alone has nothing com-

memorative of him.

Have you ever, reader, as you have passed along the Lower Lachine Road, cast your eyes on that block of land—those three farms—bo-tween Verdun, the property of John Crawford and the Somerville property, having a frontage of one mile on the Lachine Rapids and a breadth of half a mile in the rear on the Aqueduct—the whole containing about ix hundred acres? and then pletured to yourself what a magnificent wast end park this block of land would make. You may trayed the whole is and or biontreal

and not find another spot to compare with this for the purposes of a public park Having a mile frontage on the Lachice Repids subsided a loot or so since 1860,

It would compare flavorably, for beauty and grandeur of situation, with the great International Park at the Falls of Niagara.

The time is not distant when a carriage road,

connecting with the Atwater avenue, will be built along the bank of the aqueduct, then a horse car track would soon follow, affording easy access to the proposed park, not taking into account the almost certainty of a railway by the river face. by the river front.

These hints are thrown out with the hope that decided action will be taken by the people of Montreal to secure that block of land referred to, for the purposes of a West End park. KNOX'S MILLS.

We have reached a spot which, half a century ago, promised to be the Manchester of Canada; it had, and still has, flowing wastefully past, water power capable of turning one-third of the mills of Canada, waiting only to be profitably utilized. The opening of a railway by the river shore may yet call this power into actual work. Fifty years ago this place had its flour mills, its carding, spinning and weaving mills, its nail factory and its barley and outment mills. All these are now closed up and silense raigns here. Nothing but wreck and ruin meet the eye! This is a deserted place!

Amid these ruins and wreck, so full of promise in the days of our boyhood, we shall close this, the fourth part of cur Summer Morning Walks.

THE MEN OF GLENGARRY.

A Liberal Convention – The Reformers of Glengarry Choose a Candidate -- Mr. P. Purcell Accepts the Nomination.

The Lib ral Convention, held at Alexandria, in the County of Glengarry, on Saturday, to neminate a candidate for the House of Commons, was one of the largest and most enthusi-astic gatherings of the kind ever held in the county. There was an excellent representation of all parts of the county, and of every section of the population. The delegates numbered about four hundred of the solid men of Glengarry, and the convention was presided over by the popular president of the transfer Reform respiration, Mr. John Simpson. The first business was the election of officers of the Roberm association for the en unity year, which resulted as follows:—Presiden, John Stepson; county vice-president, J. T. Scholl; vice-president for Lochiel, James McKenzie; vice-president for the control of the control o deat for Kenyen, James McKenzie; vice president for bancas er, D. C. McRao; vice president for Charlottenburg, J. A. McCallum; secretary-trea uror, Mr. Murro.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions condemning the administration of Sir John Macdonald, and expressing centilence in Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. Mr. Mowat were carried unanimously. A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Rayside, M.P.P. and pledging the convention to use every proper means to secure his re-election was als

people wand receive respectful attention. He by the failure last week of Charl . Stern. had always supported temperance measures, and the record of the reform party should com-

mend itself to all friends of temperance, Mr. P. Purcell was then nominated by Mr. Daniel Campbell, of Williamstown, and seconded by Mr. Donald Fergueon, of Kenyon. Mr. James Rayside, M.P.P., was nominated by Mr. John A. Macdougal, and seconded by

Mr. D. M. Macpherson. Mr. D. Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Purcell, who was received with loud cheers, said that if Mr. Rays: d) would accept the remination he would not be a candidate, but would do everything in his power to secure Mr

Reyside's election.

Mr. Rayside and he was now the representative of the county in the Provincial House, and was proud of Lis position. Solong as he enjoyed the confidence of the people he would not seek a nomination for the House of Commons. He declined the nomination teadered him, and moved that Wm. Parcell's nomination be made ummimoz . The motion was carried by a standing vote, canid great enthusiasm.

MICHAEL DAVITY COMING. THE LEAGUE PROPAGUED FOR HIS RECEPTION THE FATHER OF THE LAND LEAGUE TO

ON THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

A special meeting of the Montreal branch of the Arish National League was held yester-tay in St. Patrick's Hall. The president, Mr. H. J. Cioran, occupied the chair. He cxplanted that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the reception of Michael Davitt, on the occasion of his visit to Mentreel on the 25th of November next, He had received a letter from Mr. Devitt fixing the date of his lecture for the evening of

the 26 it of November.
It was moved by Mr. M. Hart, and seconded by Mr. Banke, that the sister societies be invited to compende in the public reception to be undered to the "Faher of the Land Langue." It was also resolved to engago the City Band and St. Colvid hand for the opension, and to accompany the procession that will escere Devite to his hotel on his arrival at the depot. The Queen's Hall has heen engaged for the night of the lecture, and the nekets of admission have been fixed at \$1 for

reserved and 50 cents for on Warved seats, The coming of the great Irish agitatir second only to Paraell, will, no doubt, be nathed with equal pleasure and enthusiasm, net only by our Irish, but by all clauses of citizens,

IS THE COAST SINKING?

THEORIES TO ACCOUNT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF SABINE PASS.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 20 .- Nothing is

alked of here except the unprecedented tidal

fleed around Sahine and its excracidinary results. Since the older residents of this vicinity have gone over the ground and diecovered what an immense stretch of const country was submerged, they have advanced another startling theory to account for the destruction of Sabine l'ass and the remarkable inundation of Johnson's and Taylor's hayous. Without being able to give any scientific reason, these old residents have generally agreed that the Texas and Louisand coast, about the mouth of Salane river, is gradually dinking, and they think it is enly a matter of a few decades until the sea will claim a large slice from both these states. A gentlemen who has lived on the coset for 50 years makes the statement that up to the year 1860 no serious overflow had occurred between Berwick bay, on the Louisiana coast, and Galveston bay. There was not even tradition among the white settlers of any overflow during this long period, when the Louisland court in that vicinity was first settled. In 1867 the streets of Sabine were submerged by a high tide for the first time since its foundation in 1832 Since 1867 there have been eighteen disastreus overflows, three of which occurred during the present year. This extraordinary increase in serial forces and overflows since the year 1860 not only applies to the 100 mile strip of coast contiguous to the Sabine's cetuary, but applies with the same mathematical accuracy to the entire Texas coast from Sabine to Galveston, thence to Indiano's and Corpus Christi, nearly down to Brownsville, at which latter point the storms since 1860 have been less severe than during the preceding quarter of a century. The old account for the phenomenal increase, exout on the busis that the outire Tex scoret hes

A NEW LIBERAL CLUB.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD ROSEBERR! ON THE POLICY OF THEIR PARTY. LONDON, Oct. 23 -At the opening of the

new Liberal Club at Leith, to-day, a letter from Mr. Gladstone was rend expressing hearty good wishes for the success of the club and concluding as follows: "Your club has been formed during an spech of dangerous schism which all good Liberals must desire to heal, while the avone I abject of the Tories is to keep open the considerstion of the question upon which the capture

Earl Rosebery wrote, apologizing for his absence, on the ground of pressing engagements, and expressed his views as follows :-We are for the present in the backwater of the torrent of passion which has a ed during the greater part of the year, \ bave no policy to oppose. The Government a their dealing with foreign affairs must so vously be guided by facts of which we are the awars. But if they use British influence to support liberty and order in the Balkans and to firmly maintain the neutrality of the New Hedrides, and while supporting the rights of the North American colonies will aim at an unicable settlement of the fisheries dispute, they will receive the support of the whole of their countrymen. The Government's Irisa policy is still undeveloped. The Liber 1 ar , therefore, forced to endeavor to heat the environ in their ranks. I fear the baders will be able to do little in this direction, but have unlimited faith in the rank and tile. If we discuss without passion or prejudice the question which is dividing us, we may solve the difficulties which appear more fermidable than they really are. We can do nothing without the Unionists, and they can do nothing without us. Both sections increarest responsibility if they allow the party to be permanently broken up without making an effort to prevent it.

Toroxto, Osbober 25,--Rotheviale & Co. wholesale importers of jewellery, here made an assignment to the sheriff, who has aken possession of their premises. The firm consisted of Max Hurvich and Lowis Bu ! who have, it is reported, skipped, as firsy pave not been seen since Saturday night. The liabilities are placed at \$100,000, principally due to English and German Schwoll Bros., Montreal, are the beaviest Canadian ereditors. At the sire jewellery safes are locked so that it is aible to say what the assets will be, but it is supposed they will lotofling. The distrear-ance of the members of the firm is given rise to all sorts of rumors, and it is that some strange reveletions will be made. in regard to a temperance potition presented. The firm lost neveral thousands by the fallence by the Alliance, Hon. D. A. Macdonald said he of Julius. Urwitz, who disappeared two or had no doubt that the request of the temperance three months ago, and they also lost heavily. of Julius Urwitz, who disappeared wo or wholesale fancy goods. It is stated that, the Federal Bank holds something like \$39,000 of the papers of the firm and firm's castomers.

A DAY AURUNTO PATRUNG.

THE DEFAULTERS' COLONY RE-CEIVES A NEW RECRUIT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25 -There are attong indications here that Indiana has lost a ther citizen, and that the Canadian colery has gained a new recruit. Hickon J. Landers occupied a position as confidential clock of Landers, Barnes & Co., pork packers, and held a similar relation to Landers, Given & Co., the latter firm owning and operating a licensed warehouse. In addition he was the senior member of the firm of lanters & Weaver, brokers and commission men. For several days numors have been current that Landers had successfully practised the scheme worked by Neeld, of Chicago, and the sum he had secured was placed at a large tigure, but the fact, so far as as critained show that the losses are about \$40,000. Landers obtained the money. on bogus warehouse receipts and the paper held by two city banks, the Meridian National holding \$20,800 and the Indiana National \$12,000. The money was secured at various times, beginning in May, and the last receipt bearing date September 15. It is said that Landers lost heavily in Chicago speculation, and finding him ele in need of funds as confidential clerk of Landers, Given & Co., he issued forged warthouse receipts for pork as the property of Landers & Weaver, a part of which was in the warchouse at one time, but had been sold on' and he paper not taken up. C. B. Wesver, Londers periner's admits a loss of \$25,000 by his partner's operations, but says his own record is clear. The banks claim t'el the re cipts ar mine, while the firm say they are forger to, and the question will doub less go to the carte for authement. Londers has political acen sinco. noon en Friday.

#### THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

CHARLESTON, & C., Oct 23.—The damage at Summerville by the shock yester by afternoon is greater than at first stated. Seventyfive chimneys will have to come down. A now chambers with have to come town. A number of geysers have been discovered where oily water spouts up continuously. The water has an odor similar to kerosone, and is accompanied by fine sand of different colors. The people of the town are thoroughly worked up aguin. The duration of the shock is cati-muted from 20 to 30 seconds, and the force was so great that persons found it exceeding-ly difficult to open doors or get out of their houses to safer localities, and some cases are reported where persons were thrown down by the shaking. There was a slight shock in Summerville and Charleston at 11.55 1 st night, but no damage was done.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

ROME, Oct. 23.-At a political banquet, yesterday, Deputy Compellier, who was recently released from prison, urged the people to form themselves into Decurias and Conturias to ensure the passage of agrarian laws which he would introduce and to establish national co-operative association. He predicted that King liumbert would prove a regenerator of the proetariaf. A bronze medal was presented to Coonpiellier.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE;

New York, Oct. 24.—The delegation which is to be present at the unveling of the Bar holds statue arrived yesterday on the steamship La statue arrived yesterday on the steamship La.

Bratagne. It is as follows:—Ferdinand De.

Lesseps, Sonator; Mille. De Lesseps, Admirat

Javres, Senator; Gen. Pelessier, Senator; M.

Spuller, Doputy; M. Desmons, Deputy; M.

Eartholdi, Mme Bartholdi, M. Villigent, aidede-camp to the Minister of Marine; Col.

Bureau, Deputy; Col. Laussedat, Mme, Laussedat, Leon Robert, Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers of Public Instruction. M. Desderner isters of Public Instruction; M. Detchamps, vies-president of Municipal Council of Paris; M. Hi ard, member of Chamber of Commerce, of Paris; M. Girard, member of Chamber of Commerce of Paris; Napoleon N. S. Mennier, representing the Paris press, and M. Chas. Begot, representing Paris press.

The Pareness Burdett Contts advises young men who wish to economize to get married.

The following is the conclusion of the list of prizes won in the grand lottery at the Cat'n dral buzaar :-

te Hormidas, St. Martin street, 1 oil painting (copy of Raphaet) with frame, \$10,00; Hubert Amands, Contreceur, 1 pair of gold earrings, \$10; Hannett Dlie M A, 54 Shan-non street, 1 bouquet of wax flowers, \$2; Harrigan Dite, 154 Dalhousie street, I silk handkerchief, \$1; Hartford Thos, 31 Murray street, I water color painting with frame, \$5; Hotel Dieu, I quilt, \$4; do do I cooking stove, No. 8 Windsor, \$25; Hurtuoise Edwin, 104 Cathedral, I pocket knife in silver, \$10; Houle V Jos, St. Polycarpe Village, 1 silver oil can, \$4; Hust Ls, 291 Workman, I portrait of Mgr Bourget in frame, S2: Hacket T S, 88 Cathedral, fruits and vegetables under glass, \$5; Hebert Dame Ls, St Hubert, 1 blue satin cushion, S6; Hayer J G, 29 Metcalf, 1 small china tea service, \$5; Houle A, 208 McCord, 2 sets tea and desart spoons, \$2.50; Henrichon Em, Cote des Neiges, 1 table cioth, \$1.50; Hayes J, 47 Anderson, 1 sugar bowl, milk pitcher aud spoon helder, \$8; Hughes Kate, Hnotingdon, 4 lbs of coffee, \$1; Hector T H. 1207 S. Laurent, do, do, \$1; Huet Eureb. 1224 St Laurent, do, do, \$1; Houle Alf, 515 St Laurent, I series of the journal Le Bazar, 30 pumbus, \$1 50; Houle Angelina, 90 Campion, 1 da, do, \$1 50; Heta J B, 306 Penet, do, do, \$1 50.

Jordan W, 1641 St. Catherine, pinture and frame, "L: Bon Pasteur," \$800; Johnson J. T., 227 Lemaire street, Tanneries, 1 costume for child, \$4; Jaquith Lizzie, 89 Clergy street, Kingston, Ont., wax flowers under glis: \$8; Jodein Zelema, St. Leonard de Port Maurice, 1 squirrel's cage, \$5; Joint Germaine, St. Polycarpe, 6 knives and 6 forks, \$1.50; Johnson Mary care of J M Henderson, 296 Colborne street, I series of the journal "L. Rizar" 30 numbers, \$1.50; K-ily Miss, 138 McTavish, I ittnograph of Mgr. Bourget in frome, \$8; Keudell J M. 623 Ligauchetiore, I statue of Our Lady of the Saired Heart, \$10; Kisson P, Mulone, NY, 12 table napkins \$1; Kerby P, 676 676 Lagauchetiere, I series of journal  $L\epsilon$ Bazar, 30 numbers.

Livigue L H Ptre, Joliette College, 1 jewel case, \$1; Liporto J A Varennes College, 1 pocket cushion and card case, S; Lefebvre Jen, Huntingdon, I lithograph of Mgr Mr., \$1; Leclero Dame A, 73 Versailles, 3 mil pictures, \$1; Lemire F H Dame, Assumption, picture of Queen Victoria (Ammed), \$2; Lauzon Frs, Labelle street, Litours Alfred, Cote Visitation, do do, \$1; Leaserd Ecc Revd Vic. Ste Cunegonde; Lavoie M, Acad de Vaudreuil; Lapointe Ernest Dame, Boucherville (Bord do l'eau); Lortie Benj. 3094 Lafontvine; Leduc L Ange, Ste Anne de Bellevue; Lavallée F X, Colleg-Jelietie; Lynch J, 172 Richardson; Lacreix Alfred, Centreccar; Leduc Clément, Grand Seminaire; Lesebvre Rev P, Eglise St Pierre; Lecours Rev, curé Longue Peint; Lebline Dr. 467 Mignonne; Laberge l'fils de Delia, St Etienne de Beauharnois; Lavose I. 248 Rue Mignonne; Legault Ant, Pointe Chaire; Laboute D file, 2101 Notro Dame: Latourelle Dame, 485 S: Constant; Laurin T, 485 St Marguerite; Larue A, 754 St Catherine; L.voie T A, 223 Berri; Lachaine, 263 Mont calm; Lauzon Vitaline, care J O O'Brien; Lesage Nap, 117 Campion; Laviolette J B, 97 Bourget St Menri; Labresque J O, 331 Amberata Lavallee Dame Alf, St Esprit Berthier en haut ; Lecterc Dame Jules, St Lin, each one series of Le Bazar, value \$1.50.

Leclerc Rev F X, St Jean de Dieu, brass clock, \$15; Lefebvre Rev D, ouré of Oka, painted screens, \$1; Lapierre Dme Jos, Sault an Recollet, building lot, \$250; La-Sault au Recollet, building lot, \$250; Last londe Bran, St Redempteur, sleigh, Dame B Ledoux, \$50; Lecours Rev H, curé of Longue cushion, \$10: Normandin Dame, 316 St Carriage aprox, \$1.50; Theoret Addlard, white Points, 1 Japanese table, \$1; Lafont ine Dame Chs, 193 Workman, 2 painted screens, 30 numbers, \$1.50; Normandeau S, 160 St Chater ugusy, 1 child's dress, \$6; Thibodeau Bran, \$100 St Chater ugusy, 1 child's dress, \$6; Thibodeau Chater ugusy, 1 child's dress, \$ \$300 ; Lemay Levert Oct, 85 St. Christophe, I building for, Ontario street, No. 349, \$300; Lauriu Marcellin, Joliette, I sewing machine (Williams), James, 4 lbs of coffee, \$1; O'Neil, 376 Lagorius Elication of the control of the \$25 ; L.chapelle Elie, St. Come de Jolieite, I umbrella, \$1; Lefebvre Theodore, 23 Gasford, 1 crow under a glass case, \$2; Lalonde Dme Vve J B, Vaudreuil, I hand satchel, \$3; Larose Rev Chs, St Philippe d'Argen. teuil, I wax hand, under globe, \$4; Larose I Japanese table, \$1; Provest George, \$5 Ed-Armand, Vercheres, I satin banner, Bis-ward, I lithograph of Mgr Fabre in frame, \$1; Armand, Vercheres, 1 satin banner, Bis-marck, \$4; Laberge L M D, 951 St. Catherine, I sitk dress, pale blue, \$2; Lupica F P. 210 St Huberr, staff d bird, under globe, \$2.50; Leonard Dmn H, Sault au Recollet, 1 lyre under a globe, 86; Laforest Jacob, St. Paul PErmit, I butter dish and 2 sugar bowls, \$10; Patre Elizs, Savoyer, Bernice Co, Mich, \$1; Limoge Rev J, St Audrew street, 1 cr. | 1 wax cross, \$1; Pariseau D, Boucherville, 1 ganette, \$5; Lachapelle Dr. 132 St Lattrent, piece of crazy work, \$2; Presseau N. 54 St 1 blue b mer, \$10; Lemieux Art, Notre Margoret, 1 beuquetef wax flowers, \$5; Pita-Dame de Graces, 1 coral necklace, \$2; Lordon E A L. St Therese College, 1 driving rington Fred, 182 Mansfield, I pair of snow black t. 85; Dr Piche, 165 St Constant, I shoes, \$2.25; Leclair Isluore, 152 St. D.nis. toder service, \$1; Provost Olle A, St Jacques 1 whisk holder, \$2; Lemieux J. H., 213 St. le Mineur, I black velvet cushion, \$2; Payetto Denis, 1 cushion, \$3; Lepage Esther, St L, 1031 St Catherine, 1 quilt, \$6; Perrault D, Phillippe, 2 pictures, "Sentence," \$1; 114 Cathedral, I work box, \$1; Pichette Goo, Lamiers Dme H, 273; Grand Trunk, I blue 1106 St Catherine, child's bonnet, \$2.50; Prud'. parasol, \$1 50; Lamontagne George, 307 St. homme Dus, St Philomene, child's cleak, \$2; Constant, 1 wax cross, under case, \$7; L.: Pichi Dr., 165 St Constant, 1 tobogean and

febvre Fred, Huntingdon, 1 tur mat, \$3 Lagarde (Sephire), St. Jerome, 1 eagle, stuffed, \$5; Lafrance Marie, 500 Sherbrooke, I boy's serge suit, \$5; Lomerche Eug, St. Lio, 1 doll and carriage, \$5; Leduc Ant, Ile Perrot, flowers under a case, \$2 : Lamarche Rev rot, flowers under a case, \$2: Lamarche Rev G, Curé of St Brnne, I wax crown, under case, \$5: Lafontaine A, 656 St Catherine, I chromo "La Seine," with frame, \$5; Leblane George, 93 McGill street, I baretta, \$1: Lesting Frideline, \$t. Effected Street, I setting machine, \$25: Laborge Nar, \$5 Etienne de Beanharnois, I photograph of His Emiscure Cardinal Pascherent Emissines Cardinal Tarchersan, S.; Lamarre Joseph, L'Acadie, stitue of Ste Anne, 82; Lamarche Ost, St Henri de Mascouche, 1 musician's bust, \$5; Ledoux Frs. 2106 Notre Dame street, 1 quiit, \$10; Laionde Mile V, 816 St. Joseph street (St Cunegonde), 1 pcrtrait in crayon of Curé Sentenne, \$10; Lamothe Eug. Preceur Saug St Hyacinthe, 1 chair cover, S1; Latreille lame, St Anicot, 1 vol The Int Mission (Mausing), S1.25; Letournsau Dame Leandre, Luprairic, 1 brass medallion, \$15; Lippé Edmond, Lauornie, 1 bedroom set, \$15; Larkia Miss Frankie, 145 Cadieux, 1 chromo, "Aucient Jerusalem," with frame, \$8; Lauzon, Eug. Windham depot, Derry, US, 1 brocque, \$3; Lablanc Jos, Newburyport, Mass, US, 1 migiature house, \$5; Lincourt J, 135 Visitation, 1 table cloth, \$1.50; Laporte Alfred, St Liguori, 1 dozon mapkins, \$1; Leduc Michel, St Etienne de Boauharnois, 1 do, \$1; Lefrancois Math, St Constant, 1 table cicth, \$150; Lejrunesse Emelie, Cote des Neiges, 6 knives and 6 forks, \$1.50; Leblane Emma, St Jacques de l'Achigan, do do, \$1.50; Locavalier M Louis, St Stanishe de Kosika, do do, \$150; Langan F, 218 Bleury, do do, \$150; Lefchvre Marie, Stifftienno de Beauhardeis, do do, \$1.50; La-forcaDame: 112 University, do do, \$1.50; LaE Amomption, \$1:; Laverner Pierre, 24 St Marguerite, do do, \$1; Lercux Dame P, 1001 St Laurent, St J B, soup spoons, \$1 50; Lauzon Delle, 807 St Catherine, do do, \$1.50 Lord Delle H. St Jacques de l'Achigan, l box of cigars, \$1.20; Lapointe Delle Lucie, Boucherville, do do, \$1.50; Labrie Madame, 121 Champ de Mars, 3 table napkins, \$1.50; Lapierre P L, curé of l'Acadie, 1 table cloth,

\$1.50; Lynn H, 9 3: Catherine, 1, \$3; La-rochelle, J A, Joliette, 1, \$1 Morrisson Miss K, 82 William, 1 Japanese wagon, \$1; Murphy Denis, 243 St Charles Borrommee, I summer carriage, \$100; Myere Dame Tous, St Isidore de Laprairie, 1 har menium, \$60; Michie Dame L. 1442 St Catherine, 1 lithographie of Mgr Fabre, \$1; Marois T A, 1091 St Antoine, 2 screens, \$1 Masson Dama Edmond, Terr. bonne, 1 winter wagon, \$25; McMahon A, Branch Humatis Asylum, Harts Island, NY, 2 tidies, \$1; Mayer Rav. S. James, Montroel, I inkstend, etc, \$1; McKercher Felix, 3611 St Henri, Tanneries, 2 vases, \$5 : Marechal Revd M, curé de N D chine, 1 pair of patent slippers for lady, \$2 50; Mainville J R. 131 Pantaleon (St J Bte), 1 pigeon cage, \$100; Maynard Dame, 99 St Hubert, I bird cage, \$5; Martel Cam, 543 S: Catherine, I silver fish knife and fork, \$4; Morgan James, 1360 St Joseph (Tannerier), gnabe M. Grand Trunk street, 6 knives and 6 forks, \$1.50 : McIwaine Miss N, 1481 Centre treet, 6 do 6 do, 81 50 ; Milder J K, 404 St (Point St Charles), I jewel box, SI; Mayers Mrs, 255 Raymond street, Brooklyn, 1 lithegraph of Mgr Fabre, S1; Marcotte Jules, statue of Infant Jesus, 85; Milancon Delle Mary, St Jacques de l'Achigar, 4 lbi et coffee, S1; Martineau Dame, Dorais hotel, Longueuil, 4 lbs of coffee, S1; Mayers S, 153 St Antoine street, Marchand Dime Chas, St Ambreiss de Kildare, Mc-Entyre T, 1285 Notre Dame street, Mack Entyre T, 1285 Notro Dame street, Mack D'le Anastavie, 1011 St James street, Mc-Dermott J B, 13 Hospital street, Maillet Dmc Vve, Boucherville, McDougall J.hn, 1019 Delp, Sault au Recollet, 1 child's woolen 1074 Dorchester street, Morean D C, 108 Descry street, Hocheloga, Morrison J E. 31 Bunde street, Quebec, Mount Josephine, 746 W, 206 St Denis, 1 dcz do de, S1; Notre Dame street, Martin Pierre, Delima Trempe J O, 221 St Andre, 1 dczin knives and forks, S1 50. Theoret Regig Isle Bigard and forks, S1 50. Theoret Regig Isle Bigard street, McMahon John, 560 Dorchester street. and Jorks, \$1.50 : Theoret Regis, Isle Bizard, Murtugh Wm, Grand Seminary, Martin J do do, \$1.50; Trepanier Alex. 2323 St Con-A. St Jacques de l'Achigan, each one series stant, tea and dessirt spoons, Si; Trudel Emof Le Bazar.

Direction street, No. 348, \$300; Lemay Dame, 200 Bourgous street, I Dome P, Sault an Recollet, lithograph of Mgr sewing machine, \$75; O'Byrne Dlle Lizzie, Fabre, \$1; Lonergan Rev J, curé of St 215 Burgess, I painting in trame, \$5; O'Reilly Bridget, I leather school bag, B, 213 St Philippe, I quilt, \$25; O'Hearn \$1; do. do. 1 worsted chain cover, \$2; Dime J, 79 Colborne, plan of Quebec and its l box of cigare, \$1 50; O'Meara Rich, 169 St gauchetiere, I series of the journal Le Bazar,

30 numbers, \$1 50.
Parsons E H, St Martin, 1 school satchel, S1; Prevost C, Sault-au-Recollet, 2 painted screens, \$1 ; Patenaude M Lie, 78 St Urbain, Pelletier Rev P, St Jerome, sawing machine. \$75; Power Maria, 26 Lerne avenue, 1 pair carpet slippers, Sl 25 : Pervier H. St Jacques le Mineur, 1 etatue of the Sacred Heart, 81; Pressoan R 23 Bayer lane, 1 red plush cushion, 1106 St Catherine, child's bonnet, \$2.50; Prud'-Pichi Dr. 165 St Constant, 1 toboggan and cushion, \$10; Potvin Dr. 2458 Notro Dame, 1 portrait in crayon of Mgr Fabre, with frame, \$25; Peterson Mary, 233 Workman, I wheel of fortune, \$5; Poitras H, 187 Aqueduct, 1 table cloth, \$1.50; Perier W, Carrillon, 12 table napkins, \$1; Premeau Ed, Lavaltrie, 1 table cloth, \$2; Perreault Azarie, 32 Berv, Coteau St Louis, 1 engraving of St Joseph Church, with frame, \$1.50; Perrier Dame Ls, St Jacques le Mineur, 1 magic lantern, \$2: Parent Oscar, St Ambroise de Kil dare, 1 wax cross and flowers, \$15; Paul J M. 28 Osborne, 6 forks and 6 knives, \$1 50; Paterson P, 233 Workman (St Cuncgonle), do do, \$1.50; Provencher G, 295 German, do do, \$1.50; Perrault Jos, 431 St Hubert, do do, \$1.50; Perrault Jos, 43½ St Hubert, do do, \$1.50; Power Miss Julie, 23 Charron street, Pte Si Charles, table spoons, \$1.50; Prudhomme C, 143 Panta-lien, do do, \$1.50; Parent A M, 3 Place Trenteau (Mignonne), I child's bennet, \$2; Powell James, 7031 Wellington street, banner, \$10; Poutré Jos, 121 Grand Trunk street, I napkin, \$2; Pinsonneault Mrs, Villa Maisonneuve, Hochelaga, 1 pair of patent shoes, \$5.50; Phelan L. 56 Menufacturers street, 4 lbs of coffee, \$1; Perceault Tane, 554 Ste Catherine street, 4 do, \$1; Park Arthur, 267 Mill street, St Henri, 4 do \$1; Prevost Jos, 4 Place Truteau, Mignonue street, 4 do, S1; Plamondon Veuve E, S6 Visitation street, 4 do, S1; Prezeau J, N D de Graces, Perrault Frs,

forca Dames 112 Uuniversity, do do, \$1 50; La-valite B, Cole St Paire, dissert spoons, \$1 25; directler, \$1; Quesnel Osias, St Aniost, 1 Lyin Dame Ciss, 1912 Natr. Dame, tea and bird's cage, \$5; Quenneville Dile E, Coga-St Martin, do do, \$1; Larocque Dame ii, Roblin d C, 345 St Catherine street, I Jan.

Montcalm, Pelletior Emile, Lavaltrie, Péro-

dan N N P, 366 Dorchester street, Prud-

'hommo Max, Cotean St Louis, Payen Dame Naz, St Isidore, Pichutte G V, 1106 St

Catherine, Piche Dr A, 165 St Constant,

Peterson P, 233 Workman, Perrier Samuel, Sie Justine de Nentos, one series of Lo

anese table, \$1; Rown Peter, 608 St Denis, 1 merino and satin cushton, \$6; Robillard Hermine, St Anne de Bellevne, worsted lambrequio, \$2; Renaud Dame J E, Jeliette, I felt lambrequie, \$10; Richard Elie, Joliette, red satin hauner, \$1; Remillard E, 86 Mullin, I worsted soft cover, \$2; Ray Dile Ph, 262 Mignorne, 1 fur collar and malf, \$10; Reid Sr, 405 Sherbrooke, 1 gradie quilt and pillows, \$2; do do, 1 cross. \$25; Rechard H, 257 Notre Dame. 1 wax flower cross, \$50; Robert Aglaie, St Hubert, Chambly, 1 photograph of Cardinal Taschereau, \$4; Rivet La, St Joseph, Huntingdon, English dictionary, 2 volumes, \$10; Raymond Chs, St André d'Argenteuil, 1 "Mater Dolorosa," with dre d'Argenteuil, 1 "Mater Dolorosa," with frame, \$1; Rolland N A, 713 Albert, 1 violin, \$5; Riel Celina, St. Ambroiss Kildare, 1 wordt: thair cover, \$1; Roy Ant, Varennes, 1 child's lioen dress, \$1 50; Reid Sr, 405 Sherbrooke, 12 table napkins, \$1. Retions Break Park Table napkins, S1; Ratigan Frank, East 7th street, Oavege, ever the German people have received of N 1. do do. S1; Reid Sc, 405 Snerbrocks, spiritual good, the inheritance of antiquity N 1, do do, \$1; Reid Sr, 405 Snerbrocke, do do, \$1; Reid Sr, 405 Snerbrocke, do do, \$1; Reid Alp, 203 Plessis, I table-cloth, \$1 50; Rolland Dme G, 68 Ste Catherine, 5 knives and forke, \$1 50; Richard Vve Sa, Varenner, do do, \$1.50; Reid Sr, 405 Snerbrocke, do do, \$1.50; Rodier C S, 68 Obbern some species \$1.50. Reid St. 2 vases, \$5; Marzchal Revd M, curé de N D de Grace, 1 felt hat, \$2; Migne Dame Edouard, Joliette, 1 opera cloak, \$5; Malo Fres, \$7 Craig street, 1 painting, \$5; McGoogan Mrs F, 23 Catheart, 1 chaircover, \$1.25; Marion Alp, \$t Paul l'Ermite, 1 baske, of wax flowers, \$12; Malo Fres, \$7 Craig street, 1 pertrait of Mgr Bourget, \$3; Martin Arthur, 188 Drolet (\$t J Bte), 1 statue of Riopel Delle Regina, \$t Roch, 1 Achigan, the Spered Heart \$1. Mathin Demo P. Le. the Shered Heart, \$1; Mathieu Deme P, La- do do, \$1; Reid Sr, 405 Sherbrooke, 1 series of Le Bazar, 30 numbers.

Souliere Os, 118 Cathedral, I leather school silk hat, \$3; MacReary, 106 Napoleon roud, length of Mgr Buhamel, \$1; Moran lithograph of Mgr Duhamel, \$1; Moran lithograph of Mgr Fabre, \$1; Sylvester Donat, jr, Bruno; \$t Jacq de l'Achigan, 1 engraving, \$25; Murray O, 53 St Elizabeth, 1 chromo, winter scene, \$10; Marceil T, thomas (Ste Cunegonde), 1 large nigeon cage, \$100. Maynard Dame, 99 St work \$8. Sisters of Ste Aune, St Genevieve, 1 work \$8 ; Sisters of Ste Aune, St Genevieve, I pair ladies' kid bootr, \$3; Selby Dame Chae, 1392 St Catherine, 1 quilt, \$2; Sullivan Kate, 6 Ringgold street, Boston, 1 l piano cover, \$10: Martigoy De Dame Vve Japanese barn r. \$2; St Mario Azorie, S. 294 St Antoine, I dozen table napkins, \$1; Montreal, I plant cushion, \$6; Sicotte Marseau Chs, 18S Deslarricres, Cote St Louis, Alida, Boucherville, 1 pocket cushion, 1 table cloth, \$2; McGral Dame T F, 124 St \$2; Sareau Ed, St Christophe, 1 smcking Cleop, 575 Albert, 1 table cloth, \$2; Mec goabe M, Grand Trunk street, 6 knives and 6 vols., \$4; Sauxé Israel, St André d'Argenteuil, I carpet chair, \$1; Sister Mary Joseph, Troy, N Y, 1 quilt, \$25; Stinton E D, 16; James, 6 do 6 do, \$1.50; Masson Les, 822 Drolet, 1 black overcoat, \$30; Satherland R. Sherbrooke, 6 do 6 do, \$150; McCollin 66 Aylmer street, 1 hickory library, \$30; Miss, Berrifier, Kingston, Oat., 3 knives, 6 Smith W N, 202 St Patrick, 1 missal, \$10; forks and 6 spoons, \$1.75; Maynard M, 92 Sharkey James, 21 Manufacturer, 1 chomo, St Denis, 6 knives and 6 forks, \$1.50; Mit- \$2; Skelly John & Co, 19 Place Jacques lette, P L, 59 Centre, deservitions, \$1.25; Cartier, 1 crayon picture of Mgr Larbigue, Murphy M F, Post P Co, toup spoors, \$1.50; \$25; Savaria D. He, 1432 Notro Dame, I rose Milloy Della Rose, 101 Inspector, soup spoons, color silk wedding dress, \$15; Selby \$1.50; Masson Aurelie, 19 Berry, do do, Della M, 1892 St Catherine, 12 table mapk n, \$1 50; McMillan B, Sweet-burz, 1 box of \$1; Seguin Aug, 189 Drolet, I table cover, \$1; rigars, \$1 50; Montchamp Dane H, St Con. | St Denis Georges, St Cict, 1 black silk and stant 1 box of cigars, \$1.50; Mirgan Delle red plush hander, \$30; Suprement Cratinan, Sara, St Jacques l'Achigan, 1 child's cash-71 Meriborough, 3 table nagkins, \$1.50; more shawl, \$5; Marsan Sylva, 33 Ad. Sadlier Jos A, 706 Sherbrooke, 1 leokingmends, I cambric morning gown. embroid- glass, 1.50; Srs de Ste Arne, Lachine, 4 bs; ered, \$12; Mull Miss Norab, 9 St Etienne office, \$1; Sr M J du Sacré-Cour, Lachine Convent, Sadiler D, 874 137th street, New York, Sénécal Adélard, Sorel, Sarvine Sinae, St Liguori, Saclier, Jos A, 706 Sherbrooke St Stanislas de Kotska, portrait of Princo of Singennes Dme Jos, 123 Beaudry, Se écol Wales, \$2! MacPherson Daniel, Beauharnois, Denyse, 2027 Notro Dame, each one series of Denyse, 2027 Notro Dame, each one series of Le Bazar,

The ret Agnes, Isle Bizard, I child's black clock, \$2; Turerne Adolp, St Paul l'Ermit; 1 lyre under case, S5; Tougas Ls, S: Lam bert, 1 photograph of Mgr Fabre, with frame, \$5; Tourneur Ros, St Constant, 1 silk hat, \$2; Tabb Dame W J, 218 St Antoine, I bust mo, Blue Island avenue, Chicago, do do, S1; Mareil, St Philippe, do do, \$1; Terreault P. Dine I O, North Danville, Ill, do do, 81. Vigneault O iver. S: Ambrose de Kil, 1 leather school big, \$1; Vannier Dime Jos, c racr Richel and Hippo, I woolen cashion, \$5; Verdon Frs, Grey Nunnery, I lamp, \$1.50; Vaillant A, 73 Campeau, I black silk

apron, 82; Vervais Delle Euch, Ste Julie, Delie, 269 St Urbain, 1 pair cloth boots, \$2; Vannier Jos, 75½ St Phillip, 1 pair velvet slippers, \$2 50; Viau Thos, 105½ Jacques Cartier, 1 work box, \$25; Viau Jos A, Hull, 1 mirror, \$4; Vanier Dile J, 1530 St Jacques, 1 wax cross under case, \$8; Vanier Jules, Ste Adele, 1 lamp, \$2.50; Verlon Delim, 208 8h Denis, 1 menuda and the \$1. Vanima Ray F V 37 4 pounds coffee, SI; Verina Rev F X, 37 Latayette street, Silem, Mass, 1 doz knives and forks, \$1.50; Viau Dille C, St Ftienne, Beauharnois, 1 box of eigers, \$1 50; Vaillant Rev J A, Bishop's Paluce, do, do, \$1.50; Verzeau Frank, Traverso City, Mich, 1 lithograph of Mgr Conroy, \$1; Vinctic Josephine, St Censiant, 1 series Le Bazar, 30 numbers, \$1.50; Vallée Dille Mag, Ste Philomene, 1 do, do, do, \$1.50; Vallée Ant, Ste Philomene, 1 do, do, do, do, \$1.50; Wallé Ant, Ste Philomene, 1 do, do, do, \$1.50.

Weir G, 64 Durucher, 1 smoking cap, \$1; White f, 1947 Notre Dame, 1 quilt \$15; White T, 1947 Notre Dame, 1 chair cover, \$1 50; Winter John 104 Frontenac, 6 knives and ti forke, \$1.50; Walsh Dame P, 97 Conde, 4 ibs of coffee, \$1; Wolfe R, 38 Mc. Tavish, 1 series of Le Bazar, 30 numbers, \$1.50; Wilson L A, 21 St John, 1 do; William Mr. 793 Sherbrooke, 1 do.

We say at night, 'Would God the day were here,' And say at dawn, 'Would God the day were d. zd.'

How well Swinburno has emphasized the feelings of thousands of Earth's fairest daughters, who are laid prostrate by disease's fell-hand. But, instead of the auguish of despair, what a song of joy ascends from the hearts of those ladies who have used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," and by its means been restored to the glorious sunshine of health. It is a positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities and weakness so common to our best female population. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

On the four sides of a handsonie tombstone, erected by a man in Niles, Mich., over the grave of his wife, are these inscriptions: "The more Saints the more Hypocrites."
"The more Peace the more Plenty." "The more Priests the more Poverty." "The more Religion the more Lying."

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavillion Mountain, B.C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rhenmatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without gotting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply

Lace is said to be driving out frilling in Clerk (hastily)—Can't do it, may Engined, and the Honiton factories at Engined. Old-Lady (frigidly)—Some liquories. are overrun with orders.

CATHOLICITY: A [Adolph Harnack, (non-Gatholic,) in Contem porary Review ]

"The whole of Catholicity is nothing else than the Christianity which has devoured the possessions of the Green-Roman world. What an insight do we thus get into Catholicity? Whatever in the old world was still capally of life, noble and good, Christianity appropriated . . . and placed under the protection of the Gospel. Out of this material she created for herself a body. Thus did she preserve and save whatever was worth saving from the culture and the ideas of the Old World. To the young German peoples the Church came not only as the society of the Preacher of Galilee, but also as the great impressive secular power which alone held away over all the forces of civilization, literature and law . . . Whatand the inheritance of Christianity they have received through the patriotic literature. It appears, at the first glance, barren and with-

see that it must be due to our defective study and understanding if we find no spirit in it. REDUCTION DEMANDED

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.-The farmers on the Pontion of 40 per cent,

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

The four cardinal points of health are the tomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood. Any irregularity of their action brings disease and derangement to the whole system. Regulate their condition with Burdock Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

AN M.P.P.'S SUDDEN DEATH.

REPORTED DEMISE OF MR. ALEXIS LOUIS St. Johns, Que., Oct. 22 -A sensation was aused here to-day when it was rumored that Mr. A. L. Demers. M. P. P. for Iberville, who was one of the two Liberals returned by acclamation on the 7th instant, had died suddenly. Enquiry elicited confirmation of the rumer, the cause being stated to be liver complaint. Mr Demors was born at St. Jean Chrysostom on the 23rd of July, 1825, and was first returned to the assembly in 1881 as a Liberal, continuing to represent Iberville since. He was a captain of militie, mayor, councillor and J.P.

THE POPE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, following the Pope's instructions, his sent circulars to all Papal nuncios abroad directing their attention to the princip I political and ecclesiastical questions of the day, and urging them to cultivate good relations with the different governments with a view towards improving the situation of the church throughout the world

There is no one article in the line of medi cines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Wood and Bella dona Backache Piusters.

VERY MYSTERIOUSLY.

Mr. Wayback-Yes, beats all what queen things happen newadays. We've got the durndest mystery you ever see in our town now. Omaha man-Ah! Some crime, I suppose. "Well, yes, something like that, You see a trainp has confessed that he stole \$10 from the contribution box of our church." Yes, but where's the mystery? You know who took it." "Why, we can't imagine how it got there, you see."—Omaha World.

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY & constitution goes to pieces is Dyspeysia. The loss of vigor which the disease invelves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital staming. true specific is Northron & Lernant Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure, 418 Ruchel, do do, S1; Tremblay Miss Elizi, St Etienne de Beautarnois, do do, S1; Traversey E D, S: Sophie, do do, S1: Transaint purity of the blood. purity of the blood.

GREAT DEPRESSION.

Dublin, Oct. 19.-The branches of the Irish National League in the counties of Cork and Waterford have been making enquiries regarding the condition of the farmers in those dis-Verduces, 1 pair of shoes, \$1.50; Villeneux bad, and that oats are selling at from three to Delie, 269 St Urbam, I pair cloth boots, \$2; bad, and that oats are sening at from three to Delie, 269 St Urbam, I pair cloth boots, \$2; five shillings per barrel, and that a heavy fall in year slippers, \$2.50; Viau Thos, 1051 their rents on account of the bad harvest. Far-Jacques Cartier, I work box, \$25; mers demand a reduction of from 45 to 50 per the part of t cent. in rents, and where reduction is refused they will pay nothing. A number of landlord offer a reduction of 35 per cent.

> Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the teste make it a favorite with ladies and children.

A singular kind of family register is kept in some parts of Switzerland. Wherever those big round cheeses are made it is the custom for the friends and relatives of a newly married couple to join in presenting them with an extra specimen of their dairy product, which is not intended to be eaten, but serve. as a family register, on which the family events, such as births, deaths and weddings, are marked by crosses cut perpendicularly into the cheese. This custom dates back as far as the seventeenth century, and a good many choeses two centuries old are said to be

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exter minator; safe, sure and effective. Try it and mark the improvement in your child.

At the Aztec fair, which will soon be held in Boston, two interesting mummics will be exhibited. One will be that of a Jesuit priest who for some crime was strangled and buried in the foundation wall of a dungeon. The corbonaceous nature of the building and the rarefied atmosphere kept the body in an excellent state of preservation, although it is 300 years old. The other mummy is that of a nun who was imprisoned alive in a stone foundation wall 570 years ago for trying to run away with a Spanish cavalier. This mummy is also well preserved.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I tound it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

TRUTH VINDICATED. London Tablet, September 25. It is not an uncommon accusation against the Pones that they were long adverse to the study of anatomy, and especially that Boniface VIII. and Sixtus IV. excommunicated those who practiced the dissection of dead bodies. The Germania has recently occur occupied in refuting, and that most successfully, these calumnies. One of the most interesting facts brought out is the fact that the distinguished Vienna Professor, Hyrtl, who in a work published in 1869 repeated all the old accusations on this head against the Holy See, in his late at (eighteenth) edition of 1885, has completely altered his views, and actually appears as the defender of the Popes. He explores very clearly that the fulminations of Rorme were di rected, not against the study of anatomy and medical dissection, but agains, the very com-mon practice of denading the bodies of distinguished persons of the flesh, in order that the bodies might be carried to their native land for burial (evise ratio et in aqua decoctio cadaverum, ut a carnibus nudata, in patrias terre s ad sepulturam deveherenout spirit. But when we think that it pos-sessed spirit enough to found the mediaval tur.) This was done to the bodies of several nobles and even hishops of Barbaros. literature of all European peoples, we shall sa's army, in Italy, and of that Emperor himself, in Syria; to those of St. Louis of France who died before Tunis; of Philip the Bold and others. On the contrary, says Hyrtl, the Popes expressly allowed dissection in the onby estate in Cork have refused a preffered various universities, as may be seen in the reduction of 20 per cent, and demand a statuta of their medical faculties. Michel Angelo received from the Prior of Santo enta, in Florence, a special hall for a dissecting room. Realdus Commune re Antilomica, lib. xv.), states that the bodies of Bishops and Cardinals, and of one of the Generals of the Jesuits, were subject to post morten dissections to ascertain the cause of death. Up to the middle of the sixteenth century there were actually soveral ecclesiastics who were distinguished anatomists. The very first Latin work on anatomy was written in the Monastery of Cassino, by the Benedictine Monk Constantine, who died 1087, and the second and third

A MODERN MIRACLE.

books of his treatise, De communibus riedico

cognitu necessariis locis, first printed at Basel

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowson, of Deloraine, Oat., he states that he has re-covered from the worst form of dyspensis, after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

"MRS. GAMP" ANGRY.

Lopon, Oct. 20 .- The Standard says: "Mr. Gladstone's latest contribution is not calculated to strengthen his position. Nob dy denies that the Irish parliament of 1800 was bribed, but that is no reason for abandoning Ireland now to the tyranny of the League and American con-spirators." Referring to the coming strungle on the rent question between the League and Lord Cianricarde, the Standard says: "There would be little occasion for regret if the League resolves to precipitate a conflict that would be certain to end in its own defeat."

Mr. T. C. Weils, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, One., writes: "Northrop & L. man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfac-tion for all diseases of the blood." It rever fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint, etc., puri-fies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .-- These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground, or where acxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or me'al which penetrate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, autr ms, and pelpitation of the heart. In Hol loway's remedies will be found a safe and easily-used medicament, for the penetrating tongestions, and the mildly laxative effects . f the Pills cause the liver to act freely and the liver to become unembarrassed. By carly rezort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted and soundness of health me intained.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

London, Oct. 20.—The diplomatic estrangement between France and Russia has ended. General Dayoust, Duke of Anerstadt, takes the place vacated by General Appert at St Petersburg, and Baron Mohrenheim returns to

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

" For ton years," says Jennie M. Herrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont, "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the beat medicine I have ever taken. 1 say this for the benefit of all suffering as I

"Puget Sound," writes Miss Kate Field pleturesquely, "lies like a hand with its fingers stretching in and out of the sheres that come plumply down to meet it on every side. It is a very well-kept hand, neat sround its edges. I never saw salt water and land agree so well before."

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Halloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

BIRTH.

EVANS.—At 211 St. George street, on Friday, October 8th, the wife of J. Evans of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FLANAGAN - MARTIN. - At St. Ann's Church, October 18th inst., by the Rev. Father Mellanger, l'atrick Flanagan to Kate, daughter of John Martin, both of this city. 95 1

DED.

TURNER.—On Friday, October 15th, Jane Swan, aged 32 years, beloved wife of Richard Tuiner, Secretary-Treasurer St. Gabriel. KELLY—In this city, on the 16th inst., Catherine Mailon, aged 40 years, beloved wife of John Kelly, contractor.

LEAHY.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Johanna, aged 24 years 2 months and 12 days, daughter of the late John Leahy. KENNEDY—In this city, on the 14th inst., Mary Fogarty, relict of Edward Kennedy, of Portland, Me., and mother of E. H. Kennedy,

of this city. COVENEY.—At St. Gabriel Vil.age, Oct., 15, Edward William, aged 2 years, 4 months and 15 days, beloved son of William Edward Cove

ney. MGEEN.—Suddenly, in this city, on the 19th instant. Jane, eged 41 years, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wilson, and beloved wile of

APPEARANCES AGAINST HERE

Old Lady (suffering from hiccoughs, to drug clerk)—Young—man, I want to-get the late Thomas Ryan.

Clerk: (hastily)—Can't do it, madam, Quebec, on Tuosday marning, 10th October, at 2.30 o'clock, Peter Thompson, aged 31 years, removed the late Thomas Ryan.

THOMPSON.—At 302 Champlain street, Quebec, on Tuosday marning, 10th October, at 2.30 o'clock, Peter Thompson, aged 31 years, removed the late Thomas Ryan.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire n'utritions constituents of the Berr -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of ment, which have no nutrition, be palmed on on you.

TUBE FITS admin and their have their return again. I mean a rated cure. I have made the discuss of FFTS, EPILETS or FALLING SICKNESS a HIC imag study. I warrattermedy to cure the worst cases. Because others has failed it no reason for not now receiving a core. Send, once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my inmitted tomore, give Express and Post Office. It costs years that a first part of the costs of the costs of the costs of the costs of the costs. It costs for the costs of the costs of

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

fo \$8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines not under the horses' feet. Writ Brewstrik Safety Rein Holler Co. Holly, Mich.,

BABY'S BIRTHDAY

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Cord to any baby whose mother will sook in reverse of two or more other balancements addresses Also a hands nemond Dye Sample Card to the model much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal

# **Illustrative Sample Free**

HEAL THYSELF!

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

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacoposia, for all forms of chronic and noute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid

scaled in plain wrappor.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Sond now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Rulfirch st., Boston, Mass.

REV. FATHER LABELIE'S **NATIONAL LOTTERY** 

OF COLONIZATION. F ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEDIC,
32 VIOT. CAP. 86.

VALUE OF PRIZES: First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST PRIZE - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00

HIGHEST PRIZE - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING ---OF----

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov. --0- 1-

TICKETS.

First Sories.....\$1.00 Second Series......25 Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.

To obtain tlokets, apply personally, or ky let ter (registered) addressed to the Sauretsty,

S. E. LEFRBYRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal

es de rein anne en la children de la companya de l PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISIN and SHORTEMING, calculated to d the BENORMENT AND THE CONTROL OF THE CONT

ong period,

RETAILED EVEDVIOUEDE 2.30 o'clock. Pe'er Thompson, aged 31 years None genuine without the trade mark the pockage.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE Witness.)

[The Editress is prepared to reply to any questions on matters connected with this department.]

#### STUFFED PEPPER.

Slit the peppere, take out the seeds and stuff with cabbage, shredded very fine, and English mustard seed in equal parts. Put a small white onion and two cloves in each pepper. Tie them firmly up and put in cold vinegar. The cabbige should be sprinkled with salt and hung up in a big to drain the day before it is used.

#### BAKED SMELTS.

Wash and dry two dozen smelts, arrange them nicely on a flat baking-dish, cover them with fine breadcrumbs, and put little pieces of butter all over them, season with two blades of mace, salt and cayenne to taste; bake them for hiteen minutes, add a squeezof lemon-juice just before serving; garai-h with fried paraley and cat lemon ROAST GROUSE

Let the birds hang as long as possible, plack and draw, wipe but do not wash them inside and out, truss them without the head the same as you would a fowl, put them down to a clear, brisk fire, keep them well basted the whole of the time thoy are cooking; serve on buttered tosat soaked in the dripping-pan, pouring a little melted butter of er them, or, if preferred, serve with bread sauce and gravy.

#### PARTRIDGE SOUP.

Cut up two partridges into pieces and braize them in two oz, butter and three slices of lean ham until quite tender; then take out the legs, wings and treast, and set them by, keep the backs and other pieces in the braize, and add one head of celery and an onion chapped finely; put with three pints of stock, summer slowly for about one hour, strain and akim on all the fat; place in the pieces that were taken out, give it one boil, and akim egain to have it quite clear; add one small lump of suger, salt and pepper; cut a turnip and one carrot into funcy shapes, and simmer in one pint of stock; when tender add to the coup and serve.

#### GOOD CHOW CITOW.

Mince half a peck of green tomatoes, halt a peck of small onion, one peck of tiny cucumbers and six green peppers; mince the seeds; to these add three medium sized heads of cauliflower, broken in small pieces; sprinkle salt over all and let them stand for twentyfour hours. At the end of this time drain the mass well, and cover with vinegar. Pat three heads of celery, cut in small pieces, one cupful of grated horse radish, half a pound of groun | mustard, half a pound of mustard groun I mustard, near a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of brown sugar, half an ounce of ground cloves and half an ounce of turmeric, into enough eider vinegar to cover all and boil for fifteen minutes; pour over the pickles. Put in glass jury and keep for a month before using. It improves with age. A PLANTATION DISH.

Use two quarts of thin sliced aw potatoes, about a quait :r et a pound of fat salt pork, one level tablespoonful of salt and half a ten spoonful of pepper. Sink the potatoes in cold water for half an hour. Have the pork cut in very thin slices. Put about one-fourth of it in one bottom of a deep pudding dish; then put in half the potatoes and sprinkle half the pepper en I salt over them. Now put in the remainder of the potatoes, and sprinkle with the balance of the salt and pepper. Spread the rumain ler of the sliced pork over the potities. Cover the dish, and bake it in a moderate oven for half an hour. When that time has passed, remove the cover from fish is not available. - Mins Parloa. BAKED MACKEREL.

Wash and clean three or four mackerel, divide them down the back and once across, making four pieces of each fish. Arrange these pieces compactly in a pie dish in layers, with three or four bay leaves, six shallots sliced, a dessert spoonful of peppercome, half water; it passes through the stomach and that quantity of pinento berries, eight claves and a little white papper. Make a sau with half a pint of good atock, a winegless of claret and vinegar, one tablespoonful mushroom cat.up, and the same of anchovy man's Hervey sauce, with a teaspoolful of Worcester sauce and say. Bake it in a mo-derate oven with a cover cube dish until the fish is quite done; take it from the sauce and place it on the dish you intend serving it on; strain the sauce and pour it over the fish. Serve it cold, garnished with sprigs of pariley or fennel. Fish cooked in this way will keep good for two or three days if left in the sauce and covered over.

PEPPER POT. Wash in cold water one pound of salt pork in which the fat and lean are equal, and put it in a large pot over the fire with two pounds of the neck of yeal or mutton, and four quarts of cold water; add a large red pepper and a teaspoonful of salt, and boil all together gently for three hours, keeping the pot close y covered. Meanwhile, boil in another pot until tender a pound of good tripe cut in small strips, and peel and slice four small, or two large white turnips, six tomatoes, six potatees, and one onion. After the mast has boiled for three hours take it out of the broth, and in its place put the boiled tripe and vegetables and let them boil gently tripe and vegetables and let them boil gently or half an hour. As soon as the vegetables begin to boil make dumplings by sifting together one teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt, and one pint of flour. Quickly mix with the flour sufficient cold water to form a medium soft dough, and put this into the repper-pot by the teaspoonful, wetting the spoon in the broth before forming each dumpling. Cover the pot as soon as the dumplings are all in, and let the pepper-pot boil until the half hour has elapsed. Then

serve it in a torsen.

The meat employed to make the proth can be used in the form of hash or minced-meat

served on toast. VIENNA BREAD. Sift in a tin pan 4 lbs, flour; bank it up against the sides; pour in one quart of milk and water, and mix into it flour enough to make a thin batter, then, quickly and lightly, add one pint of milk, in which is dissolved one ounce of salt and an ounce and threequerters of compressed yeast. Leave the remainder of the four against the sides of the pan, cover with a cloth and set in a warm place for three-quarters of an hour, then mix in the rest of the flour until the dough will leave the bottom and sides of the pan, and let theis stand two hours and a half. kinally divide the mass into one-pound piecer, to be cut in turn into twelve pieces each. This gives square pieces about three inches and a kelf thick, each corner of which is taken up and folded over to the centre. and then the rolls are laid on a breadboard to rise for half as hour, when they are put into a hot oven that bakes them in ten min.

The state of the s

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

TURKEYS.

If you are thinking of raising turkeys next year study up the subject this winter and hatch the carliest eggs you can procure. Do nothing half way but make up your mind to give them the best care for the first ten weeks of their existence; after that they will take care of themselves. The following advice from the American Poultry Yard is excellent and should be closely followed :-"In some cases even the best of care fails to secure a good number of young turkeys. Before they have fully feathered up they are the renderest of birds, but when they have put on a full dress of feathers, nothing in the way of poul-try is more hardy or less liable to disease or disorder. As young turkeys, like young guineas, make such rapid growth of feathers when young, they require constant care and food in fair quantities and often to enable them to withstan i the great strains on their systems, and not supplying them fully at that stage of growth is what causes so many to drop off suddenly from no apparent cause. Boiled eggs, chopped fine, no doubt make a good food for turkeys, to commence with, but it is not at all necessary. One of the most successful breeders of turkeys we know of never fed a crumb of boiled egg; but commences with stale bread crumbs, slightly mixed with new, fresh milk, giving them five or more feeds daily, but only in such quanti ries as they would cat up plern at every feed. Onion to; s or lettuce, chopped up fine and mixed with their food, was given while an come in the aconing of red cayenne pepper was unit. They were treated to sweet milk for drinking purposes, and when they got some little age cottage cheese was liber-There is as much in the care as in the feeding, and they must have the best of both to induce tham to stay with us. Dampuers and dew are fatal to young turkeys; the remedy suggests itself in a preventive." THE COWS.

In a recent lecture at Halifax Professor Soulth referred to butter making, and spoke of the way that patient yet sensible animal, the cow, was frequently used. A cow must have good water in order to produce good milk. It was a fatal mistake to let a cow drink impure water. This was a point that must be kept in view by those who wished to have good milk. Next, cows must be kept properly housed and not exposed to cold. Less feeding would do them, they would fatten better, and in every way b more profitable. In the early days of the settlement of this valley there was a naturally fertile surface, which suc essive cropping finally exhausted, requiring the use of fer-tilizers. He then advised them as to the proper kind of fertilizers that were best adapted to the soil, and what not to use. The best way they could have to restore the ground to natural festility was by the liberal use of manure. The quality of the manure could be governed by the food that was given them. We had on our tables three different kinds of food, meatty food, starchy food and faity food. No one would feed his children on any one of these ex-clusively. No, they get all these kinds in appropriate quantities. Yet did any one ever enquire what food his heree wanted. Yet he required substantially the same variety. It was as cesential to give the cows meatty food, starchy and fatty food, as it was to the human. He then referred them to certain standard works on caltie feeding which would show them how the food coul: be prepared and combined. Professor Sarith then, with the aid of a large diagram, showed the process of digestion in the atomach of a cow. He said that the common expression that a cow had lost her cud was based upon a wrong impression When it is said that a co v had lost her cud, it was sheer unsense. the dish and bake for 20 minutes more. Serve it was simply an indication that the cow was at once in the same dish. This is excellen sick and did not want to eat. The great aim for dinner, laucheon or supper when mest or of the feeders should be to see that she gatfood that can be digested; ground fodde should be used with the course food. He next referred to the characteristics of the horse, and gave instructions as to the kind of food he should have. A horse's stomuch will only hold three gallens; if a horse is watered just after being fed, there was no room for carries away a certain amount of undigested

#### WHAT IS A HEIFER?

food.

We have been asked, says the American Dairyman, when does a heifer couse to be a heifer and become a cow? The logical answer to this would seem to be the day on which to this would seem to be the day on which she drops her first caif, but such is not the common practice. In most dairies she is to ked upon as a heifer until she drops her taird caif. To make it merintell gible, however, she is usually called a "heifer in mela," and tais we find to be the case with the Herd Book of the Island of Jersey, where she is thus called Island of Jersey, where she is thus called until she has her third calf. The idea of making her ratain the name of heifer after she has really become a cow seems to be for the purpose of excusing her usually small performance at the pail. For this reason the dairyman commonly says he has so many cows and heiters in his herd, and in estimating the yield of the herd he calls two heifers equal to one cow, though they are often better than some cows in the herd.

Haul the shocks of fodder to the barn, and do not allow them to be exposed to the weather all the winter.

Potatoes are so abundant in some parts of England that they sell for \$10 a ton, or less than half a cent per pound.

The decayed branches of old trees should be promptly removed. Their unsightliness is the least of their cvils. If every farmer who cuts down a tree will

plant a young one it its place, he result will be a constant supply of timber and fuel as well as profit. Now is the time to get the roads in good

concition for winter. It will be a saving of time and labor when the rains and frosts are so injurious to travel. The United States has 6,000,000 miles of ience, which cost the farmers and stockmen

about \$1,900,000,000, and have to be renewed every fifteen years. A few trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs planted among the hives help to remove the sameness of the scene, and in sum-

mer give a grateful shade to the bees and their keeper. Destroying a beetle is equal to killing fifty When meadows becomes infested, it is well to turn in the hogs and let them root. They will destroy thousands of grubs.

The natural life of sheep is shorter than that of any other demestic animal. Five or six years is the limit of practical usefulness, though valuable breeding ewes may be kept one or two years longer by careful treatment England buys \$19,252,884 out of the

\$20,805,824 worth of bacon the U. S. export; of hams, 2,454,080 worth out of the \$5,402,538 of pork, and about one third of our surplus lard. Last year Cauada sent A rich New York woman with a humorous- \$628,945 worth of bacon; \$80,641 of hame; ly to a lor beart is to establish "an asylum for luguest poto players."

terprise on the part of our farmers, could, if they choose, secure a good deal of the enormous business done with England by the U. S., in this respect.

#### THE BROKEN COIN.

Stay, let us rest a minute Stay, let us rese a minute
Under the maples nigh—
There seems to be nothing in it
But moving for y u and I.
Now 'tis the bark of the wa ch dog.

That warms us to be gone.

Or, the voice of the guard that tells us
"We'd better be moving on."

I'm not fainthearted, Larry, I never had lack of pluck; But, how can a fellow carry

Success in a game of luck. Rocked in the Lauper's cradie; Taught in a school of sin; I vowed at one and twenty The laurels of worth to win.

Up from the slums I mounted The ladder where workers shine; The years that my manhood c unted. God keeps in a better clime.

At length by all respected, Midway the summit fair—
Seemed to be crowned and lighted By a glory of golden hair.

You smile; ah! you think I'm romancing Does sentiment sound the same From lips deformed, while glancing On limbs that a e c. ook d and lame? Tis rosy lips that should utter Love's softest words, we desire

The setting, to often the jewel

Is cast in the wayside mire. I loved my employer's daughter; The o'd man gave his to sent, And blessed us both when I brought her.

The happiest pair of mortals.

What more could a heart desire?

Then, like a hideous vision,

Came the night of the terrible fire.

All the street was in ashes, The forked flames danced on high, When from the dense smoke flashes A blaze that lit up the sky. It circled a white robed figure!

I knew that despairing cry, And said, my love, I will save her, Or fail together, and die. Out from the flames I brought hor-Earthward trembling sank, A noise like the roar of water,

Then came a terrible blank. For months they say I lingared Beneath death's awful wing; Then, looked at my form one morning A crippled, repulsive thing.

Did she marry me, dear old fellow? Now, 'tis my tern to smile. Your fancy's a stade tee mellow, May it soften many a toil.

She sent men white-winged missive,
With pity and gratitude rife;
By its lack of love I released her, And took up my vagabond life.

Nay, do not reproach her, Laury, Tis not in nature's p'an, That beauty and strength should tarry In misery's narro v span; She was right, in the end I see it, And I treasure this b oken coin, That she gave as a trust one evening When I thought her entirely mine.

And, down in my rou' a feeling Comes with the ebb and ware, Toat sometime, when light is stealing We'll set them together again. Then the broken parts will be mated By hands that are all divice :

And, it cheers mid cold and lunger, The glint of a broken coin. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

A SHORT ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Three little words you often see, Are articles a, an, and the.

11. A nous's the name of anything. As school, or garden, hoop, or swing. 117.

Adjectives, the kind of a noun, As great, small, partty, white or brown. W.

Instead of news the prenouns stand--Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done-To read, count, laugh, sing, jump, or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell. As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

VII. Conjunctions join the words together-

As men and women, wind or weather.

The preposition stan is before A noun, as in, or through the door.

IX. The interjection shows surprise,

As Oh! how pretty, Ah! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech. Which reading writing, speaking teach.

"Stawed prunes" have been in contempt since Shakespeare's day, but the prune crop of Santa Chiri County, Cal., this season will be worth \$1,200,000.

A gravestone in a cemetery at Bethel. Conn., was erected by a man over the grave of his wife, and is a rough bowlder which was brought from a neighboring hill. It was selected because, as the husband said : " It was on that stone that my wife and I sat when I proposed to her and she said she'd have me.

An American banker who is worth \$700,000 lately wrote a letter home from Europe in which he spoke of meeting another "towerist," and of the two visiting an "artt galery."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws; which govern the operation of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicitely flavored beverage which may save us many heavy cottors bill". It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a latal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—" Civil Service Gazette."

Service Gazette."

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., Hongopathic Cremists,

11 London, Excland,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 336.

Dame Marquette Angele Ducharme, of the town of Lachin, said District, has instituted this day, an action as separation de biens against her husband, Francois Kavier Thesserault, builder, of the same place.

T. D. DELONIMER.

AWYS. for Plainter.

AWY, for Plainting, 500 Plainting, 5



## **GURES ALL HUMORS**

## CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly that disease, when first offering this now colstanted remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce it ought seriously of calling it his "Constructed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce it ought seriously of calling it his "Constructed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce it ought seriously of calling it his "Constructed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce it ought seriously of calling it his "Constructed remedy for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, acctoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, and only as a remedy for consumption of the amys, but for all

# CHRONIC DISEASES

If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have sellow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizzless, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borehodings, irregular appetite, and control tongue, you are suffering from Indizection, byspepsic, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousnoss." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's 4:olden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Langs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Branchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Ir. Pierce's hook on Consumption. Sold by Bruggists.

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ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.





Unlocks all the clopeed avenues of the Bowels. Kidneys and Liver, enrying of gradually without walders, the system, all the impurities and four immers of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Actily of the Stowness, curing Bill access, Pyspapaia, Headaches, Dizziness, Harris Constitution Provinces Hearthurn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundies, Salt Rheam, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the nappy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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# Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for its of take no other.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, on the part of hame Suzah Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the In-triet of Montreal, and Province of Quo'ec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Manton, of ports unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the sid William Aston having obtained a divorce from the soid Suzah Ash before the Suprema Court for the State of Messachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a socond marriage. Mont cal. 18th September, 1860 DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Alloracys for the said Dama Suzah Ash.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIC FOF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 137.
Dame Jesuphine Lavols, of the Parlsh of St. Genevieve, in the District of Montreal, wife common en biens of Godfroy Barboau merchant, of the same locality, duy nuthorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Godfroy Barboau, Lufferd at A suit for repression of property has been instituted in this case that Teuth day of September, Righten hundred and chality-fix. Summer 28th 1880

LAFLANDE, LAFLANDE & RICHARD.

9-5

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5.00. Shures in proportion

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1	CAPITAL I					875. <b>0</b> 00 l			
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Sick Hendacho and relieve all the troubles inclident to a billons state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Nansca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Prin in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

# SICK If adache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pitts are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this amoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and conductable the lowels. See if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be dissipativeless to those was ensure from the distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end by repeat these who since try them win find the self-th plaint olders also in so many weed that they will not be willing to do without them. Further oil sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills one it while ethers 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 vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please a twhe use them, in violant 5 center for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or acut by hand.

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This Great Honsonchi Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Noossa-ries of Life

Lhese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet woothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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It is an infallible remedy. If affectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Scr. Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas. Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn in to fail

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N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 an 4, or by letter

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2091.
Dame Appelland Lesperance, of the City and District of Montreal, line instituted this day an action on apparation de biens regulated the day an action on apparation de biens regulated the beautiful description of the biens regulated to the superation of the biens regulated the superation of the superatio 1. C DELORISTER, Arry for Plaintiff.

Montreal, August 25, 1880.

# ALLAN LINE



Under Contract to the Covernment of Canada and New foundland for the confleyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kaste.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This company's innes are composed of the followin touble-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHI1/S. The are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpansed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the undern improvements that practical expo, error can suggest, and here made the fastest time on "coord.

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LAND AND LAND The steamers of the Liverpool, Lendonderry Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on 12. LAMS, and from Quebec on Thurshams, call., I ough Foyle to receive on heard and land Malic Fassengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, attended to be desputched, from Quebec:

Rates of passage from Quebee: —Cate not such \$70, and \$80 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30; Storage \$20.

The steamers of the liverpool, Landonderry, Quebee and Montreal extra service, sading from liverpool and Quebee on Fannays, and call or at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Societies, architectude to be despatched from Quebee:

Eriday, Oct. 22

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING Persons desirons of bre ing their filends from Britain can chiain Passago be the at an illuser exter. An experienced cargoon carried on each vessel. Bertis and sourced until paid for. Through Bills of Lading grant and live through Bills of Lading grant and live through Bills of Lading grant and the Canada and the Western States, via 110H of Rellway Stations in Canada and the timed States and From the Rellway Stations in Canada and the timed States and Lorpool and Glasgow, via Buillance, Poster, Quebeau. 2 Montreal.

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Shyan w system of treatment, Two by an w system of treatment. Two Treatse giving full particulars. Ecology Republic Section 17 Brand 17 V. Solo Agent for Caraca. T PEARSON, BOX 1380, MONTHAL

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300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva inn), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Rarms, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris:

ET TERM! LASY. TO P. (Chiare at 140 OMMP-1982B CTREST

8

U, on the brow to bear no trace Of more than common care ; To write no secret in the face For men to read it there The daily c oss to clasp and bless With such familiar zeal As hides from all that not the less The daily weight you feel.

In toils that praise will never pay To see your lives go past; To meet in every coming day Twin sisters of the last; To hear of high heroic things, And yield them reverence due, But feel li'e's daily offerings Are far more fit for you.

To woo no secret, soft disguise, To which self-love is prone; Unnoticed by all other eyes, Unworthy in your own: To yield with such a happy art That no one thinks you care, And say to your poor bleeding heart, How little you can bear.

Oh! 'tis a pathway hard to choose, A struggle hard to share, For human pride would still refuse The nameless trials there. But since we know the gate is low That leads to heavenly bliss, What higher grace could God bestow Than such a life as this.

#### TWILIGHT FIELDS.

A qualls soft whistle, tremulous With broken beat, now floats across The shudowy mead, all odorous,
With trampled grass and bruised moss.
The lowing kine in cedaren shade Seck at this hour their flacks to cool, Then passing down the open glade, Turn slowis to the drinking pool.

The cardinal lobelia nods Amid the marish weeds, and by The running stream, the golden-rods Dance to the choral harmony

Of bird and wave; the gossamers, Seen in the sun's departing ray, Glimmer like mists around the firs That head above the little bay.

Then come, my love, and let us leave Come, let us in this haunt of live Pilfer the sweets of Ceres' load. Ere yet the haloyou, like a shaft Of flashing light, shall seek his home, We may of nectar qualf a draught.

As through the twilight fields we roam. ROBERT ELLIOTI.

#### MARRIAGE MAXIMS.

A man is what his wife makes him, Never both manifest anger at once. A good wife is the greatest earthly blessing. Never speak loud to one enother, unless the house is on Sire: Never make a mark at the expense of one shother; it is meanness. It is the mother who moulds the character of the child. Never part without living words to think of during pour obsence. Besides, it may be that you will not meet again in life. Let each one try to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other, which is the mutual cultivation of an absolute angelfishness. Never find fault, unless it is perfectly certain that a fault has been our nilked; and even then preclude it with a kiss, and tovingly.

Ingration and indifference sometimes mad the character of men. A husband returns from 11 bearings at evening. During his absence it reughout the livelong day the wife with mind and hands preparhatle surrise, some unexpected บโยลลาก comake his home more attractive He enters, seemingly sees no than . time been dene to please him more o more theap about it than if he were dumb loving wife has borne in her heart ar abidi a sorrow, day after day, from causes like this, autil, in process of time, the fire and eather ham of her original nature have burned ant, and inutual indifference spreads Ets pall over the household.

#### THE DOMINION CAPITAL. Office Oct. 23 .-- The mortuary statistics

for Sept a b r show the deaths in the undermentioned places to have been us follows :-Montreal, 443; Teranto, 209; Quebec, 176; 86. Thomas, 17; Charlottetown, 14; Guelph, 13; Handrey, 24, 17 (free, 27; Winnipeg, 48; Others, 25; St. John, N.B., 50; Lon-brooke, 22: Peterboro, 18, and Sorel, 24.

Mayor Ed of Victoria, B.C., arrived here this even a to make an endeavor to have the Government partion or commute the sentence of A. A. on Sproule, the American citizen base under sentence of death at this place. He will present a petition signed by questing that elemency be extended to the condemned man. After accomplishing his mission here, Mayor Fell will visit other Canadian cities. Canadian cities.

The friends of Peter Honrie, the half breed scout who captured Riel, are going to press on the Government his claim to the reward of on the Government his claim to the reward of \$5,000, said to have been offered for his capture. Hourie earned an envisible reputation by several acts of bravery during the rebel-stay at home, but the people would be sure to by several note of bravery during the rebel-

Mrs. Dunlap, wife of the victim of the re-cent Mick lake tragedy, in which Wm. Dunkap was murdered on Sunday morning at his own dear and his lody dragged a considerable distance and thrown in the lake, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Pembroke. Though the affair Lappened about two months

#### DIVISION OF LAND IN GERMANY,

In Germany the extent of land devoted to agriculture amounts to 78,405,000 acres; apportioned into holdings of 2½ acres and less, 1,950,000 acres; of 2½ to 25 acres, 20,225, 000; of 25 to 250 acres, 37,000,050; of 250 acres and more, 10,000,000; comprising meadow land, 14,000,000; cereal, vineyard and gardening land, 64,000, e00, viz, cerenls and vegetables, 47,000,000; fodder, 0,000,000; pastures, 5,100,030; gar-dening, 1,030,000; vintage 335,000; flax, 270,000; hemp, 37,000; hops, 112,000; sugar The area of land occupied by houses, yards, roads and highways and covered by streams amounts to 6,800,000 acres and the extens of land occupied by houses, yards, roads and highways and covered by streams amounts to 6,800,000 acres and the extension, and tried to maltreat the journalist, who was arrested. He accuses Gen. Boulanger than 12,000,001 acres and woods cover an area of 3,000,000 acres and poor than 12,000,001 acres and p

arable land is divided: Of 21 scres and less 2,323 316; 24 to 25 acres, 2 274,098; 25 to 150 acres, 653,841; 150 acres and more 24,991; total, 5,276,344. -Journal of the Society of Arts.

The property of the property o

#### DOUGLAS CASTLE.

AN EARL WHOSE LAZINESS SAVED SCOTLAND'S

A mile or so above Boniton Lynn the Clyde which flows down toward the fail in " placed whin plin' course," receives the water of Douglas, whose pleasant valley opens for time. On discovery of his crimes the police out in a northwesterly direction with the quiet old town of Douglas lying high the latter's death Schleinitz has been traced among the moorlands. Close by is Douglas to England, where he is charged with forgery in Wyntoun's rhyming chronicle:-

Of Murraye and the Douglas, How that their begynnyng was, Syn sundry meu speak sundrilee, I can put that in nae storie.

In a curious building, partly ruin, partly church, and partly mausoleum, are to be found sundry monumental effigies of the great Douglasses -- the good Sir James, Archibald, first Earl and Duke of Terousine in France James, the fat seventh Earl, whose indolent somnolence at a critical crisis of the family history saved the crown of Scotland for the Stuarts-all these may be recognized and remembered in their stately monuments, sadly defaced indeed by the stress of time and the that she became a total wreck together with attacks of stone throwing urchins in the days the cargo. The crew all escaped. They when the church was roofless and uncared for. Above the junction of Donglas Water the Clyde makes a wide detour about the base of Tynto Hill, an outlying and solitary summit, a notable feature in the landscape for miles around, and familiar as a household word in the homes of those who dwell thereabouts.

Set her up on Tinto top!

There is also an old rhyme of some mystic purport, noteworthy in that there is in almost identical rhyme connected with Hydon Ball, a comanding point on the and ridges overlooking the weal I and the South Downs.

On Tintock tap there is a mist, And in the mist there is a kist, And in the kist there is a coup,
And in the coup there is a drap;
Tak' up the c up, drink off the drap,
And set the cup on Tintock tap. -All the Year Round.

#### ABOUT CHEWING THE FOOD.

(From the London Lancet.)

A curious controversy is in progress as to the need or value of "biting one's food. Strangely, as it must appear, there are some who should be authorities ready to affirm that it is futile to take the trouble to use the teeth with which nature has provided man, in commen with most other animals, apparently for the special purpose of cutting and grinding his tood. Little, if any, weight is attached to the evidence of facts in this dispute. The existence of this dental apparatus counts for nothing. Nor does it go for much that move-ments of the jaw promote the insalivation of the food. In short, mouth digestion is treated as a moth or little better. What are we to understand by all this : Is it one of the early fruits of that attempt to popularize the science of physiology which has been so persistently and wreelfishly made by the medical profesion in the supposed interest of public health and the prevention of disease? We do not incline to mingle in the fray, just at present at least. Let the dispute go on and he fought out to the bitter end. Meanwhile we counsel all who care for their comfert, and who do not desire to develop the worst form of dyspepsia, to continue the practice of mastication as before. As a matter of fact and experience, a liberal use of the teeth in feeding is one of the essentials of casy digestion, and though we are not prepared to assert that it is necessary to him each morsel of meat precisely twenty-five times, it is better to are on the side of mas that it is better to are on the side of mas that it is better to are on the side of mas that it is better to a continuous tenders, it is better to a continuous tenders, it is better to a continuous tenders, and the cheering of scenes in the military ballet. I learn from an undoubted in pails, per ib. 9c to 00c; Bacon, por lb, 10cc that listing the cheering of scenes in the military ballet. I learn from an undoubted to 11 to 12 to 12 to 10 to 10 to 00 t ticating too much than on that of not masticating enough: first, to divide the food and crush its libers and particles generally, and secondly, to mix it so theroughly with the secretion from the salivary glands that not only shall the act of deglutition be rendered cosy, but that the food, when it enters the stomach, shall have been properly prepared for digestion in the gastr c inice.

#### THE LONDON SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.-The officers of the Social Democratic federation having expressed their intention to form a procession of members of that organization in the occasion of the in-auguration of the Lord Mayer, and cause it to walk in the rear of the inaugural cavalcade, Gereral Sir Charles Warren, commissioner of police, has written to them advising them to abandon the project, which, he says, would likely lead to disorder of the gravest character, The Literal press are unanimous in appealing to the Social Democrats to forego their intention to parade. It is thought the leaders of the organization will see the wisdom of heeding their advice. The Standard says that it is a total mistake to reason with Socialists, and that vigorous measures should be taken to prevent

counter demonstration to the Lord Mayor's show unless the Government promised to institute an enquiry into the condition and needs of the Lonmake a demonstration anyhow, and he asked, "Who will be able to control them?" The Times, commenting on the request of the Chief Com-mander of Police to the Social Democratic Federation not to follow out its proposals to have the working men of London follow the Lord Mayor's show, says "The head of the police is not a spirit-nal or moral adviser. When he speaks to these plainly meditating mischief he should compeland ago this is the first arrest. It was made in not entrent them to yield obedience. It is quite consequence of an affidavit made by the father of the deceased that he believed the wife to be the guilty party.

It was made in not entrent them to yield obedience. It is quite possible the Socialists may be enabled to boast that they prevented the annual Lord Mayor's show. The outlook is very disagreeable. They offer the public the alternative of a risk of serious disturbance or the sacrifice of an ancient

THE PROCESSION TO BE HELD. LONDON, Oct. 19.—The executive committee of the Socialist federation has decided to hold the contemplated procession on Lord Mayor's day, November 9th, in spite of the warning of the police. The leaders estimate that 100,000 persons will take part in the procession. Champion, one of the leaders, has written to the Chief of Police saying that if he can't guarantee peace the Socialists themselves will be prepared to keep order, provided they are given control of

ANOTHER BOULANGER INCIDENT. Panis, Oct. 19.-At the funeral of Gen. Uhric

DISGRACED FOR LIFE.

BERLIN, Uct. 23 -A scandal has been saused in the highest oircles by the arrest of Baron Otho von Schleinitz, nephew of the deceased minister of that name and a member of the Emperor's household. He is charged with acting as agent of a band of men leagued together for the purpose of extorting money from wealthy and high born persons, and with selling forged titles and decorations. Schleinitz was a captain in the Prussian guards. He gambled and ran through a

#### BLOWN ON THE ROCKS.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.'S SHIP CAM. OWEN-THE CREW AND PASSENGERS

SAFE-COL, GILDER SPOKEN, WINNIPEG, Oct. 25 .- Captain Howes and first mate Lovegrove, of the Hudson's Bay ship Cam. Owen, arrived in the city yester-day from Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay, having come overland via Nelson's River. They had a pretty rough time. They report that the Hudson Bay Co,'s vessel Cam.
Owen was blown on the rocks while rounding Cape Churchill on August 30th and the cargo. The crew all escaped. They were forty miles from the nearest Hudson's Bay station, Fort Churchill, and were obliged to make tents from canvas sails to protect them from the weather, while men were despatched thither for help. After a day or so they returned with a large boat, and in three or four days they were brought sately into York harbor. The crew consisted of fifteen men, and the officers were Captain Howes, Mr. Lovegrove, first mate, and Mr. R J. Mann, second mate. There were in addition to the crew some passengers. The Rev. G. Winter, wife, two children and servant were on board, en route for York Factory. Mr. Winter was an Episcopalian missionary, returning to his charge at York Factory, after a year's visit to Great Britain. MacMillan, a dector in the employ of the Hulson's Bay Company, was also on board, bound for the same place. The Cam. Owen was, comparatively speaking, a new ship, having only made three trips to Hudson's Bay prior to the one in which she was 500 for feed. No. 1 bright Ontario barley is wrecked. The party stayed for some time at 1 worth from 750 to 78c. York Factory, where Factor Mathieson did all in his power to supply them with the necessaries of life which they had lost by the wreck. The crew then began the ascent of the Nelson, and after weeks of portaging and roughing it, they reached Selkirk in their boats on Saturday. Yesterday Capt Howes and First Mate Lovegrove arrived in the city to report the wreck to Commissioner Wrigley. To-day the remainder will arrive, and tomorrow they will leave for Montreal, where they will embark for England. While coming goverland the party met Col Gilder and his assistant, Griffiths, at Oxford House. They were going down to York factory with a party of the company's voyageurs, and were both well and full of enthusiasm over their project.

#### A DOUBLE MURDER.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 23 .- At Sprayville on Thursday evening Mrs. Joseph Novetny and Mrs. John Louvar were met by Mr. Martin Soukup, a farm hand, who struck them both down with an axe, crushing in their skulls. Soukup was drunk. citiz us threaten to lynch the saloon keeper, Weber, for selling liquor to Soukup.

#### GERMAN VIEWS.

source that Bismarck is equally averse to a Russian occupation of Eulgaria and an English exit from Egypt, in accordance with French

#### COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole sale Markets.

There has been no change of importance in the market since last writing.

Furs--Wholesale furriers report good sales, city retail men expect an excellent season's business, and the raw fur season will open with a good domand for local wants. We quote:—Beaver \$3.50 to \$4.00; bear \$10 to \$12; cub do \$5 to \$6; fisher \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; lynx \$3.00 to \$3.50; marten 90c to \$1; mink 75: to \$1; muskrat 10c; raccoon 40 to 50e; skunk 40e to 75e as to quality; otter 85 to \$10.

METALS AND HARDWARE,-There is no great change in the market since our last reort, and we report quotations as tollows :-Summerlee, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18; Langloan and Coltness, \$17.50 to \$18; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18; Eritioton and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17 to \$17.50; Carnbree, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20.00; Si.mens, No. 1, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2 30 to \$2 35; Penn and Pontpool, \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoa I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, ble to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64e; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$--; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$3.35 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 130 firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3gc per ib.; Ingot tin, 250 to 200; bar tiu, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

Asues .- No transactions to report, and the feeling in the market weak. We quote :- For pots, first, \$3.70 to \$3.80, according to tarcs; seconds, \$3.20 to \$3.40; for pearls, nominal, first, \$5.50 to \$9.70; seconds,

nominal per 100 lbs. SALT.—A fair movement is going on at steady prices for Liverpool coarse, advancing freights favoring sellers. We quote coarse elevens, 40s to 52c; for twelves 47c to 49c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 30c a bushel.

quote — Cape 19c to 21c, Domestic, A super, \$17 for No. 1, at \$15 to \$16 for No. 2; and 28c to 29c; B super, 24c to 25c; unasserted, \$14 to \$15 for No. 3; British Columbia, \$14 to \$15 for No. 1.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

23c.

FLOUR. - The unsettled and easy feeling noticed last week has been intensified, and values have taken a further drop of at least 50 per bbl. sales of Superior having been made at \$3 80 to \$3.90, of extra at \$3.70 to \$3.75, of fancy at \$3 60 to \$3 65, and of spring extra at \$3.55 to \$3.60. Ontario patents have been sold at \$4 to \$4.20, and Manitoban strong bakers at \$4.20 to \$4.35 as to quality. Minnethe quiet old town of Douglas lying high among the moorlands. Close by is Douglas (Catle, itself a structure of the eighteenth century, but with a ruined fragment still left of the old hold of the Douglas of whom this was the original seat—that is, if any such word or n be applied to a family whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, as is written in Wyntoun's rhyming chronicle:—

It has been traced to knarged with forgery of a bill of exchange for 2,400 marks. He has just been extradited. An accomplice ican do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, amed Lange who was concerned in the forgery committed suicide upon hearing of \$4.00 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.00 to \$4.60; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.20 to \$4.00; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superior Extra, \$3.85 to \$3.95; do shoice \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine \$3.75 choice, \$4.00 to \$4 10: Extra Superfine, \$3 75 to \$3.80; Fanoy, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Fine, \$2.70 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$2.65 to \$2.65; Pollards, \$2.20 to \$2.35; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.65; City

bags (delivered, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &C.—For car lots, ordinary oatmeal may be quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.05 per obl, jobbing lots bringing from \$4.10 to \$4.25.

Granulated is quiet at \$4.30 to \$4.50. 'n bags we still quote \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordin and \$2.15 to \$2.25 for granulated. Moul ... is very quiet and prices range from \$20 to \$23 per ton. Commeal, \$2 45 to \$2.75 per bbl. WHEAT -A better feeling is apparent in the local market. We quote Canada red and white winter wheat at 81c to 82c, and spring wheat at 80c to 82c; No 1 Duluth, 86c, and No 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 85c to 86c.

BUCKWHEAT. - It is difficult to make sales even at the low prices ruling, which we quote at 42c to 43c per 48 lbs. The crop is ample

and of very good quality.

Conn —There is nothing doing on spot and prices are nominally quoted at 48c in

bend. OATS.-The sale of a cargo of fine oats was made on Tuesday at 28: affoat, while sales in

cars are reported at 26c to 27c. PEAS.—Sales have been made during the week at 65: to 65½c per bushel affont. On

track prices are quoted at 63c to 64c. MALT.-Montreal malt is quoted at 90c to 93c, and Ontario at 802. BARLEY.—Maliters are by no means eager buyers. Sales, however, have been made at

from 55 to 62; per bushel for malting, and at worth from 75c to 78c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The receipts of hay have been made liberal during the past few

days and prices have declined 50; on the week. Choice timothy have been sold at \$9 50 to \$11 for fair to choice loads. Pressed hay sold at from \$10 50 to \$12 per ton. Straw is quiet at \$3 to \$4 50 per 100 bun iles, and at \$5 to \$7 per ton, pressed. SEEDS .- Prices here are more or less nom-

inel in the absence of business, and we quote \$6.75 to \$7.25 as to quality. In timothy, the last sales reported were at \$2 60 per bushel, Alsike 87 to 87 50 per bushel, and flax seed 81 10 to \$1 30.

#### PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c .- The market is quiet at the moment, aithough a fair amount of business has been done during the past week, sales of Western mess pork having been made at \$13 to \$13 50. Western short out clear have been sold at \$15 to \$15.50. Lard is quiet, with sales of Fairbanks at 95c per 1b. in pails. Tollow is slow sale. We quote:-Montreal short cut pork per brl, 800 to 00 Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$15 00 to 1525; Mess pork, Western, per brl, S13 00 to 13 25; India mess beef, per tee, \$20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$12 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 12½c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and flanks, low, common refined, per lb, 44e to 54e.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter,-The animation noted previously has passed away, and left in its place a quiet but steady feeling. A fair local trade in dairy descriptions have been going on in a jobbing way. We quote :-- Creamery, 18c to 231c; Townships, finest, 18c to 19c;

Add le to 5e per lb to above prices for selected jobbing lots.
CHEESE.—During the past week there has

been no important changes in this market, the easier feeling noticed last week still re maining. The top figure for finest Sept. is 1142. We quote : Finest September, 11 to to 1130 : finest August, 10%e to 11e; fine do, 104: to 10%c; medium to tair, 9%c to 10%c; lower grades, 8½c to 9c.

#### FRUIT, &c.

AHPLES.—Receipts of winter apples have been heavy during the past week, with sales in car lots at \$2.15 to \$2.25. The demand continues fair and liberal shipments continue to go forward.

PEARS.—A quiet market is reported with a few sales at \$8 to \$8 50 in bbls for good to choice, \$2 50 in kegs, \$2 50 in boxes, and 75c BANANAS,-Although the season is about

sales of yellow are reported \$1 50 to \$2 per bunch. GRAPES.-Receipts have been very heavy since our last report, and prices have declined fully le per lb, blue varieties selling at 4c per lb; red and white have realized 6c to 8c

per lb. California grapes have sold of \$5 per LEMONS.—There has been a fair enquiry for the season, with sales at \$5 in boxes, \$8 in cases and \$10 in chests.

ORANGES.-The demand during the week

has only been moderate, with a small business reported in Brazils at \$4 per case and of Jamaica at \$4 50 per box. Bbls have been sold CHESTNUTS. - Sales of first arrivals have

been made at \$8 per bushel, but they have since dropped \$2 per bushel to \$6. COCOANUTS. - The supply is small, and prices are firm at \$6 75 per 100.

FISH-Sales of green cod have taken place

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

at \$3.75, and we quote \$3.50 to \$3.75 per brl, and there appears to be a good enquiry. Dry cod \$2.75 to \$3. Labrador herring are selling core an area of 3,000,000 acres, distributed as follows: Desidences 12,000,000 acres, distributed the waysido)—"What's that?" Country a scarceness in Oape, sales of which are confirmed 22,000,000, acres. The following Cousin—"That's milkweed." City Belle—
The market rules very firm, with been made for supposed wanker. In Oape Braton herring we learn of quite neglected, but for occurry a scarceness in Oape, sales of which are wanker. In Oape Braton herring we learn of demand at 17 to 18c. Eggs are steady could be sales of fat Julys at \$5.70 to \$5.75, and of demand at 17 to 18c. Eggs are steady likely to be asked. All demonstree offering August and September fish at \$5.00 to \$5.60 likely to be asked. All demonstree offering August and September fish at \$5.00 to \$5.60 likely to be asked. All demonstree offering August and September fish at \$5.00 to \$5.60 likely to be asked. All demonstree offering August and September fish at \$5.00 to \$5.60 likely to be asked. All demonstree offering August and September fish at \$1.00 to 100 lines in the box products department. freely at \$6 per brl, some large sales having been made for shipment to Chicago and Mil-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TO THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CANNED FISH-Lobsters are held at \$5 15 to \$5 30 per case, as to brand, in round quantities; Mackerel at \$3 90 to \$4 per case, and salmon at \$1 50 per dozen.

FISH OILS-Pure Newfoundland ood oil is held firmly under light stocks at 44c to 450, while Halitax and other mixed oils may be quoted all the way from 32c to 36c. Pale eal oil is quiet at 421c to 43c, cod liver 50:

to 70c as to quality.

Ovsters—The warm weather of the past few days has militated against business materially, and sales have been made of common stock at \$2 50 to \$2 75 per barrel, and good sound receipts have brought from \$3 to \$3 50 for Malpeques and Narrows. Richards' choice hand picked have sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per brl.

STEAM COAL-The market is firmer under light supplies, and prices are advancing, Cape Breton being now quoted at \$3 25 to \$3 50 and Picton at \$3.75 per ton of 2240 lbs. Scotch \$4 25 to \$4 50.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Eggs.-The market continues to show a very firm front notwithstanding that the warm weather of the past few days have been against trade. Sales have transpired at from 18c to 20c per dozen, the better price being quoted for prime candled stock. We quote

18c to 20c.

Beans.—The market is dull, and supplies are in excess of the demand. Business has just been put through at \$1.25 per husbel in air sized jobbing lots.

HONEY,—Imitation honey is in moderate request. The genuine article sells at 9c to 11c as to quality, strained. In comb, sales are reported at 12c to 15c as to quality.

Hors. -The quietness of the market noticed last week has become more pronounced. A few lots of new Eastern Townships hops have been received, sales of which have taken place at 25c to 30c. Old, 15c to 25c, as to quality.

POTATOES .- An easier feeling has been noticed in the market since our last report, sales of car lots having been made at 60c to 65c per

SWEET POTATOES.—Stocks are a glut upon the market, and business has transpired as

low as \$2.50 per bbl. Onions.-Spanish onions have met with a fair enquiry, and business has been effected

at \$3 50 to \$4. Canadian are firm at \$2,50 to \$2 75 per bbl. Ashes .- Since our last report prices have receded 20c to 30c, business having been done

at \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. for first pots.

#### LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended October 25th :- Cattle, 2,530; sheep, 2,471; calves, 20; hoge, \$04.

The exports of cattle this season to date are the largest on record, being 57,193 head, an increase of 145 head over 1885. The movement of sheep continues large, but chiefly on Western account. The experts are now close up to the record, being 77,423 head, an increase of 40,323 head over 1885. The late cables from all the principal markets are unfavorable and quote lower prices. A weaker feeling has prevailed in export cattle here owing to these bad advices, and buyers were slow to operate. Lower prices were quoted, and the only business heard of was at 31c to 4c per lb. live weight. In butchers' cattle a fair business was done, but prices were lower at 3c to 3 c for good cattle and 2e to 2he per lb live weight for inferior. Sheep continue to go forward largely, but mostly on through account, and during the past week the demand from exporters has not been so active, but values have remained steady at 3c to 4c per lb live weight. Live hogs were in good supply and enquired for, but prices were to lower at 4% to 50 per li live weight. Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 cach as to quality.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Remittances are considered good and the market generally shows moderate activity. Figit.—The season is just opening up. White fish and trent are on the market and are worth \$4.75 and \$3.75, respectively, in half-barrels. For Labrador herrings the price is \$5.50 in barrels.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—No improvement can

Jobbing way.

18c to 23½c; Townships, finest, 18c to 19c;
Townships, fair to good, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 15c to 19c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 15c to 16c; Brockville, finest, 16c to 19c; Brockville, fair to good, 14c to 15c;
Western, finest, 14c to 15c; Western, fair to good, 13c to 14c; low grades, 11c to \$3.55. Manitoba strong bakers brings \$4.10 to \$4.25, and Hungarian \$5.20 to \$3.30. Ordinary outmost, which is quiet, rules at \$3.70; roller is quoted at \$4.50 and granulated \$4.25. For tran the figure is about \$9.50 to \$10.

Funs.—The following prices are offered as an approximation to opening prices here. We note a sharp advance in racoon, smal and medium prime of which are quoted 30 to 45c, while large bring 60c, unprime 20 to 40 beaver will bring \$2.50 to \$4 per pound it prime, half that price if No. 2; bear, prime brown \$6 to \$10, prime black \$8 to \$15, grizzly \$7.50 to \$12; fisher, from \$3 for pale to \$7 for dark; marten, dark brown, \$1 to \$1.50; lynx, \$1 to \$2 for medium or small, and as bigb as \$4 for fine large; otter, \$7 to | \$10 for best prime dark, \$3 to \$5 for unprime mink, say 75c for large dark and 35c to 50c for small, if unprime, only half these figures; red fox, 50c to \$1, cross, \$1.50 to \$4; skunk, black, \$1, short stripe, \$60, long stripe, 20 to 40c; muskrats will likely be worth 11c if large winter, and 7 to 9c if small; kitts, 3 to 50, if shot, speared or out, half their value is over, some late arrivals are still offering, and | gone.

GRAIN.-Reports from both English and American wheat markets indicate a botter American wheat markers indicate a cotter feeling than that prevailing a week ago. Business, however, has not been over brisk, receipts being light. We quote No 1 fall at 75 to 762; No 2, 73 to 74c; No 3, 70 to 71c. The same figures will represent values in the corresponding grades of spring wheat. There is a freer movement in barley, receipts of which are increasing. Prices also show a slight improvement. No I bright is held at 62 to 63c; No 2, 65 to 56c; No 3, extra, 50 to 51c, and No 3, choice, 40 to 45c. Only a very limited trade is reported in peas at a squade easier than our last, say 52 to 53c. Oats are moderately active and command 29 to 30v. Corn and rye are nominal.

GROCERIES. — Wholesale dealers appear satisfied with the amount of business being done this month. The sugar market appears to be a shade easier, but our quotations of last week still hold good. Teas moet with a brisk enquiry and prices are well maintained. Canned goods of all descriptions are moving actively. Remittances show some slight improvement.

PROVISIONS -- Much of the dairy butter coming into this market is of only a medium quality and for which it is not easy to find purchasers. Inferior grades are apparently quite neglected, but for choice there is a good demand at 17 to 18c. Eggs are steady and tiring 18 to 193. There is a somewhat easier

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few days' notice. An extra large discount is allowed for all supplies required by the trade.

Amongst the most desirable improvements in our store is our new Passenger Elevator, and we have just finished two Hot Air Furnaces to heat our show rooms. We are now erecting a new Building in the rear to connect with our present large establishment, and giving us additional accommodation, the necessity of which shows the vast lucrease in our business annually for the past forty years.

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BIG OFFER oil Give Away to Self-Operating Washing Machines. It you was one send as your name, P. O. and express off at once. The National Co., 22 be; St., A. 11-L

LIZST'S GRAVE.

ROME, Oct. 23.—The Pope has refused allow any ornament to be placed on Lizztage beyond an unpainted wooden cross, bearing name and the words "Orate pro nobis."

DIED. CAHILL.—At Rawdon, P.Q. on heldinstant, Bernard Cahill, agod 50 years.