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THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Why We Celebrate It.

(By J. M. in Catholic Mirror.)

From the earliest period of the world's his tory to the present time, it has been the estab lished custom among nations to do honor to individuels who have rendered important services, dividuals who have rendered in postant services, and so celebrate with becoming dignity and solemnity the events and spochs toat in ark their progress and triumphant achievements in the progress and triumphant achievements in the march of civilization. This immemorial custom is eminently in keeping with the best insiects of our nature, and is sanctioned by the singuised word of God, which exhorts us to inspired word of God, which exhorts us to inspired word of God, which exhorts us to inspired word of God, which exhorts us to inspire men of remoise," etc. Hence we are called up in frequently to celebrate the victories of our military heroes and recall the distinguished services which render d femo is the illustricus persons whose names we extol. It is

listricus persons whose names we extol. It is by this means that we preserve the memory of py this means and perpe unte the fame of men of great events and perpe unte the fame of men of renown. It is in this spurit and for this purpose that we are also invited to do honor to the noble l'ontiff, Leo XIII., who rules the Church noble Fontin, LAO ALIL, who rules the Church with such rare wisdom, exalted virtue, and consummate ability. His tainless character, great learning, broad and liberal palicy, and the many important services rendered by him to the Church and mankind during his most important postificate combine to place him force. evential pontificate, combine to place him forcement mongst the greatest men of this or any proceeding age. This commanding place of merit en use gned to him by liberal minded nonhas been use green to him by noteral-innated non-Catholics of all classes and persuasions, so that Catholics may readily accept it as a righto-us redict which will not be disputed or called into question in any subsequent stage of the Church's history. The name of Leo XIII will go down in history freighted with the rich fruits of a long an discory ireigated with the rich truits of a long and clorious career in the service of God, and emblizoned with the renown which surr unds a record of the most brilliant deeds. The bold and feuless champion of tuth and justice; the defender of the weak and oppressed; the advocate of the broadest intellectual culture; the restorer of the Broades Internations; the careful guardian of peace between nations; the careful guardian of the rights and patrimony of the Church committed to his keeping, and the jerlous protector of faith and mora ity, his name will be revered and to noted to the remotest time. Possessed of these many virtues and varied qualities it is fitting that he should receive the recognition which is so cheerfully accorded to him, and occurred the committee of the recognition.

which is so cheerfully accorded to than, and occupy the conspicuous place which he holds in the hearts of all classes and denominations.

But, as Catholice, proud of the splendid deads of our illustrious Father, and still more so of the grand faith which he interprets and the splendid in the splendid that the splendid the splendid that the splendid tha so of the grand rates which he interprets and proclaims with infallible authority to the actions, we are called upon to celebrate his approaching jubilee in a spirit of still broader significance, and give to it a wider and deeper maning. For us it assumes the form of a sliving greening of thembegging to the meaning. For us it assumes the form of a religious ceremony of thanksgiving to the Almighty for having given us a Pontiff so richly endowed with the gifts of grice and nature to worthly rule over and guide His Church. It is in this aspect that we will be conduct of our Holy Father with remaind interest and pleasure; and really conducted the second conduct of the second co special interest and pleasure; and well may we find cause for rejoicing in contemplating the happy results of his labors, which have been arduous and incessant. Indeed so manifold have been his duties that the wonder is that he happy results of the wonder is that he have been his duties that the wonder is that he have been his duties that the wonder is that he wonder is that he will give place to Christ will give place to the given place to give place to the given place to give place to the given place to give place to have been his duties that the wonder is that he has not long since succumbed to or sunk under those habors. But thanks to a kind Providence he still maintains health of body and vigor of intellect which give promise of being spare; yet many years to achieve other victories and execute new plans for the greater g'ory of God and the welfare and happiness of society; for every act of Leo XIII has in view and tends to

promote these beneficent ends. The successor of a long line of illust ious men, he has maintained the prestige and added new spknior to the glory that surrounds the Ponti-fied chair by his luminous writings and exalted vitues. The custodian of the highest interests that have ever been committed to the care of mortal, he has nobly demonstrated to an admiring world that he is wor.hy of this grand trust. When he speaks Christendom listens with reverential awe; for then he personates Christ, whose vicar he is, and proclaims anew the undying principles which He announced over eighteen hundred years ago Invested with the plenitude of power as teacher of the Universal Church, there attaches to his every utterance an importance which cannot be accorded to the words of any other man. Though others many be equally learned and holy, yet he alone has the promise of Christ, in all its fullness, that his word thell not fail—that he shall not lead the nations into error. The locks of the Pontiff may be white with years; his step may be feeble with the weight of infirmities, and his voice temulous with emotion, still he stands before the world as its most commanding figure, the one man above all others who has the right to deliver the message of salvation and teach the doctrines of eternal truth. Upon his venerable totler the state of long years of toil, not unmingled with sufferings heroically borne for the sake of truth and justice. The experience of ages and the concentrated wisdom of the human race are laid in contribution at his feet, from which he may tearn the wants of men and nations, and pre-scribe the remedies for the evils which afflict society. With such means at his disposal, and with the calm reflection which he is known to bestow upon all matters presented to his con-sideration, used we wonder that the judgments rendered by our illustrious Pontiff have been readily accepted in the adjudication of compli-cated questions involving the rights and interests of powerful nations whose amicable relations

once more the attention of reflecting minds to the importance of the Pope's position among the nations; and may lead to the speedy restoration of the temporal power of which he was so ruthlessly and unjustly despoiled by a so-called Christian ruler, who, in an evil hour, forgot the true interests of his people and proved unfaithful to the trust confided to his care. The glory of Italy is in her faith and the imperishable memories that surround it. Her grandest achievements were accomplished under the enpoling in a pobling influence. Her future is linked to and inseparable from it. To attempt to estrange berself from that religion which has been her life and her glory, would be simply suicidal. Once separated from the Church and her head, aly would sink to the level of those nations sich abandoned the faith; lose sight of her lorious traditions and historic memories and become a thing of the past; for without the vital zing influence of Catholic doctrine and more ity her people would lose the strength and rigor of Christian manhood, without which it s impassible to maintain the honor and perpenate the liberty of a country. But whether the Pope shall be restored to

questions had threatened to disturb? This

happy termination of his mediation has invited

aporal rule or not, he will be no less dear to ristian hearts. Whilst jealous of his rights ad concerned in his interests, we do not regard

the adjunct of earthly power as a weighty consideration in the homage which we pay to him as common Father and spiritual head of the Church. Though necessary as an aid to the free and complete exercise of his exalted functions transport across in other an enterpression. tions, temporal power is rather an outgrowth or tions, temporal power is rather an outgrowth or development of his spiritual power than an in-tegral part thereof. Whether in the exercise of such power or not, or in the possession of the pri-vileges appertaining to it, the Pope is the same to loyal Catholics the world over, since it is in his spiritual capacity that they are brought into direct relations with him. Outside of the Papal dominions even were he in the exercise of temdominions, even were he in the exercise of temporal power, Catholics would not be concerned in the manner of his rule. It is scarcely necessary to as-ert that Catholics of other countries are not bound to him by the tie of political all-giance or rny other obligation conflicting with their duties as citizens of the ast ons to which they belong. In all matters outside the reolass of faith and morals, Catholics are entire-ly free to act out their own judgment. In these, ly tree to act out their own judgment. In these, however, they are in conscience bound to accept the teachings of the Church authorita'i ely expressed by the Pope, whom they regard as the divinely appointed interpreter and tracher of revealed truth. It is in this relation that we do honor to the Pope; and right worthy is he of such honor. The Catholic Church over which he presides, viewed even as a human institution is the grandest overnigation now. institution, is the grandest organization upon earth, as admitted by all unbiased minds who have examined her system of laws, various orders, and imposing ceremonial. Numerous writers who do not believe in her teachings are unstinted in their praise and admiration of her splendid system and wise laws, both moral and disciplinary. But we Catholics do not look upon the Church as a human but a divine institution. The beautiful "Bride of Christ," she knows not decrepitude or decay. Eternal youth is upon her. Fair as when on the morning of Pentecost the Holy Spirit descended upon her, she is still without put or blemish, blooming with the freshness and vigor which partain the street of the still ways consequently and ing with the freshness and vigor which pertain to immortality. She will go on conquering and to conquer, for victory is inscribed upon every fold of her staicless banner and truth and justice mark her triumphant course. Though the nations may oppose her progress she will continue in her onward career, carrying civilization and enlightenment wheresoever she extends her influence and her salutary laws. When in their blindness and folly nations cast aside and trample upon her rights, she does not aside and trample upon her rights, she does not stop in servility before them, but warns them of their danger and enunciates more distinctly those principles of truth and justice which it is her office to proclaim. Nations and people have often tried to do without her, but they have al-ways failed in their attempt. She is a necessity ways failed in their attempt. She is a necessity in the world, and, therefore, cannot be dispensed with. So the Church and the Papacy are destined to remain unto the end of time, whether or not the world may like it; for neither depends upon the favor of the world, but is able to prosper in opposition to it. Many have predicted the fall of both, but the prophecy has not been verified. It is only when the sun shall refuse to give its light and the stars shall fall from the firmament; when the moon shall grow pale and disappear from the heavens and the earth shall

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL. CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

will give place to Christ Himself, whose king-

dom is witcout end and whose reign shall last

forever.

OF HS EPISCOPACY. The thirteenth anniversary of the elevation of Archbishop Duhame', of Octawa, to the episcopacy was celebrated with due selemnity Bisilica, resterday, by Pentificial High Mas. The Basilica was crowded with scholars from the different Catholic institutions of the city, and the ceremony, which lasted two hours, wa an impressive one. Among the clergy present were Rev. Fathers Fayard, Superior of Ottawa College; Gendreau, Nolin, Convin, Harnois, of Hull; Gauthier and Tromas, St. Jean Baptiste Parish: Prudhomme, St. Anne's; Gauvreau, Bridoneau. Champagne, Lavin, McCarthy, foley, Belanger, Franceur, Pilin, Barry, Beau-hamp, Dowali, Mallory and McGovern. champ, Dowall, Malle Otlawa Cilizen, Oct. 29.

FROM QUEBEC.

(Special from our own Correspondent)

QUEBEC, Oct. 31 .- At the swearing in of the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday, there was reat deal of favoritism, or rather snobbishness, hown by the officials charged with the issuing of invitations and the providing of seats. The Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Francois Langelier, M.P., and several prominent members of Parliament, who, it seems, are not favorites of the gentlemanly Gentleman of the Black Rod, were eft to look out for seats for themselves, while his friends were met and waltzed in with his dancing master steps to the best seats. The wives of the several judges were poked up in the wives or the several judges were poked up in the gallery, while other women, who only entertain o'Connor, in an address to the confere and have Black Rod to their houses, found said that the past year was the most implements. There is a great hubbub over the arrangements, and Mr. Black Rod will find ere tical duty now was to insure long that there is a long rod in pickle for his registration. long that there is a long rod in pickle for his conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor and the cabinet are in no way to blame for this official's action.

The Lieut.-Governor, in taking the cath, announced himself "as one of the judges for the Superior Court," thus showing that after his time is up as Governor he goes back again on the Bench, if Sir John is in power, but then it is possible "Old To-Morrow" and his geng will not be and Angers is therefore, counting will not be, and Augers is, therefore, counting his chickens before they are hatched.

The Legistative Councellors are also growling at seeing all the plums slipping from them, because Sir John insists that Mercier shall not have a chance to get a majority in their chamber. Poor Mr. Starnes did not get the Lieut.-Governorship for that reason, and Mr. Champagne is passed over for the judgeship of Terrebonne for the same thing.

Hon. Jonathan Christian, at one time Solicitor General for Iteland, died on Sunday, aged 6 years.

HOOTED AND CHEERED.

How Joe Chamberlain was Treated on His Way to the Steamer-The Precautions for His Safety—His Views on Home Ru'c.

LONDON, Ost. 29. -Mr. Chamberlain started from Birmingham to day, on his way to America to take part in the fisheries negotiations. Before leaving the city he addressed the crowd which had gathered to see him off. He said he hoped the relations between England and America would continue to be cordial. He also said that these might be the last words he would ever address to his hearers, and advised them to stick firmly to the Union and maintain the inheritance bequeathed them by their forefathers. The greatest enemies of the commonwcalth, he declared, were those who would do anything to weaken or impair the integrity of the Em pire. An official denial has been made of the rumor which has been in circulation here that President Cleveland and requested Lord Saliebury to cancel the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to represent England in the fisheries negotiations. is announced that Mr. Chamberlain is assured of a cordial reception by the American authorities, despite the attack made upon him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool the station was cleared and the public was not admitted. The station was strongly guarded by police. A number of detectives followed Mr. Chamberlain from the station to the dock, where he took the tender for the steamship Etruria, it being expected that an attack would be made upon him in the streets. He was checred and hooted as he passed along. Mr. Chamberlain, before embarking on the Ebruria, declined an invitation to a lunchesn extended to bim by Dissident Liberals, explaining that want of time compelled him to do so. In replying to the invitation be expressed himself as gratified at receiving proofs of continued confidence and sympathy.

London, Oct. 30 .- Mr. Chamberlain was interviewed on board the Etruria at Queenstown, to-day. He said he had theroughly enjoyed his trip from Liverpool, though the weather had been squally and cold. On his arrival in New York he intends to go direct to Washington, not to Ottawa first, as Canadian papers have stated. He laughed heartily on hearing the rumor that the Irish Attorney. General would accompany him, and said the Canadian press ought to have known that the Attorney-General's work was cut out for him in Ireland. He attached no importance to the strictures which certain Canadian and American papers had thought fit to pass upon him. He said :- "I shall onter upon my duties unaffected in the slightest degree by any outside hostile criticism. I do not intend to return to England directly my labors are finished. Not having been in America before I am awfully anxious to see the counnurpose to visit Canada try. It is also m It is, ther fore, unlikely that I shall return until shortly before the assembling of Parliament." On being questioned regarding Home Rule, he said he had ceased to be a politician for a couple of months. He had, however, ne hesitation in saying that those who were sanguine in soon seeing a parliament in Dublin would have to wait much longer than they expected. "I will go a step turther," he continued, "and say that I am inclined to think that if a great and generous scheme of local government were granted to Ireland the feeling which is represented as being so intense, especially in the south, in favor of a separate parliament, would gradually die away. Previous to the passing of the disestablishment bill religious feeling between the Protestants and Catholics was very high, but now it has almost disapp ared. I firmly believe that it is not beyond the reach of statesmanship to make Ireland peaceable and contented with a

full measure of local government. IRISH NOTES.

ANOTHER NATIONALIST ARRESTED - THE IRISH LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN-THE PO-LICE OUTWITTED BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29. -L. P. Hayden, Nationalist member for South Leitrim, was arrested at Mullingar to-day for a breach of the Crimes act. He was cheered by the people while on his way to the station.

LONDON, Oct. 29 .- The seventh annual conference of the Irish League of Great Britain was held in Cardiff to-day, Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P. for the Scotland division of Liverpool, presiding. Mesers Biggar, Nolan and Foley, M.P.'s, were present. Mr. O'Connor, in an address to the conference. said that the past year was the most import ant since their establishment. Their pracregistration of every Irishman in the The Lieutenant-Governor and the country who was entitled to vote. The in no way to blame for this official's speaker said he cordially accepted the priniple that one man should only have one vote. It was gratifying he said, to find that in the face of the growing bitterness and the unscrupulousness of the attacks on the Irish leaders, they came off scatheless, and the more bitter the attacks the deeper were the cerdiality and enthusiasm of the British public. The usual resolutions were offered

One report says that Tassé, of La Minerve, is
One report says that Tassé, of La Minerve, is
to be the leader of the Opposition, vice Taillon,
wisely going on the Bench; and again, it is said
that Chapleau's imitator, Mr. Cornellier, is to
the man to battle with Mercier. They are
be the man to battle with Mercier. They are
the Tories have; but that best is very
this last day of liberty for some time, and he
are the Tories have; but that best is very poor, indeed, when no tussle with such a giant as Mercier. Messers. Desiardins and Flynn are kicking at such a leadership, and indeed they are right, as they have better claims for the of Commons. "These members," he said, are the outposts of an army of twenty millions of the Irish race. If this is a conspiracy, it is a conspiracy with every element to make national and great a cause that is unconquer-

able."

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Five hundred farmers on the Marquis of Waterford's estate at Carrickon Suir have adopted the "plan of campaign." A meeting was held at Woodford today to denounce the action of the police. A similar meeting was held at Mitchellstown, Neither was interiored with.

O'BRIEN IN PRISON.

A Farelest Trial and Committal-Tremen dous Popular Excitement-People and Police In Conflict in the Court House.

Duntet, Oct. 31 .- William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived at Cork this morning en route to Middleton, where his appeal against the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him by the Mitchellstown court for using seditious language at a League meeting was to be heard, and was given an enthusia-tic reception. He was accompanied by Messrs. Dillon and Harrington. On his way to Middleton O'Brien alighted from the train at Queenstown Junction, where he was greeted by an immense crowd of League members with bands and banners. Some of the crowd were mounted and all displayed in their hate the green cards of membership of the Lague. The cavalcade lined the road-side for beyond the depot. O'Brien drove to Carrigwa Hill, where there was another imposing demonstration in his honor. An address was presented to him, and in his reply Mr. O'Brien said he never saw before such striking evidence of the unconquerable spirit that animates the Irish people. The thought of this inspiring spectacle would compensate him for that wretched three months he should have to spend in prison and for his life-long labor for the Irish cause. He asked the people to show a spirit of discipline and refrain from their purpose to march to Middleton. Reaching Middleton there was further demonstration. The police, however, interfered and suppressed it. As soon as O'Brion entered the court the case for the Crown was opened by Mr. Carson. O'Brien interrupted him, and, addressing the Recorder, volunteered to make a statement which, he said, would shorten the proceedings of the court. He was not represented by counsel, he said, and asked permission to ex plain why he was not. Mr. Carson objected, and the Recorder said he preferred to hear evidence proving the Crown's case. Mr. Carson then continued for the Crown. When Mr. Carson had finished Mr. O'Brien was asked to reply. He referred to a statement made by the Recorder showing that he was a partizin of coercion, and said he would be a hypocrite if he pretended that he had the smallest hope of obtaining an unprejudicial trial. He, therefore, declined to adduce arguments in support of his appeal, knowing hat the case was already enowing The Recorder then said as Mr decided. O'Brien declined to propeed he would at once give his decision. There was no doubt that the language upon which mr. Wilrien was convicted was an incitement to resist the authorities. He regretted to have to confirm the sentence, but the law was clear and ho had no alternative. When mic was announced there was a most exciting scene in court, caused by O Brien endeavoring to leave the building in order to speak to his friends. 'I'he inspector of police re let him go. O'Brien insisted on his right and had a struggle with the police when they arrested him. The room was immediately in an uproac, and the people clustered about O'Brien to prevent the law officers from arresting him. Harrington contended that the police had no right to arrest O'Brien. A terrible struggle took place in the court room and in the passage leading to the street between O'Brien and his friends on the one side and the pelice on the other. Ladies screamed and fainted and the confusion was general The people in the street outside the court clamored for the rescue of O'Brien and vengeance upon the police. Harrington lent his assistance to his confrore, but finding that it was uscless he returned to the solicitor's tuble and shouted for justice, declaring that O'Brien could not be legally arrested as no warrant hal been signed. The Recorder sided with Harrington and said O'Brien should go. Mr. Stokes, the magistrate, thereupon shouted, "Do not let him go. I will be responsible for the conse quences." Harrington then exclaimed at the top of his voice, "See how justice is done, the country in judge's authority is defied." There were nell asks: crics of "Let him out," and a fierce struggle tween the ensued between the people and the police guarding O'Brien. Meanwhile the magistrate had signed a warrant for the arrest of O'Brien and he was removed to the rear of the Court House in custody. The sentence of Mr. Mandeville, chairman of the Board of Poor Mandeville, chairman of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, of Mitchellstown, was also al Assembly," it says, "is in no sense a politiconfirmed and he was taken into custody, cal organization and claims no supreme author-Later O'Brien and Mandeville, guarded by Hussars, were placed in a car. The crowd terfere with the proper execution of the law, cleered them as they emerged from the Court while, on the other hand, it asserts that "the bleered them as they emerged from the Court House. The police cleared the streets and prevented any attempt at rescue. Priests as

sisted to keep the people in order. The prisoners were taken to the Cork jail. ENTHUSIASM AT CORK. The news of O'Brien's coming spread like lightning throughout Cork, and as a result the streets through which it was supposed he would pass were packed with people when he arrived. The vicinity of the prison was occupied by a strong force of armed police. Fully one hundred cars followed the car occupied by Mr. O'Brien, which was driven rapidly hrough the city to the prison. Several collisions and other accidents occurred, but no one was seriously injured. Os arriving at the prison Mr. O'Brien compelled the police to remove him foreibly from the car. He was accompanied to the prison by the Mayor, Mr. Ahern, vice-chairman of the Board of guardians, tried to address the crowd from a rehicle, but the police forbade any speaking. Mr. Ahern then moved a distance off and made a speech without being molested. Then the crowd formed a procession and marched away singing "God Save Ireland." Throughout the proceedings the wildest enthusiasm was shown.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY. LONDON. Oct. 31 .- The League convenion at Cardiff to-day adopted a resolution condemning the sentence passed on Mr. O'Brien and the treatment to which he had been subjected. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Cardiff to day, wished Mr. O'Brien Godspeed, and said that the Liberals would soon thwart the coercion act forced upon the Irish people, eral Boulanger,

COERCING IRELAND. THE SPIRIT IN WHICH EVICTIONS ARE STILL BEING CARRIED OUT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29 .- The exictions continue on Lord Masseran's este(a, County Meath, with the usual formula of a good and defence. An incident occurred yesterday which well illustrates the temper with which the extheri ties still proceed. At on a simp of the bold defence the people outside cheerd, when Captain Keegh, who west he commissed, was heard to say, "If there is the watther doment stration of this kind I will clear the place immediately."

At this instant the feelings of an old woman on the roadside found vent in grabbing up a handful of mud, which she llung at Matthews, a bailiff, who was making defiant demonstrations to the crowd, but missing her intended aim she struck instead Lieutenant Longfield, who calmly wiped the mud off his cloak. Captala Keogh did not take the matter so calmly. Lifting his stick he addressed the people before him in an excited manner :-

I warned you this morning I would stand no trifling. If there is any interference I will put an end to it at once. A stone has been thrown-"
"It wasn't a stone, it was mud," said the

old woman, showing her besmeared hands. Two policemen immediately arrested her and one pulled out a note book and took dawn her name, but Captain Keogh continued his speech, growing more excited as he went on:-

"I intend to have no more of this. If the crowd does not disperse at once I will have the peace cleared, and to avoid delay I will read the Riotaet now."

While he rummaged in his pockets for a copy of the act a gentleman said: "Surely you do not mean to read the Riot act because in old woman, whom you have in custody, has thrown a bandful of mud." Captain Keogh replied :- "I will take no

orders from you. I do not recognize you as having any authority here."

The Captain, having by this time found his copy of the Riot act, read it with great pom-posity, holding off his hat as he did so. When he came to "God save the Queen" a voice shouted, "God save Ireland!" on which the prople cheared loudly. Another voice cried, "Hurrah for the plan!" and a cheer was raised again.

"Disperse, now, every one of you. Every man who remains here after this is a felon in the eyes of the law," said the Captain, as he walked off pompously, but the people laughed heartily at the ill-tempored demonstration

he was making.

The house of Paul Tiernan, Bloomfield, was next visited. A double cordon of police was drawn across the gateway. The door was barricaded with bushes tied together with a chain. An entrance was effected through a window, and Patrick Tiernan, son of the ! tenant, was the only person inside. Hooffer-ed no resistance, and the eviction was completed. Patrick Meode, a sub-tenant, and his wife and five little children were then throw out on the readside.

Lady Anne Blunt is just now the heroine of the hour. Being the granddaughter of Lord Byron, the child of his daughter Ada, Lady Lovelace, she naturally would excite attention, but under the circumstances much more. I heard an old woman tay :-"Bless her. Sure an she's only doing for

ould Iroland what her grandad-tried to do for the Greeks afighting the nasty Turks; and isn't Balfour worse than a sultan?"

MAKING A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE HILL.

(Ottawa Citizen.) The Rev D. J. Macdonnell of St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and the Cana dian Presbuterian are having a discussion over the action of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario in entertaining Cardinal Taschereau at dinner in his official capacity. The Canadian Presbyte-rian stated in its last issue that "the entertainment of Cardinal Taschereau in his officia capacity at Government House, and the invitation of Protestant clergy to meet him

were insults to the Protestant sentiment of the country." In reply the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell asks: "Is there any radical difference between the action of our Lieutenant-Governor in In reply the Rev. Mr. Macdonoffering the hospitalities of Government House to Cardinal Taschereau and that of the Licu tenant-Governor of Manitoba in entertaining the Moderator of the General Assembly at Winn The Presbyterian contends that the two cases are not parallel, that there is VERY ity to control the affairs of the State, or to in Papacy does both. We regard the Presbyterian's criticism in the same light as we did the action of a certain Orange lodge in Toronto in passing a resolution condemning the Lieutenant-Governor for extending the hospitality of Govern-ment House to His Eminence. If His Emi-nence was to be entertained by His Henor, we do not very well see how it could have been otherwise than in his official capacity. He could not very well dissociate his ecclesias tical position for his personal individuality, although perhaps some of the ingenious minds who have been attacking Sir Alexander Campbell might be able to discover a plan by which he could have appeared under the hospitable roof of Government House in a non-official ca pacity. But the fact is, the objectors are making a mountain out of a mole-hill; and we feel certain that their comp'aint will find little sympathy among the liberal-minded Protestants

of the Province of Ontario.

ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS. London, Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Dilke's first series of article in the Kortnightly Review on the British army reserves, the alarmist views that Great Britain is unprepared to cope with a European power. Sir Charles argues that the expenditure of three million pounds for new rifles, and two and a half million in fortilying military and commercial stations is an absolute necessity, without counting the advisability of improving the organization and equipment. He further believes that an expenditure of from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 in fortifying positions around London would distinctly pay.

The French Minister of War has prohibited military music at Clermont Ferrand, because it promoted demonstrations in favor of Gen, | night's trawling, was capsized and ten of the

BRITISH AMERICANS.

THE NATURALIZATION MOVERIENT CAUSING A STIR IN NEW YORKA

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The first public meeting of the British American Association of the State of New York for promoting the naturalization of British subjects, was held this evening at Union Square. There was a large attendance and a good deal of enthusiasm. Among the principles of the association, as read by the president, Mr. Wm. Bartram, is the following:-"This association maintains first, last and always its adherence to the principles of the constitution of the United States and a determination to know no other test among those who seek citizenship than a loyal acceptance of these principles and an honest renunciation and dissociation from foreign politics and alien agitation." The association emphatically de-clared its abiding faith in the public schools as the chief element in the perpetuation of the republic, and declared its hestility to all measures, men or influence antagonistic to the common school system. The membership fee was fixed at one dollar per year, which includes the cost of providing naturalization papers. In the course of the president's address he stated the number of English residents in New York city and Brooklyn unnaturalized to be over 50,000, while the number of French Canadian male adults in New York State was over 90,000. The movement excites a good deal of attention among British and Canadian residents here.

DISASTER AT SEA.

San Francisco, Oct. 31 .- On March 20th; last, the iron barque Derry Castle, belonging to Limerick, Ircland, left Geling for Palmouth, with wheat. No trace of her could be found. at any port, and she was reported as missing.
On September 22, eight survivors of the
Derry Castle's crow reached Mclbaurne on the scaler Awaream. They stated that the missing barque had been cast away on Enderby island, one of the Auckland group, eight days after commencing the homeward voyage. The captain, both mates and twolvaseamen were drowned in trying to reach tha reef. Seven of the crew, and the only passenger, James Mel'hie, endured for five months a series of privations and adventures which soldom occur in real life.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS. COMPLETE WRECK OF THE PROPELLELS AT R.

NON WITH ABOUT MALVES, MILWAUKER, WIS., Oct. 30 .- The ates

ship Superica, arriving here hast nig brought the first news of the total wreshed large passenger propeller off Maniter Wis. That the wreck is that of the peller Vernan of the Michigan Ine established beyond a doubt. due here yesterday, and from description of fragments seen by erew of the Superior, her ០មហានរដ្ឋ consider her identity fully established. Thev had on board a crew of twenty-two.car n and several passengers, the exact numb being known, and it is supposed all handa perished. Capt. Moran, of the S saw three or four raise with men. of aperior. nging to to them, and also a small boat cost sining a woman and three man. Although . ho made an effort to rescue them, the high gea prcvented the rendering of any assist ance, the Superior being hexelf disabled at id requiring the orew's bast efforts. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the) first signs of the wreck, in the shape of the ting cargo and lumiture, were seen. Atw at an hour latenthe rafts were sighted. (In some the occupants were almost gone, ville others signalled the Superior. P. J. E. eln, of Klein & Busle, who chartered the Wert 10n to replace the Champion, burned early in the season, received the first information.ir om a reporter. After hearing the account, as reported by Capt. Moran, he felt sure that the vessel was the Vernon. He did not know what passengers were on board, and of the crew could give only the following maner 1: Cipt. George Thorpe, of Ogdensburg, N.X., master; Collins, who formerly sailed the schooner Golden West, fire's mate; Capt. III ggins, who sailed the barge Leland last year, second mate; F. W. Burr, eldest son of cry of the owners of the vessel, clerk; Qharle a Marcau, first engineer; W. Hall, second I engineer; Martin Bean and a brother, step ;ard and porter respectively. The Verner 1 was owned by A. Booth, of Chicago, value d at \$75,000, incured for \$17,000. She was s. year old and ran between Chicago and Mu ckinaw and picked up freight at the ports wit .ero she touched, carryng it at the risk . f the owners. Captain Williams, of the scar coner Joseph Paige, arrived last night at,s ine o'clock, and reported having seen wrecks to about six miles east of I wo Rivers point, evidently of a passenger vassel. One of the crow saw a body, and a piece of pilot how s with a manen it was next seen. The sea 7 /as running so high that it was impossible for the Paige to get near enough to the wan to pick him up.

THE LATE Mr. J. M. A. Provencher, the well-known Frend 1 journalist, took place on Monday from his residence, Guilbault street, to Noire Dame Church, where a selemn Requiem Mass was awing by the Rev. Abbe Desmazures, P.P. The Leve du Corps was made by the Rev. Curé Sentenne, P.P. There was a very large concourse of deceased's friends present, among whom could be seen nearly three hun-dred citizens of all classes of our community. The pall-bearers were the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M. P., Secretary of State; Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.+., H. Parent, C.E., Hon. Judge A. Onimet, C. A. Dansereau, and J. L. Archambault, Q.C. The chief mourners were deceased's son and his two brothers-in-law, Messrs. De la Grave. The interment took place at Cote des Neiges.

A terrine gale raged in the south of England on Sa arday night. Many buildings were un-roof d, and there were numerous shipping coulties in the channel. A brat with a party of twelve persons, which left Weymouth for a party were drowned.

IRENE THE FOUNDLING;

Or, The Slave's Revenge. By the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER XI.-Continued.

Mrs. Tompkins, completely overcome, had minted. Now, boys, we are ready; bring him

here," said Sergeant Strong.

Three or four men laid hands on the planter, but he felled them instantly. They did not expect such resistance from a man of his age, and were not prepared for it. It was not until Mr. Tompkins was stunned by a blow from the butt of a rifle that he was secured and bound; he was then led under the tree and the noose thrown over his neck. Mrs. Tompkins lay still and white on the greensward, and Irene was struggling with her captor and screaming for help. No one noticed the horseman who came dashing furiously down the hill.

"Up with him!" cried the Sergeant, and he seized the rope. At this moment the horseman thundered through the open gate, and just as Strong cried, "Now pull all!" the butt of a heavy pistol struck him on the head, and he fell like a beef under the ham-

Then, with his hand still uplifted, he rode toward Irene's captor, but the fellow had released her and fled; the horseman fired a shot after the rapidly retreating figure. Then, turning on the remainder of the band, he asked in a voice of thunder, "What, in heaven's name, does this mean?

Mr. Tompkins, for the first time, saw the horseman's face, and recognized his son,

"Why, it's the Leftenant," stammered one of the men, his teeth chattering with fear. "What does this mean, I say?" he again demanded.

"Why, Lieutenant," said one man, who had the rope in his hand when Oleah came up, "Strong said he was a spy, and he had set the sojers on us to day, and ordered us to punish him; be we didn't intend to hang

Oleah's hot temper got the better of him, and he would have shot Sergeant Strong, who was still insensible, and the other ringleaders, on the spot, had not Irene and his father interfered. All danger being over, the rervants came flocking to the scene, and Mrs. Tompkins was carried into the house. These men were a part of Oleah's own company. He ordered them to take the Sergeant, who was beginning to recover, and retire into the woods until he should join them. They obeyed and rode over the hill, quite creatfallen, conveying their wounded sergeant.

Oleah briefly told his father of the attack made on their camp. He said they were taken by surprise, their forces scattered through the woods, but he believed not one drop of blood had been shed, although Diggs was missing, as well as several others. was thought they had been taken prisoners. Then he again mounted his horse and dashed off, to gather up his scattered forces.

CHAPTER XII. FORAGING.

Captain Wardle's campaign had been a complete success. He had made twenty prisoners, he had secured most of the arms and the camp equipage, with one hundred and six horses. Vain search was made for he bodies of the dead who had been slain in the fight; none could be found; and from the marks of the bullets on the timber one wald judge that no one had been touched, as no trees had been struck lower than twinty feet.

amp-kettles, tents, rusty fire-locks, and werons of nearly every description, were scalered about over the ground. The soldien, the ununiformed especially, enter-taind themselves with the very exhibitanting as culd not be conveniently carried off. and their blue uniforms and big guns. The lundering of the camp was an interesting even, to those ing observation—interesting, even, to those the house of Ruben Smith. The steep gable who tok no part in it. The ununiformed who tok no part in it. The ununiformed roof soon loomed up in the distance, and after familiar voice, Mr. Diggs bounded to his familiar voice, Mr. Diggs bounded to his familiar voice, Mr. Diggs bounded to his same The jundering of the camp was an interestregard it as their especial duty to be foremost rw, since they had been in the rear during te attack.

Corpol Grimm and Sergeant Swords were both prent, very busy, and trying to look very soldr-like, though their brown homespun suit and broad-hrimmed hats gave them anything ut a military appearance. Corporal Grin kept his jaws in lively motion on a huge ece of pig-tail, while he kept up a lively excessation with Sergeant Swords and othersminedia. about him. Someexperience a soldier with "General Preston," at he related that experience at length. Theceno also vividly impressed Sergeant Swds with his experience under Captala Floy and he impelled to tell his comrades of th

All were inexcellent spirits. Captain Wardle congralated the men on their coolness and gallan onduct, and the men congratulated Capin Wardle on his coolness and good gen lahip—all congratulating each other.

About three hers were spent on the late camping ground the Confederates, and then the entire co, with their twenty prisoners and thollunder they could carry, started on their turn to the Junction. Night overtook the about five miles after they had passed Sntown, and, selecting a suitable place, they noamped. There was but one thing to dam h their ardor, but one thing had been overload. Their arms were in excellent condition, hd they were all well mounted; but even rious soldiers must cat, and this little fact he been overlooked. When night came they ere tired and hungry, but there were rapus only for about one-half of their force, id many went supperless to bed, with a fine rospect of having nothing to eat before noonhe next day.

Captain Wardle felt met keenly his mis-take in not bringing supplied and spent most of the night in examining old backless drill book to see how the this could be remedied. Not finding anythingin the tactics, he thrust it in his pocket and throwing him-self on his blanket, closed hit eyes and in a few moments solved the problem. He then went to sleep, and it was by until his lieutenant had dragged him seven feet from under his covering that he awae the next morning.

The sun was up, and so were the men, the latter hungry and ill-natured. tter hungry and ill-natured.
"Never mind! Tell the boys I'v got this question fixed. They shall all have their breakfast. Tell the bugler to sound the roll-

The blast of the bugle called the men to gether, and the roll was soon called. "Now," said Captain Wardle, who had been holding a conversation with Captain Gunn, "I think you are hangry—"

You bet we are, Capen," put in a red faced private.

"Shet up, sir, or I'll have you court-martialed and shot for contempt."

All became silent; the men looked grave

and appeared willing to learn from the old, time-honored soldier, Captain Wardle.

"We haven't got enough in camp to feed more than about twenty five men, so the rest cuits, and attending to the various culinary o' ye will have to forage. Go in gangs of ten duties. or fifteen and hunt your breakfast where yer can. The people all around here are secesh.

and it will be a good thing to make them feed Union soldiers once in a while."

This announcement was received with applause, and the troops commenced dividing into small squads, the uniformed mixing pro miscuously with the ununiformed, and waiting only for instructions where to join the main force, which now, consisting of twentyfive men and the prisoners, mounted their horses and rode off.

The eastern sun, like a blazing ball, was rising higher and higher in the sky as twelve men, among whom were Corporal Grimm and Sergeant Swords, galloped down a wooded road, keeping a sharp lookout for "bushwhackers." Six of these men were the uniform and carried the arms of the United States Infantry, and six were dressed in citizens' attire and armed with rifles or doublebarreled shot-guns. All rode at a furious pace, splashing through the mud and frightening the birds in the woods on either side.

A boy was riding down the road in the op-posite direction. He was mounted on a thin, low-moving mare, of an indistinct color, which might have been taken for a bay, yellow or sorrel. The boy was barefooted, had on a straw hat, rode on a folded sheepskin instead of a saddle, held an empty bag before him, and certainly did not look very warlike.

"Halt!" cried Sergeant Swords, drawing an old, rusty sword from its sheath and waving it in the air. "Halt!' cried Corporal Grimm, drawing

a many-barreled pistol, commonly known as pepper-tox, which he flourished in a threatening manner.
"Halt!" again cried both, "or we will

The boy, being overawed by numbers, felt constrained to pull up the thin mare. "Advance and give the countersign!" said

Corporal Grimm. "Shet up, Grimm! I command this equal," said Sergeant Swords.

Grimm chewed his pigtail in silence. In the meantime the boy seemed undecided whether to fly or to stand his ground, though his face betrayed a strong inclination in favor

of the former proposition.
"Who comes there?" said Sergeant
Swords, bringing his rusty sword to a salute. "Who are ye talkin' to?" asked the boy, locking around to see if he could possibly be addressing any one else.
"I am talkin' to you, sir," said the Ser-

geant, sharply.
"What d' ye want?" asked the boy.

"Who comes there, I said?" answered the Sergeant, more sharply.

" Advance, then."

"Do what?" "Come here."

The boy understood this. He had it delivered in just such a tone when he had been iolating the domestic law. He advanced.

"What d' ye want !" he asked again. "Where can we get our breakfast?"

"Dunno," he replied, wonderingly.
"Well, how fur is it to the next farmhouse ?'

"Taint more'n a mile." "Who lives there?"

"Old Ruben Smith; but he ain't there

"Where is he?" "Dunno; says he's gone to the war, him

and his two boys." "Which army?"

" Dunno." "Are they Union or secesh?" "Lor bless ye, we're all secesh here." "You are? Well, we are Union. We'll

take ye prisoner, then," said Corporal Grimm 'Oh, but I ain't secesh."

"Well, then, you are a good boy," said the Sergeant. "Where are ye going?" "Gwine to Snagtown to git the mail and buy some sugar and coffee."

"Well, you may go on," said the grim solamument of shattering against the trees | dier, winking at the Corporal; the boy trotthestold fire-locks and such other weapons ted on, looking curiously back at the men

> dashing down the lane, around a pasture. through a small wood, they pulled up in front of the house. "Dismount!" commanded the Sergeant.

The men were on the ground in an instant. "Now hitch where you can, and two of you stay on guard while the rest are cating."

"Who are ye, and what co yo want," demand a sharp-visaged, ill-natured looking woman, coming out on the porch as the sol-

diers entered the vard. We are Union soldiers, and we want our breakfast." said Corporal Grimm, as the Sergeant was busy giving orders to the men. "You low, nigger-levin', aberlition this ves, I wouldn't give ye a bite if ye were starvin',

said the woman.
"Mother, don't talk that way to them," said a pretty, red-cheeked girl of about fifteen, standing by her side.

"We want breakfast for twelve," said Sergeant Swords, now coming forward. "Well, sir, ye won't git it here. Go to some nigger shanty and let them cook for

"Oh, no, my good woman, we want you to get our breakfast. You are a good lookin' woman, and I know you can get up a good

meal. "If I was to cook for ye scamps, I'd pizan

the last one e' ye," she fairly shricked. "We shall have you eat with us, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly. The young girl was all the while persuading her mother to be more calm.

"Come now, I'll help you. I'll kindle the fire and carry the wood and draw the water," said the corporal. "Come in my house an' I'll pour bilin' hot

water in yer face, and scald yer eyes out !"
"Don't talk so, mother," urged the pretty daughter.

At this moment the kitchen door opened. and a negro girl peeped out. "Say, kinky head, stir up the kitchen fire

and get us some breakfast right soon," said Corporal Grimm. The black face withdrew. and the two non-commissioned officers entered the house to see that their bidding was performed.

While the latter were discussing the possibility of bushwhackers being in the neighbor-hood, they were suddenly startled by a loud cackling of hens and screaming of chickens; at the same instant a flock came rushing around the house with half a dozen soldiers

in close nursuit. "Good idea, boys! We will have chickens for breakfast," said Corporal Grimm.

A dozen or more chickens were caught and killed and carried to the cook. The soldiers politely inquired of the lady of the house if they could be of any further assistance, and then most of them returned to the front yard, where their arms were stacked or strewn promisonously about. Three of them, with Corporal Grimm, remained to pick the chickens and prepare them for the cook, while their very amiable hostess was sullenly grinding they ain't honest. They're seesh, sure as away at a large coffee mill. The negro girl gun's made c' iron, for there is Jake Whimple and the rosy-checked daughter of the house were both very busy hurrying up the fire, putting on the kettles of water, making bis-

"Where is your husband?" asked Corporal Grimm,

"None of your business," was the quick reply. "Where are your sons?" asked Grimm.

"In Jeff Davis' army, to shoot just such thieves as you are." "How long have they been in Jeff Davis' srmv?"

"Ever since the war commenced."

"How old is this hen I am picking?"
"I hope she is old enough and tough enough to choke ye to death," said the woman, giving the coffee mill a furious rap. "Your husband must be a very happy man," said Corporal Grimm.

"If he was here, you wouldn't be very

happy," she replied, testily.
"No. I am happier with his amiable spouse." "There. I hope that'll pizen ye," she said, emptying the ground coffee into a coffee-pot and pouring boiling water over it.

"Make it strong enough to bear up an iron wedge," said Corporal Grimm; then, addressing his men : "Watch the old vixen, for she may pizen

us if she gets a chance." The men needed no second bidding, and as the cooking progressed, they watched more keenly. They were all very hungry, yet none wanted to be poisoned.

Breakfast being prepared, the reluctant hostess was compelled to eat with the soldiers, who, being thus convinced that none of the viands were poisoned, did full justice to the really excellent meal.

CHAPTER XIII.

UNCLE DAN MEANS BUSINESS. Colonel Scrabble found his forces, when the attacking party had retired, somewhat scat-tered. With Lieutenant Whimple he had sought safety in a hollow tree, whence, after waiting for hours, he issued orders to the lieutenant to go forth and see if the Federal troops had retreated. The lieutenant took a circuitous route, walking on tiptos, lest he should disturb the slumbers of the dead, until he reached the camp, which the Union sol-

diers had just left. Lieutenant Whimple then started to return, meeting on his way Captain Fogg. One by one they picked up men, behind logs, in tree-tops, and thick cluster of bushes, until they arrived twenty in number at the colonel's head-quarters, in the hollow tree. Here a council of war was held, and it was decided to send runners through the woods to notify their scattered forces that the enemy was gone; by night one hundred and fifty men had assembled around the hollow tree. They alked, in low determined tones, and al swore to avenge their lost comrades.

Lieutenant Whimple and a score of resclute men were still scouring the woods in search of fugitives. They had approached very near the bank of the creek when the foremost man started back, saying :

"My God! Just look at that!" "Where?" asked a dozen voices, preping through the underbush, expecting to behold a masked battery at the least. The sen was low in the Western horizon, and our soldiers could not see the object at first.

"There," said the first speaker, "sitlin' right on the bank of the creek, is the devil come out to sun himself."

They could now describe an object that might be a huge mud turtle, or might be almost anything a lively fancy could suggest. A closer examination, however, showed it to be a little man somewhat larger than an apple dumpling, but so plastered from his head to his heels with mud that one could hardly tell whether he was black or white.

The men drew nearer the strange object and finally rushed from their concealment. The poor fellow went down on his knees and threw ap his hands imploringly. He was covered with the very blackest of Virginia mud, except great, white rings around the eyes and mouth, which gave a most horrible expression to the features.

Oh! have mercy, mercy-hem, hem !have mercy !" he gasped, clasping his hands and closing his eyes, "and I will quit this

unholy cause."
"Why, hallo, Corporal Diggs," cried feet, smeared as he was, threw his arms round the speaker's neck and wept for joy. "Oh! Whimple, Whimple, Whimple! never expected to behold your face again. Oh! my dear, dear Whimple, you're not

killen, are you? Tell me that you are not dead !" Whimple assured him that not only was he alive, but in good health; after allowing the corporal time to recover, they picked up s few more men in the woods, also about forty

horses, and returned.
Lieutenaut Tompkins, who had been out in search of scattered men, now returned with the sergeant's squad, the Sergeant's head

bandaged. A hundred curious eyes were turned toward Whimple's squad as they came in; but it was not so much the numbers of the squad that attracted their attention as the mud-covered object that walked in their midst, in regard

to which various conjectures were hezarded. About three hundred and seventy-five men were gathered around the Colonel's headquarters, the hollow tree, before nightfall. Something must be done, all agreed. There were several men in the country, the Colonel said, who must either take the oath of allegiance to the Southern cause or suffer death for their disloyalty. Several names were mentioned, among them that of Dan Martin.
"The hunter of Twin Mountains?" asked

Oleah Tompkins.
'Yes," said Lieutenant Whimple, who had suggested the name.

"He is an old friend of mine," said Oleah. "Well, but, Lieutenant Tompkins, we can't afford to screen all your friends," said

the Colonel. "Of course, ro one can blame you for saving your father, but you can't expect all your Abolition friends will be left unmolested. Lieutenant Whimple, take twenty men and

wait on old Dan Martin to-morrow When morning came, nearly all the horses were needed for the work of collecting the balance of the scattered forces, foraging for provisions and for arms and horses,

Corporal Diggs was second in command of Whimple's force, and, as he mounted his tall horse, he heard Seth Williams making audible comments on his appearance. The mounted force galloped away toward

he foot of Twin Mountains, where Uncle Dan lived, a distance of about ten miles from the omp. It was near the middle of the forencon

when Uncle Dan, who was sitting in his door-yard, saw a cavalcade approaching. Crazy Joe was in the house drawing a map of Egypt, showing by lines how far the famine had extended. Uncle Dan's fierce mastiff and his hounds seemed to scent coming danger, the latter sending up mournful howls and the former

uttering low, fierce howle of anger.
"By hokey, I don't like the looks o' that," said the old man, as he obseved the armed band approaching his cabin. "Seems like gun's made o' iron, for there is Jake Whimple leading 'cm, and right here, too. Guess it won't do any harm to keep old 'Broken Ribs' handy, in case they should be ugly."

As the old man concluded, he entered the house, and, taking his rifle from the rack over the door, leaned it against the wall while he took his seat in the door-way, his

a large navy revolver by his side.

The horsemen had now caught sight of him, and, with exultant yells, galloped up the

"Say, I reckin you'd better stop now and let a fellow know what ye want," cried Uncle Dan, snatching his rifle, and bringing it to a

poise. The cavalcade halted, the men looking apprehensively at the unerring rifle and then at one another. Finally, by common consent, all eyes were turned on Lieutenant Whimple. "What do ye want, Jake Whimple?" demanded Uncle Dan in sharp, imperative tones.

"We have come to administer the cath of allegiance to you," said Whimple, riding a little nearer, his comrades following close behind.

"Then stop," cried the old hunter, "or I will make it hot for you, for I wont take no oath of allegiance from any one to the Southern Confederacy, 'apecially with such a sortv cuss as vou.' Then I shall take you a prisoner and

bring you to camp," said Lieutenant Whimple, trying to throw some sternness in his "I'll drop some o' you fellars afore ye do

that. Now jist advance one step further and see if I don't." Although they were fifty yards away, they could distinctly hear the ominous click of

that rifle which never failed. "I've lost something down here," muttered

The Corporal wheeled his big horse around, and galloped down the hill for about one hundred yards, and, dismounting, set about ex- gard. amining very intently the ground behind a

large oak tree. "Whoa, January," he said, shivering, per haps from cold, as the thermometer was only

65° above in the shade. "If you don't come along peaceably with us we shall have to use force," said Lieutenant Whimple, in a tone of as much severity as he could command.

The old man sprang to his feet and brought his gan to his face; "Now, turn about and git from here, or I'll drop some of ye where ye stand." he shouted.

Lieutenant Whimple spurred his horse, which reared and wheeled, and as he turned he fired his pietol at the bunter. The ball passed high over the old man's house, missing its aim by ten feet. "Shoot the old rascal!" he trantically

cried, as he saw the fatal rifls aimed at him-The discharge of the pictol had frightened the horses; they bad broken ranks and were now rearing and plunging in every direction. "Crack!" went Uncle Dan's rifle, and a

builet went through the Lieutenant's hat, krock ng it from his head. Wi h a wild cry, the Lieutenant threw up his hards, and fell forward on his horse's neck, believing, as did the others, that he

was kiled. The horse tore down the hill followed by the entire company. Uncle Dan's blood was up, and enatching his revolver he fired three more shots at the retreating cavalcade. At the last shot he

saw the dust arise from the back of one man's coat and heard a wild cry.
"Take me by force," said Uncle Dan, "May be," and re-entering the house he re-loaded his weapons, to be ready for another

assault.

Corporal Diggs was still searching for the treasure he had lost, when he heard the shots, and, looking from behind the tree, he anw the whole troop come tearing down the hill. retreating, as it seemed to him, in the midst of a storm of shot fired from a six-pounder. The Corporal made a spring for his saddle

(as he afterward declared), to rally his men, seeing that the Lieutenant was wounded, but he could only succeed in grasping the horn of his saddle. Thus clinging, he managed to slip one foot into the stirrup, when the fly-long-legged horse gave one snort and started pear witty, making him appear silly enough ut headlong speed.

"Whoa, January! whoa, January! whoa January!" frantically oried the Corporal, clinging to the side of the tall horse, abic neither to get on or off, while the excited beast seemed to be trying to cutstrip the

"Whos. January," cried the Corporal, trying to stop his flying steed, but unable to touch the bridle.

"Whos, January," his arms and legs extended, and his short coat-tail flying, made him look like a spider on a circular raw. "Whos, January! Oh, Lordy, won't no one stop this horse? I'll—hem, hem—be killed against a tree! Help, help! Whoa, Janu-

January by this time had passed the foremost horse in the fleeing cavalcade, and his rider presented such a ludicrous appearance that the men, badly frightened as they were,

roared with laughter.
Lieutenant Whimple, after swaying for some time in the saddle, plunged off in a helpless heap on the side of the road. Three or four of the men paused to pick him up. The man who had been wounded in the back. fainted and fell from his horse, when another

halt was made. But on thundered January, his rider stil clinging to his side and crying vigorously for help. The creek was reached, and January, by one tremendous leap, cleared the ford The stirrup broke, so did Corporal Diggs hold. There was a great splash, and these nearest saw a pair of short legs disappear be

neath the surface of the water.

When the party came up, they beheld mud-stained, water-soaked individual crawl ing up the opposite bank, sputtering and groaning, and swearing he would quit such

an unholy cauce.

The Lieutenant soon recovered, though he acted for hours like a man dazed. severely wounded private was carried to the nearest house, where he was left and medical aid sent for. Corporal Diggs rode behind one of the soldiers until they came upon the frac-tious January nibbling the fresh grass in a piece of bottom-land. He then mounted his own steed and took command of the company,

which he led straignt back to camp.

No sconer had the Confederates left Uncle Dan's residence than the latter packed up his few valuables, and, telling Urazy Joe to go to Mr. Tompkins, turned loose his dogs and set out through the woods to the Junction. Uncle Dan surmised the rebels would return in force and burn his dwelling to the earth.

CHAPTER XIV. MRS. JUNIPER ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. Julia Juniper was a wealthy widow, of easy conscience and uncertain age Courted and flattered alike for her charms and her wealth, for Mrs. Julia Juniper had both, she was the acknowledged belle of the country, the leader of the elite and the ruler of fashion. When Mrs. Julia Juniper gave a party it was sure to be successfully attended, and it needed only to be known that she was to be at a ball to ensure the presence of the very best society in the neighborhood.

The widow was a little above medium height, slender and graceful, with dark, sparkling eyes, clear white complexion, and black hair. She was vivacious as well as beautiful, and her sparkling wit was sufficient to enliven the dullest assemblage. Mrs. Julia Juniper owned and possessed

the granite maneion she had furnished with her handkerchief.

lavish elegance.

Two or three weeks have rassed since the events have taken place. Colonel Holdfast. with his force at the Junction, had joined McClellan, and fought gallantly at Phillippi, on the 31 of June. Abner Tompkins had been promoted to a captaincy, and Sergeant Swords and Corporal Grimm were uniforms. Uncle Dan Martin accompanied the army as guide and scout, and was of invaluable service, as he knew every inch of the ground over which they had to pass. Colonel Scrab-ble had been compelled to fall back with his force about forty or fifty miles south, where a large force was assembling near Rich Moun-The colonel's regiment had been recruited, refitted, and furnished with arms by the Confederate States, and the colonel himself now held a commission. Owing to the fact that Lieutenaut Whimple had been disabled, perhaps for life, by his fall from his horse in the race from Uncle Dan's cabin. Oleah Tompkins had been promoted to first lieutenant.

The regiment was now encamped in the neighborhood of Mrs. Julia Juniper, and Mrs. Juniper, a Southern Lady with all a Southern lady's prejudices and passions, and intense likes and dislikes, loved her sunny South, and loved every one who was engaged defending it against the cold-blooded Northern invader, and, desirous of doing all she could to cheer the brave hearts of her country's defenders, resolved to give a reception in honor Corporal Diggs, striving in vain to keep his of the regiment. It was at the same time a teeth from chattering, "and I believe I'll go first meeting and a farewell, for the colonel back and see if I can't find it." and join the troops massing in the valley of the Shenandoah under Johnston and Beaure-

> It was the evening of the 9th of July, 1861, and the grand mansion of Mrs. Julia Juniper was ablaze with light and splendor. The drawing-rooms, parlors, reception-rooms, and the spacious diping hall were lighted early in the evening, festooned with flags, and lavishly adcreed with flowers. The piazza, the lawn, the conservatory, and even the garden, on this evening, were filled with a gay, laughing throng. Mrs. Julia Juniper had ordered all form and ceremony to be laid aside, and de-ingly cute, and the corporal felt himself quite sired that her guests should consider her house their home. She met officer and private, as they entered, clasping the hand of vate, as they entered, clasping the hand of choice selections, he launched out on history, each with a fervent "God save our sunny which he brought down to the present time South." More than one young soldier, look ing on that levely face, resolved to fight till death for a cause so dear to her. Corporal D.ygs was present, and as Mrs Julia Juniper's hand clasped his, and he heard her say God bless you, my dear friend and make your arm strong to defend our beloved coun-try!' he felt proud that he had not descreed, as he declared he should, after the retreat from Twin Mountain. Mrs. Juniper was everywhere, shedding on all the light of her courtenance, enlivening all conversation with the rich, warm tones of her voice or her merry, musical laugh.

At least two hundred officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, fell in love with the widow, and twice as many privates were willing to lie down and have their heads amputated for her cake. Many of our Southern soldier friends were present, among them Howard Jones and Seth Williams, both sergeants now. Corporal Diggs was in ecstacles of delight, but the presence of his old termentor, Seth Williams, was a slight draw-back at times to his happiness. Mrs. Juniper had introduced the corporal and Seth Williams to two charming young ladies, Miss Ada Temple and Miss Nannie Noddington, both of them bright, lively girls, fond of sport. Miss Temple made herself particularly agreeable to the little apple-dumpling

of a corporal. Mr. Corporal Diggs had on a neat little suit of gray, without shoulder straps, but with yellow braid enough on his cost sleeves to indicate his office and rank. His thick to enlist the sympathy of any one except Sath Williams.

Sath was bent on fun and mischief, and in Miss Nannie Noddington he found an able

accomplice and ally. Corporal Diggs was making an extraordipary endeavor to make himself agreeable to Miss Temple, who laughed at his witticisms in a coquettish way that was wholly irresistible, and Corporal Diggs became brilliant, drawing continually on his immense fund of knowledge, talking science, physics, and metaphysics, history, literature, and art, at last touching on the theme, sacred to love

and lovers, poetry.
"Hem, hem, hem! Miss Temple, I presume-hem-you are very fond of poetry, he said, leaning back in his chair, his soleful eyes gleaming through his glasses.

"I am passionately fond of poetry, cor-poral," said the blonde beauty, with a winning smile. "I-hem-hem!-before I entered the army, used to be passionately fond of poetry.

but the multifarious duties of an efficer during these exciting times will allow no thought of polite accomplishments. relie accomplishments.

"He is inflating now," whispered Seth Williams to Miss Noddington. "He will

explode soon in a burst of poetical elequence.' Mr. Diggs, as we have seen, had a peculiar stoppage in his speech, occasioned more by habit than by any defect in the organs of

articulation. "Yes, Miss Temple, I-hem, hem, hem!admire, or rather I adore poetry. The deep sublimity of thought-hem, hem, hem!-given forth in all of poetical expression, and hem, hem!—as the post says, 'the eye in fine frenzy rolling.'"
"That was in his 'Ode to an Expiring

Calf,' was it not?" said Seth Williams, who was one of the group.

No one could repress a smile, and Miss Nondington was attacked by a convulsive cough. "You always have a way of degrading the

sublime to the ridiculous, Mr. Williams," said the little corporal, loftily.
"Who of the English poets do you like best, Corporal Diggs?" asked Miss Temple, pretending not to notice Williams' sally and the consequent discomfiture of her com-

panion. "I-hem, hem!" said the little fellow leaning forward and locking his hands, with all the dignity that he assumed when about to give one of his opinions. "I—hem—am rather partial to Scott. I don't know why, unless his wild poems rather suit my warlike nature. I like to read of Marmion, the Lady of the Lake, and the Vision of Don—Don hem-Don-'

"Quixote," put in Seth Williams. The bright black eyes of Miss Noddington twinkled, but Miss Temple feigned sympathy with the corporal, whose memory was evidently bad.

"But—hem, hem!—Miss Temple," he went on, heroic to the last, "that is a sub-lime as well as a truthful thought of Scott, who says, -hem, hem I-how does it begin? Ob, yes:

"O, woman, in our hours of ease Uncertain, coy, and hard to—" "Squeeze," put in Seth Williams, who was really boiling over with mischief.

gun within easy reach. He had also placed (se the lawyers say) a large plantation, and Noddington only buried her blushing face in

The discomforted Corgoral Diggs cast a furious glance at Sath Williams, who sat occurrences last recorded, and many startling with a face as solemn as any judge on the

"Mr. Williams, such talk is very unbe coming any gentleman," said he, rising and looking as furious, to use Seth Williams' own words, "as an enraged potato bug."

words, as an enraged pulses oug.

'I beg the pardon of all the company," said Seth, whose face was gravity itself. "I wanted to find some word that would rhyme wanted to find some word that would rhyme with case, and spoke the first that came to my mind."

"The word, sir, is 'please,'" said Corporal Diggs, reseating himself after entreaty from the ladies, who assured him that it was

only a lapsus lingue on the part of Sergeant Williams. **Now, corporal, do go on and repeat the entire verse, for I do so admire Sir Walter

Scott," pleaded Miss Temple, whose roguish blue eyes were sparkling almost as brightly as those of her friend, Namie Noddington, "Yes, Corporal Diggs," said the beautiful Namie, "do go on and give us the entire stanza. "Yes, the entire canto," put in Seth.

There was no refusing the appeal from

those blue eyes of Miss Temple or the spark. ling black eyes of Miss Noddington, so, after a few "hema" and a moment spent in bringing the poem to his memory, the corporal began again:

O, weman, in our hours of ease Uncertain, cey, and hard to phase : Yet seem too oft, familiar with her face. We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

and even Seth Williams could not restrain a smile, while the corporal wondered what in the world could be the matter with them. "Your version is no better than mine. said Seth Williams. "Oh! Corporal Diggs, you are too cute

This time both ladies laughed outright,

you made that mistake on purpose," laughed Miss Temple. The corporal, hearing his witty blunder praised on all sides, concluded to pretend it was an intentional joke, originating from his own fertile brain; Miss Temple emiled on him, Miss Noddington declared him charm-

After further favoring the company with by allusions to his adventures since he had been in the army.

"Have you ever been in any engagement, corporal?" asked sweet Miss Temple.
"Yes, Miss Temple, I have been where bullets flew thicker-hem, hem !-than hai!

stones," replied Corporal Diggs.
"Where was it?" asked the blonde.
"Once at Wolf Creek." "Were you not frightened?"

replied Corporal Diggs, leaning back in his hair, and looking very brave. "That was because you were so deep down in mud and water under the drift-wood," put in Seth Williams. Corperal Diggs turned a look of wrath on his companion. "Who said I was in the

"I was as cool as I ever was in my life,"

mud and water?" he demanded, fiercely. Who saw me in the mud and water?" " No one, I don't suppose; but Lieutenant Whimple found you on the bank, looking very much as though you had just left the hands of Crazy Joe."

Before Corporal Diggs could reply, Miss femple, rising, begged him to walk with her on the piazza.

As the two went away, Seth laughed for first time during the evening, and told s companion the story of Crazy Joe's mud The lawn had been converted into a diningroom, and long rows of tables were spread

there: Chinese lanteres hung from all the trees, and en army of black waiters was in The dining hall had been cleared and fitted for dancing, and already the soft sound of music was heard there, and gay dancers were

og gracefully through the waitz. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning, when Oleah Tompkins, tired of dancing, walked into the conservatory, and from there into the garden. His thoughts naturally flew back to his home, to his parents, and to her he had learned to love with all the warmth and ardor of his Southern heart. A hand touched him on the shoulder. He turned and beheld standing behind him a mulatto, one who had played the leading violin in the orchestra. He was between forty and fifty years of age, a man of grave

and somber countenance.

"Well, sir, what will you have?" demanded the lieutenant, turning sharply about.

"Is your name Tompkins?" asked the man. "Yes. What is your business with me?" said the mul "I was anxious to be sure," said the mulatto, "for I assure you, Lieutenant Tompkins, that I may some time be able to give

you some valuable information. "If you have any information to give, why not give it now?" demanded the young

"I have reasons that I can not give. To tell the reasons would be to give the information." Oleah looked fixedly into the mulatto's face. There was something unusual about him, something that impressed the young

lieutenant strangely, yet, what it was, he

"What is your name?" he asked.
"They call me Yellow Steve." "How long have you been in this State,' asked Oleah, after a pause.

"About two years," was the answer. " Have I ever known you before?" "I don't think you ever saw me before." "Well, have you ever seen me before?" "Then what can you have to tell me that

would interest mo?" "I can tell you something of the early history of her you call your sister, -something that no one on earth but myself knows. You shall know it in the future."

The mulatto turned, pushed open the door of a Summer house near by, and disappeared.
"Stay!" oried Oleah. "By heavens, if you know anything of her, I will not walt, I will know it now."

He sprang through the door after the mulatto, but the Summer house was vacant. The strange musician had disappeared as suddenly as if he had sank into the earth. After searching vainly through the grounds Oleah returned to the house. The other musicians (all colored) knew the "yaller man who played first fiddle," but, as "he lived nowhere particularly, but about in spots," no one could tell where he would most likely be

It was late that night before Lieutenant Tompkins sought his tent, and sleep came not to his eyes until nearly daylight. did sleep, the strange mulatic was constantly before his eyes—his yellow skin, his yellow teeth and yellow eyes all gleaming.

CHAPTER XV.

MR, DIGGS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

McClelian, in the meantime, had been sweeping the Western portion of Virginia. On the 11th of July, he gained a victory over the unorganized or at most half-organized Miss Temple looked shooked, but Miss Confederates under Colonel Pegram at Rich

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Mountain, which was at no great distance from the Widow Juniper's.
Colonel Sorabble then endeavored to reinforce General Garnett at Laurel Hill, but the latter was on his retreat toward the Shenandosh to join Johnston's army, when Scrabble and eight hundred men, three hundred of and signs named and with him.

The fight at Rich Mountain had taken place just two days after Mrs. Juniper's reception. and it was partly this reception that had deand it was partly and reception that had de-layed Scrabble, for, by forced marches, he might have reached Pegram before his defeat. While he and his officers were basking in the smiles of the ladies of West Virginia, General McClellan, under the excellent guidance of Uncle Dan, had slipped in between the two forces and defeated the larger. Having been thus reinforced and, seeing escape almost im-possible. General Garnett resolved to make age more stand against the enemy. At Carrick's Ford, on Cheat river, is a small winding stream, flowing through the central part porthward of what is now West Virginia. It has its foundation-head near Rich Mountain, and the towns of Philippi, Grafton and Beverly

are on its banks. The main army, under General Garnett, took position near the road on a bluff eighty test high, where he planted his cannon. Colonel Scrabble, with his eight hundred troops, was on a bluff covered with thick, almost impenetrable forest trees.

Oleah Tompkins and many others of the company had on more than one occasion shown superior courage, and the raw troops, with very few exceptions, promised excellent behavior on this occasion.

Corporal Diggs was there; he had fastened January to a small tree, near s stump that would enable him to nount. Mr. Diggs was very cool on this occasion. He sat behind a tree, his gun scross his lap, and although he felt some unestiness, yet, when he looked about him and saw the many strong, armed men standing in front of him in double ranks, he felt almost brave. Occasionally a shudder would pass through his frame, especially when he heard that the Yankees were in sight.

The roar of cannon shook the air, and a ball, whizzing through the tree tops, just over the heads of Colonel Scrabble's raw troops, scattering icaves and clipping branches in its course, shivered a tree to splinters in

"Steady, boys!" shouted the colonel "Never mind that. Den't fire till you get the word." But a few of the more nervous

"Steady !" cried the captains as they heard the shots. Standy !" repeated the file-closers in

trambling tones. "Stop that firing, you fools! Wait for the

furiously up and down the line.
"Steady!" cried Corporal Diggs, in a hearse whisper, lying flat on the ground be-hind his tree, the branches of which still

trembled from the passage of the ball. Soon a long line of blue coats could be seen on the opposite side of the small stream; fire belched from their guns, and a shower of leaden hail fell among the regiment of Colonel

strabble. "Steady !" cried the colonel. " Wait for the word. "Steady!" cried the captains and lieuten-

"Oh! Lordy, I'd be killed, I know I hall," wailed poor Diggs, crouching close to

the ground. Aim! Fire!" was the command given on the Confederate side, and their guns returned the leaden storm with effect. The peal, shot followed shot, thunder-clap followed thunder-clap, while the white smoke rose in canopying folls above the wools. The dead and wounded lay on both sides of the stream. The trees were shattered by the flying balls. The engagement became general.
After the first two or three rounds, Corporstream and saw a number lying motionless on the ground. Saatching his carbine, he fired, he knew not at whom, because he closed his eyes as his finger pressed the trigger. Then, as if convinced that his shot ger. Then, as if convinced that his shot would turn the tide of battle, he sprang once more behind his tree-to reload.

(To be Continued)

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regu lates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhosa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, " is "Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" "No, there is nothin' I care to say, but if you'll clear away the tables and benches long enough for me to thrash my lawyer, you can give me a year or two

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Brouchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, rise of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Blook, Rochester, N.Y. (9-13eow)

Reporter (interviewing rich man)—"You began life barefooted and worked for five shillings a week, I believe?" "No, sir, I didn't."
"Well, that will have to go in any way. They all do it, and if we should make an exception in your case our readers would complain."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throat and lung troubles. The best safe-guard is to keep Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints.

It was evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held a lanteru, another held the cat and the third jammed the pistol in the cat's ear and fired, shooting the man in the hand who held the cat's and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. The cat left when it saw how matters stood and that ill-feeling was being engendered.

DIPHTHERIA.

% ∪**k** comparative, waiter; super-

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IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspensia is dreadful. Disordered liver is nisery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flowers has done a husiness

wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember:—No happiness without health.
But Green's August Klawer brings health and
happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist
for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

WOMEN.

THOSE WHO ARE GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL HARD TO BEAD.

Some one has classified women under two headings—the beautiful and the good. The distinction may be too absolute, but it is certain that the wise man would rather admire than marry a beautiful woman. And it is no less certain that many men who have married women remarkable for their devotion have with sorrow seen an extraordinary change in their wives soon after marriage. In such a case the woman may not scruple to explain this change as due to the novel and jarring circumstances of married life. But she will not be saved by such sophistry. The father of the Jesuits knew all about it when he made it a rule of his life "that familiarity with all women ought to be avoided, even with the most devout; that the most innocent commerce with them, if it wound not our conscience, leaves s me stain upon our reputation, and the smoke blackens,

though the fire does not burn us. It has been said that the beautiful woman is a book containing only a single page, which may be read at a glance; whereas the woman who is both beautiful and good is a book of many pages, proper perusal of which exacts a life. lifetime. It may be so; but why is it that the women of the latter uncommon type always survive their husbands or series of husbands. Enough, however. It will be sufficiently evident from these few rages that women have always been esteemed as an amiable blunder, and

are likely to be the cause of incredibly bitter blundering in the future. While there is time, let us entreat their leaders to look whither they are going. To the men of this generation, happily, it matters but little. For When all is thought and said, The heart still overrules the head :

Still what we hope we must believe.

And what is given us receive.

We are thus assured of a measure of domestic happiness in the future.

But, oh ye stern maidens, to whom your fair and youthful sisters look for guidance and instruction, we beseech you have mercy on the men of the future!—4ll the Year Round.

word, cried the enraged colonel, galloping ANOTHER LUCKY OMAHA BOY WINS A PRIZE.

Oscar Groshell, in Richardson's drug house, was the lucky holder of No. 46,856 which drew one-teath, \$2,690, of the \$20,600 capital prize in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on the 9th uit. He tild a representative of the Bcc that he had held tickets in the lettery since last January and draw a prize at each drawing. He is not alone in the tickets, but that the young men of the house have formed a syndicate and have invested \$100 in tickets this month.— Omaha (Neb.) Bcc, Sept. 10.

THE IRISH MIDWIFE'S ACTION AGAINST MR. BALFOUR.

SERVING OF THE WRIT AT DUBLIN CASTLE. The following are the particulars of the serving of a writ, in an action for slander, by Mrs Dillon, the Gaiway midwife, on Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, during his visit to Dublin last week:—A skilful and experienced whole line was engaged, and peal followed process server has been in charge of the write whole followed shot, thunder-clap followed the court of Exchequer to allow it to be served outside the jurisdiction, on the ground that the alleged slanders were uttered, and libels published, in London. On the occasion of each flying visit of the Chief Secretary to Ircland, the process-server strove hard to effect service, and hung about the Chief After the first two or three rounds, Corporal Diggs, finding himself as yet undurt, vontured to peep around the tree. He observed a number of blue coats on the opposite side of suspected his mission, and persistently misingular to the way and about the object, but he was constantly baffled by the officials, who evidently suspected his mission, and persistently misingular to the way and the statement of the way and the way and the way and the way and the way are way and the way and the way are way are way and the way are way are way are way and the way are way are way and the way are way are way are way are way and the way are way are way and the way are way are way and the way are way are way are way and the way are way are way and the way are way are way are way are way are way and the way are m ag to the wherea of the Chief Secretary, who thus managed to ercape to London on each occasion without service. On I riday last the process-server determined he would make a final effort. He proceeded to the Chief Secretary's Lodge and knocked at the door, but failed to get admission as the place seemed to be shut up and untenanted, and only a few policemen loitered at the gates and in the neighborhood of the grounds. He more su cessful at the Vicerezal Loine, where the footman confessed that the Chief Secretary was staying but said he was upstairs in bed. After the process-server had waited a considerable time, he was told the Chief Secretary had left. Still determined to effect service, is posleft. Still determined to effect service, sible, he pursued him to the Ca-tle. sible, he pursued him to the Ca-tle. There he was refused admission, on the ground that there were strict orders that no one should be permitted to see the Chief Secretary. But he adopted the ingenious stratagem of declaring that he was the bearer to him of an urgent message from Lord Ashbourne, the Lish Lord Chancellor, which was literally and strictly true, though the porter, who brought him into the Chief the porter, who brought him into the Chief Secretary's presence, had no notion of the nature of the message. He declares there were a ture of the message. He declares there were a number of persons in the room into which he was introduced. Nothing could exceed the Chief Secretary's amazement and annoyance when he was suddenly presented with the writand shown the copy. His face grew deadly pale, and then flushed scarlet, and he made a motion as if he would throw the document on the ground and trample on it. But with a great effort he restrained himself, and said at last, "Take this areas to Mr. Kaye. He knows more about it strained himself, and said at last, "Take this away to Mr. Kaye. He knows more about it that I do." The process server was then escorted to the office of Sir William Kaye, who in turn referred him to Mr. Coll, who marked his acceptance on the writ. Mr. Bowler, solicitor, had written to the Chief Secretary, requesting the results of the country of th him to name a solicitor who would accept ser-vice on his behalf, and his refusal necessitated personal service.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN NERVOUS DEBILITY. Dr. W. J. Burb, Austin, Texas, says: "I used it in a case of nervous debility, and very great improvements followed."

A well known draper was in a bad humor last A well known draper was in a bad humor last Monday morning. A friend said to him:—"I am afraid the preaching yesterday didn't do you much good." "It did not," was the answer. "My pastor preached against the follies of fashionable dress, and most of the ladies of the

congregation are my customers." Holloway's Pills. - Wesk Stomach. - The wisest cannot enumerate one-quarter of the diswiesst cannot enumerate one-quarter of the dis-tressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digestion, all of which can be re-lieved by these admirable Pills. They remove cankery taste from the mouth, flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousners, wasting and chronic restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are in allible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render the lives of thousands miserable indeed.

These Pills are approved by all classes. It is reported of Chirac, the celebrated phyd lt is reported of Unitac, the celebrated physician, that on his deathbed he felt his own pulse, imagining that he was on a visit to one of his patients, and cried out, "I have been called too late; the patient has been blooded; and he ought not; now he is a dead man in a few minutes expired.

A CLEAN YOUNG MAN. HE GRADUALLY DEVELOPES INTO THE FATHER OF

BOTANY. Linnaus' special trouble was that in the winter in Sweden you want a reading lamp in the daytime and he could buy neither oil nor candles. For warmth he sat by the stokehole fire of the winter plant house, munching his rye biscuit which in the more genial months had been seasoned with some of the fish that

Arctedius caught. At last the winter was over, and the Scandinavian summer came in all at once. But you must est even in fire weather when the day lasts nearly twenty-one hours; and there is a limit to the lodging letter's patience. Licensus University. Professor Rudbeck, who had slighted him before, said:—
"No; but I think you deserve a higher station."

That they come the hitterest humiliasion of

Just then came the bitterest humiliation of all, when Rosen—his rival at Lund, who some time before had been appointed adjunctus (as-sistant lecturer) in the Faculty of Medicine, and was now going abroad (according to the Swedish rule) to travel and take his doctor's degree—left him a suit of clothes as a parting

gift.

I would rather die thau put them on," cried
Linneus, in a rage; though Rosen meant kindly, for the Swedes are to polite that no one dreamed of successing at him because of his shabby coats or birch bark boots. For a while he lost heart, and would have gone home and settled in a trade, only he was so deeply in debt that he could not leave Upsala.

Just now, however, it seemed as if he must run away; but first he must take a look at his favorite botanic gardens, and there, walking round, he saw a plant in flower that he had never yet seen in blossom.
"I'll cut it as a last specimen for my her-

"I'll cut it as a last specimen for my her-barium and then I'll go," he s illoquized, "You will do no such thing. Don't touch the flower," cried the divinity professor, who had been listening behind a heige. He was Dean Celsius, a man of wider views than his colleagues, whose return from a long absence Linneus had been earnestly expecting, intending to law hafors him, the ideas on re-

intending to lay before him the ideas on ays tem making which were already simmering in his brain. Now, however, it was not encouragement in his theories, but actual bread that he wanted.

"And what do you know about plants, young would-be thief?" asked the Dean. "And what sort of a herbarium have you got?" Linears named, according to Tournefort, the latest authority, the plants which Celsius pointed out, and astonished that dignitary by aying he had over six hundred Swedish plants

in his collection.
"Come and see mine, then," said the Dean, astonished at the lad's wide knowledge and glowing enthusiasm, and struck at the time with the hungry look and threadbare clothes of one whose graceful bearing and exquisite personal cleanliness stamped him as a gentleman. "Soap costs little and water n gentleman. Souly costs have and water nothing in Sweden, and manners come by na-ture," is Mrs. Caddy's c mment. "All the rogs in Upsala could not disguise the refinement of this young man, refined by loving all things ture,"

Before long Linnaus was an inmate of Celsius' house, teaching his rounger children and helping him in his great work, "Hierobotani-con: The Plants mentioned in Scripture.—All the Year Round.

WHY DON'T YOU THY Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick head-ache, and all the itls produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

MALE FLIRTS.

ARTFUL CREATURES WHO AMUSE THEMSELVES AT WOMEN'S EXPENSE.

The male flirt who "plays at courtship" is a refined and dangerous creature, writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox. He leaves it to his less skillful brether to pay the same compliments to each pretty girl he meets. He knows the fair sex too well for that. If all his lady loves meet and compare notes they will find he has never been guilty of repeating himself. He is original and nventive, and suits his compliment to its re-

cipient.
To the young and sympathetic girl, he talks much about "a wasted life, and says he should have been a different man had her sweet sympathy come iato his life earlier, but there has never before been any one to stir his best impulses—
of the wives and mothers of Montreal?

However, the cause of all this bitte

To the religious young lady who yearns to re-form the world, he hints darkly of a sinful past which stands like an accusing spirit between him and a parad. s) which has just dawned upon

him.
To the heiress he talks vaguely of harriers which fate builds between a man's pride and

min or cords are music to his ears, too, but when they become discordant he drops the instrument, for he does not like to be surveyed. His standard for women is high, yet he is forever tempting her to come down to the plane of folly, and despising her for her weakness if she yields. If crime and heart-aches follow his footsteps he does not hold himself, but the fraility

of woman, in fault. The provided male flirt is usually the outgrowth of his own vanity. He is like the old heathen gods, who required the fresh sacrifice of human life each day to keep them in good humor. The married woman flirt is usually the result of a husband's thoughtless neglect or in-difference. A woman craves admiration or app eciation as naturally as a flower craves the suclight. If the flower does not receive the light through the open window it will strain towards a crevice in the wall, even if it warps it-self out of shape in the effort. If the light comes freely and generously through the win-dow, it does not lean toward the crevice, unless t springs from a deformed root.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

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

Branch Office: 37 Younge St., Toronto 32-L

SENSATION IN CHURCH.

A GIRL ACCUSES HER BETRAYER IN OPEN MEETING AND EXPOSES A ORIME LITTLE LESS THAN MURDER-HE IS PROMPTLY ARRESTED.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27.-A remarkable re sult of a religious revival has been unearthed in El Dorado, a small town twenty-zeven miles east of this city. For several weeks an evangelist, named Rev. S. F. Cook, has been laboring ist, named Rev. S. F. Cook, has been laboring in El Dorado, and many have been the sinners gathered into the fold. One of the peculiarities of the revival is the fact that no one will be received into membership by Mr. Cook or allowed even to profess his religious inclinations unless he first publicly and before the congregation asks the forgiveness of any who may be present that they may have wronged may be present that they may have wronged. Night before last, when the evangelist had concluded an unusually moving and impressive sermon, there arose from almost the center of the congregation a girl name 1 Sadie Stinson. The young lady stated that she wished to con-fess her sins and ask forgiveness. She was a stranger to almost every one present, and as she began to speak the greatest attention was paid her. After a few brief remarks she confessed to having become the mother of a child recently left on the door step of a prominent merchant of the village, which, from the effects of expo-sure, died the following day after the discovery. She then proceeded to tell the name of the father, who is no less a personage than Franklin. It is the popular impression that a man who. F. Robenson, one of the wealthlest residents of will cut an oyster will rob a bank or contest a the community, and gaid that after the child will.

was born Robenson took it, and she never saw

About six weeks ago the child was found on the steps leading to the residence of the mer-chant referred to, and on account of the unu-sually heartless way in which it was left, the iscident startled the whole population of the town, and every effort was made by the officers of the law at the time to ascertain who were the guilty parties. The child was found with-out an inch of clothing upon its little body, and althought kindly taken charge of by the gentle-man who had been so imposed upon by the heart'ess father, the best medical aid failed to save its life, and it died. save its life, and it died.

When the woman made this astonishing disclosure the audience was slow to believe her, many thinking that Robenson was above reproach. An officer was sent for, however, and the woman was arrested, together with Roben-son. When placed under arrest he asked what crime he was wanted for, and when informed of the wooderful story made known by the atranga woman he confessed and begged for mercy. He was looked up in the county jail for the rest of the night, and yesterday was bound over to the District Court in the sum of \$14,000, which he gave. Robenson own a large cattle ranch in the southern part of the State, and it was while a domestic in his home on the ranch that Mus Stinson claims she was ruined.

'Ah me "! sighed Potts, "I'm tired of living, The world is hollow, smbition's vain."
"Come now"! said his chum, "I know the symptoms: It's all your liver-that's very plain.

You need not suffer, for help is easy; Pierce's Pellets go right to the place. A friend to the bil:ous,' I well might call

them-"There's nothing better; they'll suit your CRSe.

Potts ceased his sighing and bought th No more he mourneth his hapless lot! His face is cheerful, his heart is lightsome, His melancholy is quite forgot!

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION. A WELL MERITED CASTIGATION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-I must protest against the unmerited abuse that is being heaped on mistresses and the insults to respectable shop girls and servants that are being published in the Star. In Thursday's Star it is stated that "servants and shop girls make the worst kind of mistresses." Now this may be true regarding any very ignorant woman who happens to rise in life, but it is shameful to publish such slanders against the large class of respectable educated young ladies who now act as shop girls in Montreal. Many of them have been accustomed to servants in their own homes, and it is only through reverses that they have been reduced to earn their living. Why make their lot more bitter by the publication of such insults? Why prejudice young men against thinking of making these young ladies the mistresses of their homes, by giving them to understand that "they were worst mistresses." will make the very worst mistresses," as affirmed by "A Servant" in the Star. That no servant wrote the letter we well know. They are all written too much in the same pirit and the same style of abuse towards all the housekcepers of Montreal to have emanated from any but one source of inspiration, and that is the Star. But the Star contradicts itself. Just two days before this letter was published we were told through another letter prifessing to be written by a mistress, who signed "British Matron," that in Canada the mistresses are in point of birth and education rocially inferior to their servants. This being the case, how comes it that "servants and shop-girls make the wors' mistresses?" Perhaps the Star would kindly inform us who would make a good mistress. I used to imagine that there good and charitable wemen in Montreal than in good and charitable we men in Montreal than in any city I have ever visited. I have enjoyed the hospitality of many happy homes in this good city, and have known much of their domestic life, yet until calightened by the Star I had not the slightest idea that the ladies of Montreal were such fiends, termagant, tyrants Enontreal were such fiends, termagants, tyrants and deceivers, as they are depicted in the columns of the Star. These scurfilous attacks cannot injure Montreal ladies among their own friends, or lower them in the eyes of their husbands; but what must the outside world think of the winer and the star of the star of the winer and the star of the star o

cause of all this bitterness in However, the cause of all this bitterness in the Star towards Montreal ladies is not far to seek. At least those who are old men, like my self, can well remember that when the Star first started its career by making itself the mouth-piece of the lowest characters in the city, the ladies of Montical with one accord refused it admittance to their houses, and it was years be hopes of happiness.

He plays upon the emotions of women as upon stringed instruments, and the tender strains he draws forth amuse and entertain him. The opinions of the demi monde as to every woman in Montreal being just as bad as they if they got a chance, and that many of them were as bad only

that they were not found out.
The Star cannot deny this. There are old fyles of the paper to prove it. When it found that public opinion in Montreal was too strong for it, it put on sheep's clothing for a time, and still tries to masquerade in that garb. But has it ever lest an opportunity to denounce a respectable woman, on the slightest evidence? If a young fellow makes the slightest slip in either his financial or social probity, who gives him the hardest kicks down hill? The Star. And not only does the young man himself get the kicks, but his father, his mother, and, if possible, his sisters, his cousins and his aunts have a few kicks distributed impartially among them, I appeal to the respectable citizens of Montreal to know how long this is to be torne. Knowing that it has got itself into much disfavor just now, the Star makes a bid for popularity by promising outlines of the lives of our clergy, each one accompanied by a portrait, or rather a caricature, such as the Star portraits generally

I trust none of our Catholic clergy will permit themselves to bolster up a paper which has just made such unseemly and undeserved att cks on the respectable women of their congregations. No Irishman worthy the name will support a paper that openly traduces the women of his family and his home.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Montreal, Oct. 25th, 1887.

RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMA.

TISM. Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnson, of Cornell, Ont., of that complaint, and she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never failed to give satisfaction.

Tommy Bagley-There was a wizard at the show, ma, and he did the wonderfullest trick you ever saw. He took a shilting, moved it around a little while, and turned it into a rose. Bagley - That's nothing, Tommy, your mother can turn twenty shillings into a bonnet in a

THERE ARE CHEAP PANACEAS for various human ailments continually cropping up. North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

Prince-Ah! that is so.

It is the popular impression that a man who

SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

CHAMBERLAIN'S APPOINTMENT TO THE FISHERIES COMMISSION VIEWED WITH DISPAYOR IN ENGLAND—A RUMOR THAT LORD RANDY WILL BECOME GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 28. - The following pecial cable appears in this morning's Globe :-London, Oct. 27 .- The Pall Mall Gazette to day publishes the first of a series of articles de voted to proving why Mr. Chamberlain must fail in his attempt to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties between the United States and Canada. Dealing with the Canadian aspect of the case, the Pall Mall Gazette points out that Canadians fear Great Britain may subordinate the interests of the Dominion to the convenience of the empire. The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain was most admirably fitted to confirm the suspicion of Canadians. Mr. Chamberlain has always been for sacrificing the liberties of Ireland to the general interests of the Empire. Will he not be equally ready to sacrifice the solid interests of the Dominion to the general interests of Downing street. Mr. Chamberlain, but the atomic Constitution with a supplier of the property of the by threatening Canadians with expulsion from the Empire if they adjust their customs tariff to suit themselves, has hermetically sealed in ad-vance one door by which settlement might have been approached. He has done so in a spirit been approached. He has done so in a spirit which shows distinctly that he is utierly inca-pable of putting himself in the place of an Irish-man. Hence his mission to secure a just recognition for colonial interests has hardly a chance of success.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:-

The Canadian Gazette anticipates a settlement of the fisheriet question on the give and take principle; a money award is not the wish of Canada or the United States. The Canadian feeling tends distinctly towards opening up the American markets for such Canadian products as can be exchanged with mutual advantage to each people, and in this desire lies the possibility of settling at one stroke, not alone the fisheries

dispute, but also the question of the commercial relations of the two countries to enter into reciprocal treaty, for the mutual exchange of speci fic products is one thing and handing oneself over entirely in a commercial sense to a foreign country is quite another. Mr. Chamberlain and his British and Canadian colleagues will not fail to recognize the vital distinction, and there is reason to expect that on this common ground of agreement a final and entirely satis-

factory solution of the question will be found. The provincial papers are discussing Mr. Chamber lain's brief controversy with the Toronto press over Commercial Union; attention is chiefly devoted to the statement made by the Mail in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's Belfast speech, viz.:—"Canadians have not ceased to love and venerate England. They have simply reached that stage of development when their choice of what is best for themselves, he it what it may, must prevail over all other considera-tions. The Liberal press almost unanimously accepts this as sound doctrine. The Standard implies that it regards it as sound, but the majority of the Conservative journals denounce it. The personal attacks of the Toronto Globe on Mr. Chamberlain also come in for a share of attention. Amongst Mr. Gladstone's immediate colleagues the belief still prevails that the negotiations will result in nothing, Mr. Chamrlain having prejudiced his case in advance by be fain having prejudiced his case in advance by his recent utterances. A correspondent of The Echo says if Mr. Chamberlain returns from America without effecting a settlement of some kind that will rid England of this troublesome question he will be discredited he a public man.

No credence whatever ought to be given to the story just circulated from London that Lord Chambell as likely to aversed Lord. Randolph Churchill is likely to succeed Lord Landowne in Canada. The reason given that Lord Churchill is not a rich man is absurd, be-cause his marriage with Miss Jerome virtually made him independent. Lord Churchill's am bition lies moreover in politics and the idea of going to Canada as Governor-General has never

A MOTHER'S BLESSING

been entertained by him.

s an infant food which can be relied on to rgrewith her little one, and to prevent those danger

PROPLE WHO LOSE CHARACTER BY NOT SAYING In olden times the word "coward" addressed to an Englishman was looked upon as an insult only to be wiped out by the blood of the accuser. In these more temperate days, however, we do not strike a man with a glove, or plunge a dagger into his heart, but the affront is none the less felt for all that. And if to be thought guilty of physical cowardice

is termed such a vile accusation, how is it that moral cowardice is passed over with a shrug of the shoulders, or a contemptionis it's not his fault, poor fellow; he can't say 'No!'" Of the former kind I am not going to say much. Happily, few Englishmen are cow ards, as may be proved by recalling our conquests by sea and land; it is exception when they are not the rule. We may be termed a "nation of shopkeepers," and condemned for our prejudices and other little failings, notably wifel, a play that question the courage wife beating; but call into question the courage of our soldiers and sailors and not one dissenting voice will be heard, even from our country's bitterest foes, There is another kind of cowardice, however, to which a another kind of cowardice, however, to which a good many Englishmen, as well as men of other nations, must plead guilty. Moral cowardice is more general, and equally to be condemned. Every one, some time or other in his life, has come acress the man who "can't say "No." Let us take an imaginary case. As a boy he is sent to a public school to find his level, which, when found, generally proves to be a very low one and from which he makes no attempt to rise. This may be the sign of a lowly attempt to rise. This may be the sign of a lowly spirit or of a very weak one; I should be in-clined to believe the latter. He is popular in a way with his schoolmates, as he never refuses them anything and allows himself to be led into all kinds of mischief through sheer inability to hold his own. Real popularity he never game, as boys are as good judges of character as men— sometimes better—and look up to and respect one who can and will decline to be led astray. Years pass by and our friend leaves school and enters the army, we will say. Here he is known as the "best fellow possible," no one's enemy but his own. If any of his brother officers have come to grief by backing the wrong horse, or want a bill signed, it is to the man who "can tsay 'No." that they apply in their difficulties. "He is

that they apply in their difficulties. "He is such a good natured baggar, you know, he will do anything," and he invariably does, whether he can afford it or not. One day he puts his name to a bill for a friend, who imposes on his too confiding nature, and he is let in for the whole amount, to pay which he is perhaps compelled to sell out and leave the profession and mode of life which suited him so well. Then he falls into bad hands and under evil influences, and not possessing the moral courage to shake himzelf free, sinks gradually lower and lower. It is not a pleas ant picture to contemplate, but it is, unfortunately, a very common one. The very good ately, a very common one. The very good qualities of this type of man are so many pitfalls to him. His good nature is praised, commented upon and taken advantage of In all other reupon and taxen advantage of in all other respects he may be—and, indeed, generally is—a loveable character, open-handed, frank and generous to a fault, with intensely winning manners. Indeed, he often commands more love than many a better man, but sooner or later he comes to grief, and his moral cowardice and over soft-heartedness are the means that lead to his ruin. If men could but be brought to believe it, the gift of knowing how and where to say "No" gains them the esteem and liking of all those with whom they are brought Prince (of a small Continental State), alighting from his carriage—Strange, I have never been in this part of my dominions before! liking of all those with whom they are brought Valet—Oh, yes, Your Highness; only the in contact. Take, for instance, a young officer, scenery is slightly altered—the farmhouse yonder to the left has been newly whitewashed. and not at all addicted to what is called "pringishness." From a sense of high principle alone, he gives up drinking wine and spirits, regardless of the chaff and jeers of the mess, of which he is one of the livelest members, with out the sid of "the cup that inepriates as well

as cheers," if I may be a'lowed to misquote. After trying in every way to shake his resolution, his friends leave him in peace, and he is, if anything, more popular than over. Men admire what they do not care to imitate, and "pluck" in ally form wins the admiration and respect of the British seldier. Cowardice however, is not confined to the "lords of creation." Women, as a rule, possess this failing to a large exten. The grand bugbear of life, "What will people say?" governs most of us, and we are slaves, not to our own consciences, but to the opinions of others. "We must keep up large establishments and get our dresses from Worth and Ellise." Retrench! Impossible! What would the So and so's say?" "Appearances must be kept up," &c. Or sometimes, when the whole happiness or misery of their lives is concerned, one hears of women sacrificing themselves through sheer inatility to wound the feelings of others. Tender heartedness is all very well, but when carried to excess it becomes a veakness and degenerates into a fault. What would the feelings of that woman be who discovered too late that she had chosen the wrong casket, because she lacked the moral courage to say "No." Homes are broken up, and the peace and happiness of many lives wrecked forever for want of a little firmness and courage. We live very quickly nowadays, everything is at high pressure, and we have little time to space for remedying any mistakes we may make. Why not, then, mark out a direct, straightfors cheers," if I may be allowed to misquote. spare for remedying any mistakes we may make.
Why not, then, mark out a direct, straightforward path, and keep it in spite of our friends' entreaties to deviate, and regardless of what "they" will say.—London Queen.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO DILLON Conk, Oct. 26.-When Mr. Dillon was on his way to the station yesterday to take the train for Dublin, he was followed by a crowd singing "God Save Ireland." While the procession was passing the King street barracks, the police passing the King-street barracks, the police charged upon the crowd, using their batons freely. Mr. Dillon was about to deliver an address from his carriage, when Magintrate Gardner, who was in command of the police, read the riot act. The Mayor protested against this heaty action on the part of the magistrate. On the advice of Mr. Dillon, the Tangarand the Mayor, the crowd distance of the cro Or the magnetrate. On the advice of Mr. Dillon, Dr. Tanner and the Mayor, the crowd dispersed without making any further demonstration. Mesers, Cox, Tanner, Healy and other members of paliament were present. Mr. Dillon burned a copy of the Government proclamation.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

We sympathize with the feeling which often leads citizens to boast that no child born in this country need grow up in ignorance, and yet it is a fact that many people who have barned to read and write have never taught themselves to think. A man who suffered from catarth, consumption, broughtit, scrofuln, or "liver complaint," might read till his eyes dropped out, how these and many other diseases have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, but if he did not take the lesson to himself and test the sixtuacy of this read mall such as the sixtuacy of the sixtuacy malls. self and test the virtues of this great medicine, his time would be thrown away.

"One day last winter we had fifty degrees of frost in Dresden," boastfully remarked a native of the Saxon capital, "What! fifty degrees?" "Yes, twenty-five in the old town and twentyfive in the new town make a total of fifty."

THE BRILLIANT BEAUTY of modern colors far surpasses the noted productions of the ancients. The Diamond Dyes show the latest advance of science in this direction. For durability and economy they are unequalled, 32 Colors. Each 10c. Sold everywhere.

In chemistry the best way to separate two bodies is to introduce a third. The same holds true in other departments. To increase the distance between a pair of lovers, all that's required is to let little Willie walk into the back parlor with a candle in his hand.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in suldning all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so polatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Many a man who has been in the country all the summer has gone back "done up brown."

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was reized with a severe attack of Rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Cleatric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, etc., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a

Pengin tablets are served at a Paris restainrant to diners who have partaken freely of rich

The palm of the hand moistened with Dr. Thomas' Clectric Oil exerts a wondrous control over pain, speedily and entirely subduing it. The eclectric healing influence of this highly sanctioned medicine is manifested by the rapid disappearance of sores and abrasions of the skir when used.

Mint sauce for lamb, says an exchange, should be as thick as if you were using spinach

Thanks. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Pleasant as syrup: nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, The greatest worm dos-

troyer of the age. A lawyer had a great reputation for collect-A lawyer had a great reputation for contecting bad debts. It was to this lawyer that little Bob Finchley repaired when he was requested to run quick for the doctor, as a neighbor's child had swallowed a coin. "Bother the doctor," cried Bob; "run for Lawyer Johnson; he'll get the money out of him quicker than a dozen doctors."

MANY DEBSONS in Pitteton are using Ely's Cream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell, which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and recommends it very highly. A tunkhannok lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness. —Pittslow. Pa... Gazette.

-Pittston, Pa., Gazette. "I see that Skinflint's wife has got a new silk dress." "Do you know what it is made out of?" "No." "Stolen umbrellas."

NO MORE PILLS!



CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS. ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA. LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION OR CONTIVENESS PRICE. 260. PER SOTTLE.

OPIUM Horphine Habit Eured in 10 to 20 days. No pay iill cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanan, 0.

Charles and Beautiful Commen

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WE TNESDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1887

THE Celtic language is spoken by 940,000 people in Ireland, 64,000 of whom can speak no

MR. CHAMLERACIN has been forced to admit that he found a strong Home Rule sentiment in the North of Irel. No.

A Mexican prophet, who prophosied rain in the State of Sonors, has just been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Let us get up a subscription to send Wiggins to Mexico.

TEEMER won the boat race yesterday, defeating Gaudaur. Very little interest was taken in the event. What sporting men call hippodroming has brought the whole business into public contempt.

THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway has settled with the relatives or legal representatives of forty of the people who were killed at Chatsworth, and with sixty of those who were injured. The highest amount paid on a death loss was \$2,000. It was shown that the road was carclessly and recklessly managed.

THE National Republican Committee of the United States met in Washington, D.C., on December 24th, to fix on a date and place to hold the next National Republican Convention. It is not improbable that Mr. James G. Blaine will again be selected to oppose Mr. Cleveland, who seems to be the Democratic first choice for a second term.

"THE Home Rule Handbook," which is being issued in England, will contain contributions from the pens of Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Mr. Morley and others. Mr. Gladstone's paper deals with the history of Ireland during the last 700 years, and Earl Spencer holds that home rule has a life in itself, and will exist independent of the land question.

WHILE the Kazoot is denouncing unrestricted reciprocity and abusing all who advocate that scheme, a discerning public would like to know what it thinks of Postmaster-General McLelan's claim that Sir C. Tupper should not be opposed because he is going to Washington to secure reciprecity. Or is sauce for the Bluenose goose not applicable to the Montreal gander?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has received a cable despatch from Mr. Chamberlain stating that he will not visit Ottawa before going to Washington. Why should he? Is he not one of those divinely appointed statesmen, who, from the fact of his beinglBrummagem born, knows better what is good for Canada than Canadians do? Go to Ottawa, indeed; what could Ottawa teach the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, screwmaker by special appointment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, etc?

FROM arresting an English member of Parliament for asserting the right of free speech in Ireland there is but one step to arresting him for the same act in England. If the British people do not immediately declare unmistakably against this outrage by the Tory Government, they may expect soon to be ruled by batons, bayonets and bullets, as the Irish are. Certainly, we shall be greatly astonished should the sentence passed on Sir Wilfrid Blunt not raise a storm in England.

turns out about 1,200 bbls sugar per day, averaging 300 lbs. to the barrel. Since the burning of the St. Lawrence Refinery the price of sugar has been raised one cent per pound all round. This is only an instance of the way the refiners fleece the public. When Scotch sugar was imported here some weeks are they dropped the price so as to rob the importers of their profit, and put up the figure as soon as the imported article was disposed of. This is how the "combine" kills competition.

In a recent able address, Sir William Vernon Harcourt remarked that the men who had the best opportunity to judge of the difficulties of ruling Ireland were all in favor of granting Irishmen the right to govern themselves in local matters. He put the case in these telling words: "Why, at present, how many men, who have been Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland are Home Rulers? Far the greater majority. You Tory Lord Carnarvon. How many Secretaries for Ireland who have been responsible for the government of Ireland are Home Rulers ?

Morley. These men, having observed the condition of Ireland, have come to the conclusion the only possible conclusion, that in a free coun try you can only govern the people by their own

Cartwright the leader of the Commercial Unionists. If he is such, he has the largest following of any man in Canada. His words which gained him this distinction are :- "I believe that if commercial union be carried out published a few years ago. with any sort of prudence, it will in the main result in very great advantage to the great mass of the people of Canada, and more especially to every farmer, every lumberman, every fisherman, to everyone engaged in the transportation and to all who depend on these great classes, including nineteen-twentieths of the manufacturers themselves."

No wonder aristocracy is falling into contempt in the Old Country, and that reform or abolition of the House of Lords is becoming a live question. Another "noble" name has been added to the long list of titled scamps. The story briefly related in the despatches is as follows :- "Sir How Secton Gordon, premier marquis of Scotland, has fled to Paris. A warrant is out for his arrest for rape, he having enticed a fourteen year old girl from her parents and seduced her. The crime was deliberately planned. He can never return to England."

ENGLISH detectives are trying hard to get up dynamite scare over the death of the man Cohen. They must appear at least to be doing something for their pay. The attempt to drag the name of Mr. Dillon, M.P., into the matter is an old dodge. Tricks of this kind are constantly failing. Only the other day at a meeting in South Devon, Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., stated that an endeavor had been made once by a Government informer to implicate him in a charge of attempted assassination of an Irish judge. One of the informers having had a dispute with his employers at Dublin Castles made a clean breast of it, warned the Lon. member for South Tipperary to be on his guard, and put documentary evidence of what he revealed in Mr. O'Cornor's possession.

THE labor movement has produced some extraordinary departures, not the least curious of which is reported in the New York papers. At a meeting of Episcopal clergymen in that city the heresies of Henry George and Dr. McGlynn were endorsed, and a high tribute to "the carnestness and unselfish devotion" of these leaders was paid by Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York. The object of the meeting was to bring the Episcopal Church and the poor into closer com-

Dr. DEGROSROIS has written to say the report, that in the event of the Liberals of Shefford failing to nominate him he would accept a nomination at the hands of the Conservatives, does him an injustice. He adds that he has been a faithful and devoted Liberal all his life and that he would accept no political preferment that does not come from the Liberals. The Doctor expresses his willingness to submit gracefully to the voice of the convention, whether it sends him to the head of the class or tells him to take a back seat.

Mr. Wiman's inference that there was no Canadian boodlers. It says: "Just hand over a Canada, and our word for it that it would carry the Dominion in favor of annexation to the United States." No subscription whatever is needed. The Macdonaldites have had to spend hundreds of millions in every conceivable form of bribery to prevent the natural gravitation of Canade towards the United States. If money must be spent in such work, the Imperialists will have to find it. The Americanization of Canada is a natural, inevitable process only retarded for a time by Macdonaldism, now on its last legs.

CANADA is styled the Boodlers' Paradise by the American press. There is more truth in the name than our neighbors may think. It is in fact capable of proof at any moment that the Dominion Government is an institution by boodle, for boodle in the interests of boodlers. Thus it quite naturally comes that this country bears a strong resemblance to the cave of Adullam. Sir John Macdonald has succeeded in stamping his own character on the Dominion, but it is hardly fair that we should give a million and a quarter of our people and only get in return an occasional boodler. What we really want is unrestricted reciprocity in everything, including boodlers.

THE Toronto Globe clearly defines the issue as it now stands in British politics. The last faint echo of the disloyalty cry has died out. The real disloyalists are those who are trying to de-THE Drummond sugar refinery in this city stroy the rights of British freemen. The Globe

BRVB :-Sir Wilfrid's stout and gallant defiance of Sir Wilfrid's stout and gallant denance of arbitrary rule will no doubt dissipate entirely the lingering idea that the contest for Home Rule is one of Irishmen against Englishmen. The struggle is between English Liberalism and English Toryism, the English masses and the English classes, people and aristocracy, Englishmen standing for justice and liberty against Englishmen standing for justice and liberty against Englishmen standing for wrong and tyranny. When ministers dare to declare that free po litical speech shall not be permitted in one of the three British countries, and when such staunch John Bulls as Sir Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. Rowlands declare the contrary, the Tories are doomed as certainly as ever was King Charles I. Saliebury may congratulate himself that the time has gone by for cutting off the head of one who advises the Crown to "thorough.

SIR WILFRED BLUNT, the English M.P. who was arrested at Woodford, a village in County Galway, four miles west of the Shannon, was formerly a Conservative, but is now an ardent admirer of the granting of self-governing powwill find Lord Kimberley, Lord Spencer, Lord ers to Ireland. He is well known in England Aberdeen-and I think I may add to them the as a philanthropiat, and was the benefactor of Arabi Pasha at the time he was sent into exile It is understood that his object in participating in the gathering, which was a peaceable one, was to show to the world that under coercion and precepts are doing much to coment the Scotland and Walss. He as truly and direct-

is denied in Ireland by the Tory Administra. tion. Lady Blunt is the daughter of the Coontess of Lovelace, who died in 1852, and was married to Sir Wilfred in 1869. The Countess of Lovelace was Augusta Ada Byron, only child of Lord Byron, the "Ada, sole daughter MINISTERIAL prints are styling Sir Richard of my house and heart"-" the child of love, though born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion"-known to every lover of English poetry. Sir Wilfred Blunt is among other things the author of the poems of "Proteus,"

> SUGAR TRUST, the title assumed by the combination of sugar producers and wholesale deal ers in the United States, under which to rob the consumers, does not make the business any more respectable than would have been suggested by an appropriate name. The object is to corner the article in all markets of the country, and since the combination was completed it has had the effect to increase the prices to the retail dealers and consumers from one-fourth to one-half a cent a pound, and only a beginning has been made. No railroad iron, fuel or labor is paid for, and if combination between railroads to increase rates are unlawful, why should not the same rule apply to like combinations organized to raise the price of commodities, through which rescality the people are bled? There has been nothing in the worst railroad manage. ment in America that will approach this evil.

> REFEREING to the attempts that certain parties are making to stir up a race and re ligious conflict in the Eastern Townships, the Waterloo Advertiser says :- "The English minority are in no immediate need of suffering no injustice nor hardships at the hands of the Mercier Government. That is more than could have been said at all times of Mr. Mercier's predecessors. Since Mr. Mercier has been in office he has shown his intention and his ability to govern the Province in the best interests of all classess and elements of the population. His critics are not able to point out a single instance in which the rights of the minority have been menaced, or in which the Protestants have not been treated with the utmost considera-

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN, the Nihilist phics: pher, has written a letter setting forth reasons why the Chicago Nihilists should not be hanged. But all his arguments will so for nothing, because the judiciary of I-linois, backed by public opinion, has practically taken the ground that men who conspire to overthrow the constitution of the country with dynamite are enemies of society, who cannot be permitted to escape when found guilty of bomb throwing. Nihilism is recog nized as an evil that must be abated, and the way to do it is to calmly and with all judicial care hang every Nihilist caught practising his profession. This will encourage others of the same ilk to respect the institutions of the country that shelters them and try to become good citizens.

ENGLISHMEN who have started the move ment in the States for the naturalization of their countrymen have met with considerable success. Their object is to make the British Their professions of lovalty are fervent as ever, but they hold that to make themselves felt they must become American citizens, similar subscription like that of Indiana to this They are, doubtless, right, but we should like to know how they are going to reconcile their loyalty to the British Crown with the following oath of allegiance :-

--- solemnly swear that it is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to each and every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom I have been a subject.

WRITING in the Popular Science Monthly, H. Brooke Davies advocates the establishment of a college for educating servants, and thinks that the institution should be so managed that a woman would feel as proud of a degree from the 'College for Domestic Servants" as from any other college upon to women. This is pure nonsense. The college where servants are educated is Poverty Hall. No woman would be a servant so long as she could get her living otherwise. Some women adopt lives of vice in preference. The sad fact is that they are not content with well-doing in the sphere of life to which they are called to labor. A really good servant can command respect, confidence, high wages, and an easy life compared to that of almost any mother of a family. Such women, however, do not long remain servants, so we have to put up with what we can get.

An Orange lodge at Toronto adopted a resoution the other day disapproving of the hospitality extended by Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario, to Cardinal Taschereau. Commenting on this pitiful exhibition of bigotry the Ottawa Citizen reads the Toronto Orangemen a lesson in Christian courtesy, which is none the less pointed on account of coming from a paper whose Orange sympathies are well known. Of course the bigots will merely grin. They are accustomed to being lectured on the beauties of toleration and the "never to give and slow to take offence" doctrine. But the resolutions show what fruit they bear in their lodges. However, we cordially commend our contemporary for his just and manly remarks :- "We have in Ontario several hundred thousand Catholics; they work side by side with Protestants in promoting the industries and developing the natural resources of the Province; the same may be said of all the other Provinces-and if they are to be taught toleration, such a lesson as that sought to be conveyed by an Orange Lodge in Toronto or any other city is not likely to impress them favorably or conduce to harmony, without which the maintenance of constitutional government will be a mere mockery and a delusion. It is impossible to see how the extension of courtesy to one who has led a blameless life, whose example Campbell-Bannerman and there is Mr. John the right of free speech and peaceable assembly bonds of amity and good will, between all ly represents the latter as he does the Irlsh salvation of society," as Henry George does, thousand fold by consequent evil.

classes, especially in the Province of Quebec, to the Protestant religion.

ALL the world is amazed at the patience displayed by the Irish people under the present inhuman Tory Government. Besides the despatches which bear testimony daily to their noble conduct, Englishmen bave written in terms of unmeasured denunciation of Castle tyranny and landlord cruelty. The following extract from a letter written by one of the largest merchants in South Wales to a Cork friend is another illustration of the peaceful attitude the people of Ireland have maintained throughout the trying times through which they are passing :- "I have not been over to your side as I had intended, and I doubt whether I could control myself had I been at your meetings that have been interrupted. Welsh blood is hot, and the great surprise to all this side, Tories as well as Liberals, is how on earth your people are able to keep the peace. We should burn and quarter the lot if they did the same thing here, but you are teaching us a lesson in this as you have done in other things. You have led the van in various reforms, have exposed a good many inequalities, and have roused the desire for reformation in various things. Now you, of all the people in the world, are teaching us patience."

We heard a railway man, who knows whereof he speaks, say the other day that Dakota is more Canadian in population than Manitoba. And now Governor Church, of Dakota, in his report to Washington states that the large proportion of foreign immigrants are Canadians, such championship. The Protestants are and that the vast numbers which have crossed the international boundary line "have fairly startled that country, and the matter of loss of population through emigration to Dakota has become a subject of enquiry by the Provincial Government." This is the sort of commercial union brought about by Tory Government in Canada. The people of Canada moving into the States by thousands every year! Now, does it not stand to reason that if our provinces were on the same footing as the adjoining states; and offered the same advantages of living and prospering, that those people would stay at home? Commercial union would tend greatly to equalize the conditions on both sides of the line, and is really the only way this drain on the lifeblood; and as the disinteg stion of the two elements is of Canada can be stopped.

WHAT uonsense it is to look for consistency in politicians. Yet the Halifax Chronicle makes a good point in showing that in 1870 Sir Charles Tupper advocated a high tanti against American products as a means of obtaining trade concessions from that country. retaliation : "I would like to ask," said he, is there anything retaliatory in saying we course; we believe such intercourse is not only calculated to promote and foster friendly feelings, but we are able to show by ten years' experience that it has done the largest possible amount of good." Here we have the statements made by Dr. Tupper that they were "anxious for the freest commercial intercourse" with the United States, and the would be the surest and most effective way of French troops." bringing it about, and we have several leading vote in American politics offset the Irish vote Tory organs in the Dominion charging and generally to Anglicise the country. Liberals with disloyalty because they advocate unrestricted reciprocity with our neighbors !

> as a branch of the Knights of Labor or of any kindred association. He deprecates strikes, the abuse of property and of persons; that, he says, has brought the name of strike into disrepute. and warns the members of his order against being carried away by the "spirit of discontent which walks unchallenged from ocean to ocean across our broad continent, whispering greedily into the ears of men." He contrasts "the honest man, satisfied with a just remuneration which he has truly earned, until by his own effort he can rise to a higher position in life, and the loud-voiced bomb-thrower, who, scarcely able to speak the English larguage, seeks to win his own comfortable living from those who have worked for it, presuming upon the imagination and arousing false hopes in the hearts of those who are still more ignorant than himself."

> How the fiscal policy of the Ottawa Government affects the shipping trade of the Dominion is shown by the annual shipping list just issued for 1886. It shows a total number of 6 294 registered vessels of an aggregate of 1,217,766 tons. This is a decrease of 21 in the number of vessels, and 14,090 in ton nage as compared with 1885.

> THE name adopted for the new Tory organ to be started at Toronto, The Empire, indicates that Sir John Macdonald is determined on putting his following through another change. Liberal-Conservative is a name to be repudiated hereafter, and he will take his place at the head of the Imperial party. The old Tory principle is reasserting Itself in another flower on the ancient U. E. stem. It is rather curious that this plant should run to seed so often. But this is a blossom of reversion, and cleary indicates the natural process in direction of dissolution.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has been sent to prison for three months for exercising his undoubted right as a British citizen and a member of parliament. But, unlike all the Irish patriots who went to prison before him, he represents not Ireland alone, but the great United Kingdom. The cause for which Mr. O'Brien is suffering for is the cause of popular freedom not only in Ireland, but in England,

tenantry. It is now impossible to separate could by any manner of means prove prejudicial the Irish demands, from the constitutional principles revered and maintained by Englishmen, some of whom have shown their willing ness, as in the case of Sir Wilfred Blunt, to suffer slong with Irishmen in defence of Bilt- tion: America not less than Asia. This ish freedom against the common enemy-Tory misgovernment.

> THE Hamilton Times thinks that, "inst:ai of humbly approaching the throne of King Drummond, the retail grocers of Canada ought to determine to devote their energies to bringing about their independence of Drummond, and they ought to call upon their hundreds of thousands of customers to help them. There can be no difficulty in devising a plan. Let the sugar duties be abclishedthe revenue can be spared without the least trouble, if the Government at Ottawa will cease indulging in unnecessary ex penditures-and every wholesaler can import sugar from England at half the price he now pays Mr. Drummend. Mr. Drummond will then have to sell sugar for what it is worth or go out of the business. The money which the pecople of Canada would save by this change—several million allow counsel to produce evidence redel'ars in the aggregate-would be expended lating to circumstances alleged to have for the products of various kinds of industry. No people can thrive who are subjected to of having revived the doctrine that the greatthe extortions of a whole series of "combines," and the "combines" are only possible of "party exigencies" is of opinion that the because of the tariff. Instead of begging for generosity, let the grocers and other Canadians insist upon justice. They can get it if well for the liberty of the press." There they use the means."

Man's conquests over the forces of nature

follow so rapidly one upon the other those days that it is hardly possible to keep track of them. The electric light, new as it is, has been surpassed already by a Scotchman who has in vented a new light suitable for outdoor illumination. It is named Lucigen, and is "produced by the consumption of a most intimate mixture of air and minutely divided oil particles." All that is required for the Lucigen light is a barrel of crude oil and a compressed-air engine, which transforms the oil particles into spray, s cu ed, a continuous bright flame is the result. As to its success, it is stated: "Three lamps on the terrace in fro t of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, livup the whole grounds, and the oil or sured did not cost more than four cents per hou. Such is the immense volume and diffuse power of the flame that small print can be read a quarter of a mile away from one limp. Two of the limps having been extin-He o' jected to having this called a policy of goished, this was actually proved by Mr. Augustus Harris, manager of Drury Lane Theatre, who was able to read down an avenue of Lucigen for outdoor purposes may be gauged by its victories. Besides being used for lighting many large engineering works, and such places as the Armstrong and Whitworth tac tories, it is employed in several railway stations in England; it has supplanted the electric light at the Forth Bridge Works, it is being set up along the whole length of the Suez Canal, it is in use in the maize fields in Egypt, and was advocacy of a policy which he contended employed in the recent mobilization of the

MODERN BARBARIANS.

inst., Henry George gave atterance to a great by the Glengarrian on Mr. Parcell. Consistency, thou art not a Tory truth. It is not new, nor was he its first discoverer or elaborator. However he put it in a true and striking form. "There is grow" Ir is evident from that portion of the address | ing up in our great cities," he said, "a race of Mr. Arthur, the head of the Brotherbood of of barbarians more savage than any that ever | Probably, in fact, judging from similar cases, Locomotive Engineers, given to the public, that marched to the destruction of the Roman almost certainly, the editor was tospired by he does not wish his organization to be regarded | Empire. In spite of our advances there come those periodical attacks of industrial paralysis. In spite of all the teachings of our churches, in spite of the recognition of political equality, while people prate of freedom, we are really falling under the role of an aristocracy more grasping and debasing per- | introducing the element of private scandal haps than any that ever held sway before. We have to kings, no dukes, no counts, no lact that he did so is proof of deplorable lords, but we have the boss."

the social organism. It seems natural-inevitable. No laws that can be conceived can bondage to the money kings, who have corrupted legislators, and openly enter the elec- do so, and, ten chances to one, they will tion field to buy votes for cash. The plutocracy is as naturally a product of republican tors of the newspapers to bear all the trouble, imperialism in Europe. But it is many degrees worse. It acknowledges no responsibility to government or people. It is, perhaps, the most complete embodiment of soulless selfishness that has ever ap- | a desirable person to elevate to a representapeared on earth. The nobles of Europe, bad | tive position in the councils of the nation. as they were, had duties which they owed to | Granted ; but surely it is not to be permitted the state, the church and the people; those that his emenies shall drag him before the duties they performed, because they dare not | public as a moral leper in order that they neglect them without danger to themselves. | may crush with scandal him whom they But the republican Plutocrat makes the State | cannot defeat on public grounds. The scansubservient to his schemes by debauching the dal may be a pure invention. It is sure to be men entrusted with the power of law-making. grossly, if not outrageously, exaggerated. It The Plutocracy has proved itself absolutely is rushed before an excited public with all conscienceless. It is business every time, possible sensationalism so as to gain the and business is to make money. But we desired object. Coolness of judgment is must not forget that the whole fabric of not to be expected in men at such society now rests on a business basis. The a time. A terrible injury is inflicted on the motto all over is "Get there." From Vander- private character, not only of the person thus bilt with his three hundred millions down to held up to public execuation, but on that of the man working for daily wages the whole women and children, who may be perfectly social system is bound together. No blow ignorant and innocent. Therefore, to permit can be struck at the millionaire that will not partisans in a political contest to assail pribe felt like an electric shock through the vate character and afterwards allow them to whole organization. The Barbarians, of whom hold public inquest, into family affairs, of no masses of people in the sister island, who Henry George speaks, may grow up, howland interest whatever to the people at large, have declared themselves opposed to tyranny protest against the adamantine facts of a civil- would be an outrage on justice. Even from and in favor of justice to all sections of the ization founded on business principles, but an ethical standpoint such a course would be until these Have Nothings are numerous inadmissible, inasmuch as the exposure of such enough to outnumber the Have Somethings, matters has a distinctly demoralizing effect society will keep them down. They may on the public. Whatever of good can propose and preach their doctrines for "the be claimed for it is offset s

But society is governed by laws as immutable a gravitation, and will work out its own salva. tion or distruction, as civilized societies bave done in the past. The continents of earth are strawn with the wrecks of dead civilizashould teach all men that is not here they shall fulfil their destiny; and this again should make us know that only in the paths of right conduct can we find the way to contentment. Plutocrat and Proletariat alike will be swept into the bottomless pit of everlasting failure if they follow not in this way. Meantime development proceeds. The world is growing better in thought, and word, and deed. The Barbarians may be notey now, wolves were once noisy on the same spot, but there is

> "Some far off divine intent To which the whole creation moves."

THE PURCELL-STILWELL LIBEL CASE.

The senior Conservative organ in this city has ventured upon a new line of political adventure. Because Judge O'Conner, in the trial of the above case at Cornwall refused to occurred many years ago, he is accused er the truth the greater the libel. The organ judge's decision "does not comport with modern interpretation of the law, or bone may possibly be some consolation in this view of the case to the editor, who is so shallow as to believe it. A little examina. tion, however, will show that Judge O'Connor was both legally and morally right, and that the liberty of the press, which may suffer by his decisions, is a sort of liberty which no honorable man cares to enjoy-the liberty to bring desolation, disgrace, misery, upon the innocent and the defenceless. Some allowance is always made for ex-

travagance of expression in the excitement of

political contests. But it is a principle now

recognized in journalism and on the plutform, though sometimes ignored by dishonorable men in parliament and private canvassing, that attacks on private character shall not be indulged. The reason for this is sound and just. Accusations of private immorality hurled against a man who is proposed by his friends and neighbors as a fit and proper person to represent them in parliament, are prima facie malicious, especially if the charges relate to circumstances alleged to have transpired many years previous to the publication. The charges may be true, re anxious for the fresst commercial inter- at over 500 yards from the lamp. The utility but the fact that the parties implicated have made atonement for their folly, and by a subsequent virtuous life endeavored to retrieve their fault, is recognized universally as a bar to publication. Moreover, the progress of years has brought on the scene others whose fair fame and happiness would be wrocked and whose prospects in life would be ruined were political enemies permitted to expose in open court long past secrets of family history. No question of property is involved, no c'aim of public interest can be entered, no demand of justice can be pleaded Speaking at Watertown, N.Y., on the 26th | in extenuation of attacks such as were made The one object sought was to de feat a political opponent, and the editor appears to have been extremely imprudent in the use of the means he took to secure it. those for whom he was writing to make the attacks for which he has been brought to account. If he was convinced of the truth of the charges, he should, nevertheless, have thought seriously and consulted the best available authorities before he decided upon into political discussion. But the simple lack of judgment, that prime necessity in the editorial make-up, or else The history of all nations of which we have any knowledge shows this development in he permitted himself to be carried away by the passions of the contest, which is really no excuse, for if there is a time when a prevent it, because it arises from the inherent | public instructor should keep cool and preconstitution of humanity. Some men are serve a level head it is during the excitement wiser, stronger, more crafty than their fellows of an election campaign. It would be a and will enslave the less capable one way or good thing were all editors to take this snother. The United States are a ready in lesson to heart. Politicians will use editors, if editors are so foolish as to allow them to leave the injudicious scribes and the proprie-America as the nobility was from odium and expense of libel suits when the passing purpose of political animosity has been served.

But it may be argued on ethical grounds that a man of immoral character is not

has been wisely held that private character is sacred, and that public men must be judged by their public acts. We may, as all good people do, regret that men of the greatest Tucoums is the tallest peak in the United States. Dr. C. D. Hendrickson, in The American Managine for November 2011. eternal obligations, should have been guilty of immorality. But the world has learned to separate the good in them from the bad, to elevate the one and depress the other. Therefore he was a wise critic who said that the story of the private lives of the great should at the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should at the story of the private lives of the great should and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region, once a sent of a wild and precipitous region. atory of the private lives of the great should number. The new instalment of Edgar Fawnot be published, because vain men destitute cett's Olivia Delaplaine presents the heroine at of genius fancy they become like to them by imitating their follies and their vices. It will thus appear that the reasoning of the Kazoot is utterly at fault, that its morality is bad, and that Judge O'Connor acted a good his poetry. The proud sensitiv ness which concealed its rankling woun's, its pover-lawyer, an upright judge, and a Christian ty that was endured with sweet patience, lawyer, an upright judge, and a Christian gentleman is ruling as he did against the ripgentleman in ruling as he did against the rip-the intellectual purity, the devotion to the ping up of private scandal in order to estab-delicate hand. Double the sweet patience, the intellectual purity, the devotion to the binkless muse—all are sketched by a firm but delicate hand. lish public slander.

DANGERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Unquestionably the Executive Governments of Great Britain and the United States must believe there is an equitable way of settling the dispute concerning the fisheries or they would not agree to an International Commission for that purpose. It would be extremely unlikely to suppose either power would enter upon these negotiations with a determination to have everything its own way, regardless of the claims set up by the other. Mutual concession is, in fact, the only way by which an amicable settlement can be obtained.

The question is by no means a complicated one in itself. The danger that lucks in it rises from the position and policy of the Canadian Government. This is well set forth in the Hon. Mr. Longley's remarks which will be tound in another column. The fear that the Dominion Government will reject unrestricted reciprocity, if offered by Mr. Bayard, is generally felt and expressed in this country. Were a treaty concluded on that basis, it would be the death of those monopolies, rings, combines, etc., with which the Macdonald ministry is irrevocably bound up. It is, therefore, altogether probable that Sir Charles Tupper will be instructed, in case of the offer being made, to decline unrestricted reciprocity while willing to accept a measure that would exclude certain lines of manufactures. This, we are pretty sure, the American Government would refuse to entertain. In such an event the negotiations must fail. A money payment for the right to fish in Canadian waters is out of the queetion, but a reciprocity treaty would confer ali the advantages which Canadians can ever hope to gain in return for the surrender of fishing privileges. It would place the people of both countries on an equal footing and do away with all existing causes of irritation. But this much to be desired result may be burked by the "cembine" of politicians and manufacturers who now control the Government of Canada. The true interests of the country, in fact, will be sacrificed to the greed of a pampered class.

Yet anything short of the fullest possible refishing privileges. It would place the people Yet anything short of the fullest possible reciprocity will not satisfy our people as a

On the other hand, should the Commission fail to present an acceptable solution of existing difficulties, no other course will be left open to the American Government but to put in operation the non-intercourse law which is gigantic a boycott could be long persisted in real: D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street. without bringing about an open rupture and, perhaps, war between the two countries. Tais is the most serious vie of the situation. But were we possessed of a ministry having no class or special interests to protect, and which should be wholly devoted to the gen eral good, there would be no trouble in com ing to a permanent settlement. It is because the ministry is not in accord with the general will of the country that we have te fear its action. Nevertheless, should unrestricted reciprocity not be obtained while the fisheries would be surrendered, Sir John's government would not stand any time. No government could stand against the storm of popular disapproval that would sure to follow of Bellisfontaine, Ohio. "A Cnestnut Bur," by popular disapproval that would sure to follow so disgraceful a surrender. The mischief, however, would be done, and then there would be nothing for those who would have to suffer but to raise the cry of annexation. Failing to accomplish that, their only relief would be found in pulling up stakes and emigrating to the Republic.

Thus it appears that Canada may be compelled to suffer incalculable loss through having a Tory government out of harmony with the people and opposed to the only settlement by which her future peace and prosperity can be secured.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE DETENTION OF A HANDSOME YOUNG LADY AT MONTEBELLO.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The masses and classes of Hull city were in a sea of excitement on Saturday, when it became known that the Ottawa county constable had arrived in that city with Miss H. Grew, a handsome and accomplished young girl of 17 years, who is widely known in the transpontine city and resides in Lachine village. The constable had with him also Measrs, S. Whissel, A. Whissel and their father George Whissel, all of Montebello. The Whissel family were charged with having concealed Miss Grew at their home against her will while her family were looking in vain for her. constable had arrived in that city with

The information was laid by the girl's uncle, Mr. F. Lafleur, of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal city. The Whissel family were ar-raigned before Recorder Champagne Saturday morning and were committed for trial at the

They were refused bail and Mr. McMahon. who was engaged to set as counsel for the ac-cused, did not appear until the prisoners were being removed to Aylmer gaol. Mr. McMahon asked for bail, but was refused, and a great row occurred in the streets over the removal of the prisoners. Finally they were driven to Aylmer, accompanied by their counsel, who had his client brought before Judge Wurtele who admitted them to bail.

Miss Gorew will remain in Hull for the present at the residence of a friend.

The total wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota is about 86,000,000 bushels.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER, 1887. Next to Mount St. Elias in Alaska, Mount can Magazine for November, describes an ascent to the highest attainable point on the north side of this mountain, which seems to be the centre the beginning of a career for which she is mani-festly adapted—that of a society queen. Mau rice Thompson is by nature and temperament peculiarly qualified for the task be has undertaken in the November American—a brief description of Paul Hayne and a discussion of

delicate hand. Paul Hayne had his faults, but they were not those which were attributed to him, and a brother poet does the world a service by drawing the ve'l and revealing a noble soul. In a paper entitled "Cyclopia," P. D. Nott entertainingly describes the cld forges and charcoal furnaces of Pennsylvania. The original methods of the iron manu secondary in the methods of the iron manu secondary is losing ground that in a few years they will be obliterated. The antique machinery already is classed with the tambour-frame and the spinning wheel of our ancestors. This author has caught the last glimpses of this superseded industry. Exactly how and why our confindustry. Exactly how and why our confindustry. As our triend Mr. McShane would say in his bistorical words, "what have we done now" than Columbia is very clearly set forth in a paper by Abby Gage Richardson. It has been the fashion for more than a century to fling abuse upon Amerigo Vespucci for having wrested the honor of naming the continent from its discoverer. Quite recently documents have been recovered which place the matter in a wholly different light; at all events, as Mrs. Richardson represents it, Vespucci seems to have made no claim for honors that were not his due, and should not be blamed because they were conferred upon him. Sara F. Goodrich and Edith M. Thomas try an experiment in joint authorship in this number of The American Magazine, Miss Thomas, of course, contributing the poetical portions of the essay. It deals with Autumn Flowers, and daintily spreads them before the resder. Jennie June has a department entitled Household Art, telling how to decorate a room. Dr. Hutchison furnishes Health-Ifints for November. The chief poem in this number is "The Enterprise and the Boxer," by Henry Abbey—a stirring epic descriptive of a Naval battle that took place in the days of our grandfathers. Helen Chase, George Edgar Montgomery, Bradford Torrey, Hamlin Garland, Rolland King and

American Magazine Co., New York. THE "CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE." The Catholic World for November is calculated to attract the attention of the general reading public by its leading srticle, "Leo XIII. and the Catholic University," by B shop Keane of Richmond, the rector of this new centre of learning. The intellectual side of Catholicity is evidently about to be made completious by the authorities of the Church. "A Case of Nationalization" is a striking view of an Irish question showing how a healthy system can flourish on bad food. "The Museum of Art" embodies a view of the uses of the cast off under discussion. It is an old-style, sledge-hammer article on the evil results of despotism; it is elequent and true. Father Hecker brings Dr. Brownson into the Catholic Church in an article headed "Dr. Brownson and Catholicity." thus ending a series of articles worthy of the closest study. We should like to see them put out in book form. "An American Hermit," "Chat About New Books," and about a score of pages of delightful reading under the head-"With Readers and Correspondents" and held by presidential hands in terrorum against canada. It is wholly improbable that so Catholic Word Co., No 6 Park Place. Mont-

others contribute verses, and three of the poems

are illustrated. There are at least four com-plete short stories in the number. Address:

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for November is a brilliant and interesting number. It opens with a 33-page latter from Colonel Irgersoll, addressed to Rev. Dr. Fields, whose "Open Letter" to the great agnostic appeared in the August Review. The Colonel is as courteous to the Doctor as Dr. Fields was to him; but there is no such consideration shown to the evangelical creed; for this essay is unto the evangencal creed; for this casay is undoubtedly the most radical production of Colonel Ingersoll's pen. It is well entitled "The Agnostic Side." General Beauregard completes his War Series by an account of the [\$11] of Petersburg. The "possibilities of animal intelligence" are discussed in an interestand popular scientific article by Wm. Hosea Ballou. The "Possible Presidents" series is devarious attempts that have been made to extract by cipher the confession from Shakespeare that ord Bacon wrote his plays. Evidently, Mr. Rice puts no faith in the recent "discoveries, or is it not likely that he could have published this entertaining essay. "English Taxition in America" is a financial presentation of the fact that Irish landlordism is maintained at the expense, very largely, of American industry. Its revelations are novel and will interest large classes. Among the shorter essays is a plan for a representative theatre in America by Julian Magnus; the Hundred-foot Electoral Law of California; "the Mistakes of Cardinal Gibbons;" a reply to Beauregard, by Captain Par-ker, U. S. N.; "Old Yachts and New," and a plea for fractional currency. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers.

MONTREAL, 24th October, 1887. At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., held on Monday evening, 24th October, the following resolutions of sympathy were offered by the Recording Secretary and unanimously adopted:-

WHEREAS, God has been pleased to afflict our worthy and respected brother member, John Scanlan, by the death of his esteemed brother, Daniel Scanlan, an energetic business young

man, be it Resolved, That Branch 26, C.M.B.A., now assembled in regular meeting this evening, 24th October, do hereby offer our hand in fraternal friendship to declare our feelings of sympathy with Brother Trustee John Scanlan, recently elected to the Board of Trustees of this Branch in his affliction:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brs. Scanlan, and the same be published in the London Catholic Record and Montreal Post, and recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

F. O. LAWLOR, Rec. Sec. Br. 26.

GREAT HOME RULE MEETING. CHICAGO, Oct. 29 .- About 10,000 Irishmen CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—ADOUT 10,000 frishmen attended the mass meeting at Battery "D," last night, to hear Arthur O'Connor, M. P., and Sir Thos. Esmonde, M. P., on Home Rule in Ireland. Resolutions were adopted extending sympathy to Gladstone and Parnell in their afforts to secure Ireland's deliverance. THE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

The Several Delegates Leave for Home—Seveal Interesting Addresses by the Provincial Premiers.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—The Inter-Provincial Conference closed this merning, the whole of the members being presented the final meeting. As soon as the last details of the business proper were fluished, Attorney General Longley moved, seconded by Hou. J. Norquay:—That the visiting delegates to the Coule-ence desire, before separating, to record their appreciation of the unvarying courte-ies of Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues during the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Coagress, and to express their warm sense of the unceasing hospitalities from both the Coagramment and stitutes of Capaca during the Government and citizens of Quebec during their entire visit, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Worship the Mayor to be communicated to the citizens of Quebec city. In speaking to the motion, Mr. Longley raid the Conference would have a most important bearing on the future of this great Dominion. Difficulties had existed between our various provinces, and sectional feelings had to a large degree prevailed, which was, in some measure no doubt, due to the fact that there had been an absence of frequency of interchange of opinion, and that the public mind of the several provinces had not taken the care which should attend the interest of others.

historicel words, "what have we done now" that you should not all pay a visit to Nova Scotia?

When I speak of the courteries received from the citizens of Quebec and the ladies, I am touching a chord which will evoke a warm res-ponse from all the del-gates here present. The varied social reunions which form such an important feature in the life of man have made a lasting and profound impression on the minds of the visiting delegates. I may mention that, in anticipation of my submitting such a reso lution, there has been a general desire part of the delegates to have the privilege of seconding it. The exercise of this important nied) of patronage has been an important and a desicate difficulty, and has been a source of embarassment, but being compilled at last to make a choice, I feel, as representing the eastern portion of the Provinces, that my selection should be made from the west, and I have therefore selected Hon. John Norquay.

Hon. John Norquay said he appreciated the selection made by the mover of the resolution in calling upon him to second the motion. He felt he could not do justice in words to the great kindness and courtesy that had been extended to the delegates by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Madame Mercier, the Mayor and the good pro-ple of the city of Quebec. He felt bound to say that now that their labors were about closing, his stay in the Ancient Capital had been one of continual pleasure. Although he felt at times inclined to resent the assiduity with which the Chairman had kept them down to their work, because of his own desire to see more of the beauties of the place, now that the close had been about reached he could pay this tribute to the members of the C. nference, their worthy chairman included, that they had devoted themselves with unspar-ing patience to the discharge of their duties, and he felt sure that the result of their labors would be in future years rec gnized as a monu ment to their horo. He had taken special desight in viewing the beautiful landscope surrounding the city to the magnificent river that rolled down to the sea, and other points of interest and of hist rical importance, but before resuming his seat he must congratulate the convener of the Conference, the Hon. Premier of Quebec, on the success that had attended the deliberation of the body. If there was any one thing that he might be excused for regretting, it would be the efficiency with which they had treated every subject which might possibly preclude the necessity of another convention in the near future. He could not resume his seat without recognizing the kindness and courtesy which Madame Mercier had shown them during their stay in the city, and said that when they took their departure they would be laboring under a great obligation to the Premier, his excellent lady, the mayor and the good people of Quabec. They would look back with pleasure to the time they had spent among them, and the enjoyment that they had had as the recipients of the hospitality so generously tendered them, which had lightened their labors

and made them loath to depart.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, in replying, said: Honorable gentlemen-In acknowledging the thanks which you have been kind enough to tender my colleagues and myself, I feel that I cannot allow this Conference to adjourn without giving expression to the gratitude felt by the Government, Legislature and people of Quebec for the promptness with which there pre-sentatives of the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba have responded to our invitation to meet in this Inter-Provincial Conference for the purpose of discussing matters of general interest to of discussing matters of general interest to the several Provinces. Five out of the seven Provinces which constituted the Do-minion had accepted our invitation. These five Provinces comprise 4,110,-014 inhabitants out of 4,324,810, the total population of Canada, inclusive of the terri-tories, (56,446) which were n t invited and could not be represented, and the expression of the unanimous opinion of these live provinces upon matters of such importance as those which have been dealt with by this Conference cannot fail to carry great weight. I am sure that with me you will regret that our sister provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island did not send representatives to our meeting; but, notwithstanding, we have not overlooked the interests which they have in common with us. Even if this Conference had had no other effect than that of bringing ogether the members of the Government of he several provinces, and enabling them to ompare their views on the va ious subjects which have been dealt with, it would still bave been a success; but when, in addition to this, we consider the importance of the questions which have been discussed and brought to a favorable solution, it is evident that our labors will be productive of the most beneficial results as regards the future Government and welfare of the provinces. After mature deliberation and friendly discussion of all the imperfections which have fettered the free working of our Constitution, we have come to an unanimous e nclusion as to the defects which exist and the remedy which should be applied to them. Amongst the numerous propositions of vital importance which are comprised in the series of resolutions unanimously adopted by this Conference, and signed by every one of its members, I am happy to state that the autonomy of the provinces has been most positively asser ed as the real basis of our form of Government, and the only guarantee of its maintenance. This will, no doubt, meet the views of the intelligent portion of the community and the true friends our common country. The very difficult question of the financial position of the provinces and their respective claims has been satis-actorily dealt with, and after a thorough and unprejudiced discussion of the matter, the delegates to the Conference have come to a conclusion which, if carried out, will meet the requirements of the various provinces without detriment to the general interests of the Domininon. If our labors have been so successful, it is undoutedly due to the assiduity and courtesy displayed by the members of the conference and the harmony and good feeling which have prevailed throughout their deliberations, For my part, I may say that before we convened I had already formed a high opinion of your nad already formed a night opinion of your capacity as public men; but now that I have had an opportunity of observing the able manner in which you have expressed your views I feel that I do not fatter when I say that I

congratulate our sister provinces on having their affairs administered by such able and

practical men, and men so devoted to the in-terests of their provinces. I am happy to state

that the most prominent features of the proceedings of this conferer ce have been attach-ment to our Federal institutions and loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign A very p'easant feature in connection with the Conference has been the presence in our Capital of ladies from the other provinces, whose visit on this occasion has contributed so much to the enjoyment of our citizens. much to the enjoyment of our citizens, and who will leave most charming recollections behind them. We were glad to have you all with us while we were celebrating our Arbor Day, and the trees which you have planted will serve to perpetuate the remembrance of your presence and labors in our midst. When your fellowcitizens visit Quebec these trees, which will be the object of our special care, will serve to remind them of those who so worthily re-presented them on this important occasion. Permit me, in the name of the Province of Quebec, in bidding you farewell, to say how happy it has been to tender you its hospitality, and how sincerely it prays for your welfare and the prosperity of your provinces.

It was next moved by Hon. H. Mercier, sec onded by Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Norquay, that thanks be tendered to Hon. Mr. Mowat for the able manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of this Confer-

Mr. Mercier said : I am sure I but expres the feelings of those who are present at this Conference, when I say that we are all deeply indebted to Hon. Mr. Mowat, who has so ably presided over our deliberations and whose great experience and well known abilities as a states-man have agreeably helped our labors by help-ing us to solve the difficult questions we had to

Hon. Mr. Fielding said: I have much plea sure in seconding the motion that has just been made by the hou, the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. I share with him the opicion that it has been very much to our advantage that we have had as the presiding officer of this Conference, a gentleman who not only occupies a very high position among the statesmen of the country, but is also one of those who participated in the Conference of 1864-a Conference which has often been referred to in our present meeting. It is but a duty owe to my own province to say that the meeting in 1861, which was the beginning of the Confederation scheme, is not regarded in Nova Scotia with the same tryor as in the Province of Quebec. The Province of Nova Scotia never assented to these arrangements, moreover the Province of Nova Scotia never really, either by its legislature or by its people, assented to the scheme of Confederation. In view of that fact and of the deep feeling which has existed in the province in relation both to the terms of on on and to the manner in which the union was brought about, I have found it necessary, both in justice to my own views and to the views which I believe to be entertained by a large majority of the people of my province to present to jority of the people of my province to present the Conference a very strong statement of the position of Nova Scotia. I could not expect that the members of the Conference would concur in my views. I recognize the fact that I speak from an exceptional standpoint, but I have the gratification of knowing that the views which I have felt it my duty to present have made some impression upon the Conference and that the public men of the other provinces have been willing to recognize, perhaps, in a larger degree than before the fact that the grievances of Nova Stotia were not without justice. We necessarily approached the consideration of this question from different standpoints from that occup ed by others. We do not know at this moment what course we may feel bound to parsue in the future in relation to the questions which have excited so much discussion in the past, and we don't intend to tie our hands; but I have always held, and I hold now, that so long as our province is within the union it is our duty to make not the worst of Confederation but the best of it. In that spirit we have been ready to unite with the delegates from our sister provinces in considering methods of common interest to all the province I fee, deeply impressed with the generous spirit which has pervaded our conference. I have not failed to urge my own views, but I hope I have been willing to consider the difficulties of the other provinces as well, and I am satisfied that there has been on all bands an honest desire to seek reasonable remedies for such difficulties as are recognized by all. It may be that we chall not be able to satisfy every one. We, from Nova Scotia, and the same may be said for the other provinces, have not been commissioned to make any barhave not been commissioned to make any bargain or a rangement here, hence we do not undertake to bind our governments or our legislatures to what is done. Of course, we have only agreed to that which, all things considered, we think will improve the position of Nova Scotia, but if it shall be found that what has been agreed to is not calculated to advance our interests, we do not undertake to commit our provirce to it. Nevertheless, we hope that, in view of the generous spirit that has been manifested at the Conference, every p ovince may find it in their interest to accept the result of this Confer-

maintain, on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, a right to urge, if they see fit, a separation of their province from the Diminion. It has been claimed in the past that by participation in the consideration of matters of common concern, our province has been debarred from seeking a separation. We do not intend that by any act of ours we shall restrict the freedom of our people. The Conference has dealt with matters of great importance, and I believe that while our province remains a member of the confederation her position will be important under the measures which we have suggested. The hon, gentleman closed an able apeach by stating that by the coming together of the Cabinets of the several provinces a better knowledge of men and things had been arrived at. He also warmly alluded to the generous rospitality of Quebec's citizens and the Cabinet. Hon. Mr. Blair said the delegates from New Brunswick ielt themselves under deep obliga-tions to the Premier of Ontario for the marked

ence as beneficial, although it is necessary to

ability and courte y with which he had sided. He was free to say that he had had little expectation that the sessions would have been so harmonious or would have resulted in an agreement upon so many points of common interest to the people of the several provinces. Many of the questions upon which an agree-ment hid been reached were necessarily difficult, and had led to an expression of diverse views. If what they had agreed upon should be to the advantage of the people it was largely due to the assistance they had received from the presiding officer. It was a conteous act on the part of Mr. Mercier who, as contener of the Conference was fairly envitled to preside, to offer that position to Mr. Mowat, and it was an act which was appreciated by all the delegates. He heartily rechoed the cordial expessions uttered here as to the kindness of the members of the Quebec Government and the citizens. He was heartily glad on Mr. Mercier's account that the serious responsibility of bringing about the gathering had been amply satisfied by results. When the resolutions in which they had agreed had been submitted to their absent colleagues and had been approved of and made public, he was sure that it would be acknowledged that they had done work of great importance to Canada. He would be able to tell his colleagues that in all these matters the New Brunswick delegates had succeeded in accomplishing all they had de

sired without injustice to any other province, Mr. Mowat, in acknowledging the resolution, said:—I must be very brief. It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that this conference has given me the opportunity of forming new friendships, which I gratefully value, and which I hope to retain for the rest of my life. I appre-ciate the honor which this conference did me in appointing me as the chairman, and I think it my duty to say that while I have attended meetings of various kinds for public purposes, including the Quepec conference of 1864, I have never had to do with a body of men who manifested more ability, candor and patriotism than the members of this conference have done. I especially observed how thoroughly any resolution has been discussed, and, at the same how little repetition there has been. In fact, I cannot recall any discussion of important subjects in any public body in which there has been so little of mere talk, so little speaking immaterial to the subject. I am ex-

tremely grateful for the way in which the resolutions and speeches have referred to myself, and for the manner in which I discharged my duties as Cha:rman, and I trust that the work we have now brought to a close will prove of great ser-

vice to our country.

The meeting then c'osed with cheers for the Queen and Canada. The Ontario members left by the afternoon train for Toronto, and some of the Maritime Province delegates left this even-ing for their homes. There is no denying now that the Conference has been a great success, and more, that the greatest good feeling and harmony has existed from the beginning to the

RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Mr. Longley of Nova Scotis Interviewed on the Subject.

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR COM-MERCIAL UNION.

The Fisherics Commission—What He Thinks Will be the Likely Result of it-The Quebec Conference a Success.

Hon. Mr. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotis, was interviewed on Monday by a representative of this paper. The hon, gentlemen is tall, slim and dignitied looking, and has a few streaks of grey in his dark hair. He is a very pleasant conversationalist, and when talking on political subjects speaks directly to the point. He is at present a guest of the Hen. Mr. and Mrs. McShane, and intends only remaining a day or two in the city. He is one of the oldest day or two in the city. He is one of the oldest upholders of the cause of unrestricted recipiocity with the United States, and has done much by his writings and speeches to educate the people up to it. Speaking on this subject this morning, he said:—" Prior to the last general election I endeavored to induce the Liberal leaders to adopt the policy. I claim that the policy of Sir John Macdonald is a policy of creating interprovincial trade and sustaining a national sentiment in Canada. That is the true meaning of the N.P. It means more than mere protection of commercial interests, but a national Canadian sentiment as well, That policy would be sound, and ought to be supported by a'l parties, if our geographical position was such that it was possible. But, unfortunately, the configuration of Canada is such that there can be no healthy interprovincial trade. After twenty years' ex perience in confederation, with absolute free-dom of trade between the several provinces, with enormous expenditures on railroads specially designed to promote this trade, there is practically to-day no healthy interprovincial trade. The Maritime Provinces are compelled under the existing arrangements to purchase very largely their manufactured goods from Montreal and other cities of the other provinces atontreal and other cities of the other provinces, but they are compelled to pay for them in cash. Scare-ly a single product of the soil, the forest or the sea from the Maritime provinces ever seeks or finds a market in the Upper Provinces. Some articles are sent from Nova Scotia to these provinces. from Nova Scotia to there provinces. Some from Nova Scotia to there provinces. Some coal is sent to Montreal (only about 210,000 tons) which is but a small factor in the coal industry of Nova Scotia. It is true that we send some manufactured cotton and refined sugar to the Upper Provinces, but this would senie by involve the labor of 500 citizens. The products of the great natural industries of the Pro-

vince are compelled to seek a market elsewhere. This is the chief cause of the WIDESPREAD FEELING OF DISCONTENT which prevails. The same principles are appli cable to all the provinces. Cutarios' trade is not with the Maritime provinces but with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. Manitoba trade is not with Ontaria and Questional Control of the Control of bec but with St. Paul and Minneapolis, and bec but with St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the railway problem which is now agitating Manitoba is simply the outcome of a universal want on the part of the people of that province of trade with the Unite! States. The trade of British Columbia is almost entirely with California. Montreal, while gaining certain advantages from her present trade with the Maritime Provinces, would, from her position, secure abundant full greater advantages by obtaining a hundred-fold greater advantages by obtaining a share of the enormous trade of the states surrounding her. The Liberal party hitherto bave opposed the National Policy of Sir John Macdonald, but have sub-stituted nothing in its place. People have looked in valu for an indication of what com mercial policy would be pursued in the event of a change of Government. Commercial Union exactly supplies the needed policy. Recognizing that the N. P. is impossible, an permanent owing to geographical difficulties, the whole problem is solved by a policy of

UNRESTRICTED CONTINENTAL TRADE for North America. This would allay the discontent in Nova Scoti, it would reit't the railway problem in Manitoba, would paye an enormous impetus to the agricul ural industry of Ontario and Quebec, and pu an end to the mail and impossible task of attempting to force an unnatual and profitless trade between provinces geographically separated. Do you think t at this question of commercial union will come up at the Fishery Commis-

sion soen to sit in Washington? I have no doubt it wil. I have reason to be-lieve that See etary Bayard regards this as the most practicable and permanent rettlement of the fishery difficulty. The United States will not consent to any scheme of partial reciprocity, either will they agree to a rettlement of

THE FISHERY QUESTION on any such interpretation as that put forward by the Canadian (love: nment of the treaty of 1818. Therefore, the commission must either result in the acceptance of unrestricted reci procity or a total surrender of Canadian rights in the fisheries, or en 1 in failure. I have reason to hope that Mr. Bayard will propose unrestricted reciprocity as a basis of settlement, and I have reason to fear that Sir Charles Tupper, acting under the authority of the Canadian Government, will decline that offer, which will be disastrous to the best interests of this Dominion and every section thereof. Mr. Chamberlain will, no doubt, be guided very largely by Sir Charles Tupper's advice in the negotiations for the re-son that the interest involved are chiefly Constituted. the interests involved are chiefly Canadian. There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Chamberlain would agree to unrestricted reciprocity as a basis of settlement if advised by ir Charles that this was clearly in line with Canadian interes's, but from what we know of the sims and policy of the present administra-tion and the influence which manufacturers and monopolists exert upon the action of Sir John Macdonald, it seems only likely that this splendid opportunity of obtain-ing unrestricted trade relations with our great eighbor will be thrown away and the interests of every province

WANTONLY SACRIFICED. I hope I am in error, but I have no confidence that this great question of unrestricted intercontinental trade will ever be accomplished under the regime of Sir John Macdonald. But so sanguine am I that the great mass of the procedure of course are in favor of this people of every province are in favor of this policy that in the event of the Butterworth bill being adopted by the American Congress, I am certain that no government which failed to include a convention legislation on which initiate corresponding legislation on our side minimase corresponding legislation on our side could not exist for one year. Popular opinion will compel corresponding action on the part of our Parliament. Now, this question for the next few years will be

THE OVERSHADOWING ONE in this country. In six months it has developed already into great importance. As its enormous interests involved become more thoroughly known it will grow in extent every day until all other minor issues are forgotten in the one absorbing question, shall we or shall we not have the advantage of unrestricted trade relations

with our neighbors !"

"What are your impressions in regard to the Inter-Provincial Conference!"

"The delegates from the Maritime Provinces

came to the conference with no very definite idea as to the course matters would take. They were not certain as to what subjects would be discussed or how far the conference would result in anything definits. They came simply to listen and w.tch, and f the interests of their respective provinces were involved, they would be ready to maintain them. I am pleased to state the conference assumed wider scope and larger proportions than any of us had anticipated, and there existed the most perfect harmony and unity of action among the representatives of all the provinces. I have no hesitation in saying that the result of the conference will prove of great interest to the people of this country and lead to important de-

HISTORICAL PARALLELS. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

Sir,—Is it not a siegular historical coincidence that the triumvirate in whose hands lie the lives and liberties of our fellow countrymen in Ireland, are descended in direct line from patricides, suicides and regional? But, then, it is an old and trite saying that "history rep. ats

itself."
In no instance, perhaps, in the arnals of Great Britain and Ireland has this maxim been so forcibly vindicated, and proved so infallibly correct as in the persons of the illustrious (?) Lindonderry, Billour and Salisbury. That what is here enunciated admits of no doubt shall be my duty to demonstrate to the satisfacwhat is here enunciated admits of no doubt shall be my duty to demonstrate to the satisfaction of your readers by plain historical facts. Every student of history knows that just eighty-seven years since, Stewart, Lord Castlerengh, first sold his country, and immediately after—some say through remoras—went and cut his throat, as the thirty piece he reading were no throat, as the thirty piec s he received were no equivalent for the barter. To change the deested name his successor took the title of Londonderry, and the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Londonderry, is the grandson of patricide Stewart, and suicide Castlereagh.

"Thus from sire to son," &c.

The second of the great triumvirate, bloody Balfour, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland, is a lineal descendant of that Sir James Balfour, who, in 1566, drew up and signed with his own hand "A bond of mutual amity and suphand "A bond of mutual amity and sup-port," for the murder of Darnley, hus-hand of Mary, Queen of Scots, and King of Scotland by courtesy. The bond ran thus:—"That inasmuch as it was thought ex-pedient and most profitable for the common-mentals by the metals possibly and looks underwealth, by the whole nobility and lords under-scribed, that such a young fool and proud tyrant should not bear rule over them; and that for divers causes therefore, that they all had concluded that he should be put off by one way or other, and whosover should take the deed in hand, or do it, they should defend and fortify it as themselves, for it should averyone of their own, reckoned and holden done by themselves.

Aytoun's Bothwell, p. 219—Note. This monstrous Bond, as stated above, was signed by Sir James Balfour and four other mobles, viz., Huntley, Argyle, Maitland and Bothwell. If the latter set the fuse to the train and blaw up the beams in which the the house in which the young king was convale-cing, it was Balfour who had the house undermined and sent the gunp wder to blow it (See Baltour's confession.)

up. (See Balfour's confession.)
In drawing a compari on between Borhwell and the other conspirators, is must be admitted that the former possessed all the latter's crimes and vices except one: Bothwell never was a traitor.

" Free from one damning guilt, at least, His soul had over been, He did not sell his country's rights, Nor fawn on England's Quien. -Autoun's Bothwell. We have seen that Sir James Ballour was a

conspirator and regicide. It remains to show that he was also a traitor, patricide and informer. When Captain of Edinburgh Castle, he traitorously gave it into the hands of the conspirators, with whom he was in close league, he also cold his country to the "Good Queen Desa," of blessed memory, and lastly, he turned informer of Morton, how his neck stretched in a noise, and his polluted lody cast on a field as a no se, and his polluted body cast on a field as a car. ion. The present Chief Secretary for Ireland, Bloody Ballour, is a worthy and direct descendant of Sir James Balfour, the conspirator, regicide and informer. Can we wonder at the epithet "Bloody," given to the Secretary? Like produces like! History repents itself! Regarding Salisbury, the last of the triumvirate and Premier of England, all authentic history avers that his great ancestor, Cecil, not only opened, but caused to be opened and copied, all the correspondence of Mary Queen of Scots, from her arrival in England, suppressed much of it, gave a wrong meaning to the rest, by effacing icestor, Cecil, not only opened and supplying words bearing a very different interpretation from her own. In fact he forged, or caused to be forged, documents, upon which he trumped up charges that led to the decapitation of poor Mary. The Spanish ambassador writes, "that Cecil was typing to centroy the writes, "that Cecil was trying to cestroy the Queen of Scotland with terrible fory, eon furia terrible." Lingard VI., p. 93. It was deab discal Cecil who suggested the simplest plan of getting rid of the royal captive, viz., "quietly to murder her in prison."

Labanoff, vol. II., p. 395. Such then is the character of the great ancestor of the Premier of England, a forger, unurderer, and regionde!

Just the instrument that served the ends of the

Just the instrument that served the ends of the v.rgin (?) Queen Bless What wonder poor Ireland is bleeding at every pore, when she is under the draconan laws of such men as Londonderry, the descendant of cut throat Castl reagh, Baifour, the descendant of the triple-perjured Sir James, and Salisbury, the descendant of diabolical Cecil! This is history repeating

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1887.

HALDIMAND ELECTION.

W. McK.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 28.-[Special]-The writ for the new election in Haldimand has been issued. The nomination will take place on Saturday, November 5th, and the polling on the following Saturday. Dr. Langrill, of Jarvis, has been again selected as Returning Officer. The Hagersville Times, which during the last election coatest in Haldimand was the organ of the Conservative Association, has come out squarely in favor of the Liveral candidate in the pre-ent contest. As the journal is one of the most energetically conducted in the county, its help will no doubt be welcomed by the Liberals of Haldimand. The editor has evidently be-come dispusted with the manner in which the Dunvil'e Tory wire pullers—aided by the Gayaga coterie, and the forgers of the infamous "Queen's" circular to the Indians—have been endeavoring to thwart the wishes of the electorate, and he wisely resolves to aid in making any future attack on the popular decision as difficult as possible. He concedes that Haldimand Liberals have never been defeated since that grand old Reformer, Lyon Mackenzie, hoisted the banner of Reform over the county and carried it to victory; and asserts that all the Liberals sak for is an honest vote and a fair count. Had such been the case at last election, the present expensive contest would have been unnecessary.

AN IRISH CROWN SOLICITOR RE-SIGNS.

London, Oct. 29 .- Mr. Blake, Crown Solicitor at Cork, has resigned. He declares that the Crimes act leaves him no discretion in judging whether an accused person is guilty or not. He believes, moreover, that the act is directed against political opponents of the Government.

Now is the time when they eat larks in England, and do not appear to be ashamed, either.



COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Win.an Delivers a Stirring Address Before an Enthusiastic Audience in the Ancient Capital.

QUEBEC, Oct. 26.—Mr. Erastus Wiman and daughter arrived this afternoon by the C.P.R., and were met by the delegation of the Quebec Board of Trade. Mr. Wiman in the evening lectured to a very large and appreciative audience of business men in the Skating Rink. At half-past eight Mr. Ledroit, president of the Board of Trade, who presided, came on the platform accompanied by Mr. Wiman and the Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Longley, McShane, Blair, Mayor Laugelier, Messrs. Owen Murphy, M.P.P., E. Price, Sharples and others. After a brief introduction Mr. Wiman began and went through his address, arousing much enthusiasm. thusiasm.
QUEBEC, Oct. 26, 1887.—Mr. Erastus Wuman.

QUEBEC, Oct. 26, 1887.—Mr. Erastus Wuman, who addressed an audience here to-night, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, on Unrestricted Reciprocity, said he was greatly gratified at being able to bring this subject before the citizens of Quebec. A city which occupied a place so important in the history of Canada, and whose geographical location was so highly advantageous, was certainly deeply interested in a movement which had for its purpose the vast enlargement of the area of the trade of the Dominion. He said he felt he might be doing the city a great injustice, in his estimate of her the city a great injustice, in his estimate of her progress in the last fifteen or twenty years, but he doubted it any locality in the whole contine doubted it any locality in the whole continent has suffered more from retardation than had Quebe. It certainly was not because she had not great natural a lyantages, or that her people lacked the elements of prosperity. Indeed, the whole Province of Quebec possessed a peculiar finess to make great progress, but from some causes, which it was difficult to define, there had not been that growth in population, that increase in weath, which other portions of the continent had enjoyed. He felt that

THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE BARBIER which existed between the great Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and the Great Repub-lic of the United States on the other, would do more, perhaps, than anything else to give Quebec a chance equal to that of other great communities. Comminly, so far as the city of Quebec was concerned, she possessed advantages of a very peculiar nature, which, were it not for the restrictions in trade, and the limitations of commerce of this continent, ought to be made available, and ought to result in great profit to available, and ought to result in great product all who resided here. The speaker drew attention to what might have occurred throughout the whole continent had the Declaration of Independence not stopped short of the St. Lawrence, the lakes, and the 45th parallel. If the ame condition of prosperity and progress had prevailed, in the last hundred years, in the northern part of the Continent as seemed to have prevailed in the Republic, it might be imagined that Quebec would compy to-day a vasily different position. Situated as she was astly different position. Studied as she was, at the pirt of entry to the greatest system of waterways in the world, penetrating to the heart of a continent vast in its productive powers, and altractive for every shape and form of human effort, it seemed strange that, after a lapse of a hundred years, Quebec should have been experienced in a retreatment of the piece. be looked upo i as retrograding rather than advancing. It was true that CANADA HAD MADE GREAT PROGRESS,

canada had made great process, and that in her great commerce, in her manufactures, her vast agricultural products, in her radways, canals, educational institutions, her cauts of law, and in many other things that go to make up a g eat nation, she compared favorably to-day with any country in the world. But to was equally true that Quebec, as a city, and Quebec, as a province, did not occupy a position as compered with the rest of the continent, that as compared with the rest of the continent, that their geographical advantage, the resources with which they were blessed, and the thrift and industry of the people, entitled them to occupy. If it could be shown that this was largely brough about by the fact that a barrier existed around about the Province, preventing its products from reaching their natural market, and forbidding the entrance to it of capital, enterprise, and immigration f om the adjoining Republic, it might be found that to this cause public, it might be found that to this might largely be attributed the somewhat dis couraging circumstances which are now encountered. It was clear that the great Republic to the south of the Dominion had made great progress, that they had become the greatest moneygetting, an ney-spinding aggregation of humanity in the world; that they attracted all nations, and that, by their inter-communication, one State with another, the boad expanse over which their business extended, the variety of their resources, and the rapidity of develope-in it which a arge marke: afforded, they had

A GREAT AND PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY. If in this community could be found a market for all that Quebec has to spare, if in this marthe development of all the natural resources of Quebec, no one could deny that there would be great advantage in Commercial Union. What Unrestricted Reciprocity means was that the barr er which existed between Quebec and the United States should be obliterated, that trade quebec and the death of the provided the could be shipped Western States and Territories, as compared with the cost of shipment from other At-United States should be obliterated, that trade should abb and flow between this Province and the neighboring Republic with the same free-dom as it now flows between one State and another, and between one Province and another. Unre-tricred reciprocity simply meant that, so far as the United States and Canada were concerued, they should be commercially united; that each should give to the other all the advantage that it was possible to give in the shape of a freedom of access to the resources, manufactures, and products of each other. That they should buy and sell, barter and exchange, and come and go without let or hindrance. The consequences would be that the resources, with which nature has blessed Quebec, would find a development more rapidly than by any other event that could occur in the whole category of events. Consequences far more reaching and more momentous, for the future of this province would result from the opening up of the mar-kets of the United States than can now be well estimated. There is not a foot of cleared land in the province but would be increased in value. There is not a horse or a head of cattle, a sheep a lamb, or a pound of butter but would bear at improved value. This would come because the duty which was now exacted on these articles. in the market where they would naturally seek a sale, would be removed, while

THE DEMAND WOULD BE ENORMOUSLY INCREASED by the freedom with which these sources of supply could be reached for the great manufac-turing centres so near by. Not only would there be a greater demand for the agricultural articles which Quebec produces, but access would be had to marke's for the purchase of goods which might be cheaper to the consumer than those which he now provides bimself with. But, it was not only in agricultural products that Quebec would be greatly benefited, by having an open market so near her border, but in the development of her great natural resources there would be found a great activity. Mr. Wiman then proceeded to describe the enormous riches which Canada possessed in minerals, fisheries, lumber, phos-phates and metals of various kinds. Referring especially to the city of Quebec, he said it was impossible to conceive a locality more advantageously located as a manufacturing centre for some very important products, if a market, as vast as the Great Western States, should be thened to the free access of the goods that she rhened to the tree access or the goods that she would produce. She had, within her borders, a manufacturing population, the best the world has ever seen. In frugality, economy, industry and contentment, the labor of Quebec was equal, of not superior, to that of any other region in the world. The best evidence of this fact was

ENORMOUS NUMBER OF THE NATIVES OF QUEBE C which were now found in every manufacturing centre of the United States. Recent figures had shown that of the outre foreign population of the great manufacturing States. of Massa chuse v., fully 25 per cent. was composed of French-Casadians. It was a mat of the profounde ther iff ance that, at to

found in the

were no less than a million Canadians in the adjoining country. That, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures which, by the Government the railway and private enterprises had taken place in Canada in the last ten years; notwithstanding the development of vast stretches of territory of the most productive kind, and notwithstanding the increase in the public debt of large proportions for the numerous public undertakings, there has been a steady outgo of the best clars of our population. If, by the creation of manufactures, such as could be promoted under commercial union, the steady flow of population outward could be resisted; if, of the large number now in the United States, many might be brought back to prosper in the new fields of manufacture which commercial union could render possible for Canada, no greater service could be rendered than this. Mr. Wiman then proceeded to discuss some articles which he believed could be manufactured to great advantage in Quebec, if the market of the United States were but free for their alle. Beforeing to the article of leather, he tured to great advantage in Quebec, if the market of the United States were but free for their sale. Referring to the article of leather, he conceived that Quebec might lead the Continent in the cheapness and facility with which her product in this regard could be handled, possessing as she does an unl mited supply of hemlock bark in close proximity, having a great water in the Montmorency and other neighboring streams, being accessible by sea from South America and other great hide producing countries, she could be in

THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE POSITION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER, while her facility for shipping it cheaply to the West was unequalled. Then, if leather could be profuced to a good advantage, there was no earthly reason why Quebec should not be the greatest manufacturing centre of boots and shoes on the whole continent. If in leather and boots and shoes a moderate degree of prosperity has already been achieved with a very limited market, what might not be the result with a markst bounded only by the continent, and among a people that absorb and may for more goods per had then any other people in the world. In the matter of the manufacture of paper, a great step might be manufacture of paper, a great step might be taken in Quebec. All the elements of success in the production of this important article are here. The soft woods that go to make up the pulp are almost within sight, and the new rail-way development not only renders the tan bark before referred trace ssible, but would make all descriptions of wood for the purpose of paper quite as accessible. The sea is open for the introduction of chemicals, the power is present to propel the machinery, the people are here to perform the labor, and the means of communication for the shirment and distribution of the product to a market practically unlimited are at hand. In the matter of lumber no greater boon could happen to Canada than to break down the barrier which shuts her out from fair competition with the neighboring Republic.

THE LUMBER QUESTION in the United States was rapidly assuming great importance. It was alleged by some that within twenty-tive years almost the entire stock of available lumber would disappear. The pro-tection which had been afforded to the lumber interest in that country had been practically destruction, because they could in no sense replace the rapidly disappearing forests. The charge against Canadian lumber of two dollars charge against Canadian lumber of two dollars a thousand had been a serious impediment, and, if for no other thing, unrestricted Reciprocity should be encouraged. The demand for lumber was I k-ly to be very great. The growth of the great cities absorbed yearly more and more, aside from the treeless prairies, and the activity in providing homes, and the necessity for enlarging building operations at almost every point in the neighboring r public, made it the very best, as it was the nearest, market for the very best, as it was the nearest, market for the products of the forests of Quebic. There was not a lumber merchant in the City of Quebec, there was not a holder of lumber land throughout the Dominion, but would be benefited by an open market at a point so contiguous, so cheaply reached, as the points of receipt in the United States. If this was true with regard to lumber, what might not be the result in regard to all manufactures of which wood forms the bulk of the raw material. In the article of furniture Canada ought to be the greatest producing region on the Continent. She possesses no less than sixty-nine different varieties of wood, and throughout Quebec there is an infinite supply of THE MOST ATTRACTIVE KINDS OF WOOD

for interior decoration. The beautiful birdseye maple, the black ash, the cak and basswood, are all in abundant supply. Is there anything in the matter of furniture, the shape or form, taste or color, which the American possesses that the Canadian does not possess? Is there any device in beauty of construction, in strength, in skill, or in excellence, that could not be imitated in Quebec for the supply of the wants of the United States? Plenty of the manufactories in the United States employ of the manufactories in the United States employ O'Malley testified that they did not french Canadians, German and foreign labor, in the production of the most element for in the production of the most elegant furiniture, and it is safe to say to-day that
in the large establishments of New York,
Boston and Philadelphio, where could be
found the most eligant furniture in the
two ld, that seven-tenths of the labor employed
in the content and production of the labor employed
in the content and the cont lantic ports, would give us an enormous advan-tage at this point, while the cost of labor, of raw material, and the cheapness of power, would be an advantage of the greatest possible value. It an advantage of the greatest possible value. It might not be that in the finest grades of furniture Quebec could compete, although in that it is difficult to see what barrier there is, but for the burk of the supply of Western needs in furniture Quebec would have a great advantage. If in lumber and in furniture Quebec possessed advantages from her location and abundantsup-plies of wood, what would prevent her from being the greatest ship building port of the con

UNDER UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY

the free navigation of the lakes from port to port, whether American or Canadian, would be assured. A stimulant would be given to the use of craft on the lakes, because these lakes would no longer te the barrier that divided the two countries, but rather the bond that united them. A transformation such as this, of these great waterways, from being impediments to trade, to becoming what God intended them to be, the closest means of communication, would causs an enormous growth in the merchant marine of the two countries. The changing character of transportation from the West to the East, which the last few years has witnessed, the development in ores along both shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and the growth of the commerce of the two countries, would absorb an increased tonnage far beyond mmediate conception. For Quebec, with her advantageous position, her abundant supply of cheap timber, her cheap labor, and her large experience in this line, being at the one moment a port of outlet to the sea, and a port of inlet to the lakes, what would be the limit of her shipbuilding facilities? She already possesses extraordinary attractions in this regard in the the East, which the last few years has witnessed traordinary attractions in this regard in the amplitude of her dock accommodation, and the provision made for the accommodation of craft. American capital and American enterprise would be diverted in this direction and for this purpose, and if Am ricans could make money by building ships in Quebec, to as great advantage as they got by building them at other points, is there any reason why such a movement should not be encouraged? The growth of the shipping in crest would stimulate nu-merous other indust ice, and there is no telling what advantages might result from the enlarged area which the manufacturers and commerce of Quebec might attain with Unrestricted Reci-

It has been alleged that the ecclesiastical in shuttions of the greu Province of Quebec were opposed to full trade reciprocity. It had been urged that any change that would result in in-

would favor, and if the growth of manufactures within the province itself, the vast tide of emigration, which was now sweeping south-ward, could be checked, a greater contribution. ward, could be checked, a greater contribution-would be made to the success of the Church than could be achieved by all other forces combined. If, in addition to this, the hope of repatriation could be encouraged, and large numbers of those who had gone out of the country could be weaned back by liberal employment, and by bringing into active operation the skill and training in their various pursuits which they had received in the United States, the ecclesiastical authorities would look with unquestioned favor upon such a movement. All this was possible under unrestricted reciprocity.

restricted reciprocity.

Mr. Wiman proceeded to give some details as to how the proposed scheme could be worked out in the matter of providing revenue, regulating and interpreting the tariff, and referred, at length, to the discrimination against Great Britain in the matter of the enforcement of duties on goods from that country. He refuted the charge that unrestricted recip ocity meant annexation, and claimed that British connection would be rendered a great deal more secure under a prosperous and growing commerce, with a commercial connection with our neighbors, than by a restricted trade, a want of prosperity, and a continued separation from the great al-vantages which the natural markets on this Conticent afforded.

tinent afforded.

He also said: On the matter of revenue, he was in favor of pooling the Excise and Customs duties, either at Washington or Ottawa, and apportioning them per capita of the population. As to who should arrange the common tariff, he was in favor of one tariff being applied to the whole of the United States and Canada.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

At the close of Mr. Wiman's remarks, the Mayor proposed a vote of thanks, and in doing so expressed his conviction that Mr Wiman had made many converts by his ab'e and lucid exmade many converts by me are an indicated the planstion of the new policy. Mr. Owen Murphy seconded the vote of thanks. He paid a compliment to the lecturer for the manner in which he had expounded the various features of his scheme. He alluded in passant to the generosity which Mr. Wiman had displayed towards the people of Quebec in an hour of need, when, on the occasion of the fire in Montcalm ward, he had without solicitation sent the speaker a hand-some subscription in aid of the sufferers.

AN ALLEGED PLOT. ONDON POLICE THINK THEY HAVE DIS-RED—THE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST ON A SUPPOSED DYNAMITER.

LONDON, Oct. 26.-An inquest was held to

day on the body of the supposed dynamiter who died suddenly in South London. It was ascertained that the man had been known as Joseph Cohen. He had also been known by the name of Brown. He had lodged during the past four months in a house on Lambeth Road. His landlady, whose name is King, testified that Cohen was an invalid and seldent was a survey of the seldent was of whom she thought were Americans all of whom ane thought were American.

He had suffered with bronchitis during the two weeks previous to his death. A friend who had been sitting with Cohen on the 19th inst., asked her to relieve him and on her promising to do so went out. Who he was witness with the same than the same transfer to Cohen's mising to do so went out. Who he was witness did rot know. Witness went upstains to Cohen's room and found him dead. The bidy was still warm. Commissioner Monroe, of the Detective department, saked permission to examine the witness. He explained that Cohen was believed to be an agent of the Clan na-Gael society, the head of which, General Millen, was in London during the Jubilee celebration. His London agent is named Melvil's. Mr. Monroe produced a photograph, which Mrs. King recognized as that of her former lodger. Shesaid that one old that of her former lodger. She said that one old man named Brown had taken away Cohen's keys. This man was then on the witness stand. He said his name was Michael Hawkins. He was surprised that the landlady should call him Brown. He worked for an Islington grocer. His home was in Philadel-phia. He came to England under the phia. He came to England under the name of Escott. He met deceased in a tavern a month ago. He visited him afterwards and took away his keys, which were now in the possession of the police. Witness was then questioned at length by Commissioner Monros, whose object was to prove the connection of deceased with Melville Burchell, of Philadelphia, and Stock and O'Mulley members of the Clar. and Stock and O'Malley, members of the Clarna-Gael society. Hawkins admitted the ownerthip of a newspap-r cutting announcing that Mr. Ballour, chief secretary for Ireland, would speak at Birmingham on November 4th. He also admitted that a revolver and cartridges taken from him to-day were similar to those owned by deceased. Commissioner Monroe cased and others. Commissioner Monroe stated that he was urable to carry the evi 'ence as to the identity of the deceased any evi ence as to the identity of the deceased any further. A decor certified that Cohen's death was due to natural causes and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The evidence adduced by Commissioner Manroe confirmed the report sent to America in Jubilee week regarding the existence of a dynamite plot against the Queen. Another fortuight of watching would probably have enabled the police to arrest the whole gang. The wisdom of the police in insisting upon the inquest is regarded as doubtful. Hawkins formerly lived at 1939 North Second street, Philadelphia. The address of Burchell alias Phillips is Post Office box 30, Philadelphia.

OURED BY B. B. B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, One, states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; nothing benefited him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

"My friends," says a temperance lecturer, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper, "if all the gin shops were at the bottom of the sea what would be the result?" And the answer came, "Lots of people would get drowned trying to get to them" ing to get to them.

A SAD CONTEMPLATION.

It is sad to contemplate the amount of physical suffering in the world. How many weary, broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome? The nervous debility and general weakeness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating power of B. B. B.

A young man has had a lost tooth replaced by one transplanted from the mouth of a pretty girl, and now at a picnic, when the rest of his mouth is watering for salmon, salad and cham-pagne, that tooth just aches for ice cream and

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strenghten. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complaints.

"See here, Georgie," said a fond mamma to her small son, as they walked on the beach, "what a lot of nice small round stones." "Yes," grumbled Georgie, as he cast a search-ing glance around, "and not a single thing to throw 'em at." DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constipa-

tion, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

[OONOLUDED.] RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

Abridged from "Dublin Review."

Br W. McK.

Historians differ as to whether it was from Scotland or France St. Patrick was first brought to us as a slave, so that from the frequency of this traffic from those two countries, it is plain that labor was more valuable here than there at least, and that consequently we were in a more thriving condition. Our importation of claves from England is a matter of historical notoriety. from England is a matter of historical notoriety. We shall content ourselves with two authorities — Dr. Lingard, the advocate of the Anglo-Saxons, and Gerald, the Welshman, the court soribe of the Normans, and reviler of all our institutions. Dr. Lingard says:—
"Before I conclude this subject, it is proper to add that the sale and purchase of slaves publicly prevailed during the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. These unhappy men are sold like cattle in the market, and there is reason to

like cattle in the market, and there is reason to believe that a slave was usually estimated at four times the price of an ox. ('The toll in the market of Lewes was one penny for the sale of an ox; four pennies for that of a slave.' Domesday.) To the importation of foreign slaves no impediment had ever been opposed: the export of native slaves was forbidden under severe penalties. But habit and the pursuit of gain had taught the Northumbrians to bid defiance sayages of Africa they are said to have carried off not only their own countrymen, but even their friends and relatives, and to have sold them as slaves in the Forts of the coatinent. The men of Bristol were the last to abundon this nefarious traffic. Their agents travelled The men of Bristol were the last to abundon this nefarious traffic. Their agents travelled into every part of the country: they were instructed to give the highest price for fem les in a state of pregnancy, and the slave ships regularly sailed from that rot to Ireland, where they were sure of a ready and profitable market."—History of England, vol. I., p. 251.

This traffic did not cease with the Norman conquest; it continued till the Normans came here. Strongbow landed in 1170, and in 1171 the Council of Armagh, regarding our buying and keeping English slaves as a national sin.

and keeping English slaves as a national sin, decreed, amongst other things, that all the English laves in the island should be at once manumitted. Gitalius Cambrensis thus narrates the circumstance, and we translate the passage as literally, baldly and plainty as we possibly can:

"These things being completed, the rlergy of all Ireland being converted at Armagh, and having treated and deliberated a long time about the arrival of strangers in Ireland; at length the common opinion of all Ireland ettled into this, to wis: that for the sins of their people, and especially because they had been long accustomed to buy the English everywhere, as we'l from merchants as from robbers and right to reduce they believe the and pira'es, and to reduce them to elavory, this disadvantage happ ned to them by the censure of the Divine vegneance, that they themselves should now be in turn reduced to slavery by the same nation. For the people of the Eng ish, while their kingdom was jet independent, by the common voice of the nation, had been accus-tomed to expose to sale their chi'dren, and bcfore they would suffer any want or hunger, to sell into Ireland their own very sone and relaserved the yoke of slavery by so enormous a crime. It was decreed," &c.

Since that time the balance of trade in this respect has been against us. Our Norman masters at once, very naturally and pr. perly, set about making us produce for their consumption. Of course they would not have come here except to make a profit by us. It is quite ludicrons for us to be angry about it. If they acted otherwise they would have be a violating all the laws of trade and nature. The effect of their little arrangements was simply this:—We were before producing for our own beat fit, and we were now made to p oduce for their benefit. We were to go on producing, but the "surplus" we were not to keep our. elves as before, but to hand over to them to consume for us. We were to be the producers and they the consumers. We were to be the laborers and they the overseers of the estate; or, if the reader does not like that phrascology, we were to work or, and they were to rule us, gur'e us, teach us their thoology (it was they introduced tithes here), etc., and in exchange for these mental superfluities were to take out of the bulk of our own material superfluities with them. effect was that we had not onger a surplus of food or a surplus of stock, and consequently the de-mand for labor ceased, and with it the import of laborers—and as we were obliged to send to England that surplus portion of food and of atock which would have fed and employed an stock which would have fed and employed an increasing pepulation at home, we were obliged to send this "surplus" population after the "surplus" food and stock. And thus you will find, from the arrival of the Normans, a continual drain of population from this island to England. As, until the reign of James I., these admirable arrangements were confined to a small portion of the island, so this drain was propor-tionately inconsiderable. In that reign it became so great as to attract the attention of contemporary writers, and especially of his attorney-general here, Sir J. Davis, who sayathat one particular portion of the system up to that time pursued would have destroyed the very Kingdom of Bielzebub if it had been practised there as long as it had been here. Since that period, and more especially since the Revolution, when the jesiousy of English traders forbid us to manufac ure our raw materials, this exhausto manufac ure our naw materials, this exhaustive process has been actively at work, and we have been sending to England the surplus produce which should feed and employ at home an increasing population, and promote manufactures and commerce, and of necessity sending after it the surplus laborers whom it would have so fed and employed Just fancy for a moment to what a height of power, prostituted of the productive and greatly is labor ungit have been producted to the product of the perity and greatuess this island might have been brought if the millions thus driven out in snow and suffering had been detained at home to "increase and multiply and replenish the earth," and to develope its resources for their own good and that of the empire. Or rather lay aside all fancies, and "calculate" like a Yan-kee:—We have lost since the famine upwards of 4,000,000 of people by immigration or premature death through want of food or the other necessaries of life. Take 3,000,000 as adults, throwing in the other million to make certain of having your calculation within the mark, and you have, on the American estimate of \$1,000 per head, a clear loss to society in this island of 2600,000,000 sterling—just as much and one-half times more as would buy up the whole land of the country at forty years' purchase, the annual rental, which was some years ago £12,-000,000, being now, it is computed, only £10,-

Our people have been led into their odd notions about population by the writers of the country, in whose favor the balance of the trade is running. But the e will soon confess its silliness. So long as the drain from this country was just sufficient to fill up the voids in the labor markets of England or her colonies, the system was a'l right—the very perfection of political devices; but when it goes beyond that extent and adds to the strength and wealth and power of rival states, such as America, it be-comes a less to the Empire, and requires to be repressed, and we now and hereby undertake to foretell that before two years more shall have passed over us, the country will be filled with

Jeremiads on the subject. If we want to succeed in manufactures we must check this drain. Otherwise, we cannot have a cheaper supply of labor than England; for, strange as it may appear, Sir Robert Kane (one of the best known scientists in the world), who has thoroughly investigated the subject says: "Whether for manufacturing industry in general, labor (skilled and unskilled) is cheaper here, is not capable of receiving a decided answer."—p. 402.

This system we cannot check till we secure to the people an employment in which some part of their earnings shall be certainly and permapeople, but Mr. Wiman said he believed this was untrue. Whatever would exhibition in Japan and pulled a bank note out room on the soil, and until they are secommended for the great mass of the people, the Church up and cut open after his trick.

Of their earnings shall be certainly and permanently their own—until they have sure standing nently their own—until they have sure standing of a lemon. Every lemon in Japan was bought fortable that they shall have good houses over them and plenty to eat, drink and wear, and a

"surplus" or something to spare; until, in fact, the farmer can be described again as one

" Who eats his own ham, his own chicken and lamb Who shears his own fleece and who wears it." For this is the natural origin of "the greatest and most profitable commodity of this kingdom," as the wollen trade is described in the menorable 10 W. 3, c. 10. It is ludicrous to think of setting up manufactures for a homo market of herears

market of setting up manufactures for a nome market of begans.

A full development of all the natural resources of the land is essential to cheapness. All the statutes restricting its alienation should be therefore abolished. It should be made easily saleable as in the United States, for public taxes or private debts. The Crown lands should be sold or let in perpetuity on corn rests. The perpetuity of temper conceded to the immediate perpetuity of tenure conceded to the immediate tenants of church and college lands should be tenants of church and college lands should be conceded also to the occupying tenants. Other corporation lands should be dealt with in like manner. All the statutes imposing duties on beet-root sugar—on the conversion of corn, or fruit, or vegetables, into spirit, or malt, or anything else, which chemical ingenuity may devise, or prohibiting the growth of tobacco, or otherwise howso-ever restricting the industry of the agriculture. ever restricting the industry of the agricultur-ist, should be abolished, and in heu of these a uniform land tax should be imposed on all lands, with a summary power of sale for ron-payment, so as to force our wastes into profitable cultivation. The protective duties on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be priving industry of its freedom of production and exchange and the fruit of its labor. By reverting, as far as we conveniently can, to the policy pursued up to that period, we may so alter the relative condition of the two countries that Englishmen may again send their children to labor here before they should suffer any want or hunger at home; at the least we shall be able to secure that plenty and cheapness of all necessaries of life and materials of manufacture which so plarmed our English in rivals 1698, and thus supply the only certain element of commercial success, and raise this is and from being the Parish of the nations to the c. ndition in which it was for the proof the proo ages, the most thriving State in Western En rope, and keep our people happy, comfortable and independent at home, instead of sending them to wander over the earth penniless, homeless, friendless, beggars and outcasts, the scoff and soon of the world.

THAT IMAGINARY PLOT. GEN. MILLER WAS NEVER IN ENGLAND AT ALL-

DENIAL FROM MR. NOLAN. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- In reference to the state ment of Commissioner Monroe, of the Detective department, at the inquest over the body of Cohen, the alleged dynamiter, yesterday, that Gen. Miller, head of the Clan na Gael rociety, was in London during Jubilee week, the police state that Millen has never set foot in England. They say he resided at Boulogne and Paris. A detective called on him at Boulogne before the Jubilee calebration and warned him that he knew of the plot against the Queen. Miles then fied to Paris. From there he went to Brussels, thence to Rutardam, and from that city to Amsterdam. At the latter place he took passage with his wife and daughter on the 22nd of this month on the steamer Edam for New York. With regard to Melvile, the London agent of the society, the value of the society, the police say that when he arrived in Lordon he took lodgings in a me in quarter in Gadatone street, and was in impecunious circumstances.
Melville hed visited Joseph No'an, Irish M.P.,
in company with Michael Hawkins. Both
Melville and Hawkins had been seen in Cohen's
company. Melville went to Paris and saw
Desneh y and Miloney, who sailed for America on August 17. Dennebey is a member of the Clan-na-Gael society, and resides in Brooklyn. Melville returned to London in a more properous condition. He lived at the Metropole hotel and spent money freely. He was constantly in the company of a Miss Kennedy, with whom he travelled through Ireland, and then to Paris. In Paris he called on General Millen at the Hotel du Palais. Melville finally sailed from Havre on September 17 for New York. Miss Kennedy accompanied him. On reaching New bulk of our own material superfluities what they York Miss Kannedy was arrested for smuggling, considered a feir equivalent. The immediate Burchell's address in Philadelphia is 2251 North effect was that we had not onger asurplus of food Sixth street. The police claim to have proof sgainst him and Hawkins, but it is not known what they will do now that Melville har fied. Melville's address is care of Moroney, 925 Tenth avenue, New York.

MR. NOLAN DENIES.

LONDON, October 28.—Mr Joseph Nolan, M. P., denies emphatically that he has any knowledge of the dynamiters. He says he believes a base attempt has been made to implicate him with such persons. The inquest proceedings in the Cohen case in his animing proceedings in the Cohen case, in his opinion, had been designed to assist the nelarious policy

CAAMBERLAIN'S BLUNDER. MORE ABOUT THE AMBASSADOR'S BIG MISTAKE

HIS APOLOGY WORSE THAN HIS OFFENCE. TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27th .- [Special.] -Th following special cable appears in this morning's Globe :--

LONDON, Oct. 26.-A great many Canadians and persons interested in Canadian matters have been stirred up by Mr. Chamber'ain's explanation to call at the Globe office to find cut what the Globe had said that called forth such an carnest disclaimer of any desire to insult the Dominien, Unfortunately, owing to the slow-ness of the Canadian mails the Globe of the 18th October, from which an extract had been carled

has not yet arrived.

The general opinion among all the Canadians I have spoken with is that the small extract telegraphed from the Globe's article expresses very closely the opinions they themselves hold on the subject. A Canadian Conservative tells me that when the Globe says that Canada has reached such a stage of progress that her wishes should be paramount in all matters affecting chiefly her interests, it expresses the feelings of the vast majority of Canadians both native and foreign born. In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain,

after explaining what he said at Belfast and cisoming any desire to insult Canada or Canadians, said:—"Commercial union with the States, as I understand it, means free trade between Canada and the States, while at the same time Canada is to continue to impose protective duties on imports from the mother country. That is to give preference to every article of manufacture from the States ove articles from Great Britain. I said tant if the great majority of the people of Canada desired an arrangement of that kind no doubt they would be able to secure it. I said I did not think applied in this country, would attempt think anybody in this country would attempt to prevent it by force, but I remarked that in that case all the advantage of the slender tie which still binds Can ada to this country, as tar as we are con-cerned, would disappear, and that it was not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue much longer to sustain the obligations and responsibilities of a connection all the re-ciprocal benefits of which were withdrawn (cheers). So I said that commercial union of this kind if ever it came about would be the first s'ep and the signal of political separation. That is a matter of fact. I cannot conceive how any human being with a grain of reason in his head can deem that there was anything insult-

ing in such a statement as that." (Cheers)

The e is nothing in the press comments on Chamberlain's speech which is worthy of remark, except that the Pall Mall Gazette, com-menting on the above sectences, says:— 'Chamberlain's references to Canada the other lay were unfortunate enough, but his apology for them yesterday was even a more injurious line to take on the eve of departure to not s i i imperial ambassador on Canada's beha'f."

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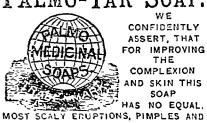
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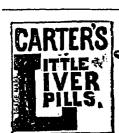
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Ache they would be almost priceless to those one suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills value.

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a doe. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five f., \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sant by mail.

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A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S

Share the Color of the Color of

IRELAND'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. ABBIVAL OF SCOTTISH DELEGATES AT CORR—THE LIMERICK DIMONSTRATION—GREAT MEETING LIMERICK DIMON—SIR W. BLUNT AND HIS NOBLE WIFE.

NOBLE WIFE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Scottish delegates were welcomed with enthusiasm on their arwers welcomed. A large number of membirs of rival at Cork. A large number of membirs of the National League met them at the railway the National League met them at the railway the National League to them an address of station and presented to them an address of welcome, to which they made suitable replies.

The Mayor of Limerick has received from Mr. The Mayor of Limerick has received from Mr. The blayoror mulerica has received from Mr.
Dillon a letter stating that he and the two
Scotch members of Parliament will attend the Scotch members of Farmament will attend the National League demonstration which is to be held in Limerick on Nov. 1. Invitations to be held in Limerick payers against to Mr. Parcell and the court have been again to Mr. Parcell and the court have

National Learner of the Mr. Parnell and other present have been sant to Mr. Parnell and other Nationalist leaders. The promoters of the demonstration are hopeful that it will be the monstration are hopeful that it will be the largest yet helt in Ireland.

At a meeting of the Sarsfield branch of the National League last night, Mr. Conway moved National League last night, on the ground that it to the Central branch, on the ground that the central body had received over £1300 and had appositioned only £400 for the relief of scitcted tenants.

ericted tenants.
London, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand persons at-LONDON, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand persons attended an open air demonstration under the auspices of Rudical clubs at Rotherhiche, last svening. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the Government's interference with the liberty of the press and the right of public liberty of the press and England, and condemnmenting in Ireland and England, and condemning Sir Chas. Warren's aution against the unemployed of London. Speeches were made from five platforms. Mr. Redmond, the Nationalist member of Parliamemt, was the principal speaker.

cipal speaker.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25—An application for admission to ball was made by Sir Wilfrid Bunt after he had been sent back to jail.

he had been sent back to jail.

At a banquet, last evening, at which Father
Coen presided, Sir Wilfred, responding to a
toast to his wife's health, said that he came to
Ireland to join Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon in a
battle, which undoubtedly would be a stiff one.
Mr. O'Brien, on behalf of the Irish National
members of parliament, expressed admiration
for the brave Englishman and his still braver
wife, who had suffered for the Irish cause and
won the gratitude of the Irish throughout the was the gratitude of the Irish throughout the

ONE AGAINST LORD RANDY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—T. P. O'Connor, in reference to a recent speech of Lord Randolph Churchhill, offers to prove that, before the election of 1885, Lord Randolph Churchhill frequently declared that he favored Home Rule, and when the Tories were defeated, he expressed regret that the policy of Home Rule had failed.

HOW MR. BLUNT WAS TREATED. Dublin, Oct. 25.—Mr. Bunt says he was treated with coasid ration while in pri on. His wife is none the worse for her experience, but she suffered for some hours from the effects of the harsh treatment to which she was subjected. having been roughly seized by the n ck by

policeman.
The city and county of Cork have been placed under the minor clauses of the Crimes Act.

QUEENSTOWS, Oct. 25.—The magistrate has forbidden any meeting at Middleton during the time the Recorder hears Mr. O'Brien's appeal from the verdict rendered against him at Mitchellstown, for using seditions language.

ENGLISH AND IRISH AGITATORS TO BE TREATED IN THE SAME MANNER-LORD RANDY'S OPINION OF COLLISIONS WITH THE POLICE-EDITOR WALSH GETS ANOTHER TWO MONTHS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt opened this morning at Woodford. Mr. Ronan appeared as causel for the prosecution, and Mr. Harrington, M.P., for the defence. Mr. Harrington objected to the constitution of the court on the ground that the magistrates lacked special authority from the Viceroy to hold an adjuurned court. The objection was overruled and Mr. Harrington then applied for summonses again at Magistrate Byrne for assault upon Mr. Blunt. Decision of this point was postponed. Mr. Byrne was called to the witness stand. He testified that he warned Mc Blunt twice on the platform at the meeting on Sunday to desist from speaking, but he went on all the same. Witness did not see anybody assault Mr. Blunt, but before he give the order for his arrest he found him lying DUBLIN, Oct. 25.-The trial of Sir Wilfrid see anyoody assaute Mr. Blunt, but before he goe the order for his arrest he found him lying on the ground and Lady Blunt lying over him. During the hearing of the case the Crown counsel announced that English and Irish agitators in Ireland would be treated in the same

CHURCHILL ON THE CASE.

London, Oct. 25.-Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Stockton last evening. He said that the Nationalist le ders had made a tool of his friend Blunt, who was an impulsive man, and knew nothing whatover about Irish affure. He advised his hearers not to attach too much inadvised his hearers not to attach too much importance to such collisions, of which more might occur, their object being to make the government of Ireland impossible, and to alienate electoral support from the Unionist party. In regard to the determination and promptified with which the Government was appropriately as believed that the league and now acting, he believed that the league and all the forces of disorder in Ireland would be slmost got under at the time Parliament resumed work. Some sentimental people were shocked by these collisions with the police, but in America the people were not so squeamish, knowing that it would not be possible to trifle with lawlessness in a country with large den o-cratic institutions. If, for instance, Mr. Blaine had spoken about the American police as Mr. Gladstone had scoken about the Irish police at Kiddermins er, he would probably have been expelled from public life. The Legislatures of New York and other American states were fond f passing resolutions expressing sympathy with disturbers of order in Ireland, but when similar events occurred at home the police speedily used clubs and the military rifles.

MORE PUNISHMENT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25 .- Mr. Walsh, editor of the Wexford People, who was sentenced yesterday to a moath's imprisonment for publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, was condemned to-day to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on another the suppressed by the suppressed against him charge. Four of the summonses against him were dismissed.

NOTES. The English Home Rule union has resolved to a nation the holding of meetings in Ireland, notwithstanding the arrest of Wilfred Blunt,

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RICH GOLD MINES DISCOVERED.

Duluth, Mind., Oct. 25.—Frank and George Spencer and Louis Baubein, the latter an old half-breed explorer, yesterday brought to Duluth allers box of gold nuggets which indicate

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discovered by the complex of the c I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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and to send another deputation to that country Mr. Ponsonby, after negotiating with Father Keller, has offe ed his tenants a reduction of 35 per cent, and the cancellation of their arrears, provided they pay eighteen months' rent. They will pro sably a ccept.

THE ATTENDANCE OF CHIEF SECRETARY BALFOUR AS A WITNESS DEMANDED - NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Harrington, counsel for the defence, applied to the court for a summon to compel the attendance of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary, as a witness in order to show whether any informaness in order to show whether any informa-tion had been sworn to as stated in the pro-clamation that the proposed meeting at Woodford last Sunday would lead to a breach of the prace. Mr. Romans, counsel for the prosecution, denied the right of the defence to ask what had happened in coun-cil at Dublin. The Magistrate said Mr. Har-rington's application was founded on the as-sumption that the statements in the proclama-tion were false and the court was no; competent tion were false and the court was no: competent to decide the question. The hearing of evidence was then resumed. The solicitor for the defence made a formal affidavit in susport of the application for the summoning of Mr. Balfour, and the case was adjourned.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A convention of the National League will open a Gordiff on Saturday next, and will last three days. Messrs. T. 1. O'Connor, J. O'Cornor, Crilly, Foley and Biggar, M.P.'s, and a number of Welsh members will speak. The resolutions to be precented to the convention declare that the meeting represents 2,000,000 of the Irish race settled in Great Britsin, that "we believe that Irela'd will never be peaceful and prespectus until she has control of her own affairs," and that "we will stand with the people at home until their rights are won."

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Sir Wilfrid Blunt was to-

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Sir Wilfrid Blunt was today found guilty of violating the Irish Crimes act, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given. Mr. Roche, a poor law guardian of Woodford, who was also arrested at Sunday's meet ng, was rentenced to three weeks' imprisonment without hard labor.

Duntan, Oct. 28.—Sir Wilfred Blunt, while travelling to Loughrea to-day, addressed three meetings and was cheered by crowds. At Loughrea the police charged the crowd that gathered to meet him, using their batons. The incb rep ied with sticks and stones, but were compelled to disperse. LONDON, October 28.—Earl Spencer, speaking

LONION, October 28.—Earl Spencer, speaking at Bedford to-day, said there was no doubt that there were extreme men in both Eagland and in Ireland, who were ready to commit dynamite outrages in order to effect their purpose, but nothing was more mischievous than to attempt to confuse the Irish in one body by mixing up the party of Parnell with the dynamiters. (Cheers.) He was happy to think that such efforts had failed. The Parnellites had no greater enemies than O'Donovan Rossa and his crew. (Hear, hear.) If the Liberal policy of conciliation prevailed it would end these abominable crimes, but if coercion prethese abominable crimes, but if coercion pre-vailed for any length of time he saw the greatest danger from secret societies reviving and extremists with their dynamite coming to the front. The present Liberal policy was not founded on despair—unless it vere despair of the old wornous methods. It was a p liey bright with hope in the future, and with confidence in the result of releasee on the Irish people in throwing upon them the responsibility of governing their own country (cheers.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Morning Post denies that the Government intends to seize United Ireland. The latter paper announces that Wil fred Blunt's appeal will not be heard until the Quarter sessions in January. Mr. Gladstone or his way back to Hawarden, at Staleytridge, made a speech in which he advised the properties at the Irish question. Otherwise no English business could be transacted in Parliament.

COERCION A FAILURE.

VERNON HARCOURT GIVES LORD RANDY A DRESS ING DOWN, AND DECLARES THAT THE UNIONISTS ARE PLAYED OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 27, -Sir Wm, Vernon Harcour speaking at Portsmouth to-day, denied that it was possible to shelve the Irish question, which was possible to solelve the trish question, which, hesaid, came back always with renewed force. Mr. Goachen recently, after telling the people of Ireland that the question was put aside, talked of nothing else. Coercion wou duot settle the question. It was liked the fabled hydra—when one head was cut off another would grow in its place. Lord Randolph Churchill had told them that the tenth area of the literature. that the trouble would be all over in six months coercion doing it. But he would not take that ghost's word for a thousand pounds. (Laughter.) Lord Churchill had not managed his own public duties with so much prudence as to justify confidence in his predictions. The Coercion act was already a dead failure. Other Governments had failed after trying coercion; the present Government failed before it had begun to apply coercion. Nobody believed that Unionist gatherings represented any section of the Liberal party. They were really Tory meetings got together to cheer the deserters. The Unionists were played out. That fact their leaders knew, and, as shown in recent speeches, lost temper over it.

FIRE-BUGS AT WORK. ANTI-SCOTT ACT PROPLE PUNISHING AN INFORMER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SCOTT ACT

ASSOCIATION.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., Oct. 17.—Very recently the residence of Wm. Yelland, in the heart of the town, and the Rev. Mr. Lovell's parsonage and Mr. Rossiter's, the latter a Scott act informer, were set on fire by having coal oil distributed freely over the verandah and front days and last nights invited treatment was given door, and last night similar treatment was given to Dr. Fife, president of the Scott Act Associa-tion. Dr. Fife has offered a reward of \$200 and the mayor \$500 for the conviction of the person the mayor \$500 for the conviction of the person or persons guilty of committing the act. The inspector has been fining the hotels to a very considerable extent lately, over \$5,000 having been taken from the violators of the Scott act since the lat of January last, and the opponents of the act have now become exasperated, having been convicted so recently, and these fires are supposed to be the result of their wrath. HARRISTON, Ont., Oct. 27.—About 12 o'clock last night the larger factory belonging to Alex. last night the large factory belonging to Alex. Gillies, and used for the manufacture of implements for the Northwest trade, was destroyed by fire. The loss on the building and machinery is heavy, as there was very little insurance. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

s find of unusual fineness and value. The find is situated about 40 miles north of Grand Marias, Cook Co., Minu., and in a range of townships five or six miles south of the international boundary line. Only a few here knew of the find. There was shown a nugget nearly as large as a man's hand, and from a quarter to three quarters of an inch think. About 30 miles inland from Grand Marias are ancient directly of with silver mines. Thick are surdiggings of rich silver mines, which are surpored to have been worked by the Toltees. pored to have been worked by the Tollees. The gold discoveries are a dozen miles northeast of the location, where land is pretty generally taken up, though considerable mineral land remains vacant. The gold has a very dull yellow appearance. Two kinds of samples were shown: one taken from near the shore of a small lake and the other in quartz. The Spencer Brothers also brought here a few specimens of rich mative silver and a curiously fishioned vessel made of zilver and a curiously fashioned vessel made of what seems to be very hard copper. The vessel was found near the place where the richest gold nugget was discovered.

Apples in Portuguese style are soaked in wine, sugared and then fr zen before being erved.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalidational Surgical Institute, Buffale, N. Y., lins afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

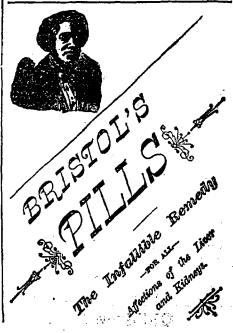
Dr. Pierco's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had bailled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

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As a scothing and strengthening nervous excitability, kritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonity attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces tefreshing allegation, prostration, bysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonity attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces tefreshing alegation, prostration, prostration, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspessions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, infla

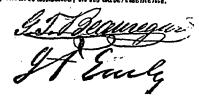
Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.
For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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	Halves, 85; F	lfths, #2	; Teuths, &	il.
		T OF PRIZE	sa.	
1	CAPITAL PRIZ	E OF	\$150,000	2150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE	0F	50,000	50,000
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES	OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PROZES	OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000
50	do		500	25,000
100	do		300	30,000
200	do		200	10,000
500	đo		100	50,000
	APPRO	TIMATION P		,
100	Approximation	Prizes of	£800	830,000
100		41	200	20,000
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1,000	Terminal	**	50	50,000
	Prizes, amoun			\$ 535,000

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantineau, wife of Jean Raptiste Dore alias Dorny, corter, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized a setter en justice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 4th October, 1887.

P.A. ARCHAMBAUIT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McGarvey, wife of Arsene Neveu, heretofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized a ceter enjustice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 11th October, 1887.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Three Rivers. Superior Court. No. 386. Dame Mario Louise Adelaido Odille Turcotte, of the City of Three Rivers, wife of Jean Baptisto Galloux, of the said city, high constable, duly authorized a ester equatice, Plajun. vs. the said Jean Baptiste Gailloux, Defendant. Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has, this day, been instituted in this cause.

Three Rivers, September 27th, 1887.

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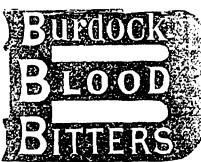
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1887---Summer Arrangements---188

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*Sarmatian, Sarmatian, Wednesday, Nov. 16

*Sarmatian, Wednesday, Nov. 19

*Sarmatian, Wednesday, Nov. 10

*Sarmatian Wednesday, Nov. 10

*Sarmatian Wednesday, Nov. 11 Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's

sating.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

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\$10, \$70 and \$20 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from

Quebec, \$20. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebea and Montreal Extra Service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

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*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep Hates of passage from Montreal or Quebec: Cable, 250, 260 and \$70 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

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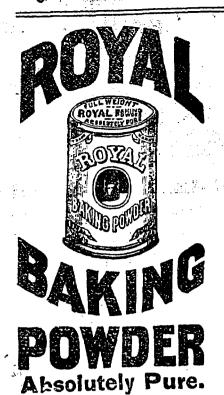
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A particle is applied into each noatril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered 80 cts. Circulars free. ELY BEOS. Druggists, Owego, N Y

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP. LOVE MAKING EPISODES OF AN ODD OR STRIKING CHARACTER.

There is a veritable incident on record of an old Scotch dame, toothless, and nearly bent double with the aches and pains of advanced years, who, when asked at what age women gave over thinking of marriage, replied, "Deed ye mann een gang and ask some ane mair auld than me!" And we can give a than me!" And we can give as a companion to this instance one equally authentic of a small American damsel of four years, who, being once chided by a grown up sister for talking of marthe admonition that such little girls should not think of getting married-replied with the utinest amazement at her elder's ignorance, "Why, I thought about it when I was only two!"

Sir Arthur Helps gave it as his belief that since the world was created no two couples ever made love after the same fashion. And since it takes all sorts of folks to make a world" they may be fairly supposed to do their courting in all sorts of ways. For instance, the courting of the aboriginal of Australia concourting of the aboriginal of Australia consisted simply in knocking the woman of his preference down with a club and carrying her off. This form of wooing was as efficacious as brief, and was certainly commendable on the score of economy, since it subjected neither party to the expense of lights, fires, cyster suppers, ice cream, elaborate dresses, flowers, etc., which are the usual concomitants of civil zed lovemaking. The method of the Australian has The method of the Australian has been tried by other than dusky savages. It is an historical fact that William the Conqueror conducted his courtship in a similar manner. Having fallen in love with a Flemish maiden lished the republic: Lincoln's administration the most successful business men in the Townhe had told her of his preference, but received in return only scorn and indifference. Becoming enraged at this, he one day attacked the dameel in the open street and pummeled her unmercifully. The street and pummeled her unmercifully. result was that she consented to his suit, and made, when married, one of the meekest wives imaginable. In civilized countries of our day this courting ceremony is, strange to say, sometimes used after marriage.

Some very curious courting customs prevail in Africa. In one tribe of Eastern Africa it is regarded as the nc plus ultra of gall intry for the lover to parade before the hut of his inamorata astride of a huge boar. Mungo Park tells of a tribe in the interior where custom compels a woman to carry a calabash of water to the man who has expressed a preference for her. Seated on a mat before his door he washes his hands in the versel, and then the woman drinks the water as a token of her affection. Less repulsive was the act of the lover among the ancient Persians, who burned his hand or cheek to prove his devotion and then showed it to his lady love. If she was "willin" she bound the injured part with a silken handkerchief, but if obdurate she sent the man to a physician for healing salve.

Among the Moravians it was the system for

the minister to select wives for the men of his congregation. If a "sister" had any objection to the "brother" selected for her life partner she was permitted to state it, but it was generally overruled by the priest's eloquence. Strange to say, the historian tells us that these marriages were generally happy.

How the Princess Louise, of Savoys, ever re-

covered from her humiliation after having offered herself in marriage to Charles, Duke of Bourbon, only to receive a grave but positive refusal, few women can understand. Ladies, however, are permitted to assist a bashful woocr

> Either he fears his fa'e too much Or his desert too small, Who fears to put it to the touch And win or lose it all.

Such was the case with the young lady who assured her lover that she could make a beautiful cake, all filled with fruit, with a ring on the top, and when the astonished swain exclaimed, "Why, that is a wedding cake?" replied, "I meant wedding," and which brought matters to a crisi jumedately. a crisis immediately.

More shrewd still was the young lady—and

more daring—who told her admirer that she was a mind reader and could lead what was going on in his mind at that moment; that he wanted to propose to her, but did not know how to do it, which, of course, relieved the young man from his embarrassment permanently.

A very bashful man having succeeded in a wife, a lady relative teased him to tell her how he ever plucked up courage enough

to propose.
"Now, tell me the truth, N-," said she,
"did not the lady have to do the courting for

you?"
"N-no," answered the gentleman, but I own she smoothed over the hard places for me."

And this seems to be the ladies' mission in

THE PLOWING MATCHES. TESTERDAY'S KEEN COMPETITION-MR. G. ROBERT WINS THE JUNIOR CLASS PRIZE-THE SENIOR PRIZE TO BE DECIDED TO DAY.

There was a very large attendance of spectators at the plowing matches, open to all comers, which took place at Cote St. Michel, on the farm of Mr. George Buchanan, under the auspices of the Hochelaga Agricultural Society. The day was rather cold, which fact, however, did not prevent some excellent work being done. The ploughs were set to work a little after eight o'clock. There were then but few people beyond those immediately interested few people beyond those immediately interested on the ground, but by noon people began to arrive in numbers, and for some hours they poured in in a constant stream. There must have been al ogether over three thousand visitors. The work during the morning was ardu-ous and anything but warm, the land was hard, and later in the day it could not have been said to be even up to middling. There were thirty-seven entries for the senior and nine for the

At midday the guests were entertained at luncheon. Among those present were Sir Donald A. Smith, Messrs. J. M. Browning, Thomas A. Dawes, Robert Bonny, Charles Cassile, W. Stephen, James Drummond, James Quinn, Jas. Henderson (late of Petite Oote, now of Lachute), Col. Whitehead, W. H. Arnton, Hugh Brodie, secretary-treasurer Hochelaga Agricultural Society, the president and secretary of the Jacques Cartier County Agricultural Society, Robert Ness Hawiek, D. J. Decary, vice-president Hochelaga County Agricultural Society, Thomas Irving, president Hochelaga County Agricultural Society, R. H. Tylee, secretary Agricultural Society, R. H. Tylee, secretary Agricultural Society, R. H. Tylee, secretary Agricultural Association, H. Wade, Teronto, secretary Ontario Agricultural Association, W. Rodden, Plantagenet, Louis Bourbeau, ex-M.P., J. O. Villeneuve, Arthur Boyer, M.P.P., Alphonse Desjardine, M.P., Wm. Evans, George Buchanan, Achille Beaudry, F. Vinet and F. Pigeon, directors of the society; Wm. Smith, J. A. L. S. rathy, N. M. Lecavalier (secretary of the Jacques Contier Agricultural society), Thomas Brown (Petite Cote), C. Penniston, James Barclay, Guy, H. McGee, Ald. Villeneuve, G. R. Grant, J. B. Hutchius, W. Stephen, T. N. Trenholme, Matthew Moody, (Terrebonne), Boas, Hon. L. Beaubien, McVey, T. Arnton, Lieut. Col. Caverhill, S. Stevenson, Thos. Scott and many others. The ploughing took place on a field some dozen acres in extent, of heavy loam, divided by a sorts of made lane. Those on the north s de, however, had decidedly the best of the job, as the land there not only seemed to cut clearer, but a deep ringer ran across the ground, marked out for some of the contestants on the southern side, and this further affected and considerably jeopard zed the chances of the men working there. Col. Whitehead, W. H. Arnton, Hugh Brodie, secretary-treasurer Hochelaga Agricultural and considerably jeopard zed the chances of the

and considerably jeopard zed and such a mile men working there.

The boy's class was at work about a mile away, and the competition was very keen there, young Mr. Hay, of Lachute, having the greatest number of friends. The lad handled his plough skilfully, and his work was cleanly done; but, straight as his ridges were, they did not bear through the room she seized her nine-year. It daughter, Viola, and harled her through the window to the side-malk and instantly leaped cut after here. finish praiseworthy, J. Robert, ploughman to Mr. Andrew Hislop, of St. Laurent, won the

"crowning" was very neat, and "cut" really fine, and was, as well as young Hay's, much better than many of the seniors. The third prize was obtained by Alex. Robertson of Howick, a boy barely seventeen years of age. Judging by his work yesterday, he should turn out a very able farmer. The judges in the innior class were Mestra Henri Parpin, of L'Assomption; Pierre Lemieux, of Notre Dame de Grace; and Mr. J. T. Adams, of St. Con-

The chief attention was, however, paid to the senior class, the contest, to all appearances, being extremely close. The men were stopped working at 3.30 p.m., at which hour the judges commenced to adjudicate. However, darkness put an end to their occupation lone before they had half done, so the following morning these gentlemen again assembled to continue their by no means easy task of picking out the winner of Mr. Hugh Paton's gold medal and deciding on the merits of the work done by the deciding on the merits of the work done by the various competitors.

various competitors.

For the best two p'oughed ridges on the field, Mr. Andrew Hood, of the township of Scarborough, Ont., won the handsome gold medal presented by Mr. Hugh Paton, M.F.H., and \$75, the remaining prize winners being as fullows:—2. William Milliken, of the township of Markham, Ont.; 3. Thos. McLean, of the township of Vaughan, Ont.; 4. Emile Delorme, of Cote St. Michel; 5. Benjamin Tolton, of the township of Eramosa, county of Wellington, Ont; 6. Charles Legault, of Pointe Claire; 7. John Fowler, ploughman to George Buchanan, Cote St. Michel; 8. Louis Roy, of Cote St. Michel; 9. Wm. V. Henderson, of Sault au Recollet; 10. W. J. McGarrigle, of Ormstown, county of Chatesauguay. county of Chateauguay.

THE YOUNG PLOUGHMEN.

The found Flordines.

The first prize in this class, which comprised the gold medal of the president of the tociety, Mr. Thomas Irving, and \$30 in cash, was won by Joseph E. Robert, of St. Laurent; the others being: second, Alex. Robertson, of Howick, who came Lear being first; 3rd, John Andrew Scott, of Cote St. Michel; 4th, James Hay, of Lachute; 5th, Archibald McPhail, of Dundas, Ont.; 6th, Micheel McEvoy, of Petite Cote; 7th Fortunat Duquette, of St. Constant, County of Laprairie.

Courty of Laprairie.

After the judges had completed their decisions, Mr. Milliken, of Markham, Ont., one of the competitors, returned thanks on behalf of the ploughmen. In conclusion, he called for three cheers for the ploughmen of Quebec, which were given with a will.

The Quebec contingent responded with three

which were given with a will.

The Quebec contingent responded with three times three to their brethren from Ontario.

At the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, the judges, directors and about thirty others warms to the diagram where a fall and the contract of the diagram where a fall and the contract of the contra were entertained to dinner, when a jolly good

Mrs. Miller's head was crushed and she died medal for the excellency of his labor. His linstantly. The child was fatally injured.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 31.—The President this efternoon received a deputation from Great Britain who desire his co-operation in securing a treaty between that country and the United States, which shall provide for the amicable scitlement of disputes by arbitration. The delegates included Lord Kinnaird, Sir Lvon Playfair, Mr. A D. Provand, M.P., Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and ten othe members of the Commone, Mr. Charles Freake, of London, Mr. John Inglis, of Glazgow, and Mr. John Wilson, of Durham, representatives of the Trades Union congress. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania, introduced the visitors to the President in a short address, which closed as follows:
"Few events in the world's history would rank with such a treaty as is here advocated. lished the republic; Lincoln's administration abilished human slavery. We fendly hope,
Mr. President, that it may be reserved for

The best root sugar reference at Fareham is to yours to conclude a treaty, not only with the Government of the other great English-speakivg ration, but with other lands as well, which shall henceforth and forever secure to these nations the blessings of peace and good will. The making of such a treaty will have done much to remove from humanity its greatest stain, the killing of man by man. We indulge in the hope that if the two great pations here represented set such an example that other nations may be induced to follow it, and war he thus ultimately banished from the face of the earth." Sir Lyon Playfair, representing the members of Parliament. and Mr. John Wilson, representing the Trades Congress, also made short addresses in support of the movement. Mr. Oremer, M.P., secretary of the Workingmen's Peace association, who originated the memorial, then presented it to the President and made a lengthy address, to which Mr. Clevcland replied. In the course of his speech the President said :- "I am sorry to be obliged o confess that the practical side of this question has received but little or any attention. I am reminded, too, that in the administration of government difficulty often arises in the attempt to carefully apply ideas, which in themselves challenge unqualified approval. Thus it may be that the friends of international arbitration will not be able at once to secure the adoption in its whole extent of their humane and beneficent side. But such a great progress should be made by a sincere and hearty effort. I promine you a faithful and careful consideration of the matter, and I believe I may speak for the American people in giving the assurance that they desire to see the killing of men for the accomplishment of national ambition abolished, and that they will gladly hail the advent of peaceful methods in the settlement of national disputes, so far as is consistent with the defence and protection of our country's territory and with the maintenance of our national honor. when it affords a shelter and repose for

OBITUARY.

national integrity and personifies the safety

and protection of our citizens."

THE LATE MR. THOMAS FRANCIS STAFFORD. With deep regret we announce the death of With deep regret we announce the death of Thomas Francis Stafford, formerly a well known resident of Montreal, which melancholy event took place at Greenwood, N.Y., Saturday night, 29th inst., were he had been sojourning for the benefit of his health. Deceased was a brother of Messrs. Frank, Henry and William Stafford, of this city. He has here and took up his residence in New York about twenty years ago, where he entered it to merceutile nursuits in where he entered into mercantile pursuits, in which he obtained considerable success. He was she smoothed over the hard places for me."
And this seems to be the latiss' mission in curtiship—to smooth over the hard places.—
Elmira Gazette.

Sedie Oleson, a domestic at a boarding house on Iron Hill, a mining camp near Leadville, Col., yesterday morning attempted to start a fire with kerosene. An explosion occurred, setting fire to the house. The recemers on the upper floor all escaped, but Mrs. J. O'Brien, the proprietress, and four children, ranging in age from a two months infant to a boy of eight years, were burned to death.

which he obtained considerable success. He was one of the brightest. most genial of the young Irishmen of his day in Montreal, many of whom bear testimony to his many noble qualities and sterling worth of character. His darling thought through life was to the Irishmen of the brightest. most genial of the young Irishmen of the day in Montreal, many of whom bear testimony to his many noble qualities and sterling worth of character. His darling thought through life was to the Irishmen of the carties worth of character. His darling thought through life was to the Irishmen of the carties worth of character. His darling thought through life was to the Irishmen of the carties worth of character. His darling thought through life was to the Irishmen of the brightest. This idea with him was almost a consuming passion, and if he has not lived to witness it accomplishment, he had the satisfaction of knowing before he pa ed away that Irish liberation was in a fair way of speedy fruition. His brothers, Henry and I'cank, have gone to New York to bring his remains to this city for interment. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NOTES. CULLED FROM LOCAL EXCHANGES.

A branch of the Church of England sliding scile go-a--you-please temperance society has been established in connection with Bishop's College

There is no centiment in favor of Commercia Union along the border, the reason being that the fortunate frontier inhabitants already have the gain without the name.

Mr. E. W. Albee has sold the Leke View House, Knowlton, to Mr. W. Bracy. The latter is a much respected citizen and he will no doubt make a first class and popular landlord. Mr. H. E. Wil iams, of Knowlton, made 14

pounds of unsalted butter from a week's milking of a five year old grade jersey cow. The cow was a recent mi ker, but had no feed except good tall pastures.

be converted into a woolen factory, to employ two or three hundred hands. The town is granting a bonus of \$25,000, and local capital-

granting a bonus of \$25,000, and 12car carries. Its are putting money into the enterprise. Farnham has a bonded debt of \$60,000.

Mr W. B. Stevens, well known in the Townships as the canvasser for the Encyclopedia Britannica, ded suddenly of apoulexy in a Sherbrooks hotel one day last week. The deceased brooke hotel one day last week. The deceased gentleman was a portly, fine looking man, past middle age, and one of the most successful book agents in America.

A Sweetsburg lawyer was retained by a pretty Salvation Army Captain in a criminal care the other day. After the trial she paid him his re-tainer, and, as she did so, she looked artlessly into his face with her big blue eyes and saked: "Have you given your heart to Jesus?" As the lawyer pushed his fee down into the bottom of his pocket, he replied that "people have such

different views, you know." The following is the new board of directors of The following is the new board of directors of the Missisquoi and Rouville Mutual:—E. E. Spencer, Geo. D. Baker, E. A. Dyer. C. H. Boright, E. J. Brigge, Geo. Sully, J. A. Hawley and H. B. Street. The directors elected E. E. Spencer, M.P.P., president; Geo. D. Baker, vice-president; and A. D. Struthers, secretary-treasurer. The company has 1583 policies in force and the fire losses last year amounted to the diminutive sum of \$1469.

One evening last week the C.P.R. attached a car of dynamits to the passenger train at Sutton

car of dynamite to the passenger train at Sutton Junction and brought it through to Waterloo. The passengers, who were thoroughly frightenel, protested against the car being attached to the train, but the superintendent issued positive orders that it should be taken through. The passengers all considered it an outrage. One of the passengers said:—"We stood it because we could not help ourselves, and the worst of it was we were so near eternity that none of us dared to use outs work that would have done insticated. to use cuss words that would have done justice to the occasion. If there had been an accident a hole in the ground would have been all there was to tell the tale and the remains of the dozen passengers would have been scattered all over the townships of Sutton, Brome and Bolton."

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

A WORD TO FARMERS.

Many farmers in the province, no doubt, are still wondering why their butter, on reaching market, is pronounced "ordinary" and sold, if at all, at figures far from remunerative. All this is easily explained in most cases. A large amount of the butter received in this market, of amount of the author feels and the market, of and not fit to store old iron. A pound of butter, be it made ever so carefully, packed in an old tub at once absorbs all the rankness it can contain, and when it reaches the market is not fit for any purpose intended, and hence we find our commission houses leaded with an unsaleable article said to be prime butter. There is too much pound foolish and penny wise in this manner of doing business, and the quicker the farmers decide to put their butter in new clean packages the sconer will they realize a fair compensation for their products, and the commission merchant have an article demanding a purchaser,

MONTREAL MARKETS.

.... TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, 1887.

Commercial affairs continue to move al ng in Commercial affairs continue to move all mg in the even tenor of their ways, but without disclosing any new feature of special significance. The volume of distributive trade, while of moderate proportions, is nevertheless in excess of the record of last year at this time wand the gradual falling off in demand is due wholly for seasonable influences and is the natural result of an unusually heavy business transacted during, the early autumnmonths. While the volume of trade has been large and the absorption of all kinds of staple merchandise indicat a that the consumption of the country is steaduly increasing, there has been some complaint recreasing, there has been some complaint respecting the narrow margin of profit which de lers have been able to realize, but this is due to keen competition. To be sure this cannot be said of all branches of business, especially when good beeves sell at 35c to 4s and hogs for about the same figure. On the whole the farmer should be satisfied with the market. If his butter does not bring a good price it is his owr fault, for a good article mee's with ready sale There is an over production of cheese for which farmers are restonsible; there should be more good butter and less cheese. Vegetables are in good demand at good prices and all kinds of grain s-ll readily and at remunerative figures, while flour, sugar and the mainstays of life are sold at moderate prices. All in all this may be called the formers' year. cal'ed the farmers' year.

FLOUR.—The flour market has underg ne little if any change during the past week, but there is a steady demand for all grades, and prices are firm as follows :-

	Patent	84	35	a	4	6
	Choice superior extra		10			
1	Superior extra		ÕÕ			
i	Extra superfine		ÕÕ			
	Fancy		70			
Į	Spring extra		50			
	Superfine.		30			
	Canada strong bakers'		00			
	Manitoba strong bakers'		40			
	American strong bakers'		40			
ı	Fine		20			
	Middlings		õõ			
	Pollard*		69			
	Ontario bags—	-	00	_	4	•
	Medium	-	80		4	
	Chair a cutto					
	Spring extra		70			
	Superfine		50			
	Fine		35			
	Middlines	1	20	-	1	3
	City strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.)					
	100 15-		~~			•

per 196 lbs...... 4 50 — 4 60

GRAIN.—The grain market is anything but GRAIN.—The grain market is anything but active and the quotations are as follows:—Canada red and white winter wheat, 85c to 87c; Canada spring, 80c to 85c; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 87c; No. 2, 85c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; peas, 73c to 74c per 66 lbs.; oats, 80c to 32c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50c per bushel; barley, 55c to 56c; orn, 57c to 58c, duty paid; 51c in bond. There is quiet a demand for peas, but the prices are too stiff to secure many large sales. Outs are in good demand, and sell readily at quotations. The lutest from Chicago is that all kinds of grain are held firm. The 1886 wheat crop of Manitoba furnished about 3,960,000 busuels export surplus. The preliminary estimates for the 1887 plus. The preliminary estimates for the 1887 wheat crop indicate an export surplus of 6,000. 000 to 7,000,000 bushels. The thre:hings indicate that about thre:fourths of the crop will grade No. 1 and No 2 hard. Some samples of No. 1 hard weighed 63½ pounds to the bushel measure. The crop, however, is moving slowly. The wheat crop of Ontario in 1857 is estimated at 20,500,000 bushels. Quebec does not grow much wheat, and in 1887 the quantity produced is less than usual. The expert surplus of wheat from the entire Dominion of Canada in 1897-88 will be if any core area! will be, if any, very small.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The butter market is remarkably quiet, and few large siles are made. There is considerable creamery both in the country and in the market, and any quantity of ordinary, which holders are anxious to dispose of at most any price. The Boston and New York markets are reported as heavily stocked, and shipments are light. There are tons of the low grade that must be sold at a heavy loss; in fact, it goes slow at any price. We always Delegant slow at any price. Mr. James Dalrymple, commission merchant, 96 Foundling street, gives the following quetations ;—

Fine Creamery..... 21c to 23c

CHEESE.—The demand for cheese is far from active and few sales are made, and prices are in no way improving. Many factories are holding their stock, hoping that the markets will scon be cleaned out, but they are evidently hoping against hope. One year ago Canadian cheese was well sold up, and also in the States, but now all the markets seem to be flooded and holders are exceedingly anxious to close out, and the factories holding their s'ock are anxious to have them. Cheese can safely be marked 'slow," and there seems to be little, if any, foreign demand. The following prices can be relied upon :-

Fine colored are fresh, and they sell readily for 21 to 23 cents. There seems to be quite a stock of old ben fruit in the market, which sells for 17 to 18 cents, but the demand seems to be for fresh laid, i

Hoga—There is but little that can be said for HGC3—There is but little that can be said for the hog market. Friday hogs were 5c off, Saturday they were 10c ahead, and light grades go at \$1.15 to \$4.50, mixed packing \$4.10 to \$4.20, and heavy for shipping \$4.50 to \$4.60. The yards are quite well filled, but the stock is not the best, many offered being extremely thin.

MEATS—The prices of all classes of beef, owing to the low prices of beeves, is remarkably low and the meet merket can be covered as

ow, and the meat market can be quoted as

follows :—

Beet, per hundred	\$4.	50@\$	5.50
Beefsteak, per lb	••	8	12
Roast beef, do		8	10
Boiling, do		5.,	
Mutton and lamb, per lb		6	10
Veal, per lb		5	9
Roast pork, per lb		8	10
Mess and Western pork	18.	501	9.00
Hams, city cured	:	11	12
Bacon		10	11
FISH.—There seems to be no	grea	t der	nand
for fish, in fact the fish business	may	be cla	assed

as exceedingly dull. Labrador herring are coming in quite freely, and No. 1 sell at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Cape Braton sell as high as \$6. Large cod sell for \$4.50 to \$5 and dry cod \$4 to \$4.50 to \$5 and dry cod \$6.50 to \$5 and dry cod \$6.50 to \$4.50. This is for large lots; fresh cod retails at 7½ to 8c, halibut 16 to 18c, mackerel 15 to 20c, black bass 10c. Oysters, selects se'l at 50c, mediums 35 to 40c. Lobsters are 10c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—There is a good demand for all kinds of poultry, and fine turkeys go quick at 8 to 10c; chickens 6 to 9c, general price being 8c. Ducks are coming in freely, and sel for 80c a pair. Partridges, by the brace, bring from 35 to 50c; woodcock, \$4.20 per doz. The market seems to be well supplied with all kinds of game.

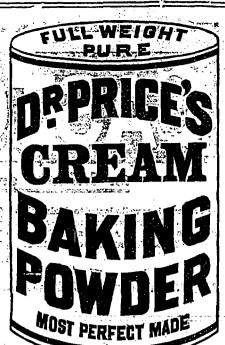
VEGETABLES.—Cabbages bring from 40 to 600 per doz; turnips and beets sell at 500 a bushel, and onions 65 to 75c, spinach 65 to 90c, carrots 30 to 40c.

MISCELLANEOUS. HONEY—There is considerable honey offered and the quality is generally good. That in cases brings 10 to 12 cents, but fine white in pound boxes sells as high as 15 cents.

SUGAR.—The prospects are that sugar will be advanced a peg and retailers are stocking up, causing the market to stand firm. The recent combine cannot fail in controlling the markets, which, of course, will be invariably conducted in the interest of the powers that be.

Grapes are becoming source, and those now offered seem to have seen their best days. Concords are selling at Sc to 5c, and Catawbas go as high as 6c to 7c. Almeria sell as high as \$4.50 to \$5 a barrel. But few California have

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship, Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. New York, 112 Fifth Avc. 11-C Washington, 817 Market Space.

OF MONTES SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT of Montreal. Signora Maria Santa Impini, a wife common as to property of Barmetti Francesco, a laborer, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, praying to the said Barmetti France-co, Defendant.

Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1887.

DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS,

13-5

Attorneys for Paintiff.

of late, and the market, if anything, is over-

of late, and the market, if anything, is over-stocked, to the surprise of everytody. Fine fameuse sell at \$3 to \$3.50. Winter apides, \$5:. Lawrence, from \$2 to \$2.50. The quality of the app'es offered is generally good. Some cheaper grades sell at \$1.50 to \$1.75. POIATORS are coming in freely and sell for \$5 to 90c a beg. Early rose seems to be in the best demand. On the whole the petatoes re-ceived are not of the finest quality. The e have been but few shipments, the price not warrant-ing parties from the States to make purchases.

part es from the States to make purchases. HIDES AND SKINS .- A good tusiness is now being done in hides and skins, tanners during the past week having brught quite freely. Montroal green hi les are selling from \$6 to \$8 per cwt. Chicago buff sell from \$9 50 to \$10.50. Cafekins sell at from 7c to 85 per pound. Sheepskins 65: to 75c.

BEANS.—There is a good demand for nice beans, and small hand picked sell at \$2 to \$2.25. Screened sell at \$1.75 to \$2, and yellow eyes at \$1.60 to \$1.70.

HOP MARKET. - Dull is the name for it; yes, very du'l for this time of year, and growers carry a melancholy lock. The only goods that are in demand are the very best locs, and these are held too high for the market. All the large brewers are well stocked and the small ones can purchase all they want at 13c to 14c; for the very best 15c to 16c is asked, but they go slow. As it now looks the growers who contracted at 20c have the best end of the bargain. In Central New York hops are reported almost a drug on the market, and throughout the provinces the supply seems to be far in ad-vance of the demand.

SUGAR RING.

Rumors are affoat of the likelihood of the New York Sogar Trust "Combine" in the become a success. There seems to be a great deal of grumbling, and the rumour that the Trust was not likely to go through had a very decided effect upon the market. Just what ha caused the all ged trouble is uncertain, but it said that the smaller houses are desatisfied, as the larger houses have all the advantages on their side, while the smaller ones gain nothing, be ause there has been no division of funds. A good cause for discontent is the fact that the larger houses are regarded by the smaller firms as endervoring "to run things," and that there is a decided tendency on their part to seize the lion's share. The smaller firms feel that they have rights and privileges which have not been sufficiently respected. Evidently there is a hitch somewhere. To how great an extent the feeling has grown is yet to be seen. Should the hitch become so serious as to cause the Trust to fail, the general impression is that it would materially hurt the market. Combinations are well enough when they are run in the interest of the people, but as a rule they are run in the interest of the combine. There seems to be little question but that the heavy refiners of this city are in the pool, and time can only decide if the organization will be productive of good to all the prople.

HORSES.

A fair business is now being done at the various sale stables, mostly for heavy work horses, although a few sales have been made for sirgle drivers and carriage horses. At Kim-ball's Stock Exchange there are a large number of fine horses, and the daily receipts indicate a larger business for the winter. The Boston and New York markets are well supplied with cheap horses, but they report a good call for carriage and single drivers. A few parties have been here from the States, but they made no large purchases. At Ryan's Exchange and Sale Stables there are several fairly matched pairs states toole are several fairly instance pairs held at good figures, and Kimballs stables are well stocked. Good single drivers sell from \$125 to \$300. For the past week the shipments have been light.

CATTLE.

There is no improvement in the cattle trade, and the yards at Point St. Charles carry a desert look. Yew shipments are made, as the Liver-pool market is reported dead. Cattle received thus far are not of the first quality, although a few Western steers have arrived and sold readily, but very low, 3½ to 4c being the outside price for the very best. Some cattle have sold as low of the cattle shipped to Europe were of 10 poor quality that they had to be sold at a great acrifice, in fact there is no call for only the ery best.

HAY AND STRAW. There has been quite a demand during the past few days, and there is a stronger feeling in

the market and prices are higher, owing to the light receipts. Choice timothy sells at \$10 and inferior at \$8sper 100 bundles. The demand for pressed hay continues good, and prices are firm as follows:—No. 1 \$13, No. 2 \$11 and No. 3 \$10 per ton in large quantities. There was a good \$4.50 to \$5 a barrel. But few California have been received.

Apples -The receipt has been quite large to \$6.50 per 100 bundles.

There was a good enquiry for straw, and many buyers could not fill their wants, and prices were higher at \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 100 bundles.

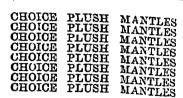
CARSLEY'S COLUMN

In S. Carrley's Corpet Warerooms are Readymade, Seamless Carpets in Tapestry and Volvet, which are certainly very pretty goods, and at prices so reasonable.—Post.

For bargains in Comforters and Down Quilt, all sizes, go to S. Carsley.—Post.

The cheapest and best Silk and Mohair Sealette ever shown in Canada is at S. Carsley's

Ladies can now procure any kind of Mantles, from plain to the handsomest garments ever shown in Montreal, at S. Carsley's.—Post.



New Styles of Plush Mantles, cone and see At S. CARSLEY'S.

ush Jackets	Sealette	Jackets
ush Jackets ush Jackets	Sealette	Jackets
u=h Jackets u=h Jackets ush Jackets	Sealette	Jackets
ush Jackets	Sealette Sealette	Jackete

Elegant Plush and Sealette Jackets. An end. ess variety to select from. All beautifully lined and guaranted a perfect fit.

S. CARSLEY

MANTLES : MANTLES :

BEADED VELVET, BEADED CLOTH.

> SICILIENNE SILK, BROCADED VELVET,

BROCADED PLUSH. Best ca h value ever shown in Montreal.

NEW DOLMANS: NEW DOLMANS: IN EMBROIDERED CLOTH

> BEADED FRENCH FOULE ASTRACHAN

Mantles of every description are relling $\epsilon_{\rm X}$ ceedingly fast S. CARSLEY.

ULSTERS. \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$6.50 \$6.85 \$7.50 ULSTERS ULSTERS, ULSTERS, \$9.00 \$11.00 ULSTERS. \$16.00

A large assortment of Paletots in Curl, Brochs, Ottoman, Stockirette, Beavers, Soleii, Diagonsl, etc. These goods are not to be had elsewhere at the above prices.

S. CARSLEY.

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS!

On view in the Millinery Show Rom, a very choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Fur Caps in

BALTIC SEAL CAPS, BALTIC SEAL CAPS, GREY LAMB CAPS, GREY LAMB CAPS, WHITE LAMB CAPS, WHITE LAMB CAPS,

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MONTREAL, November 2nd, 1887

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