

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

IRENE THE FOUNDLING; Or, The Slave's Revenge.

By the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Mrs. Tompkins, completely overcome, had fainted.

"Now, boys, are ye ready; bring him here," said Sergeant Strong.

"Up with him!" cried the Sergeant, and he seized the rope.

"Why, it's the Lieutenant," stammered one of the men, his teeth chattering with fear.

"Why, Lieutenant," said one man, who had the rope in his hand when Oleah came up.

Oleah's hot temper got the better of him, and he would have shot Sergeant Strong.

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.

Captain Wardle's campaign had been a complete success. He had made twenty prisoners, he had secured most of the arms and the camp equipment.

CHAPTER XII.

Captain Wardle's campaign had been a complete success. He had made twenty prisoners, he had secured most of the arms and the camp equipment.

Corporal Grimm and Sergeant Swords were both panting, very busy, and trying to look very soldier-like.

About three hours were spent on the late camping ground of the Confederates, and then the entire lot, with their twenty prisoners and the lumber they could carry.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

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

"Who comes there?" asked Sergeant Swords, bringing his rusty sword to a salute.

"Who lives there?" asked the Sergeant. "Old Ruben Smith; but he ain't there now."

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

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

"Who comes there?" asked Sergeant Swords, bringing his rusty sword to a salute.

"Who lives there?" asked the Sergeant. "Old Ruben Smith; but he ain't there now."

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

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

"Who comes there?" asked Sergeant Swords, bringing his rusty sword to a salute.

"Who lives there?" asked the Sergeant. "Old Ruben Smith; but he ain't there now."

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

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

"Who comes there?" asked Sergeant Swords, bringing his rusty sword to a salute.

"Who lives there?" asked the Sergeant. "Old Ruben Smith; but he ain't there now."

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

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

"Who comes there?" asked Sergeant Swords, bringing his rusty sword to a salute.

"Who lives there?" asked the Sergeant. "Old Ruben Smith; but he ain't there now."

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

"I'll have you an' me, my good lady, and we can eat anything you do," said Sergeant Swords, good-humoredly.

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50 paid strictly in advance \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special notices 200 per line. Special rates for circulars and applications. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

THE TRUE WITNESS makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post-Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post-Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is one of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to THE TRUE WITNESS.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WE WEDNESDAY..... NOVEMBER 2, 1887

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

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been forced to admit that he found a strong Home Rule sentiment in the North of Ireland.

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

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

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 being Drummagem born, knows better what is good for Canada than Canadians do? Go to Ottawa, indeed; what could Ottawa teach the Right Honourable 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.

THE Drummond sugar refinery in this city 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 ago 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? For the greater majority. You will find Lord Kimberley, Lord Spencer, Lord Aberdeen—and I think I may add to them the Tory Lord Carnarvon. How many Secretaries for Ireland who have been responsible for the government of Ireland are Home Rulers? There is Sir George Trevelyan—there is Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and there is Mr. John

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

MINISTERIAL prints are styling Sir Richard 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 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 Seaton 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 a 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 falling. 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 Castle, made a clean breast of it, warned the hon. member for South Tipperary to be on his guard, and put documentary evidence of what he revealed in Mr. O'Connor'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 earnestness 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 communion.

DR. DEGRONDS has written to say the report, that in the event of the Liberals of Sheffield 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.

THE Quebec Telegraph does not agree with Mr. Wiman's inference that there was no Canadian hoodlers. It says: "Just hand over a similar subscription like that of Indiana to this 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 Canada 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 leg.

CANADA is styled the Hoodlers' 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 hoodles, for hoodle in the interests of hoodlers. 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 hoodler. What we really want is unrestricted reciprocity in everything, including hoodlers.

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 destroy the rights of British freemen. The Globe says:—

Sir Wilfrid's stout and gallant defiance 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 wrong and tyranny. When ministers dare to declare that free political 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. Salisbury 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 powers to Ireland. He is well known in England as a philanthropist, 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 the right of free speech and peaceable assembly

is denied in Ireland by the Tory Administration. Lady Blunt is the daughter of the Countess of Lovelace, who died in 1852, and was married to Sir Wilfrid in 1869. The Countess of Lovelace was Augusta Ada Byron, only child of Lord Byron, the "Ada," sole daughter of my house and heart. The child of love, though born in bitterness and nurtured in coolness—known to every lover of English poetry. Sir Wilfrid Blunt is among other things the author of the poems of "Proteus," published a few years ago.

SUGAR TRUST, the title assumed by the combination of sugar producers and wholesale dealers 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 rascality the people are bled? There has been nothing in the worst railroad management in America that will approach this evil.

REFERRING to the attempts that certain parties are making to stir up a race and religious conflict in the Eastern Townships, the Waterloo Advertiser says:—"The English minority are in no immediate need of such championship. The Protestants are 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 classes 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 consideration."

PRINCE KRAPTOKIN, the Nihilist philosopher, has written a letter setting forth reasons why the Chicago Nihilists should not be hanged. But all his arguments will go for nothing, because the judiciary of Illinois, 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 recognized 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 movement in the States for the naturalization of their countrymen have met with considerable success. Their object is to make the British vote in American politics offset the Irish vote and generally to Anglicize the country. Their professions of loyalty are fervent as ever, but they hold that to make themselves felt they must become American citizens. 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:— I 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. Sworn, etc.

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 open 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 resolution 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 and precepts are doing much to cement the bonds of amity and good will between all

classes, especially in the Province of Quebec, could by any manner of means prove prejudicial 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 have 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 one of 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 held 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, 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 of Canada can be stopped.

WHAT nonsense 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 tariff against American products as a means of obtaining trade concessions from that country. He objected to having this called a policy of retaliation: "I would like to ask," said he, "is there anything retaliatory in saying we are anxious for the freest commercial intercourse; 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 advocacy of a policy which he contended would be the surest and most effective way of bringing it about, and we have several leading Tory organs in the Dominion charging Liberals with disloyalty because they advocate unrestricted reciprocity with our neighbors! Consistency, thou art not a Tory jewel.

It is evident from that portion of the address of Mr. Arthur, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, given to the public, that he does not wish his organization to be regarded 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 language, 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 14,000 in tonnage 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 reversal, and clearly 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 masses of people in the sister island, who have declared themselves opposed to tyranny and in favor of justice to all sections of the United Kingdom. The cause for which Mr. O'Brien is suffering for life is the cause of popular freedom not only in Ireland, but in England, Scotland and Wales. He as truly and directly represents the latter as he does the Irish

tenantry. It is now impossible to separate the Irish demands from the constitutional principles revered and maintained by Englishmen, some of whom have shown their willingness, as in the case of Sir Wilfrid Blunt, to suffer along with Irishmen in defence of British freedom against the common enemy—Tory misgovernment.

THE Hamilton Times thinks that "instead 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 abolished—the revenue can be spared without the least trouble, if the Government at Ottawa will cease indulging in unnecessary expenditures—and every wholesaler can import sugar from England at half the price he now pays Mr. Drummond. Mr. Drummond will then have to sell sugar for what it is worth or go out of the business. The money which the people of Canada would save by this change—several million dollars in the aggregate—would be expended for the products of various kinds of industry. No people can thrive who are subjected to the extortions of a whole series of "combine" and the "combines" are only possible because of the tariff. Instead of begging for generosity, let the grocers and other Canadians insist upon justice. They can get it if they use the means."

MAN'S conquests over the forces of nature follow so rapidly one upon the other these 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 invented 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, and as the disintegration of the two elements is such a continuous bright flame is the result. As to its success, it is stated: "Three lamps on the terrace in front of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, lit up the whole grounds, and the oil consumed did not cost more than four cents per hour. Such is the immense volume and diffusive power of the flame that small print can be read a quarter of a mile away from one lamp. Two of the lamps having been extinguished, this was actually proved by Mr. Augustus Harris, manager of Drury Lane Theatre, who was able to read down an avenue at over 500 yards from the lamp. The utility 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 factories, it is employed in several railway stations in England; it has supplanted the electric light at the North 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 employed in the recent mobilization of the French troops."

MODERN BARBARIANS. Speaking at Watertown, N.Y., on the 26th inst., Henry George gave utterance to a great 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 growing up in our great cities," he said, "a race of barbarians more savage than any that ever marched to the destruction of the Roman Empire. In spite of our advances there come those periodic 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 rule of an aristocracy more grasping and debasing perhaps than any that ever held sway before. We have no kings, no dukes, no counts, no lords, but we have the boss."

The history of all nations of which we have any knowledge shows this development in the social organism. It seems natural—in-avoidable. No laws that can be conceived can prevent it, because it arises from the inherent constitution of humanity. Some men are wiser, stronger, more crafty than their fellows and will enslave the less capable one way or another. The United States are already in bondage to the money kings, who have corrupted legislators, and openly enter the election field to buy votes for cash. The plutocracy is as naturally a product of republican America as the nobility was from 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 appeared on earth. The nobles of Europe, had as they were, had duties which they owed to the state, the church and the people; those duties they performed, because they dare not neglect them without danger to themselves. But the republican plutocrat makes the State subservient to his schemes by debauching the men entrusted with the power of law-making. The plutocracy has proved itself absolutely conscienceless. It is business every time, and business is to make money. But we must not forget that the whole fabric of society now rests on a business basis. From Vanderbilt with his three hundred millions down to the man working for daily wages the whole social system is bound together. No blow can be struck at the millionaires that will not be felt like an electric shock through the whole social organization. The Barbarians, of whom Henry George speaks, may grow up, howland protest against the adamant facts of a civilization founded on business principles, but until these Have-Nothings are numerous enough to outnumber the Have-Somethings, society will keep them down. They may propose and preach their doctrines for "the salvation of society," as Henry George does,

But society is governed by laws as immutable as gravitation, and will work out its own salvation or destruction, as civilized societies have done in the past. The continents of earth are strewn with the wrecks of dead civilizations: America not less than Asia. This should teach all men that it 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 noisy 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'Connor, in the trial of the above case at Cornwall refused to allow counsel to produce evidence relating to circumstances alleged to have occurred many years ago, he is accused of having revived the doctrine that the greater truth the greater the libel. The organ of "party exigencies" is of opinion that the judge's decision "does not comport with modern interpretation of the law, or bear well for the liberty of the press." There may possibly be some consolation in this view of the case to the editor, who is so shallow as to believe it. A little examination, 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 extravagance of expression in the excitement of political contests. But it is a principle now recognized in journalism and on the platform, 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, 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 wrecked 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 claim of public interest can be entered, no demand of justice can be pleaded in extenuation of attacks such as were made by the Gleaner on Mr. Purcell. The one object sought was to defeat a political opponent, and the editor appears to have been extremely imprudent in the use of the means he took to secure it. Probably, in fact, judging from similar cases, almost certainly, the editor was inspired by 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 introducing the element of private scandal into political discussion. But the simple fact that he did so is proof of deplorable lack of judgment, that prime necessity in the editorial make-up, or else 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 public instructor should keep cool and preserve a level head it is during the excitement of an election campaign. It would be a good thing were all editors to take this lesson to heart. Politicians will use editors, if editors are so foolish as to allow them to do so, and ten chances to one, they will leave the injudicious scribes and the proprietors of the newspapers to bear all the trouble, 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 a desirable person to elevate to a representative position in the councils of the nation. Granted; but surely it is not to be permitted that his enemies shall drag him before the public as a moral leper in order that they may crush with scandal him whom they cannot defeat on public grounds. The scandal may be a pure invention. It is sure to be grossly, if not outrageously, exaggerated. It is rushed before an excited public with all possible sensationalism so as to gain the desired object. Coolness of judgment is not to be expected in men at such a time. A terrible injury is inflicted on the private character, not only of the person thus held up to public execration, but on that of women and children, who may be perfectly ignorant and innocent. Therefore, to permit partisans in a political contest to assail private character and afterwards allow them to hold public inquest into family affairs, of no interest whatever to the people at large, would be an outrage on justice. Even from an ethical standpoint such a course would be inadmissible, inasmuch as the exposure of such matters has a distinctly demoralizing effect on the public. Whatever of good can be claimed for it is offset a thousand fold by consequent evil. as it

has been wisely held that private character is sacred, and that public men must be judged by their public acts.

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...

The question is by no means a complicated one in itself. The danger that lurks in it rises from the position and policy of the Canadian Government.

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...

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 HONORABLE YOUNG LADY AT MONTREALE.

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...

They were refused bail and Mr. McMahon, who was engaged to act as counsel for the accused, did not appear until the prisoners were being removed to Aylmer gaol.

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 Tecoma is the tallest peak in the United States. Dr. C. D. Hendrickson, in the American Magazine for November, describes an ascent of the highest attainable point on the north side of this mountain, which seems to be the centre of a wild and precipitous region...

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" MAGAZINE.

The Catholic World for November is calculated to attract the attention of the general reading public by its leading article, "Leo XIII. and the Catholic University," by Bishop Krane of Richmond.

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...

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

Resolved, That Branch 26, C.M.E.A., do assemble in regular meeting this evening, 24th October, do hereby offer our hand in fraternal fellowship to declare our feelings of sympathy with Brother Trustee John Scanlan, recently elected to the Board of Trustees of this Branch, in his affliction.

F. C. LAWLER, Rec. Sec. Br. 26.

THE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

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

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—The Inter-Provincial Conference closed this morning, the whole of the members being present at the final meeting. As soon as the last details of the business proper were finished, Attorney-General Longley moved, seconded by Hon. J. Norquay—That the visiting delegates to the Conference desire, before separating, to record their appreciation of the unvarying courtesy of Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues during the meeting...

Hon. Mr. Fielding said: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion that has just been made by the Hon. the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. I share with him the opinion 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...

Hon. Mr. Mercier, in replying, said:—Honorable gentlemen, I am glad to receive 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 representatives of the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Dominion have responded to our invitation to meet in this Inter-Provincial Conference...

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

that the most prominent features of the proceedings of our Federal institutions and generally to our Gracious Sovereign. A very pleasant intercourse in connection with the Conference has been maintained in our Capital of ladies from the three provinces, whose visit on this occasion has contributed so much to the enjoyment of our citizens...

Hon. Mr. Longley of Nova Scotia interviewed on the Subject. Hon. Mr. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, was interviewed on Monday by a representative of this paper.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion that has just been made by the Hon. the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. I share with him the opinion 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...

that the most prominent features of the proceedings of our Federal institutions and generally to our Gracious Sovereign. A very pleasant intercourse in connection with the Conference has been maintained in our Capital of ladies from the three provinces...

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

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

RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Mr. Longley of Nova Scotia interviewed on the Subject.

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

The Fisheries Commission—What He Thinks Will be the Likely Result of It—The Quebec Conference a Success.

Hon. Mr. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, was interviewed on Monday by a representative of this paper. The hon. gentleman is tall, slim and dignified 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 Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McShane, and intends only remaining a day or two in the city.

Hon. Mr. Mercier said: I am sure I but express the feelings of those who are present at this meeting, when I say that we are all deeply indebted to Hon. Mr. McShane for his cordial and friendly presiding over our deliberations and his great experience and well known abilities as a statesman have agreeably helped our labors by helping us to solve the difficult questions we had to discuss.

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

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

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 any definite action.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:—

SIR,—Is it not a singular 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 patriots and revolutionaries? But, then, it is an old and trite saying that "history repeats itself."

The second of the great triumvirate, bloody Balfour, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland, is a direct descendant of that Sir James Balfour, who, in 1785, drew up and signed with his own hand "A bond of manly unity and support... for the murder of Dunlop, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and King of Scotland by courtesy. The bond ran thus:—"That inasmuch as it was thought expedient and most profitable for the commonwealth that such a young fool and proud tyrant should be made a rule over them; and that for divers causes... they all concluded that he should be put off by any way or other, and whatsoever should take the deed in hand, or do it, they should defend and fortify it as themselves, for it should be, by those by their own, reckoned and hidden away by themselves."

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

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

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

Beef, Iron and Wine

COMMERCIAL UNION.

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

QUEBEC, Oct. 26.—Mr. Erasmus Wiman and daughter arrived this afternoon by the C.P.R. train... Mr. Wiman in the evening lectured to a very large and appreciative audience of business men in the Skating Rink.

THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE BARRIER which existed between the great Dominion of Canada and the one hand, and the Great Republic of the United States on the other, would do more for us than anything else to give Quebec a chance equal to that of other great communities.

CANADA HAD MADE GREAT PROGRESS, and that in her great commerce, in her manufactures, her agricultural products, in her railways, canals, educational institutions, her courts of law, and in many other things that go to make up a great nation in the world.

A GREAT AND PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY. If this community could be found a market for all that Quebec has to spare, in this market there could be found an encouragement for the development of all the natural resources of Quebec.

THE DEMAND WOULD BE ENORMOUSLY INCREASED by the fact that with these sources of supply could be reached for the great manufacturing 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 markets for the purchase of goods which might be cheaper to the consumer than those which he could produce himself.

wire 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 resources, and notwithstanding the increase in the public debt of large proportions for the numerous public undertakings, there has been a steady outflow of the best class of our population.

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 produced 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.

THE LUMBER QUESTION in the United States was rapidly assuming great importance. It was alleged by some that within twenty-five years almost the entire stock of available lumber in the Province of Quebec had been afforded to the lumber interest in that country had been practically destroyed.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE KINDS OF WOOD for interior decoration. The beautiful birdseye maple, the black ash, the oak and basswood, are all in abundant supply. In there anything in the matter of furniture, the shape or form, taste or color, which the American possesses that the Canadian does not possess, there is there in the variety of construction, in the strength, in skill, or in excellence, that could not be imitated in Quebec for the supply of the wants of the United States.

UNDER UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY the free navigation of the lakes from port to port, whether American or Canadian, would be assured. A stimulus would be given to the lumber trade in the lakes, because these lakes would no longer be the barrier that divided the two countries, but rather the bond that united them.

would favor, and if the growth of manufactures within the province itself, the vast tide of emigration, which was now sweeping westward, could be checked, a greater contribution would be made to the success of the Church than could be achieved by all other forces combined.

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.

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 able and lucid explanation of the new policy.

AN ALLEGED PLOT. WHAT THE LONDON POLICE THINK THEY HAVE DISCOVERED—THE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST ON A SUPPOSED DYNAMITER.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An inquest was held today 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 in Queen's Road, St. James's, London.

CURED BY B. B. B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, Ont., 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.

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 a burden, and whose only hope is in the hands of the Almighty.

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 strengthen.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, yellow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. Use a dose. Try them.

AN ENGLISH SLEIGHT-OF-HAND PERFORMER gave an exhibition in Japan and pulled a bank note out of a lemon. Every lemon in Japan was bought up and cut open after his trick.

RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

By 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 that time.

"Before I conclude this subject, it is proper to add that the sale and purchase of slaves prevailed during the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. These unhappy men are sold 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.

"These things being completed, the clergy 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 settled in this, that they were to be the slaves of their people, and especially because they had been long accustomed to buy the English everywhere, as well from merchants as from robbers and pirates, and to reduce them to slavery, this disadvantage happened to them by the course of the Divine vengeance, that they themselves should now be in turn reduced to slavery by the people of the island of Great Britain.

THAT IMAGINARY PLOT. GEN. MILLER WAS NEVER IN ENGLAND AT ALL—A DENIAL FROM MR. NOLAN. LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reference to the statement of Commissioner Monroe, of the Detective Department, at the inquest over the body of Gen. Miller, head of the Clan na Gael society, was in London during Jubilee week, the police state that Mr. Miller never set foot in England.

THE GENERAL OPINION among all the Canadians I have spoken with is that the formal extracts 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.

CAAMBERLAIN'S BLUNDER. MORE ABOUT THE AMBASSADOR'S BIG MISTAKE—HIS APOLOGY WORSE THAN HIS OFFENCE. TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27th.—[Special.]—The 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. Chamberlain's extension to the Globe office to find out what the Globe had said that called forth such a earnest disclaimer of any desire to insult the Dominion. Unfortunately, owing to the slowness of the Canadian mails the Globe of the 18th October, from which an extract had been called, has not yet arrived.

THE general opinion among all the Canadians I have spoken with is that the formal extracts 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.

Dr. Sage's Cathartic Remedy cures when other cathartics fail. It is a safe and reliable cathartic, and is the only one that does not irritate the bowels.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

Mark this! Don't lose it! It will bring you gold! We will send you free some thing new wonderful as just comes electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of incalculable value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages, \$5 a day and upwards easily earned by any worker; many are making several hundred dollars per month. You can do it. No special ability required. We bear expense of starting you in any way than anything else in the world. Any one anywhere can be doing the work at home also. Better write at once, and live at home. Address: W. J. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

For this is the natural origin of the "great and most profitable commodity of this great island," as the late John Bull is described in the memorable 10 W. 3. c. 10. It is ludicrous to think of setting up manufacturers for a home market of beggars.

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 use as private property. The Crown lands should be sold or let in perpetuity on corn rents. The perpetuity of tenure conceded to the immediate 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 the best root, sugar, 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 however restricting the industry of the agriculturist, should be abolished, and in lieu of these a uniform land tax should be imposed on all lands, with a summary power of sale to the occupant, so as to force out wastes into profitable cultivation.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be as free as the manufacturer to buy in the cheapest market. As production is at least as important to society as barter, tillage should be as free as trade, and the tiller as secure of enjoying the fruits of his industry as the other producer. In short, if you can, abolish excise and customs and all the special contrivances devised since 1172 for depriving 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 render the relative condition of the two countries, that England may again send their children to labor here before they should suffer any want or hunger at home; at least we shall be able to secure that plenty and cheapness of all necessities of life and materials of manufacture which so alarmed our English rivals in 1638, and thus supply the only certain elements of commercial success, which are this, to be the best of the best of the nations to the condition in which it was for ages, the most thriving State in Western Europe, 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 scum and scum of the world.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be as free as the manufacturer to buy in the cheapest market. As production is at least as important to society as barter, tillage should be as free as trade, and the tiller as secure of enjoying the fruits of his industry as the other producer.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be as free as the manufacturer to buy in the cheapest market. As production is at least as important to society as barter, tillage should be as free as trade, and the tiller as secure of enjoying the fruits of his industry as the other producer.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be as free as the manufacturer to buy in the cheapest market. As production is at least as important to society as barter, tillage should be as free as trade, and the tiller as secure of enjoying the fruits of his industry as the other producer.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be as free as the manufacturer to buy in the cheapest market. As production is at least as important to society as barter, tillage should be as free as trade, and the tiller as secure of enjoying the fruits of his industry as the other producer.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION. Mark this! Don't lose it! It will bring you gold! We will send you free some thing new wonderful as just comes electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of incalculable value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages, \$5 a day and upwards easily earned by any worker; many are making several hundred dollars per month. You can do it. No special ability required. We bear expense of starting you in any way than anything else in the world. Any one anywhere can be doing the work at home also. Better write at once, and live at home. Address: W. J. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. For use by all fair, ruddy or sun-burned faces. Sold in all the principal cities of the world. Price, 25c. J. A. DOZZONI, Ft. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1824, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 30, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Sixth Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES: Prizes Value \$50,000.00. Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00, 1 Real Estate worth 2,000.00, 10 Building Lots in Montreal 300.00, 15 Bed-rooms or Drawing-rooms, Suites to choice 200.00, 20 do do do 100.00, 100 Gold Watches 50.00, 1000 Silver Watches 20.00, 1000 do do 10.00. 2147 Prizes - - - Value \$50,000.00. TICKETS - - - \$1.00

PALMO-TAR SOAP. WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL. MOST SCALY ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAY & LAWRENCE CO. (LIMITED), MONTREAL.

ALLEY'S LUNG BALM. CURED BY. COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache relieved all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Diarrhea after eating, and all kinds of indigestion. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache relieved all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Diarrhea after eating, and all kinds of indigestion. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache relieved all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Diarrhea after eating, and all kinds of indigestion. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache relieved all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Diarrhea after eating, and all kinds of indigestion. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing others do not.

IRELAND'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

ARRIVAL OF SCOTTISH DELEGATES AT CORR... THE AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION... GREAT MEETING IN LONDON... BY BLUNT AND HIS NOBLE WIFE.

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

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand persons attended an open air demonstration in the Strand, London, on Saturday evening. The demonstrators adopted protesting evening. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the Government's interference with the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting in Ireland and England, and condemning the action of the Government in the case of Sir Charles Warren's action against the National League.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—An application for admission to the bar was made by Sir Wilfrid Blunt after he had been sent back to jail. At a banquet, last evening, at which Father Cogan presided, Sir Wilfrid, 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.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Harrington, counsel for the defence, applied to the court for an order to compel the attendance of Mr. Blount, Chief Secretary, as a witness in order to show whether any information had been sworn to as stated in the proclamation that the proposed meeting at Woodford last Sunday would lead to a breach of the peace.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—A convention of the National League will open at Cardiff on Saturday next, and will last three days. Messrs. T. J. O'Connor, J. O'Connor, Crilly, Foley and Biggar, M.P.s, and a number of Welsh members will speak. The resolutions to be presented to the convention declare that the meeting at Woodford, which was held on Sunday, was a peaceful and respectable one, and that the Government's action against it was a breach of the peace.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

CASTORIA

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. ALEXANDER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

and to send another deputation to that country. Mr. Pennooby, after negotiating with Father Keller, has offered his tenants a reduction of 35 per cent, and the cancellation of their arrears, provided they pay eighteen months' rent. They will probably accept.

THE ATTENDANCE OF CHIEF SECRETARY BLOUNT AS A WITNESS DEMAND—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 an order to compel the attendance of Mr. Blount, Chief Secretary, as a witness in order to show whether any information had been sworn to as stated in the proclamation that the proposed meeting at Woodford last Sunday would lead to a breach of the peace.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Sir Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford was resumed to-day. Mr. Roman appeared as counsel for the defence, and Mr. Harrington as counsel for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned to to-morrow.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000, 1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$50,000, 2 LARGE PRIZES OF \$10,000, 4 LARGE PRIZES OF \$5,000, 20 PRIZES OF \$1,000, 100 do of \$500, 200 do of \$200, 500 do of \$100.

McShane Bell Foundry. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BAILEY'S COMPOUND. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. TEACHERS WANTED.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up to 12 rooms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantine, wife of Jean Baptiste Doré alias Doray, defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McFarvey, wife of Arsene Noveau, heretofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. P. A. AEGHAMBULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. P. A. AEGHAMBULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. Near Montreal. AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY QUEBEC. FATHERS OF THE HOLY GOSPEL.

TRAVEL VIA DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CITY OF MEXICO. ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, PORTLAND, ORE., ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

McShane Bell Foundry. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BAILEY'S COMPOUND. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. TEACHERS WANTED.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up to 12 rooms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantine, wife of Jean Baptiste Doré alias Doray, defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McFarvey, wife of Arsene Noveau, heretofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. P. A. AEGHAMBULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAIL.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for various routes including Liverpool, London, and Montreal.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LONDON AND LONDON.

McShane Bell Foundry. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BAILEY'S COMPOUND. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. TEACHERS WANTED.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up to 12 rooms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantine, wife of Jean Baptiste Doré alias Doray, defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McFarvey, wife of Arsene Noveau, heretofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized agent.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. PERSONS desirous of bringing their friends from America can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates.

