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## TEMPERANCE

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S ADDRESS

Before the Temperance Men of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Grime, the Necessary and Fruitful Outcome of Intemperance.

Archbishop Ireland, the great Metropolitan of S.: Paul, was in Ercoklyo, N.Y., on Labor day and was requested to address the workingmen of that cay in the ewining on the now most important subject of temperance. Archbishop Ireland loves to taik to the workingmen of America, and if there is one subject on which he prefers to address them, it is Temperance. The following is a synopsis of his address to the workingmen of Brooklyn on Labor day:

Bishop Loughlin performed the office of introducing the Archbishop. He said: "My Beloved Friends,—I am delighted to see this large audience and to hear this cheering and applause. We are here to encourage a great

large audience and to hear this cheering and appliance. We are here to encourage a great cause, one affecting not only yourselves but your children after you; and in order to hear a first-class advocate of your cause I will introduce to you Archbishop, as he stepped forward, was favored with a repetition of his heat flattering.

favored with a repetition of his heat flattering reception. He began his remarks as follows:

'I thank you cordislly, my friends for this hearly greeting. Cheers affect me, as a rule, but little. They are generally but a mere formality. But cheers from total abstainers are sincere, and so is my gratitude sincere. (Applause) I am delighted to meet you and men of your heroic stamp at all times—men who are willing to impose some sacrifice and self-denial upon themselves in behalf of our grand and noble cause. (Applause) There are those who upon scienserves in behalf of our graid and noble cause. (Applause) There are those who say they can't abstain from drink. They say that it is necessary to them, or at least that its privation is too much of a sacrifice. But you are willing to make the sacrifice, not only for yourselves, but for your fellow man, in order that you may say to him: "I can do without

I THRIVE ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.'

(Applause.) The sun never shone on better or more resolute men than on our teetotalers—God bless them.—(Loud applause.) Their cause is a noble one. It is the cause of virtue, humanity and wisdom. I don't wish to disparage any and wisdom. I don's wish to disparage any good cause, but in all the depth of my conviction, outside of the direct cause of supernatural religion to day, there is no cause so holy and salutary as temperance. (Applause.) It is at the very root of all the movements of to-day—all the works began and needed for the elevation of men and the people. You celebrated labor day to-day, and I am glad to see the whole state of New York has observed this day as a respect to what can be done for the elevation of the laborer. He represents the people, the millions on whose intellect and strong arm the country depends for its welfare. strong arm the country depends for its welfare. [Applause.] There are men who wish to mak use of the laborer for their sole advantage. They do not recognize the rights of the laborer. They treat him as a machine, as a creature of the law of supply and demand, to be had naw or supply and demand, to be had at the lowest possible price, not thinking how he is to live and support his family on the wages he gets. Every man has a right to a decent livelihood [prolonged applause]. He must be treated as a human being, with the rights of a man and a child of God long applause] arounding these sights of a man and a child of God applause. [loud applause], providing these rights are secured according to the laws of equity and justice, in order that he may practice toward others as he would have them act toward him. When we consider the question of labor to-day, at the very root we find the question of temperance. Men who drink and weaken their reason and power of self-denial by the excessive use of liquor cannot demand and use the rights which belong to them.

ONLY A SOBER, INTELLIGENT MAN can demand his rights and take them. For what principle do we demand protection for labor, if in their daily works they do not com-mand the respect and honor of their fellow man? We ask a just compensation to labor and a due share of its products to every man and bis family. But of what avail is it if through weakness of mind and his brutish passion the laborer dissipates his earnings in wine and sins of that variety? If labor was sober the labor question would be settled. (Applause.) Is it not a fact that too many sacrifice the money neces-sary for their independence and support of their families? After all, there is no country in the world where labor is so well-paid and respected as in the United States. I do not mean to say that it has no rights to be obtained, but that it commands more wages and respect. How much poverty there is in our large civies! In the past few days I have been visiting the dark streets and narrow alleys of New York, and there I have seen the ill-ventilated and dirty tenements where twenty, thirty, and forty families are crowded. I thought of the misery which was in a breath of air for fifteen minutes. And yet these unfortunate peopls live there from day to day and month to month. I have seen men and women permaturely old and haggard and no trace of joy and happiness in the faces of the children. How is it there is so much misery in the land? It is drink. When these people have money they spend it in saloons. Because of the dimes and dollars they drop into the saloon keeper's till they cannot keep their families in comfort, and never have an opportunity to move them into a healthier part of the city or secure com-fortable homes in the country. I felt deeply for them and I hate the accuraed liquor which brings so many people to POVERTY AND DISHONOR.

(Applause.) There are people who say that poverty comes from other causes as well as drink. Of course, there are cases of poverty which come from accident and misfortune, but 75 per cent. of the poverty in America comes A few dimes to-day and to-morrow amounts to a few dollars at the end of the week, which, if put in the bank for a rainy day, would protect the family in time of adversity and sickness, or secure them against poverty after the bread winner's death. So long as drink goes on there will be poverty and de-gradation. All movements for the elevation of abor will be in vain until labor is received from the thraidom of the saloon keeper, the brewer and the distiller. [Applause,] I hate slavery. [Great applause.] I hated the slavery of the negroes in America, and I thank God that this stain has been wiped out from our beloved country. [Applause.] There is another slavery still with us, and that is the slavery of beer and whiskey. The wives and children of saloon keepers clotho themselves in silks and

The states of the same of the

satins, while the wives and children of their patrons go in rags. I would have every man bring home his money and give it to his wife and children, and not to the saloon keeper, the brewer and the distiller. These men have got to be a mighty power in the land. So great is their tyranny that they send men to the city councils, the state legislature and the national congress, who make laws only to suit themselves. They claim the right to say to the executive from every village to the largest capital: "You must not execute such and such laws.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

is the great question of the day. It is so comis the great question of the day. It is so com-prehensive that it involves every interest of labor-moral, material and religious. The one fell destroyer over the land, the dissolution of families and the curse of unending sorrow to mothers and children, is alcohol. Is it suffi-cient to build jails for the man who becomes helpleses from drink or commits crime in his drunken fury? Is it right? Is it good to strive to put away a pestilence instead of striving to prevent its coming? Is it philosophy or is it common sense? Crime is the necessary and fruitful outcome of intemperance. It is a positive and indubitable fact that over three-quarters of the crimes of which our laws take orgaizance are directly or indirectly traceable to liquor. Liquor strikes the wife and children and negbbor and drives them to crimes, some of which I dare not mention. Physicians will tell you that a great number of the diseases of mankind are intensified by whiskey and gin. They will tell you, if they care to tell the truth, that for the man in normal health alcohol is

Until the temperance movement spreads throughout the land, I have little hope for movements promising the social elevation of the American people are remarkable for their intelligence and people are remarkable for their intelligence and the social services and when they know that live or common sense, and when they know that liquor is so much responsible for sinners, I wouder that they tolerate it.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appea to the audience to work zealously and deter-minedly as individuals, Catholics and citizens, to suppress the liquor traffic, not only for the honor and welfare of their country, but of their

The speaker was warmly applauded when he

GOING BACK ON THE REFORMATION.

Among the many curious "resolutions" of the late "Lambeth Conference" of the Ecg-lish Church, the last (19th) is most curious and signsificant:

"19. That, as regards newly-constituted Churches, especially in non Christian lands, it should be a condition of the recognition of them as in complete intercommunion with ue, and especially of their receiving from us oplacopal succession, that we should first receive from them estisfactory evidence that they hold substantially the same doctrine as our own, and that their clergy subscribe articles in accordance with the express statements of our own standards of doctrine and worship; but that they should not necessarily be bound to accept in their entirety the Thirty-

a Solemn Synad of hishops, representing the English Establishment in all its dependencies and affiliations, assembled, if not to legislate for the Church, (which, it esems, they are eareful to avoid,) at least to declare the principles of their Church as applicable to the subjects treated of, insisting that newly-constituted churches seeking union with them shall give satisfactory evidence that they hold substantially the same doctrine as their own, and that their clergy shall even be required to subscribe articles in accordance with the express statements of their own standards of doctrine and worship, but that they should not necessarily be bound to accept in their entirety the XXXIX. Articles of

religion. Naw, we defy any man of ordinary literary skill to give a more perfect specimen of how to do it and yet not do it, than that. If you went to join the English Church you must of course subscribe to the same destrines embodied in her standards: nevertheless, you need not accept the XXXIX. Articles in their entirety. Well, then, in Heaven's name, what must they accept? The XXXIX. Articles are the expression of the reformed Church of England. They contain the reason and attempted justification of the separation from the mother Church. They cost an immense amoust of discussion, and the nonacceptance of the doctrines contained in those Articles caused rivers of blood to flow. Multitudes of the best and holiest men in England were harged, drawn and quartered because they refused to assent to those dootrines, and to this day every ecolesisatic who is ordained in the English Establishment is required to subscribe to those articler, and yet "newly constituted churches" wishing to unite with the English Church need not necessarily be required to subscribe to those Articles "in their entirety." Well, if not in their entirety, what portion of them must be reterpretation. We are aware that there is a who feel at perfect liberty to ignore the XXXIX. Articles and affect to despise them as they do the name Protestant. But we were not prepared to believe that a solemn synod of the Bishops of the Church would publish and formally sanction the ignoring of Church, what do I care for the declaration that I must subscribe Articles in accordance

with the express statements of their standards

of dootrine and practice, if at the same time

I am assured that I need not receive the

XXXIX, Articles in their entirety? As long

as they do not tell me how much of the

Articles or in what sense I am to receive

them, I take it for granted that I am left to judge for myself, and, accordingly, I may

understand them in a "non-natural" sense or

ignore them entirely, as the Ritualists do. That may be thought good policy on the part

of the authorities of the Church, but it

strikes us they cannot be called very satisfactory guides in matters of faith, and if that

nineteenth "Resolution" is not a tremendous

going back on the Reformation, we know not

what to call it.

AN AFRICAN PRIEST.

From the Kile's Banks to St. Peter's-The Story of a Slave Boy.

It has ever been the policy of the Roman Catholic church to create, as soon as practicable, a native clergy in countries where the faith has been established, says the New York Sun. The low degree of primitive barbarism of the negroes in Africa, and the obstacles placed by the institution of slavery in the way of their elevation in all the countries in which they have become implanted, have operated to prevent the honor and dignity of the priest-hood from being conferred, except in very rare instances, on members of that race, far only two have been ordained in the United States. When Boyer was president of Hayti a colored priest named Pennington came from there to New York, but so great was the prejudice in those days that it was judged best not to have him celebrate Mass publicly, for lear of creating a disturbance.

The vicarate apostolic of Central Africa was founded many years ago by Monsignor, now Bishop, Comboni, and has its headquar-ters in Europe at Verona, and its mission in Africa at El-Obeid and at Khartoum. That mission has only turned out two native priests

— Dom Anthony Gobal, ordained in Rome in
1877, who died at El Oheid in 1881, and Dom
year. Daniel Sorur Dharim Den, who contributed to a recent number of the Annates de la Propagation de la Foi a very interesting narrative in French of the way in which he became a Christian and a priest. The appellation "Dom" is an abbreviation of "Dominue," and implies the attainment of a higher than ordinary degree of proficiency in eccle-

sluctical learning.

The marrator is a native of Denka, a gathering of 24 tribes settled on the banks

Uliahi, to be allowed to accompany them with her son, in the hope of finding her daughter, who had been taken she knew not where, Abd-Ullahi, fearing that Daniel might run away, would not permit him to accompany

her. The raid was very successful, and the return of the caravan with a lead of slaves was very near at hand. Abd-Ullahi had given to Daniel the keys of the room containing his valuables, with instructions to give them to his mistress whenever she wanted them. Shortly before the return of the raiders he gave them to a female slave, who said her mistress had sent for them. At nightfall, when the chief bedchamber was to be prepared for him. Daniel was asked for them again. He said that they had not been returned to him. A search was then made for them, but in vain. In dread of the unjust punishment which he knew was certain, he cilmbed the outer wall of his master's house and fied into the woods. After running half an hour, he lay down at the foot of a tree to regain his breath, and thought he heard two voices speaking to him. One said: "Hasten into the forest; perhaps you may get clear; at the worst you will only be devoured by the wild beasts, and that will be an end to your misfortuner." The other voice kept saying: "Go to the mission and have no more fear." Afrardobating which chance he had better take, that of being devoured by wild beasts or that of being eaten by the missionaries (for that the missionaries ate negroes he had been told and firmly believed), he decided for the latter alternative. He returned to the town and ceived? Ordinarily, organic statements of burried to the mission, where he asked to see principle and especially religious creeds are the superior, Mgr. Comboni. The superior required to be received in their natural and saked him several questions about his master, obvious sense. This is a settled canon of in- his house and who had sent him. To the first two questions he, through fear, answered considerable section of the Establishment falsely; but to the third he replied "that and its affiliations in this and other countries God had sent him." Mgr. Comboni then ordered a father to give him a bed with the

other children. His master having found out where he had taken refuge demanded his surrender. Mgr. Comboni replied that he would not give the boy up, as the Sultan had given the missionthe Articles. That evidently is what it aries the right to keep all who implored their amounts to; for, if I want to join that protection, unless the applicant, if a slave, Church, what do I care for the declaration was in fault. Abd-Ullahi then offered two cows and two calves for Daniel's return. To this offer the superior replied: "I do not sell men, and I cannot sell them. The boy is free to return to you if he chooses; but so long as he chooses to stay here you shall not have.

him. So take your cattle away." The Arab master, though so far baffled, did not give up. He sent Daniel's mother to endeavor to persuade her con to return to her. To her ardent maternal appeals he raplied: "Mother, I will not go. I cannot go. You are welcome to stay with your child if you will,

j. ;. ,

heart and with tears in his eyes, he returned the Pacific and the far off countries of the East, to his class. Nine months later, on the 12th of June, 1874, he received the sacraments of baptism and confirmation. In 1875 Mgr. Comboni left El-Onoid for Europe ou business, accompanied by Daniel and another young negro, intending to take them both to Romo to study in the College of the Propagands. Daniel arrived at Verona and began the atudy of Latin under the direction of Fr. Anthony Squaranti, then rector of the African institute for the Missions of Central Africa. On August 12, 1877, Mgr. Comboni was promoted to the episcopate, and Daniel, with his fellow countryman, came to Rome by invitation to be promoted to Rome, by invitation, to be present at his con-secration. The day following they entered the College of the Propaganda. Daniel learned Latin, Greek, Hebrew and philosoppy in the space of seven years. In 1883, the second year of his course in philosophy, he fell ill, and the cardinal prefect sent him to Cairo to recover. As soon as he had regained his health, he was sent by Mgr. Francis Sogaro to the University of St. Joseph at Beyrout, where he passed in theology and learned a little French.

In July, 1886, he finished his studies, re-turned to Cairo, received hely orders from

#### CARDINAL MORAN.

A few particulars concerning our illustrious

BRIEF SKETCH OF THIS ILLUSTRIOUS SON OF THE CHURCH.

visitor, the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, may be of interest just now. His Eminence, it need hardly be said, is a native of Ireland, one when Daniel was about 17 years

Boy.

The defeasted Arabs copile assists in the second great of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societisatical apperfor that for a size of the mythic societis and the societis and the societis and the mythic societis and the societies of the societies are the societies of and was a nophew of the late Cardinal Culof the White Nile, between the 6th and 12th len. He was a student in the Irish College degrees of north latitude. contention. He also published a memoir of the martyred Archhishop Plunkett, a history of the early Irlah Church, the "Analecta of Divid Rothe," one of his prodecessors in the See of Ossary, and a work called "Spicilegium Osscriense," which is a compliation of the records of the diocese of Ossary. This is not a bad list for one who had so many other important concerns to look after. His appointment to the See of Ossarv, his transhation to the Archbishopric of Sidney, and his elevation to the Cardinalate are events still fresh in public recollection. But it may not be generally known that his long residence at the Eternal City, bringing him into contact with the authorities at the Vatican, made them conceive the highest opinion of him, so that at even the present day his voice is of great weight and influence there in respect of their affairs. While in Iroland he never took part in public matters, and many persons in consequence got it into their heads that he was opposed to the popular movement begun nine years back; but about 1880 he started the whole landlord class by stating in a published letter his opinion that the Irish landlords owed their tenants twenty years of restitution. This is only a rough as well as a brief notice of our distinguished visitor; but it must do because I have no more space to give to him. His eminence is staying with the Archbishop of Dablin.—Cor.

> HUMAN AND DIVINE FAITH. All supernatural faith must of necessity rest on the authority of God, who reveale, even for those points which the human mind is able to apprehend independently of a revelation. And this, let us remark en passant, gives us the measure of the so-called faith of those who profess to believe in Christianity on internal evidence, on historical evidence, on philosophical evidence. This faith is human faith, not Divine faith; they are always confounding the motives of credibility with the formal motive of faith. Not so with Catholics. The Church proposes infallibly to them what God has revealed, and that alone they hold with absolute supernatural faith, not precisely because the Church proposes it, but rather because that which the Church proposes was revealed by God.—Rev. L. Martial Klein.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

#### SPIRITUAL CONQUEST.

It is a fact often remarked and undoubtedly vorthy of our attention that what the Church loses on one side by the inroads of heresy or the canker of religious indifference, she never fails to regain on the other by tresh conquest of nations gathered by her apostolic missionaries masses for the repose of his soul, into the fold. The wonderful progress of religion in the American continent about the time of the but to slavery I will never return. His of the truth of this observation. Again, while should never see her again, and left without hidding him a last farewell. Daniel was bidding him a last farewell. Daniel was the Catholic nations of Europe, through the Give a man a sixpence and he prudently con-about to yield, but some power stronger than pride and luxury of the age, it has begun to verts it into a liquid before attempting to awalhimself, he says, withheld him, and, sad in shine with extraordinary lustre in the islands of low it,

which have witnessed deeds of Christian heroism that will bear comparison with anything that we read of in the history of the early Church.—Rev. Henry Gib:on,

MISSIONARIES FOR AUSTRALIA. HOW IRELAND IS RENDERING SERVICE TO THE BOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The missionary spirit is still alive and vig-The missionary spirit is still alive and vigorous in Ireland. Seven members of the Society of Jesus have just left us for the diocese of Melbouna. They go out in charge of Father Duffy, who was so long connected with the Church of St. Francis Navier in Gardinerstreet, Dublin. This venerable son of St. Ignatius is said to be in his seventy-sixth year; yet so eager was he to do all he could for Heaven before the coming of the night when no man can work, that he begged permission to go out with the other voluntary exiles to

when no man can work, that he begged permission to go out with the other voluntary exiles to the Antipodes. Notwithstanding the number of his years, he is well preserved and vigorous of both mind and body. There is no feebleness in his step, and his ascetic figure is as erect as an uplifted lance. With him go Father Isaac Moore, who had a previous experience in the Southern Continent, and who was noted here for the argumentative force and instructiveness of his sermous and his zealous advocacy of total abstince. rive force and instructiveness of his sermona and his zealous advocacy of total abstinence; Father Manning, who was till lately a professor in Bellevidere College; and Father Rabbitt, who, if my memory serves me, hails from Gormany, notwithstanding the English sound of his name. Three scholastics, in the persons of Messrs. Murphy, M'Currin and Pigott, complete the party. The last mentioned was originally a physiciat, and was best known as Dr. photo the party. The last mentioned was originally a physician, and was best known as Dr. Pigots; but the Master's call having come to him, he gave up the cure of bodies to undertake the cure of souls, enlisting under the hanner of St. Ignatius. The vocation comes strangely but imperatively to some people. The Right hav. Dr. Moere, Bishep of Ballarat, who is sejourning amongst us, has also been looking in Ireland for assistance in his spiritual labors in his Australeian

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

The receipts at a Catholic fair in Boston for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd were \$22,921.

The late Emperor Frederick shortly before his death granted the sum of 469,000 marks (\$117,500) for the building of the Cathedral tower at Schleawig.

dictine povitinte.

When finished, the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, will be 330 feet in height, 44 feet higher than the spire of Trinity Church, that city.

Governor Ames has made the generous gife of \$500 to Father McCombe, for good works connected with his Church of the Immaculate Conception, North Easton, Mass. Boston's 34th Catholic Church will be built in

the Back Bay district. It will be erected under the patronage of St. Cecilia, and will cover an area of 12,000 feet. Ground will be broken early Two Cardinals-Cardinal Manning, of Lon-

don, and Cardinal Lavigerie of Algiers-appeared on a public platform in London, with Earl Granville in the chair, to protest against the African Slave Trade.

By the death of the relict of the late Mr. Henry Edward Southouse, formerly of Bromley and Kempsey, Worcest-rahire, the Pope comes in for a bequest of over £30,000.

SS. Peter and Paul's parish, Chattanooga, has been given \$18,720 by Congress in compensation for some building material taken by the Govern-ment during the eccupation of that city by the Federal troops in the civil war. At the Pro-Cathedral, Jay street, Brooklyn,

N.Y., last Friday week, at S.30 a. m., Rev. Francis C. McCarty, Rev. Jas. J. Braden, Rev. John H. Kenny and Rev. Father Conway, all from the Seminary of the Fathers of Mercy at Vineland, N. J., and members of the Order, were raised to the holy Priesthood by Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin.

Rev. Father Clifford, of Dalton, Ga., is authority for the statement that a new Southern diocess will soon be created, that the Holy Father has ordered a re-adjustment that will change the present status and result in the for-mation of an additional See. It is expected that the new diocese will comprise Northern Alabama, North Georgia and East and Middle

The following is a full text of the will of the The following is a full text of the will of the late Vicar-General Smith, of Trenton, New Jersey:—The Sacred Heart parish receives \$2,000 for the church and \$2,000 for the poor visited by St. Vincent de Paul's Society; St. Mary's parish receives \$8,000; Millham, \$2,500; the Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; the Hospital, \$5,000; and \$3,000 have been distributed for masses for the repose of his soul.

The manner in which a human being progresses in intelligence is very simple and cleverly illustrated. Take a child and give it a sixpence; it immediately tries to swallow it just as it is

#### A CONFESSION.

Do you remember, little wife, How years ago we two together, Saw naught but love illuming life In sunny days of winter weather?

Do you recall in younger years To part a day was butter pain?
Love's light was hid in clouds of tears
Till meeting cleared the sky again.

Do you remember how we two Would stare into each other's yes, Till all the earth grow heavenly blue And speech was lost in happy sighs?

Do you another thing recall. That used to happen often then; How, simply passing in the hall, We'd stop to smile and kies again?

Do you remember how I sat And, reading, held your hand in mine, Careesing it with gentle pas-One pat for every bleased line?

Do you recall how at the play Through hours of agony we turried?
The lovers' griefs brought as dismay;
Oh, we rejoiced when they were married

And then walked homeward arm in arm,

Beneath the crescent mornlit new, That smiled on us with silent charm; So glad that we were married too. Ah, me, 'bwas years and years ago
When all this happened that I sing,
And many a time the winter thow
Hasslipped from olive slopes of spring.

And now-oh, nonsouse! let us till; A fig for laugh of maids or men! You'll hide your blushes? I'll not. Well-We're ten times worse than we were then. -W. J. Henderson in the September Century.

and it is not quite a year ago since a wellknown English physician visited Cabul and reported to the Secremary for India that the Amour, in addition to having the gout, was suffering from an incurable disease. His tenure of the throne, therefore, even if the re-port of his death is untrue, is very precarious, and politicians are prepared to learn at any Baron Von Oer, formerly Governor for twenty years of the Princes of Saxony, and a major in the army, has just entered the Benepreparing a policy in the event of the disap pearance of Abdur Rubman from the throne. The death of the Ameer would not only have a serious effect on England and English politics, but might also change the whole situation of affairs in the Balkans by precipitating a war between Russia and England. Lord Salisbury cannot afford to damage England's prestige by a repetition of the feebleness and vacillation displayed over the Penj-dah incident. There is no doubt that on that occasion Lord Salisbury cut a very sorry figure and lowered the authority of the British name among the Orientals. But the British Government's understanding with the Ameer is a purely personal one. They are not bound to his dynasty, nor are they pledged to his people. What policy the British Government will pursue in the event of the death of the Ameor connut at present be definitely indicated. One part of the Cabinet is in favor of sitting still and watching the developments of events and not be drawn into fresh a Cabinot member to-day said: "If Russia ever attempted to invade India it is for better for Eogland that she should

have to traverse the 'long lane' from Herat to Candahar then that the British forces should deliver their assault on the Wostern frontier of Afghanistan. British soldiers have had a painful experience of the difficulties of marching through Afghanistan in whatsoever capacity they went. If Russia attempted the subjugation of Afghanistan as a preliminary step to the invasion of India, she would fritter away her forces before ever she reached the threshold of the empire. The policy, therefore, of the Indian Government should be one of watchfulness and waiting. The rallways to the frontier are all in sufficlent working order to make the "referring frontier" a fait accompli. We can, there fore well afford to act entirely upon the defensive.

His Lordship Bishop Moreau of St. Hyaji His Lordship Bishop Moreau of St. Hya-cinthe has just made the following ordinations at the St. Hyacinthe Seminary: Priests, Rov. Messrs. L. Pratt and J. A. Dubreuil; aub-deacons, Messrs. W. Balthazard and J. C. Allard, (the latter of the diocese of Springfield, U.S.,; minor orders, Messrs. J. P. Hackett, P. Laberge, A. Dalpé, A. Allaire and J. H. Wrin, (the latter from the diocese of Springfield, U.S., Toneures—Messrs. E. St. Onge, P. Trottier, E. Letourneau, P. Benoit, U. Blanchard, J. P. O'Gara (the latter from the Archdiocese of Ottawa). Mr. J. C. Allard has Archdiocese of Ottawn). Mr. J. C. Allard has also received minor orders. The ceremony was very imposing, and was largely attended.

A to subject the

Many of our girls do not know why old lace is often so much more valuable and generally so much more, beautiful than new lace. The fact is, says Golden Days, that the val-uable old lace is all woven in lost patterns. It is frequently as fine as a spider's film, and cannot be reproduced. The loss of patterns was a severe check to lace making in France and Belgium, and was occasioned by the French revolution. Before that time whole willages supported themselves by lace mak ing, and the patterns were hunded down from one generation to another. They were valuable heirlooms, for the most celebrated ververs always had as many orders as they could execute in a lifetime, and they were bound by an oath, taken on the four gospels, to work only for certain dealers. the raign of terror began all work of this kind was interrupted for a time. After the storm had aubsided, the dealers and workers were far apart-some dead, some lost, and some escaped to foreign lands; and such of the women as remained were bound by their oath to work for but one; and this oath, in spite o :Robespierre's doctrines, was held by the poorest of them to be binding, and there were instances where they suffered actual want rather than break their word. Some, however, taught their children and their grandchildren, and many patierns were in this way preserved. Some of the daintiest and finest patterns were never recovered, and to-day specimens of these laces are known to be worth heir weight in gold.

#### A SWEET VOICE.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF CULTIVATING IT, ESPECIALLY IN THE HOME.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in firsh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and faels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work, at play, to get and keep a voice that shall a oak at all times the thought of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gate vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill-will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys at home. Such as these get a sharp home voice for use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere. I would say to all boys and girls: "Use your best voice at home." Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth to you in days to come more than the best pearl hid in the see. A kind voice is a lark's song to a hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye.

#### RECOGNITION.

BY REMEMBERING THE FACES AND NAMES OF AC QUAINTANCES WE SAVE MAKING ENEMIES.

There are many people who are for ever forgetting their acquaintances; people to whom you must be introduced half a dozen times before they become fully awars of the fact that they have met you before. Such people acquire the reputation, without deserving it, of being proud, stuck up, rude and many other things. If you have an unfortunate propensity to unintentionally "cut" your acquaintances, who for that reason speedly become enemies, you must make a special effort at the time of each introduction, firstly, to become familiar with the fea-tures, and, secondly, to acquire the name of your new acquaintance. The speed and accuryour new acquaintance. acy with which you do this goes far towards determining the number of friendly acquaintances you may call your own. A little special effort for a time will be rewarded by greater case in the future and will save one from the able knowledge, that he has just passed by with-out speaking to a person toward whom none but the friendliest feelings are entertained.

#### THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

IT CONTAINS THE FINEST AND LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD.

James Lick, one of the pioneers of California, died in 1876 at an advanced age. He went to California in 1847 with a small capital, and by California in 1847 with a small capital, and by investing it wisely soon became, by the growth of Sau Francisco and the development of the State, a manifold millionaire. In 1873, at the age of seventy-seven, Mr Lick conceived the idea of erecting an observatory and placing therein he linest, as well as the largest, teleproper of the seventy. scops in the world. For this purpose he donated \$700,000. After years of preliminary work and de ail the terms of the girt have been completed, and Santa Clara county, Cal., is the location of the finest instrument ever made. The great telescope is seventy five feet long and has a thirty-six inch refractor. As a fitting climax to this magnificent bequest, it may be stated that the body of James Lick is deposited in the pier upon which the iron framework of the great belescops stands.

#### FAULTY MANUSCRIPTS.

DIFFICULTIES THAT PRINTERS AND PROOF READERS HAVE TO CONTEND WITH.

Many who write for newspapers little think of the lot of the printer, who spends hours of toil over their false grammar, bad crthography and poor punctuation. How often are the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars given to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, and especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and few or me, accreviated, words misspened, and few or no points, and those few, if there are any, entirely out of place. The sermons of eminent divines are frequently sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of points or capitals to designate the invision sentences—sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printers devil, if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed? The printer would have been treated as an illicrate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscript that the writers them selves would be puzzled to read.—Printers

THE JIM SIMMONS ORANGE TREE. Twenty years ago Jim Simmons rode up to Bill Sharpe's store, in the Morven district, eating an orange. He was too stingy to give any of the boys a part of the fruit, but Enoch Hall asked him for the seed, which he got He carried them home, and Mrs. Hall planted them in a little box. A few months later the family moved to Indian river. The little orange sprouts were carried, and on arriving there immediately set out. On Sanday morning last, while visiting Mr. Hall in company with a lady we board with, he showed us the tree that had grown from the seed of Jim Simmons's orange. It is twelve or fifteen inches in diameter-a beauty-and bears 2, 500 oranges. Quitman (Ga) Herald.

SEA FOAM.

A cold gray sky, a foam-flecked stand, The threnody of the pireless waves; A mass of sea moss on the sand, Which the dull, black water leaves.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

A stately ship floats down the bay With masts and spars but half defined; But, oh! the sobbing of the spray— The mosning of the wind !

A fair tall maid, with hand-screened eyes
And drapery shifting in the breeze,
In whose brown eyes hope never dies,
Looks wistfully toward the seas.

A year ago and like a bird, With poising wings of snowy white, While all the world with bliss was stirred, Her ship began its flight.

The days have come, the days have gone.
The restless ocean fumes and frets;
She waits and watches from the dawn, Till the sun in glory sets.

O strong young soul and trusting heart ! O enduring love of womanhood!
O hope with which thou canst not part! O ocean, cold and rude !

#### DOMESTIC READING.

Talking much is a sign of vanity, for he that is lavish in words is a niggard in deed.—[Sir Walter Raleigh.

Plate used to say that if men could behold virtue in itself, in all its charm and beauty, they would be so enamoured of it that they could not prevent themselvs from loving and following

The course of none has been along so beaten a road that they remembered not fondly some resting place in their jorney, some turns in their path in which lovely prospects broke in upon them, some soft parterres of green, refreshing to their weary feet.

To estimate aright the grace of God is impos sible for any created being. The angels do not realise its full value. Our Lady has but a partial appreciation of its divine beauty. Man seeing as he does through a glass darkly and with his eyes dimmed by sin, can form but an utterly feeble and miserable notion of the greatest gift of God.—The Month.

The law of heredity explains a great deal of We what is good in England of the day. We inherit the traditions of our Catholic sires. God rewards the virtue of the ancestor through a tong chain of descendants. We are but ten or tweive generations removed from the days of faith, and the theory of inherited tendencies to what is good does not disappear for many a century.—The Month.

Rightly viewed, these various kingdoms of science represent to us the intellect of humanity, acknowledging at once the dignity and the difficulty of the search after God, and so dividing among its children separate tasks, distinct pro-vinces, in which to limit their investigations and their discoveries; so that the one united toil of all human minds should be a magnificent and universal search for God.—[Father Faber.

The dangers that threaten cur civilization may he traced for the most part to the family. The root of the commonwealth is in the homes of the people. The social and civil life springs from the domestic life of mankind. The official life of a nation is ordinarily the reflex of the moral sense of the people. The marality of public administration is to be gauged by the moral standard of the family. The river does not rise above its source.—[Cardinal Gibbons.

#### TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' spanding by a sample remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John Street,

#### WORTH KNOWING.

To cure and heal a running sore, apply lum water twice a day.

For hoarseness beat a fresh egg and thicken it with fine white sugar. Eat of it freely, and the hoarseness will soon be relieved.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

There is scarcely an ache to which children bit of cotton batting wet in awaet oil and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

For dyspensia pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslaked lime: let itstand a few minutes, bottle and cork, and when clear it is ready for use; put three tablesroonfuls in a cup of milk and drink any time, usually before meals.

An Arabian remedy for sunstroke :- Bind the head with wet clothe, wet another cloth, fold it into a small square, cover thickly with salt, and apply to the back of the neck. Put dry salt behind the ears, and mustard to the unives of the legs and soles of the teet.

Recipes for keeping wrinkles far away are many, but probably the simplest cosmetic and as good as any is vaseline. The face should be washed clean with warm water and a pure due soap and well dried; then the vaseline may be plentifully applied, well rubbed in, the surplus wiped off with a soft cloth.

To cure a felon, fiil a tumbler with equal parts of fine salt and ice; mix well. Sink the finger in the centre and allow it to remain until it is nearly frozen and numb, then withdraw it, and when sensation is restored renew the operation four or five times, when it will be found the disease is destroyed. This must he done before pus is formed.

A good dector says, " not only from practical personal experience, but on theoretically scientific grounds also, a safeguard against much prevalent summer illness lies in the free use of lemon juice. Citric acid helps to supply the place of fluids which are unduly dissipated through the pores of the skin in hot weather. Drink plenty of lemon juice and you can stand the heat infinitely better than those who do not make use of the fruit with which nature has supplied tropical

Babyhood contains some information respecting methods of keeping afloat when in the water which those who go sailing without knowing how to swim or to manage a boat would do well to paste in their hats. It says: "It is not generally known that a finger laid upon any floating object, like a log, an overturned boat, or even an oar, will sustain the body in smooth water sufficiently for the head to be kept free for breathing and seeing. Many persons are drowned because they sxert themselves wildly when thrown into the water suddenly, yet a boat half filled with water or with even a little more than the gunwales above the surface, will support as many persons as can get their hands on it, if they behave quietly.

## NOW TO BE HEALTHY.

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long." Work like a man, but don't be worked to death.

Never despair, "Lost hope is a fatal disease. Spend less nervous energy each day than ou make.

Sleep and rest shundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction. Avoid passion and excitement., A mo-

ment's anger may be fatal.

Associate with healthful people, Health 500 oranges.—| Quitman (Ga) Herald.

is contagious as well as disease.

Don't overeat. Let your moderation be known to all men."

BY MES. HABTLEY.

CHAPTER XXXII.-(Continued.) 'Marion, cried Gertrude, 'give me the milk marion, cried Gersrude, give me the milk jug, and that clean cup, please. Father Paul, I know because he told me. He said to me he would come back soon, as soon as he could. Oh, I do hope he will! Was he not beautiful? He was far prettier, I think, than Godfrey. He had blue eyes; and how he was dressed! I think him the most heautiful men that are

think him the most beautiful man that ever I say was he not beautiful? And he is to be a lord one day when his uncle ing the back of his shovel with emphasis upon dies, and to be ever so rich, much richer than the stones as he turned them up, and thereby Tighe O'Malley.

Come, that is no business of yours, grumbled Father Paul. What have you to do cr to say to those things? Marion, he said, turning to the eldest sister, 'that child has too much tongue for

She made no reply. Her head was turned away from the room and its inmates, her thoughts much further saill. Nevertheless. Father Paul had been heard by her. Though in a distant, dreamy kind of way, as if his words took a long time to travel to her consciousness, they did reach to, and woke seme unpleasant feeling, touched the tender edge of a sore spot. 'No business of hers!' she said to herself, and no business of mine either. No doubt that is what he means.' She lifted up her book again, opened it, and bent her head over its pages. Not one word could she see or know for the blinding mist of tears that obscured her eyes. When Gertrude left the room, which she did soon, taking with her a huge platterful to her dependants ontside, Marion stole unobserved rehind her, leaving her aunt still talk-

Don't find fault with her,' Miss D'Arcy observed, resuming her querulous note. 'The child is no more than natural. The young man of whom she speaks was here several times. He paid me a visit, she said impressively—she had told Father Paul this before, more than once. 'I think very well of him. He is a gentleman, and I suppose some relative of O'Malley's wife. Yes,' continued Juliet,' anything O'Malley has to boast of always came with the women of the family. His mother was a Mauleverer, his wife a MacAnalley, yet this was not enough to make a gentleman of him. No, these O'Malleys were rough, every one of them—his father was just a handsome bog trotter—had no manners at all. handsome bog trotter—had no manners at all.
O'Malley has neither his father's good looks nor his mother's breeding. I can't say what his wife may have done for him, but there was certainly room for improvement—great room for improvement. Gertude, child! come and take Father Conroy's cup, and give him a little more coffee. Ob dear ! she is gone. Help yourself, then. Father Conroy do you remember that cousin of O'Malley's father—he lived just above your father's place—the big old man, and lame, who married the heiress? Surely you recollect hearing of the runaway match they made. It was about the time of the first great Rising, just before Emancipation, and-

Juliet and her kinsman were now well launched into what is perhaps the most popular and generally followed amusement of the country, i.e., tracing up pedigrees, establishing re-lationships, settling questions of kinship to the very remotest degree. There was no red book or landed gentry within her ken, and no need for one either. She and Father Conroy knew the rightful owners as well as the men in pos-session of every acre in Clare county, and many other counties as well, their marriages and internarriages. They could have given points to the College of Heralds, and when Juliet was well enough, and her head in consequence clear, it delight to ait over the turf fire with Father Paul, and reconstruct the houses Clare as they used to be in the old days; as she remembered them when a child. She remem bered also the legends of the times before the Rebellion. Her mother had seen the French warships in Bantry Bay. She recollected, as did Father Paul, the Titne War and its grueincidents, the Famine and the Encum bered Estates Court Act, and all the landowner who were broken and ruired by it. It was an inexhaustible store to both of them, and Father Paul and herself, with the help of a Dublin daily paper, were never for a moment lacking in historical matter for conversation.

And as it was with them so it was also with the other inhabitants. The beggar tribe spent are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to

Cure as earable. A remedy which never fulls

There was never anything new. Like a much care as earache. A remedy which never fails quoted once reigning family, they forgot nothing a pinch of black pepper gathered up in a ling, they learned nothing. Jim Codogan, to bit of catton batting west in agent of land in gether with Fenlon, and now and again a mercial traveller, exchanged fragmentary and illused quotations from Tom Paine, Voltaire, the Social Contract, and latter day American organs of revolutionary opinion. These did not advance matters much. The farmer's arms and the laboring men thought them good enough accompaniments to nocturnal sedition and new whiskey, but, viewed by daylight and when sober, they could not fit them to their scheme of

things. When Fenlon declaimed against priestcraft, they laughed in his face, for Father Convoy, who had baptised every one of their shargy heads, was one of the most popular pastors in Ireland. They allowed that he got his money Ireland. easily, that he never did a hard day's work in his life, but each confessed openly that his reverence was quite right if he could live without it. Cadogau, whose snimosity to priests was completely imitative, and general rather than particular, always was the first to drop back from abstract to concrete subjects of conversa-tion. What did he know? How could he know? The great wave of revolution that had passed from France to America, stepping firmly down in England as it went, had overleaped Ireland completely. The Irish had gained or learned nothing by the France of those days, save the phantom appearance of the warship on their coast, and some equally misty intrigues in Paris. The echoes of the Great Revolution fell and died in Dublin, nothing of it reached farther, or real sympathy was never set up. The stale backwash of America opinion, as conveyed by half-educated, almost illiterate, emissaries such as Fenlon—could take no hold upon his listeners. still less could they place their grievances to the account of a Church which had been prescribed, persecuted, and harriep in even measure with their own forefathers, and which in their own their own forefathers, and which in their own days was only tolerated and was perpetually insulted. They identified the landlords with the aristocrats, but could go no further than that. They were simply bewildered. Juliet D'Arcy and her relative were in much the same plight. The present was unsatisfactory, the future uncertain, if not hopel as. So they also took refuge in the past. There there was life and active romanne parhans glory. Who knew? active romance, perhaps glory. Who knew? Time might bring about a wonder—the wheel might turn for them at last.

#### CHAPTER XXXIII.

May had followed April, the birds' nests were May had followed April, the birds neets were nearly all empty; every petal of the apple blossom was gone, and tiny round apples like little young rosebuds clustered in the now full green of the leaves. Gone was every primrose, eave a few that lingered fondly in derk places and evaded the bidding of the sun that had marshalled all their pale sisterhood together, and, with the daffodils and jonquils and dog-voilets, trooped them all off tor another year. The wallflowers had run up in long stems, well plenished with seed-pods. Some, over heavy, had tumbled over and lay sprawling over the ragged box-edges. The musk had come up, atrong and thick, and was in blossom; mignonette, which the children always sowed for Juliet D'Arcy's special gratification, promised at thick come up. thick crop. It was the transition stage between spring and summer, and the flowers marked it in their own way. The lilac was nearly all gone; in the shady places only did a cluster or two remain; the rest had turned brown and was disappearing tast, hardly missed for the haw-thorn, which spread itself in full blossom. The jouquis were missing, and instead of the white narcissus some early buds of the arothecary rose showed here and there their bright red spark. showed here and there their bright red spark.

Quantities of roses were growing everywhere in wit you if so.

The garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not the garden, and climbing roses were against the said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people and she match displeased her people; Ye are not said. She match displeased her people and she was a said. She match displeased her people and she was a said. She match displeased her people and she was a said. She ma

this much at least his old place spoke for him still and kept his memory sweet.

Marino, the tears still glistening on her eye-lashes, was walking up and down her favourite walk, a tortuous path, shady now that the trees had donned their summer grab. The birds were challenging and answering each other. There seemed to be a duet between the thrushes, one at each end of the garden, and she could hear also the quacking of the ducks from the potato patch, where Kitty Macan's male auxiliary was. Rody, who was gardener, as well as water-carrier and general aids de camp, was digging, or rather scattering the ground, between the irregularly-planted drills of potatoes which were now well on in the stalk, and badly in need of the trenching which he had at last found time to do. When he saw Marion enter the garden he began to make a huge show of industry, strikpuzzling and disturbing a family of ducks who were following all his movements closely, and enapping every worm that appeared the moment he drew the shovel cut of the earth. Miss Marion, evincing no symptom of appreciation of these extra efforts, in fact having disappeared from his view among the trees, Rody relaxed the strain he had put upon himself, and regardless of the expectant attitude of the ducks, re-

duced his strokes to their normal number and force. Then he laid the shovel down altogether, and taking hold of the wheelbarrow, drew it a little up the path to where there was an opening that would give him a view of Miss Marion and what she was doing. She was sitting on a bank, and had her back turned to him, to Rody's content, though why he should be contented he did not in the least know. Miss Marion never interfered with him. She might have seen him lying flat or his back smoking, as he had been all the time the family had been at dinner, and sne would not have thought or said anything about it. It was pure habit on Rody's part. After this manœuvre with the wheelbarrow he turned up a few more shovelfuls of earth; then the sound of a creaking cart wheel reached his ears from the road. He stuck the snovel into the ground, and ran quickly to the door to see who it could be. The ducks, their worms cut off thus arbitrarily, and left with only doubtful prespect of more, squatted close around the shovel, exchanging discontented notes. Rody opened the garden door cautiously, and shading his eyes from the sun, looked across the osier field to the creaking cart which was coming close now. He knew the horse at once, Aherne' cart horse from Lamberts' Castle, and presently there appeared, walking behind it, Mat the servant-boy from the same place. The instant Roly recognised him he leaped down the back, and restraining with difficulty a shout of joy, jumped over the stepping atones and found himself at the roadside gap before the cart had

got up to it. 'The top of the morning to you, Mat!' he hailed with joy. 'Isn't that a lovely day for Mat nodded without taking the pipe out of

ais mouth, and seemed scarcely inclined to slacken his steps. 'How's all above wit you, Mat? continued

Rody.

'Well, troth! well enough we are, God leave us to! I'm thankful to you, Rody, answered the newcomer, who seemed inclined to make

amends for his previous stiffness of manne. 'And

how are all your quality?

'We's all well enough. The mistress she's shoul loade just middling as usual—no more—but the rest of the us is finely, thank God! Would you give us just a draw of the pipe, Mat? I am reduced to snocke—I could not tell you what I'm amokstrate to snocke—I could not tell you what I'm amokstrate By this he meant that he had eked out his scanty supply of tobacco with turf ashes.

Mat nodded and handed over his pipe, after
which he stood with his hands in his pockets,

measuring wito his eye the rate at which the

horse was moving onward, and evidently debat-ing whether to stop him or not. Rody white smoking was studying Mat's countenance, in which he evidently discerned something unusual as well as a distinct expres-sion of ill-humour. Rody's very eyes were

dilated with curiosity, but he diplomatically bided his time. Way, way !' he shouted to the horse, which stopped as willingly and quickly as though its own inclination had been divined. 'Sit down,

can't ye, Mat, and take a rest. Mat flung himself against the bank baside his friend, flung his cap on the ground, ran his hand through his hair, and then, as though he could contain himself no longer, he burst out-'I'm lavin'.' Then, seeing Rody's round eyes open wider still, and the pipe almost fall from his sympathetic mouth, which opened correspondingly, he added, 'Lavin' above

'la-a-ard !' 'No one could stand it, man-not one livin' ! all destroyed by that Delanty woman

Oh! I sed it over and over. I mistrusted her ever since the day she set foot in the street of Lambert's Castle. Those Waterford women are all alike; what ailed him not to take a girl belonging to this county? Fortune! All the fortunes in Cork would not fetch me to Mass with her, an' I told her that too, to her told to her. The black heifer is dead, dead with murrain, an' she blames it on me now, sas I cidn't attend to the baste, and sure she wouldn't allow the old mistress to tie the worm knot over the creature—many's the cow an horse I've seen that cure; but faith! Luke's wife bid her not to interfere with her ignorant vulgarness.

'She said that to Mr. Ahearne? Lord!'
'Pho! dat's notin' to what she trates 'em to as if she was fit to mention the same day as de Ahearnes; but wait till I tell you—she never riser off de bed till good nine o'clock in the day, and after it, an' dose two servants she has der -two Waterford divils like herself! Oh! man Rody, 'tis destruction to be lookin' on at dem! I'm lavin' whatever! I'll ship to Amerikay.' 'An' Luke?'

\*Luke sides the wife in all tings seever, an turned to his mother dere last week, when the other was abusn' an' miscallin' her, and said 'twas her own desires, 'twas her own choosin' an' just put up wit' what she Margaret Capel she never crossed the since she married Harry Capel. We'the grandle of the country side, Rody. I'm shamed to show myself at chapel. An' Luke he's drinkin' steady.'
He was always pretty good at dat.'

'Oh, fait den ! I can tell you he is no worst dan others!' answered Mat fierily. 'Poor Luke I'm sorry for him. Dat Grimes the horse job ber, he is never out of dat house either, an' for cards an' gam'lin', gam'lin' !-dere's reason in all tings, an' tings has deir seasons, but stop dere no longer! 'Tis no place for

"An' where will you go, Mat?"
"I'll go to my sisters in Ohio. I'll lave above there, anyhow!'

'I will go to America, too, observed Rody in He had adopted every one of Mat's grievances as his own. "Tis a fright to see the mischief dat woman is doing." "Well an' all !' moralised Mat, who felt

much relieved by his act of confidence. 'She is able to spend her fortune if she has it; and short of what he promised—he did so !'

'Is it, an' she so dead unly an' old as she is.'

'Ay! Did ever ye hear such impidence Oh, the unfertunate boy!' moaned Mat. 'He's chested in her entirely. She's that grand, Rody! She don's wet her finger from morning to night, pretends she never even saw any one make a bit of hread-dress herself, and make Luke drive her out in the new side car, to show herself to the country. Dat's all the work she

dees.'
'Why does he do it? It's a fine whacking I'd give such a womankind as dat, if she was my own mudder, tegob would I!

'Tis a nice beginning for us,' continued Mat.
'I can's make Luke: he is like one mad. He

dares his fader and mudder to say one word against her, an' yet I tink he hates the sight of her, yet he sides her against dem both. Oh, Lord I am sick of my life. I think my month never will be up to get away. Luke, be prays me to stop wil him, but I will non—there is no peace in that house. Will you go to America, Mat? I will go

ling to you, Mrs. Devoy, ma'am ! hailed Mat, louching his hat as if it had been Miss D'Arcy herself.

Fine day to you, Mrs. Devoy, ma'am, echoed Rody, also touching his ragged old head piece.

Tony Devoy's wife returned these civilities in like spirit. She was carrying an infant not more than a month or so old. Another child hardly able to walk was clinging to her ragged skirt. She was young, not yet twenty eight, and was the mother of nine, and as she was always half-starved, and very of ten rather more than half-starved, her appearance was not cheerful. She had been extremely prestry in her time, a very short one, for she had male a runaway match at seventeen with her father's labouring man, more to escape being forced to marry a well-to do farmer of some eaxty-five years of age than for any passion she entertained for Tony. Poor as she was she never regretted this sep save for the estrangement it had made between her and her people. They had never forgiven her for her dissegard for their interests, and it was true that cerbain calamities which afterwards overtook them were ascribable in part to her de-clining the rich match. Her father became unable to pay his rent, and had to give up the farm. This they held could have been avoided if the old farmer would have given security, which he would only do on condition of her marrying him. The agent put them out of the farm, which he handed over to a tenant with capital. The brothers and sisters went to America, and sent home money to support the old people, who took a cabin and a small patch of land in the neighborhood of their old bolding. Her father was dead, but the mother lived on in the same place, alone, poor, and in bad health, Molly fretted about her perpetually, and although not on speaking terms with her, had had mysterious ways of getting news from her. Mary Cadogan at the post-office had a friend in the same district, and through this person, mother and daughter, without bolding direct communication with each other, still exchanged their news. The old woman sent her from time to time a few shillings out of her American remittances, but these of late had become scanty. One daughter had mar-ned and could send nothing. The sons at no time contributed anything to her support, following in that the general rule, and she w depending on the earnings of the one un-married daughter, who paid the rent and gave her regularly ten shillings a month to live on as well as an extra pound or two to get her cut and drawn and the potatoes set in their respective seasons.

Molly was in more than usual trouble to-day. She generally looked hungry, but there was something more than hunger in her face now.
'Rody,' the said timidly, 'could you tell, is Miss Marion maide?

'She is, Mrs. Devoy; she is inside.'
'Ridy, dear, do you think you could just ask
her to speak with me?'

'I'll tell you now!' answered Rody, instantaneously resolving to give himself no such trouble. 'Miss Marion is above dere in the garden and what you can do is just walk in the door and speak with her. She's right fore nent you in the trees.' He pointed to the footpath at his back as he spoke.

Molly Devoy knew him of old, and with a

Thank you kindly, Rody !' and a deep sigh, swung one baby in the shawl across her shoulders, lifted the other on her arm, and so loaded, crossed to the garden door on top of the bank. Arrived at the foot of bank. Arrived at the foot she set down her burden shifted the infant off her shoulders. Then she straightened her hood, smoothed her thick hair, and climbing up the steps, opened the quietly. She looked back to whence the two men were still talking, in the hope that Rody would come to her aid, but there was no signs

she closed the door once more.

Molly looked around her admiringly at the flowers and shrubs, and drew a deep breath appreciative of the sweet flower-laden air. She never saw a flower save at Mass. Her own house, a cabin on the bog edge, had a manureheap before its one window, and the approach to the door lay through a pool of liquid lith.

of his stirring, and thrown on her own resources,

The same kind of feeling came over her again only not so intense, that she felt at High Mass on Easter Sunday, or Corpus Christi, a sense of rest, of peace, almost amounting to joy. The purple wrappings that symbolised earthly suf-ering and travail were gone, and in their place were flowers, lights, incense, music. A fore-shadowing of heaven, if only a fleeting one, was vouchsafed to her grateful eyes. It was Molly's one consolation, as it had been alse Heleu Talbot's, in common with the poor in general of Barrettstown and elsewhere. They would have appreciated it still more could they have left their hunger outside the church down as they did the other discoverables of a very door as they did the other disagreeables of existence but nerban: this only added a charm to

those anticipated by them in the great hereafter.

'Tis well to be quality,' sighed Molly, but not enviously, and she advanced slowly, and taking care of the borders and branches, looking about her for the young mis-trees. At last, after several paths had been traversed, she espied the object of her search sitting underneath the overhanging boughs of some old trees, which protected and shadowed the well. Molly curtsied, and Marion having re-cognized her, rose and came slowly towards her. Molly was well known to her. She made clothes sometimes for the tribe of little children, and when Devoy was out of work Marion took care that Kitty Macac's followers did not absorb all the spare estables of the kitchen. Molly never came to beg. She was quite above that. Natural shyness, if not pride, quite above that. Natural shyness, would have prevented her. She was pleased with and thankful for the young lady's notice, and gludly accepted any help she could get. She beld that God had sent it to her, and that it was no more than her due from Him. He having sent her nine children, they had to be provided for and seven shillings a week being insufficient, she looked upon adventitious aid being as naturally here as the thrushes and blackbirds did, or Rody's ducks the worms.

Marion advanced but slowly, and her face wa not friendly. She was dispeased with Molly for coming into the garden, and she was not in the frame of mind, resentful and despairing as she felt, to sympathise with any one whose troubles were only material.
'I envy even her in some things,' murmured

Marion, looking at her clients grouped on the path before her. Molly's still pretty blue eyes nad a diffident, nearly tearful look. The smallest baby had gone to sleep on her shoulder. The other, a half-naked cherub, had retreated behind the mother's back, and thence peoped round, thinking of nothing but the bread and jam which the young lady's appearance promised him.

'Well, Molly!' she began, almost severely.

'Who told you to come here?' Molly was now recovering a third curtsey.

She shahed all over her face, and the tears

She flushed all over her face, and the tears welled up to her eyes.

'I ask your pardon, Miss Marion,' she said confusedly, and half turning to go. 'I wanted Rody to take you the message, but he bid me come myself, and said you were in the garden. I never——' she stopped almost with a sob.

'Oh, Rody! it was Rody! I see, Molly, never mind!' added Marion hastily. 'Come up with me to the kitchen now. I am not feeling very well to day.'

well to day. She pressed both hands to her head, and lifted back the thick masses of hair which had slipped

forward over her brows. Her eyelids were heavy, and dark circles surrounded them. 'Micky, is that you? She walked on in front, partly that she might not see Moily's troubled face, partly that Molly might not see hers.

Mickylkept pace with her gladly.

Molly trotted after them obediently. She had

not come to beg. She had a small matter of business, and she hoped that an auspicious moment might occur, before the interview was over. The present one was not suitable. They cached the yard. Then Marion led them under a green trellis porch into the kitchen. Kitty Macan was sitting by the fire knitting, and directing the operations of the female aide-decamp, who was washing up dishes with a cruly fearful die. The cat sat close to Kitty beside the turf-ashes, and in the turf ashes sat Kitty's tea-pot. Marion, who knew her ways, had expected to find the tea pos in that place at this our.

I want a cup of tea for Molly, she said.

kindly, protested Molly. Good day to you Mrs. Macan, and if you please do not distu yourself. Lonly came down just to see your self, Miss Marion. Indeed, indeed! she continued, 'I do not at all wish to give trouble.'

tinued, 'I do not at all wish to give trouble.'

Poor Molly, she wished herself far enough off, and in her heart almost cursed lazy Rody, that would not do her errand for her. Had he sending her to intrude herself into the lady's trasence, all would have gone well. But now Kitty, Macan's face, ever candid, betrayed unmixed displeasure. Miss Marion's good nature was clearly nerfunctory: she was not even thinking of what pleasure. Miss Marion's good nature was clearly to perfunctory; she was not even thinking of what are she was doing. Molly could tee that by the she was doing. Molly could tee that by the standard of the was in trouble. It was plain that she here that was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in trouble. It had all fallen out are self was in the compassion, and a flush mounted in her cheeks, at the comparassment, felt moved to compassion, and placed a chair for her with some show of to cordiality. Kitty had a great notion of hisrarchy. Mrs. Devoy was not like the common and the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her with some show of the self was not like the common and placed a chair for her was placed a chair for her

engaged in a irrendly char with Altiy, and a good twenty minutes elapsed before she again appeared on Miss Marion's horizon.

Well, Molly! you had a message for me, Marion observed, in a rather more sympathetic and the environment had noticed the environ book.

Marion observed, in a rather more sympathetic tone, for she had noticed the anxions look in her client's eyes, and felt sorry for having treated her with coldness.

Molly cuttsied again. Indeed, Miss, I am a Molly curtised again. Indeed, Miss, I am a trouble to you, but what can I do? My heart is pulled in two this while back. It is my mother; she lives up back from Limerick in the Glen of Connor district. 'Tis over forty miles away, and there she is dying, and all by herself. Oh, Miss Marion! alaunah machree!' and Molly wailed right out from her heart. 'If I could only go to her, just only to see that she got the priest before she died. Oh, Miss Marion! just think of that lone creature. that reared sixteen of a family sent ten of them to Heaven

herself and there she is left desolate to die, and no one to lend a hand to her for this world or the next. Oh, my God! my dear Lord! It is cruel! it is that!" 'Yes!' said Marion, startled at Molly's vehe-ence. 'It is dreadful to think of it!'

Molly was leaning against the trunk of a tree baside the path, crying without restraint now.

'Oh, Miss Marion! I knew you would feel for me—I did so! And you know they all fell out wit' me because I would not agree to the matca with old Phelan. 'Tis twelve year ago now, an' all that came on them since they blamed it on me. But there she is dying, and Ellen Cassidy, that is her next neighbor, she has a contract to Mary Cadocan at the next files to the contract of the contract written to Mary Cadogan at the post office to let me know she cannot pass this week. Oh, Miss Marion, and I never to see her! Oh vo!

ob vo!'
The tears, long gathered in Marion's eyer
Mollo's distress wa were running over now. Molly's distress was heartbreaking to see, and it was real, not 

I see—yes—but——' She reflected that she had no money. Miss D'Arcy hao, but it was useless to ask Aunt Ju to give charity in any form save food. What could she do? A host of thoughts ran through her mind. Father Paul! The idea of asking him was not exactly promising, for he was very badly off just now; the debt on the Church was not yet paid off. There was Father Collins—she would not ask him.

Molly, how much would do you?" 'Molly, how much would do you.'
'The railway fare, it is five shillings, You'
the innetion, and if I have to go round by the junction, and if I had it even, to leave the children, I cannot do it.

Never mind them! You could not leave the baby. Peggy Lehan would mind the other, but that is not the question. Molly! good by for to-day. I'll come and tell you about the early to morrow. But, Molly i'she cried over her shoulder as she went; 'I don's think I can do anything.
God's blessing follow and attend you, al

round the wirld, and my blessing go with it, my beautiful young creature! prayed Molly Devoy, and she turned to go her way home feeling comforted and relieved. As she passed towards the door, she fell in with Rody, whose conference with Mat had ended, and who was returning to the neglected potato garden. 'Oh Rody! Rody! good evening to you! aid Molly. 'You should be the proud man to said Molly.

work for that lady of yours, Rody!

'Deed! so I am, sure!' replied that hero. picking up the spade. Then he and the ducks r-sumed their labours simultaneously, and the leafy aisles of the Quaker's garden once more resounded to the thwacks of Rody's spade upon the atones, and the pleased ejaculations of his feathered companions.

Marion made her way indoors quickly to look Marion made her way indoors quickly to look if Father Paul was still sitting with Miss D'Arcy. He was gooe. His chair had been pubback in place against the wall, and Gertrude was knitting in the window sill with her lesson books. Miss D'Arcy was knitting and dozing alternately, and the silence of the room was unbroken, save by the chirp of the crickets and the tighing of the clock to the best on the silence of the crickets and the ticking of the clock on the chimney-piece. The afternoon sun—it was close on six o'clock—filled the whole room with a mellow soft light. Thousands of golden mites were daucine in the air over Gertrude's head. Miss D'Arcy's face was in shadow, and her eyes were closed, but the top of her lace cap caught the lowest edge of the long shaft of tenulous yellow ether. Everything was at peace. The parrot drowsed on his perch; the turf fire seemed to have drawn a coverlet of white ashes over itself, and to have gone to sleep also. Gertrude raised her topsz coloured eyes from her book for a second, her lips continued to mutter the fomula which she was committing to memory, then dropped them again. Marion nodded to her, and closed the door quietly. Then she ran upstairs to her own room, took her hat and gloves, and slipping gently out of the hall door passed down the steps, through the laurels, and out of the gate. A glance alongs the river path showed her the was unobserved. She cast a longing took at the weir, but did not dare to venture across it, not that she was afraid of falling over, but that some one might see her. Then she sped along the path to the Limerick bridge. This crossed, she met Father Collins returning from giving benediction at the convent. He was not and tired, and had as little inclination to speak to her as she felt to speak to him. He took off his hat very formally. He was a pasty faced young man of about six and twenty, fresh from May nouth and full of importance, 'more airs than a bishop,' as his superior the parish priest tersely bishop, as his superior the parish priest tersely expressed it. He was a good fellow and hardworking, but, as young curates are apt to be over-zealous and wanting snubbing and keeping down. Father Paul and Mary Johnston administered both these prescriptions, the firmamed vicariously, the housekeeper persistently. Marion soon reached the Chapel House, and the deep heing over walled straight into the Marion soon reached the Chapel House, and, the door being open, walked straight into the dining-room, where Father Paul usually was to be found. He was there sure enough, seated at his writing-table, and busy over a big account-book. The drawers of his escritoire were all pulled open; papers were strewn on the table and the floor, and his reverence's spectacles were on the top of his head.

'Well he ejaculated, rather surprised by her appearance. 'Well, obild!'
Marion sat down beside the derk. Her rapid walk had brought a light tinge of colour into her pale sheeks, and her eyes were bright. Father

pale sheeks, and her eyes were bright. Father Paul noticed this change, and inwardly thanked

'Father Paul, I want something. You know bat oreature, Molly Devoy. Yes? Well, she came to me to day in great trouble. Her old mother is dying, and she is all alone by herself.

The rest of her children are dead or in America,

and she has nobody to do anything for her.

Poor soul poor soul?

Yes, indeed and you see Father Paul

Molly has never seen her since she got maried
to Tony. Tony was her father's servant, and
bee match displeased her people: Yes are not

to a ooh?

Marion remained silent for an instant or so, had instant or so, had sile father Paul wound up with noisy flourable father Paul wound in with noisy flourable father Paul wound in the colour had said with his red handkerchief. The colour had said may now from her face, the light gone of died away now from her face, the light gone of her syes. She sighed deeply. The old mastion of helplesaness, of impotence, had nearly been some of the had a strict to speak but could not. The colour had not been supported to the colour had d revolt. She tright; she acquiesced in that, ther Paul was right; she acquiesced in that, ather Paul was right; soe acquiesced in that, she other claims upon him for his money. she other poor Molly! and the distressed or Molly! poor triend rose again before her ce of her poor triend rose again before her

Rather Paul looked side ways at Marion, and Marner Laurinon, and ways as Marion, and the depressed crushed look, relented at

tieg her utylished to be a said benderly, 'what 'My little girl!' he said benderly, 'what 'My little girl!' he said benderly, 'what saires? Leave them alone. Leave Molly satures? Leave them alone. Leave Molly eroy get some of her friends to help her. 'hais she bo you?' Tears that were hardly She said nothing. Tears that were hardly or Molly were gathering in her eyes. She was head half away to avoid the anxious much he bens upon her. 'Marion, my child,' said Fath. Paul, and is his hand on the shoulder next him; 'what is that it 'mibling you these times?' It that it 'mibling you these times?'

t is Con I do nothing for you?

Taker Paul heaved a sigh that came the on the very depths of his sout. He let fall on the very depths of his sout.

m the very deaths of his woul. He led to the spen, and leaned back in his chair, as if desired, and leaned back in his chair, as if desired of all power or will over himself. Marion look the silence by rising from her chair. (hat gr., Goodbye ! she said. Image g., Goodbye! she said. He lifted his shuggy eyebrows and looked a

Halifted his shaggy eyebrows and looked a resmestly and lovingly, sighted once more, tenders out a drawer of his writing deak, in bich a bunch of keys was hanging.

'Here's for you. Molly,' he said gruffly, holdgruffly his great thick hand. A half-sovereign goth his great thick hand. A half-sovereign guty his great thick hand. The samiled faintly as a lying in the palm. She smiled faintly as stock the coin, gave him a friendly tap on a sam in token of acknowledgement, and that another word letv.

Yasher Paul's accounts remained unnoticed

Father Paul's accounts remained unnoticed mrs him for long enough. His reverence's

me him for away.

mehts were far away.

"I have myself to thank,' he muttered at to blame. I mean. God forgive me, in
t; to blame. I mean hean more prudent. Oh mag for Mary Johnston to give him his

#### CHAPTER XXXIV. Coleaving Father Paul Marion paused for

mintain the road, meditating whether it must too late to go and see Molly Devoy. It us long mile and a half to her cabin, and she oght it better to postpone her visit until the it morning. She felt unwilling to do this, rembeing the state of unrest in which poor oly was. But the thought of the Dublin dalter dark, the difficulty of indusing Gerthe total party her—to go alone was out of a question—prevailed. She determined to patch Rody with a message so discretely patch Rody with a message so districted as to convey the maximum of combible assurance to Molly, and the minimum information to Rody himself, who was as as a magpie as Barretustown contained. she had just reached the upper bridge when the had just reached the upper bridge when enet Molly's owner, Tony Davoy himself, occeding home from a day's work in the con-nt garden, and carrying his spade on his sider. Marion felt pleased to see him. She termined to send her message by him and are Rody the trouble, so see stopped Tony as he was putting his hand to his in salutation to herself. Tony's coat it waiscoat were unbuttoned, and he stad very tired and dishevelled. It was Frigue and five days' growth of blue-black stubble aread his countenance. Any one in Barretterm could tell the day of the week by the ed to sand her message by him m could tell the day of the week by the with of the mens' beards, for they were win or the mens beards, for they were ired only on Sundays. He had been at work marght, and his dinner had consisted of a south of cold and very bar potatoes, and a sment of a sodden griddle cake that he had ten with him. On his way home he had been he to withstand the craving for stimulant, that along half a less of Paragonia', worst had taken half a glass of Peter Quin's worst bity-2 poisonous heavy compound—which are possible for the extraordinary grin with but he erected Miss Mauleverer's 'Tony!' diss loudness of the 'Sonuher to your ladyip! with which he replied to her evident in-

Thank you, she replied. 'Tony, please say Mally that I am coming to see her to-morrow uly, very early—do you hear?'
'Ye, Miss, I do!' replied Tony, all in one

third, and with intense earnestness. 'And, Tony, just tell her not to trouble her eli; I have settled all that she wants.' She dat him dubiously for an instant. oll to forget that? All that she wants, she speaked, gazing impressively at Tony's black

'Goi reward you accordin', my darlin' lady ! oler dat I will dieremember it, never fear.'
Tony took off his ragged old cap, and made
a low that Tighe O'Malley could never have ralled; after which, lifting his feet heavily dilowly in the dust, he continued his way

Nine o'clock next morning saw Miss Maul-iter on her way to Molly Dovoy's. It was a autiful morning. A glistening perfumed air ther, lifted the little curls on her temples, a kissed her below them, then hurried to the at the test at the test at the state of the state the state of the sta se was clad in a sun-woven vesture, so whi, tender-hued and fragrant that the air slades with the odor, and under the high his bloom to be seen as the second transfer of the second tr ill, where there was no current of sir passing, was nearly oppressive. The sky was serenely sir, here and there a soft-bosomed round olds almost exting white aniled resident order, almost entirely white, sailed placidly the over the tree-tops, and cost its shadow the Barrettwater among the times of the leaves that were already mirrored the Presently Marion left the high-road at an by Barrettstown demesne, and took a As path which brought her out on the bog. Its away from the hedge and its thickets of whom and bramble, into which the rabbits and at her approach, she paused for a minute the had been walking fast. The broad trace the Mountstuark Bog extended before her id a fresh moist air blew towards her and coolder face. She could see far off on the other of Barrettwater the hill behind which lay inherite Castle and the long meandering track hand out of sight towards the south-west.

Led what was unning, and took a huge and the turf-stacks. A flock of green ployer, whis-

the turf-stacks. A flock of green power, whister pied hodies a him the pinch of runff.

And to, pursued Marion, she has never and provided in the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and of the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun of the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun of the sun of the sun. A cur dog was bark-men and the sun of the sun of

submerged in black coze, on the top of which an iridescent acum was floating. Two small black and white pigs, prematurely intelligent and close to her, snutting and grunning integrity, and finally dashed into the house simultaneously as by a sbred rope of dignity.

Though each was easer to be the first to announce (To be continued.) though each was eager to be the first to announce her arrival. Molly was out in a moment, the perennial naby as usual in possession, and this time a troop of children clinging about her skirts. 'Miss Marion, darling! God bless you! 'tis yourself has the welcome foot this morning.

Step in, miss, acora.'
Marion bent her tall figure, and passed in under the low door, carefully avoiding collision with a reaping-hook which was stuck in the interstices of the wall.

'Oh, dear ! wait a minute, miss, 'cried Molly, and she ran to the fire and lifted off the turf which was smoking and dispersing its acrid fumes through the cabin. The chimney was too wide at the bottom, and there was a downwide at the bottom, and there was a down-draught which awept dust and smoke in one blinding cloud back into the faces of the occupants of the place. Everything was marked by it. Some holy nictures stuck on the walls were all tan-colored. Molly's face, young as she was, was already beginning to get the baked potato color of the old women. The children, whose height no doubt had to do with the fact, were not yet affected as to eyes or skin by the irritating and almost ever-present funes by the irritating and almost ever-present funes of the not too well-dried turf.

The fresh sods having been hospitably removed The fresh cods having been hospitably removed by Molly, the smoke cleared off a little, and Miss Mauleverer, her eyes smarting, was able to look round her. The first thing she observed was the disappearance of her two heralds the pigs, young Tony and young Molly beating them off with furze branches. The ducks and chickens had retired discreetly to the end of the turf stack close by the fire, where their bed-like eyes plistened in the darkness. The cat vacated her place and mounted into a bole in the wall, high up, where Molly placed such atores as she desired to keep cut of reach of the children's st to blame. I mean. God forgive in, introduced to keep cut of reach of the children's st. I should have been more prudent. Oh hands. A half loaf of stale bread and a yellow having concluded with another hole beside the chiminey, a warm quarties in favorite aspiration, he shut the books ter, which was the nest for such of the poultry as were in the habit of laying, and in this a ben as were in the habit of laying, and in this a ben was sitting. She too was watching everything that went on below, turning her head knowingly

and suspiciously from side to side.

Be steady, I pray you, miss, said Molly, advancing her the one chair, and at the same advancing her the one chair, and at the same time defily whiping it with her apron.

Marion sat down, and Molly crouched down, Irish-fashion, in a heap on the floor. 'You got the message that I sent last night by Tony,' she and Gring her eyes intensely on Molly. 'Yes!

well, Molly, I must sak you not to allow any one to know about this. Now, do you understand? She handed over the bit of gold as she spoke. Molly recived it with reverence, as if it had been something sacramental. 'Miss Marion !' she uttered and no more, so

amazed was she. Now that is it, and you can get ready to go as son as you like, Molly. Miss Mauleverer spoke hastily in order to stop the tide of thanks that was rising and swelling to Noly's lips. 'You will take the baby with you, and who will see to Tony and the children?'

'Oh !' cried Molly, heedless of everything. May God's blessing and my blessing follow you all over the world while you live, my lady! It is you that is good to the poor.'
Marion rose from her chair. Never mind

that, but remember that no one is to know. And when do you go ?"

"Sure I can go now, this minute," replied Melly, rising off the floor quite lightly and easily with a curious twist of her body. "I can call into the neighbour's cottages as I go to the train, Eather or Honor Kelly will slip down and see what they're doing here. Molly and Tony can keep turf to the fire, and they know where to get the potatoes to have supper ready for their dada.'

This was simplicity itself. Miss Mauleverer thought as she looked round the cabin that surely there could not be very much to be done there. There was no bed; a heap of heather branches and dry turf covered with sacks was the sleeping place of the whole Dovoy tribe. cooking apparatus. There were some old jam pots and a cracked mug or two laid carriully away in holes in the wall A tin gallon can, picked up in the streets, where some housekeeper had cast it out, with rags drawn expertly through the holes, served to carry water or buttermilk, when the latter luxury was to be had, or offal begged in the town for the piga. There was no table; a little wooden bench seemed to serve in lieu. for one of the children was at this moment standing before the same eating a rousted potato. One chalr, a box, and a kish—such was the plenishing of Tony Devoy's house, a house where the wolf was not merely at the door, but almost always meide it. They were invariably hungry, and the worst time was the summer, May, June and July, 'hungry July,' in popular parlance, when last year's postace are all gore, or bad, and this year's new ones are not yet fit to dig, and when credit is hard to be got, until people and when credit is hard to be got, until people know what the harvest is going to be like, Molly, as she said herself, being well come, could not stomach to beg.' However, Tony was popular, and she had a few good friends of her own in the town, among these being Mrs. Cadogan and her daughter Mary. They pitied her with her 'long' family; and knowing the various kinds of pour people and their wants, and the times and seasons of and their wants, and the times and seasons and their wants, and the times and seasons of the same, lent a kindly helping hand, and bridged over many bad bits of road in the Davoys' life journey. Even Mrs. Quin, grasping as she was, having children of her own, was still human, and gave credit fur seed potatoes in early spring and for a little Indian meal in 'hungry Tale.' In return for this condessansion it heirs In return for this condescension, it being well known that she loved a hare or a salmon, Tony had friends who were able to oblige him and his patroness in the direction either of Barrettswater or O'Malley's coverts. The system of making presents was almost Oriental. The bank manager, in whose hands the power of renewing bills was vested, received turkeys, gesse, lumps of fresh butter and chickens in such quantities that his wife did not know what to do with them. She did not, however, rebel against them as did the wife of the doctor, who would infinitely have preferred Tony had friends who were able to oblige him of the doctor, who would infinitely have preferred that her husband received a cash payment for attending a fever or other case, in lieu of a compliment, of a load of turf, or half a load of

# WARM WAVES Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleep-

less nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days. The mer's torrid days. The Compound, that great strengthen the nervous against the attacks of preparation is a medi scientific combination of use of Paine's Celery nervetonic, will at once system, and fortify it summer debility. This preparation is a medi scientific combination of benefit to body and brain cine-not a drink. It is a the best tonics, giving lasting It cures all nervous diseases, and has brought new life and health to thousands whose weakened nerves were the cause of their many ills. It is season, when feeble persons are especially valuable at this so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery fatal. Paine's Celery Compound, by restoring perfect health, almost entirely removes the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. Sold by Druggists. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

THE WORK OF A MONK.

The most beautiful volume among the half million in the Congressional library is said to be

a Bible, which was transcribed by a monk in the sixteenth century. It could not be matched to-day in the best printing office in the world. The parchment is in perfect preservation. Every one of its thousand pages is a study.

The general lettering is a German text, each letter perfect as in every one of them is out.

letter perfect, as is every one of them in coal-black ink, without a scratch or blot from lid to

lid. At the beginning of each chapter the first letter is very large, usually two or three inches

long, and is brightly illuminated in red and blue ink.

Within each of these capitals there is drawn

the figure of some saint, or some incident of

There are two colums on a page, and nowhere is

traceable the slightest irregularity of line, space, or formation of the letters. Even under a mag

nifying glass they seem flawless. This precious volume is kept under a glass case, which is lifted

to show that all the pages are as perfect as the

two which lie open.

A legend relates that a young man who had

sinued deeply had became a monk, and resolved to do penance for his misdeeds. He determined to copy the Bible, that he might learn every letter

of the divine commands which he had violated. Every day for many years he patiently pursued

his task. Each letter was wrought in reverence and love; and the patient soul found its only

companionship in the saintly faces which were portrayed on those pages. When the last touch was given to the last letter, the old man reverently kissed the page and folded the sheets together. Soon afterward he died

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD DAISY.

[August Wide Awake.]

The word "daisy" was fomerly used in the

English counties of England as an adjective

Here is only another curious example of

the fact that what we call " alang" is often only a revival of an old phrase. And the

American youngster's "You're a dalay !" is

HINTS FOR AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

Take your "night caps" in a limited num-

Take heed least you offend the saloon

steward.
Take the best berth you can get for the

money.

Take a fast hold on the companion-rail in s

storm.

Take notice how more experienced travellers

JAMES CULLEN, Pool's Island, N. F., writes:

"I have been watching the progress of Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this

has ever been brought before the public. Your

medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be

only to happy too have my name connected with your prosperous child."

MELANCHOLY.

Never give way to melancholy; resist It

steadily, for the habit will encroach. I once

gave a lady two and twenty receipts against melancholy; one was a bright fire; arother.

to remember all the pleasant things said to

her; another, to keep a box of plums on the

mentelpiece, and a kettle sin.mering on the

ment, but have in after life discovered how

truo it is that those little pleasures often

banish melancholy better than higher and

more exalted objects; and that no means

ought to be thought too trifling which can op-

pose it either in ourselves or others. - Sidney

ANACHRONISM.

An anachronism is an error in chronology,

by which events are misplaced in the order of

their occurrence. A countless number have

been made by prominent artists and suthors,

among which are that of Tintorot, whose picture of the Israelltes gathering manna in the

wilderness represents the men armed with

guns. Brengheli, the Dutch painter, in a pic-

ture of the " Wisemen of the East." represents

one of them dressed in a large white surplice.

booted and spurred, holding as an offering

the model Dutch seventy-four gun frigate. Schiller, in his "Piccolumini," speaks of

lightning conductors, the time at which they

were referred to being some 150 years before they were invented. Shakespeare in "Julius

Cosar" makes Brutus say to Cassius : "Peace

count the clock," to which Cassins replied: "The clock has stricken three," whereas

clocks were not known to the Romans, and

striking clocks were not invented till some

CHARACTER.

Character exhibits itself in conduct. as

guided and inspired by principle, integrity and practical wisdom. In its highest form it is the individual will acting energetically

under the influence of religion, morality

and reason. It choses its way consider

ately and pursues it steadfastly, esteem-ing duty above reputation, and the ap-

proval of conscience more than the world'

praise. While respecting the personality of

others, it preserves its own individual ity and independence, and has the courage

to be morally honest, though it may be unpo-

ness, helplessness, despondency. "The strong

time 1,400 years after Casar died.

Smith.

simply old provincial English.

are that you may often need it.

meaning excellent, remarkable—as, for instance, "She's a daisy lass to work," mean-

which the following chapter tells is illustrated

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

and he pitied her poverty and ill-health. Molly active of appearance, were rooting busily in this.

As Marion approached, picking her steps warily by the side of this Malebolge, they gave up rooting, stared at her for a moment, ther came close to her, snuffing and grunting hungrily, and fine doctor's wife, pulled out of her equilibrium

A CURIOUS INSTRUMENT.

SIMPLE AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC HEARD AMONG THE PEASANTS OF ITALY.

It is a curious thing that the Italian occarina, or earth-flute, has not received more attention from music lovers in this country. Of course it is sold in the stores here, and you occasionally hear it in a ministral show, but not one man in a hundred knows anything about it. I have heard it played in Italy, and the music from a quartet of the instrument is exquisite. Its range is limited, but the quality of its tone when skilfully played is pure and queer. It has a pastoral flavor, reminding one of piping shepherds. herds, and a classical environment. The oc-carina is very simple. In shape it is something like a pear or small gourd. It is made of baked clay. Its range is about twelve notes. No instrument can be more easily learned, for it al-most plays itself when one has mastered the scale, and there are no keys nor any elaborate fingerings to embarrass one. The North Italian peasants use it constantly in the fields, and when you hear one of their peculiar melodies from a practised quartet you wender such sim-ple means can produce so beautiful a result.— Cor. Chicago News.

A WISE PATRON OF THE LA. S. LOT-TERY.

A worthy Chicagoan is Mr. Peter Klein, doing business at No. 99 E. Kiewy St. He is a benevolent, frank and social friend—like all old-time "Fatherlanders" he will invest a spare dollar in a lottery and on a former occassion secured an \$8,000 prize in The Louisiana State Lottery in association with his brother-in-law. Lottery in association with his brother-in-law.

Of his latest good luck, he was the prossessor of a fractional ticket No. 3,894 which drew \$300,000 dalsy hand for pudding," meaning "I eat a good deal of pudding." in the drawing, Aug. 7th; he collected the amount, \$15,000, through the Express company. His present business place is a wooden-frama building for vending refreshments, cigars, etc. He will erect, on the lot which he owns, a modern brick block.—Chicago (Ills.) Occident, Aug. 24.

FREE WILL AND LIBERTY. There can be no greater or more dangerous heresy than that which teaches man to exercise the free will which God has given him so as to reject the laws which have been established for the government of the universe. The words of St. John, "Whoseever committeth sin is the St. John, "Whoseever committeth sin is the slave of sin," should be sufficient to convince every believer in the Bible that no man can be in possession of liberty and reject the word of God or fail to observe the laws recorded within iss inspired pages. An individual has the right under the civil law to purchase and use intoxicating drinks, and yet no intelligent man will for a moment declars that the inebriate is in possession of liberty simply because he has the power of becoming intoxicated, in which condition he is the most pitiable and abject slave that walks the earth. The civil law leaves in optional with the citizen to lead a sober life or to become the slave of strong drink, but as soon come irrational, the law seizes him and he be comes a slave in a twofold sense. He is men-tally a slave to his vice and a slave under the septence of the civil law.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northop & Lymnn's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. CLARA E. PORTER. Cure.

UPROOTING THE PASSIONS. A saintly priest was once walking with a little by. They came across tour shrubs. The good man said to his youthful companion: "Pull up man said to his younful companion: I all apthe least one." He obeyed with ease. "Now,
the next." He obeyed, but is did not come so
easily. "And the third." It took all his
strength to move its roots, but he succeeded.
"Now the fourth." In vain the lad put forth
all his strength. He only made the leaves
tremble, he could not move the roots. They had cone strongly into the earth, and no effort could dislodge them. Then the wise old man said to the ardent youth: "This, my son, is just what happens with our passions. When they are young and weak one may, by a little watchful-ness over self and the help of a little self-denial, easily tear them up; but, if we let them cast their roots deep into our souls, then no human power can uproof them-the Almighty hand of the Creator alone can pluck them out. this reason, my child, watch well over the first movements of your soul, and study, by acts of virtue, to keep your passions well in check."

THERE IS A WIDE DIFFERENCE between medicines which affect merely the symptoms of disenses and those which affect its cause. first are useful as palliatives, the second, if of ganuine efficacy, produce a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic cure. Thoroughness of operation is its special attribute in all cases of Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Kidn: y Complaints, and Female Weakness,-

SOAP AND WATER FOR THE FACE. Some women will not on any account use scap when washing the face, claiming that it has a tendency to roughen the skin. This is very true where the scap used is of an inferior quality, but if a good scap is used this objection is easily overcome, says the Beston Budget. The bast scap for this purpose is the pure white Castile. Toilet scaps are not to be recommended, for while there are are not to be recommended, for while there are some very good ones, the majority are unfit for use. Where there is a tendency to eruptions the pure Castile soap has a healing effect where most scaps will aggravate the trouble. When possible, use soft water to wash in, but as around the city this is impracticable, a few drops of

ammonia added to hard water will soften it ammonia added to hard water will solven is wonderfully.

Apropos of rain water for the skin, an old lady friend of ours, who at the age of 97 years had skin as soft as velvet, attributed it to the constant use of rain water in washing. Never use soap on the tace during the day, but just before retiring for the night wash the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile compliment, of a load of turf, or half a load of hay, or a barrel or two of oats, which was the form of settlement the farmers preferred to adopt. Mrs. Doctor Daly, as she liked to be adopt. Mrs. Doctor Daly, as she liked to be compliments, and was, if possible, more discontented with those sent to the bank manager. He had a good salary, she complained, and it was an injustice that he should be trafficking with the neonle in that way. No one paid any abasin of water is plenty, and as some ammoniations. Here is the shear the day, but just use soap on the face during the day, but just use soap on the face during the day, but just a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. Hub the lather well into the skin, then morning wash in warm water and wine the day, but just a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. Hub the lather well into the skin, then morning wash in warm water to with the morning wash in warm water and the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. Hub the lather well into the skin, then morning wash in warm water to which was the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. Hub the lather well into the skin, then morning wash in warm water and wine the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. Hub the lather well into the skin, then morning wash in with clear, warm water and wine the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. Hub the lather well into the skin, then morning wash in warm water and wine the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the face with a soft cloth in warm water. mountains in the distance were a clear the many surple, and a stood out sharp the morning sir, which had been fresh the morning same and the water fall, "says the proverb, the morning same same ammorning the same of the morning same same ammorning same same same ammorning the same of the morning same same ammorning same same ammorning the same of the morning same same ammorning the same of the morning same same ammorning the same of the morning same same ammorning the same same same ammorning the same same same ammorning the same same sam

respect, admiration and homage. There is contagion in every example of energetic conduct. The brave man is an inspiration to the weak, and compels them, as it were, to follow him. The good and the great draw others after them; they lighten and lift up all who are within reach of their influence. Let a man of energetic and upright character be appointed to a position of trust and authority. and all who serve under him become, as it were, conscious of an increase of power.

A CHILD'S EPITAPH.

EUGENE DAVIS, O dear, dead child! O happy child! the old man

envice thee— Thy trim bark sank within the port ere it put out to sea;
Why should the sun appear once more—why shines the heartless moon?
What hast thou done that thus thy life should

merit death so scon? Soar to the paradise above, whose portal is the

The future, bright with fitful lights, but oft'ner dark with gloom,
Has fallen like a plaything from thy hands too
weak to bear
The weight of all those years to come—their

burden of despair. Where has the dear, dead chernb gone—the mother weeps all day,

You bird, sweet-winged tenor, chirps a joyous roundelay;
The mother says, "My darling child within the churchyard lies!" The birdie sings: "No, no—she's gone to nestle in the skies."

EVERY LADY HER OWN TAILOR. We call the attention of our readers to the dvertisement of The Arcade Publishing Co., of Chicago, on another page of this issue, you will please note their very liberal offer of Worth's French Tailor system of Dress Cutting, given with a years subscription to THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE. It is a known fact that Worth's French System of Dress Cutting is the best and simplest in the world and any lady who appre-ciates near fitting garments and good reading should not hesitate in becoming her own tailor

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

for the small sum of one dollar.

Five hundred thousand orange trees have been set out in California and their cultivation s extending.

The whole value of fences in the United States may be set down at \$2,000,000, and it coats \$100,000,000 annually to keep them in re-

By far the best potato for late spring use is the Blue Imperial. It does not sprout early, but remains comparatively solid until early planted new potatoes are ready for use.

The wool product of California has averaged nearly 40,000,000 pounds per year since 1880, bringing to the State \$6,000,000 a year. This is about one-seventh of the entire wool product of the country. Peanuts are becoming a popular and profit-

tolle crop in Georgia. The peanut plant makes forage and rich and nutritious hay, and 125 bushels to a single acre will raise and fatten many pounds of bacon.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means,

HIS SHARE. "Oh, yes," remarked Katchly, in a self-satisfied way, "Lulu and I will start in our married life under very favorable circumstances. Her mother gives us a neat little home, her father furnishes it, and her uncle, De Long, has given a carriage and pair. Besides, Lulu has a snug

comfort themselves

Take a snub from the captain quietly, probably ncome in her own name." What part do you furnish?" you will often deserve one.

Take your passage ticket; you may be asked for it before you get ashore.

Take a fat pocketbook with you; the chances "Well-principally the name-principally the

name.

WISE WORDS.

Calamity is man's true touchstone. Rear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt. He who fears to undertake is already de-

Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to the place, and with much pleasure state that my higher.

The reward of one duty done is the power to

A grave, wherever found, preaches a short, pithy sermon to the soul.

realised, it has cured me of bronchitis and sore-ness of nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbours' (one old lady in particular) pro-nounce it to be the best article of its kind that The poorest education that teaches solf-con-trol is better than the best that neglects in. There is no fit search after truth which does not, first of all, begin to live the truth which it

Purity of heart is that quick and sensitive de licacy to which even the very thought of sin is offensire.

Unless we can cast off the prejudices of the man and become as children, docide and unperverted, we need never hope to enter the temple

of philosophy.

How manking defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that some day must be the last one, and that lost time is lost hob. I thought this mero trifling at the mo- eternity.

FROM MANITOBA.

"I have been cured of chronic diarrhoes by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw berry. I used about twelve bottles of it and am now entirely free from the disease. William McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

SPECIAL GRACES.

Every vocation and position in life has its own dangers, trials, and temptations. If our position is lawful in itself and lawful to us, if it is one which is approved by authority and sanctioned by Catholic usage, God gives us in connection with it especial grace to meet the dangers belong ing to it and to cultivate the virtues it needs.
The judge has a grace of wisdom to judge aright and with integrity. The merchant has soldier those required for the perils of a soldier's life. Each lawful calling has its own particular

grace. This grace is commonly called gratia status. It is given aboundantly to those who are in that state to which they believe God to call them; it is given in a lesser degree even to those who have mistaken their vocation, so long as their present vocation is one recognized and approved by lawful authority.-The Month.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTHENT AND PILLS, -DISCREC directed to alleviate the many maladies incident tofsmales, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his calebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and curs of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

At the horticultural show-"This is a tobacco plant my dear." "Indeed ! how very pular, trusting tranquilly to time and experience for recognition. Energy of will is the soul of every great character. Where it is, there is life; where it is not, there is faintinteresting | But I don't see any sigars on

A DOZEN YEARS.

"Dear Sirs,—For twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia and liver complaint and was so weak I could not leave my bed for eight months, and had little hope of ever being cured. Thrae.

LUCK STRIKES ORANGE, N. J. GENEROSITY OF A COLORED MAN WHO WON \$15,000 IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY,

Ames Marsh, the Orange (N. J.) African who wen \$15,000 in The Louislana State Lettery the other day, doth not behave himself at all unseemly. When he got the cash in his hands—it came to him by the Adams Express Company, and the freight was \$60—he found the man who sold him the half of the winning ticket and gave him \$50. Having relieved himself of this gift, the most fortu-nate darky of his time proceeded to give his son, a rather happy go-lucky youth, who does odd jobs about, something like \$1,200 or \$1,-500 merely as a nest egg, as it were, to a future brood of as many thousands. Then the di-lighted Amos the next day—he had probably had not slept a wink in the night, with all the money in the house-hired a hack, though the distance to the savings banks was only two blocks away, and rode, with Mrs. Marsh on the seat by his side, to make a deposit. It had been the original idea of Amos to buy two houses; not that he was not satisfied with his present accomodations, but because he thought that would be a good investment to begin with : but his dusky mistress promptly vetoed that bill, and inelated that one of the bank officers, whom all the people of the place knew as a kind and wise man, should decide for them at their leisure what should be done with the money. -New York Press, Aug. 28.

LIFE'S STRUGGLE.

CONTRASTING THE TWO METHODS OF SPENDING TIME, The way in life is for many a road bard to

travel. The few who are successful in all that the word implies are they who take advantage of everything that God places within their reach and who do not spurn good advice, nor trample under foot the many graces which they receive. It does not take long for the child to grow up. Childhcod's years are few, for the age in which we live is fast, and time passes on fleeting wings. The boy is perhaps obliged to go to work long before he is physically strong enough to do what will be required of him, and ere he realize that time has made any progress at all, he is an old man, prematurely so. He has an old father and mother to provide for, and because he is a good young man he toils that they may not want. If a girl, a trade is learned and the steady hum of the machine or the work of the hand stitch wears on muscle and nerve, until the years of toens are scarcely spent, when, branded as an old maid, her lot in life is doubly hard. They can save but little because what they carn is consumed in paying for the necessaries of life for these to whom they owe all. But if the lot of those who toil and wear themselves out in honest labor is hard, much harder is the lot of him or her who equanders money and time and rules health in the many means of dissipation that are everywhere to be found in large cities. Thousands go down to premature and unhonoured graves, suicides in the real sense of the word. These are not in avery case children of the poor, nor are they the unlettered. uneducated boys and girls of the lower grade of society. They are young men and women so whom much had been left, but who had not the good sense to make a proper use of what had been left to them. For this class of young people there can be but little sympathy. If they find convenient quarters in some County House, all the better perhaps for them in their declining years. But the young who have had to glod their way through life alone and perhaps from years of infancy without guidance of father or mother, and who made a successful struggle, are men and women worthy of all praise. They were exposed to every danger of less of Faith. As orphans they had but few friends, and if lucky enough to find shelter in some asylum, they were there only long enough to learn what was absolutely necessary to get along with, They above all others can tell what a battle life is and how discouraging is the contest when carried on alone. But from the cradle to the grave the story is the same and every man's experience is most valuable, especially when the useful lesson which it teaches is not thrown away or forgotten.-Lake Store Visitor.

AN OLD FAVORITE

that has been popular with the people for 30 years is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children or adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure cholera morbus, diarrheea and dysen-

HOW OFTEN WE SHOULD EAT. ADVICE WHICH, IF FOLLOWED, WILL HE BENEFI-CIAL TO OUR HEALTH.

tery

Dr. F. W. Hutchison, in the American Magazine, says: "I am convinced that three hearty meals a day are too many in warm weather. Absorbents cannot care for so much carbon, and it is not assimilated, remaining an irritative foreign substance until rejected. Breakfast and foreign substance until rejected. Breakfast and dinner alone should be complete in this respect; luncheon and supper should be light. It is essentially necessary to change clothing, but the change should be in the outer garments only, at least in material. Neither in warm nor in cold weather ought the underclothing to be other than woolen, and it is supplied at present of such fineness of texture as to be as soft as rilk. With the skie well protected in this way, the outer garments may conform to our sudden changes with considerable impurity.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and make the improvement in your child.

It always bothers a Frenchman who is learning English to read one day that a murder has seen committed and the next that the murderer has been committed.

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

"Isn't the baby a wee little thing for seven menths?" "Oh, no, not so very. He's small naturally. They feed him on condensed milk.

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

A woman who can purchase cigars that will satisfy the exacting tasts of an experienced smoker possesses ability of a high-

Hacking coughs lacerate the lungs and beget consumption; consumption fills our cometeries. If nipped in the bud with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the destructive malady is deprived of its power. Pain is also subdued by this benign healing agent—corns, sores, frost-bites, burns, and other troubles.

A well-known humorist declines to use a type-writer, because the bell that rings at the end of each line is unpleasantly suggestive.

The collection. Scroggs I say, could you lend me something to put on the plate, Mr. Marley Live only got a sovereign ands Brockton, Ont

A grand banques was given at which a great

many clergymen, alumnus of Bourget Colleg

In the evening a literary entertainment was given by the students in a praiseworthy manner, in honor of Rev. W. Deguire, D.D., aluminer, in honor of Rev.

nus of Bourges College and Doctor in Divinity

of the Propaganda College in Roma. Eloquent apeeches were delivered by Dr. Degnire, Priess, Rev. A. A. Labelle and Rev. P. Belanger.

The College band rendered several choice selections. The Clercs of St. Viateurs have the direction of Bourget College since the year 1852.

THE EAST NORTHUMBERLAND ELEC-

[Cobourg World.]

Our sister riding has had its full share of elections during the past year. The present vacancy in its parliamentary representation, however, has arisen from an unexpected cause, the death of the late Richard Clark, M.P.P.

that he was sure to be re-elected by an increased

defeat, he will have to con end with the fact

that he is an opposition candidate, and, even if

elected, would not have the slightest influence of any kind or description in the House. His party there is small in numbers, weak in de-bate and weaker in ability. It would be utter-ly abourd for East Northumberland to send him

to Toronto for the sole purpose of increasing the

opposition by one. On the other hand, Mr. Caleb Mallory is in

quainted wich the other parts of the constitu-

and all who know him intimately esteem him

The Mowat government has long enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the electors of East Northumberland. With the exception of the one session during which Dr. Willoughby

held a seat in the House, the government since its formation in 1872 has been supported by the

representative for that constituency. Nothing that they have done since the February election

can possibly have alienated one single voter who

confidence in him and his administration.

Vote for Mowat, Mallory and Provincial

doubt worthily, fill,

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WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

IIT is stated in legal circles that a treatise on disallowance and the vato is shortly to appear from the pen of Sir Cook Sparrow Thompson.

THE only way the difficulties between Canada and the United States can be permarently settled is for the Dominion to become independent and form a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity with the Republic. That is what we must come to eventually, and the sooner we make the arrangement the better.

MASHAL BAZAINE is dead. It is hard in his case to observe the Latin admonition about how we should speak of those who have past away. But the man who surren. dered Metz needs neither enlogist nor apologist.

According to Kazoot logic, there is strong affinity between Toryism and Radicalism. It holds up Chamberlain's alliance with the Salisbury government as a proof of its position. It might take the compact between Chapleau and Lepine as a much nearer illustration. But there is no real affinity of ideas, whatever they may be of men who are willing, for reasons that will hardly bear exsake of party, spite, or plunder.

didate opposing Mr. R. S. White in Cardwell. The election takes place October 3rd. Bob Evans and Bill Stubbs, the rival horse doctors | ting venom again. At the reported conference whose disputes over the Tory nomination of alleged Radical-Unionists in Bradford, Engdelayed the writ for several months, have stepped down and out gracefully, both having, it is said, received comething to platter up their wounded ambition. There is a considerable Irish vote in Cardwell which, united with that of the Liberals, ought to secure Mr. B. ken's election. At any rate a self-rosp. The meetit noncy should object to limmentary committee, British officials connived being always a rating for political dead at the selling of arms to the enemy with which foreibly expressed that the proposed conferbeats.

THE present state of Ireland is sadly depicted by Mr. Labouchere in Truth. He writes :-"With regard to Ireland the case is very plain. She is in the position of a patient who is dving. not because the doctors differ but because they help the delays. It is all nonsense to talk of Home Rule and of a good time coming, when there are 50,000 tenants in Ireland whom Home Rule will find homeless, and for whom the good time will come too late. There are 50,000 men -nav. 50,000 families-between whom and roofess rain there now stands nothing but the difficulty of getting enough emergency men to do the dirty work of putting them cut of their homes." To this Tory government has reduced the fairest island on the globe! This is what the Tories say is the successful result of coercion!

THERE are many instances which go to show that the path of a millionaire is not always strewn with roses. Jay Gould, Russell Soge, Cyrus Field and Robert Garrett are four men who would probably give a million aptece for a new digestive apparatus, as every one of them is set down as a confirmed dyspeptic, and at least one of them is badly troubled with inso-mania as well. So while the millionaires are countries, their dependencies, colonies and promavia as well. So while the millionaires are envied by the workmen for their luxuries and wealth, the men who go home with tin-pails in their hands after a hard day's work are in turn envied by the millionaires for their muscles and health. True happiness is found in contentment rather than in riches, and if those who envy Jay Gould with his money will think of Jay Gould with his dyspepsia and insomania they may be better satisfied with their lot.

THE Waterloo Advertiser takes the correct visw of the voto question. "The duty of the Federal Government," it says, "is not to see whether a provincial law is right or wrong in itself, but whether it is unconstitutional or but if the idea were entertained favorably in not. If it is constitutional, the prerogative of veto must not be exercised. To do otherwise would be to place legislation in this and that the great question of the future was the the other provinces virtually in the hands of getting together of the Angio-Saxon peoples into some kind of sympathetic bond to help 

that prerogative? The laws and legislation the tutelage of the Tories of England is too were beaten. In the present case a majority 20 cents a number. Published by T. B. [Noonan a reading of the constitution, would in effect | they have a sense of decency and justice | both branches of the legislature were opposed be made at Ottawa by men not amenable to the people of this province in the constitutional way. It would mean the end of respensible government,"

An anti-confederation league has been formed in Newfoundland which the St. John's Colonist says, is "bound to fight confederation to the death." The demonstrations against the proposed union held all over the island account for the abandonment by the delegates of their proposed visit to Ottawa to discuss terms. The delegates could have gone to Ottawa, but they never dare return to Newfoundland. Tory restrictionism has no charms for the hardy, independent inhabitants of the Ancient Colony.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, hefore he was elevated to the baronetcy, had to satisfy the British court officials that he had a clear, fixed income of £2,500 sterling a year. Like the late Sir John Rose, he was able to show that much and more. Now, the question arises-Where did he get it? As everybody knows, he had not a dollar to jingle on a tombatone when he adopted the profession of politician. He has done nothing in the way of honest industry since he was medical health officer of Halifax thirty years ago, and then he was as poor as a church mouse. Where did he get the wealth to entitle him to hoist the Red Head of Ulster on his brand new escutcheon? An answer seems to come from each end of the Dominion. Soring Hill whitegers the East: Dominion. Spring Hill whiepers the East; Onderdonk echoes the West.

THE French government seriously contemplates an abandenment of the protective policy on cereals which was adopted last year at the demand of the farmers who claimed that they were being rained by the competi- most agreeable to England, without tion of American and Russian grain. But the the alightest regard for the merits of the Canapresent harvest is so bad, that it will be utterly inadequate to the food needs of the people, and while a famine would yield extra profits to the farmers, the ministry sees the United States, Mr. Chamberlaiu was so need of avoiding the recurrence during the coming winter of the terrible bread riots of former days in Paris. There is a good deal stantly about him. He was quite sensible of of instruction as regards the tariff philosophy England were so filled with animosity towards in this situation.

THERE is good sense in some of the reported xpressions of the London Spectator on the destiny of Canada. This country can get along by itself if certain difficulties are removed. These are :-

let. Liability to be involved in European wars through British connection.

2n?. Querrels with the United States. 3rd. Macdonaldite government.

Insemnoh as these three causes of trouble are of the same origin, Independence, as suggested by the Spectator, is the only policy which offers hope of their permanent removal. Therefore, Canadians who study amination, to sink their principles for the their future with reference to what is best for their country, have come to regard independence as not only highly expedient, but ME. HENRY BRAUKEN is the Liberal can. | political wiedom of the highest sort.

> THAT FELLOW, CHAMBERLAIN has been spitwhy Irishmen should not have local government, though experience showed that whether in Dublin, New York or Boston, Irish government was always inefficeent and corrupt." This from such a man is positively sickening. Could anything be more corrupt than government in England, when, as was proved in Par-England was at war? Poor Ireland has had once was at once dropped. The confederates many recreant sons, but none so vile as those who cheered the departing soldiers, then stole Government muskets and sold them to the nation who had taken the field to shoot down those same poor wretches in red.

> Mr. Chamberlain also "positively approved of the policy of the Government as far as it " had gone, and said he was partly responsible "for it." Does he imagine, does anybody imagine, that the Irish race can be conquered by evicting poor old women from holdings whose Assembly, in moving the first resolution, value was the creation of generations of peasant labor?

#### " How long? O, Lord! how long?"

THE British lion making love to the American eagle would furnish a good subject for a as follows :caracaturist. A cable from London appeared in the American press the other day which savs :-

There is a tendency with many members of the British Cabinet to let the whole fisheries matter drop for the present, with a view to an eventual resumption of negotiations on the former lines, but there is another section of the Cabinet which would be glad to see an effort made to effect a general commercial treaty with the United States covering every point that now tectorates. The Monroe doctrine has never been recognized by Britain, but the feeling is growing that, always accepting the status quo, it might very well be, and that the United States, so long as they did not officially attempt to limit English trade to the southward, or engage in any but legitimate commercial competi-tion, might be trusted to push and safeguard the Anglo-Saxon influence in the Western Hemisphere. If such a thing could be agreed upon there would be immediate economy to Great Britain and the United States in the matter of the mattenance of foreign missions and con-sulates. In one place an English minister and consul would act for both nations, and in another those of the Uunited Sistes would perform the same double functions. Most likely it will be very difficult to arrive at a modus vivendi on a problem involving so

of this province, under the operation of such / rich altogether. Let those Tories first show before they talk of a reunion with America.

> THE Halifax Recorder takes exception to Sir Charles Tupper's puff of Chamberlain in the following downright and truthful fashlon :---

> Sir Charles' speech is worth looking into. The Baconet's brassiness and ease of prevarication have been his most important characteristics from boyhood up. In old age these qualities are seemingly more and more an integral part of the man. One or two passages from his speech will suffice to prove this. In speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's appointment as Chief Fisheries Commissioner, Sir Charles Tapper said: "It would have been impossible for the Government of England to have selected a man better qualified for the position, or one who could have discharged the duties with greater tact and ability. \* \* \* No man and the country more according to the cou from boyhood up. In old age these qualities greater tact and ability. \* \* \* \* No man could have been sent from this country more ac ceptable to the United States or who could better serve the interests of England." For concrete misrepresentation and wilful misstatement this question is facile princeps of all the Tup-perion falsehoods bunched together. Let us see how many untruthe it contains:

> (1) The English Government could not have made a better appointment. made a better appointment.
>
> (2.) No man could have discharged the duties with greater tact and ability.
>
> (3.) No man in Canada could have been more acceptable to the people of the States.
>
> (4.) No man could better serve the interests of England in the Fisheries' matter.
>
> Each of these statements is absolutely false.
>
> In the first place, the English Government could

of Tupper's statement is obvious. The Recorder predicted from the very first that this hearty detestation of Mr. Chamberlain would lead to the collapse of the Treaty, and how that prediction has been verified is well known. A. more palpable falsehood than this one about "Joe's" popularity could not be conceived. In the second place, we are at a loss to know where the great "tact and ability" came in. All that Chamberlain attempted was to settle the controverted matters in a manner dian case. If the surrender of our claims can be considered as evidence of "tact and ability," then Joseph has both to perfection. lervently hated by the great body of the Americans that he deemed it prudent to have eight Pinkerton detectives conthe Nationalist cause that his person was in actual danger while on this side of the Atlantic. This fact isso patent that it is surprising beyond measure that even the audacity of Sir Charles could have led a responsible gentleman to argue otherwise. As to the fourth misstate-ment there is this to say, that the way in which the Treaty has come to an in glorious end establishes beyond ques giorious end establishes beyond ques-tion that Mr. Chamberlain has not served "the interests of Eogland." It was greatly to "the interests of the Old Country that the Treat should be accepted; but as it has not been ac-cepted it is difficult to see the creat been accepted it is difficult to see the exact way in which Mr. Chamberlain has served "the interests" of England. To say the truth, the whole business has, from first to last, been most disas-

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERA,

From fyles of the St. John's, Nfld. Colonist, lately to hand, we are enabled to estimate the strength of popular feeling against Confederation in Newfoundland, and the influences which suddenly compelled the delegates to abandon their proposed trip to land, he is cabled as saying :- " He did not see Ottawa at the last moment before the verse!, on which they had secured berthe, sailed.

trous to England, as the people of that country

may learn with a certain amount of unpleasan's

ness should the American eagle resolve to try conclusions with the British lion.

They had arranged to sail on the 13th inst. on the 11th a great public mass meeting was held at St. John's, at which the indignation evoked by the attempt to carry the island into the Dominion without first submitting the question to the people, was so intense and were thoroughly frightened.

But they are not credited with having definitely abandoned the scheme, and the Colonist calls upon the people to organize, for the election next fall will be run on Confederation lines. The speeches made and resolutions adopted at the meeting indicate the most determined opposition to union. Mr. E. P. Morris, member of the House of urged the people to grapple with Confederation, kill it, "attend the funeral and bury it so deeply that it will never rise again." The resolutions show the spirit with which the proposal for union is opposed. The first reads

Whereas,-In March last His Excellency the Governor-General of Conada invited this Colony "to send a deputation to Ottaws with power to negotiate terms for the admission of Newfoundland into the Federal Union :"

And whereas,-No legislative sanction nor approval of the people, either by petition, public meeting or otherwise, has been given to the despatch of any such deputation for

that purpose;
Be it therefore resolved, -That this meet ing protests against the departure of any deputation to Ostawa to negotiate terms for the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of

The second is equally plain and to the noint. It reads :-

Whereas,-No expression of a wish to enter the Dominion of Canada has some from the people of this colony : And whereas,—The last public expression of the people of Newfoundland was a distinct

and emphatic refusal to do so; Resolved,-That a deputation from this colony under the present circumstances would be an unwarrantable reversal of the true situation of affairs, and would prejudice and mis-

represent the attitude of this colony on the

question of Confederation. The third condemned the sending of the cashier of the Savings Bank of Newfoundland as a Confederation delegate to Ottawa. as calculated to destroy public confidence in that institution. All these resolutions were

of the Executive of the government party of to Confederation, and still the delegation was praced than that entitled "The Commerce of Montreal and Its Manufactories," issued by going. No preparation had been made of the statistics of the colony which would have been absolutely necessary in arguing its case to the skill and workmanship of the engravers. in Canada. Thus it will be seen that the new move in favor of union was hurriedly arranged and had all the appearance of a job put up by politicians to get over popular disapproval by a trick like that which Dr. Topper played on the Nova Scotians,

More alert for the preservation of their liberties, the Newfoundlanders checkmated the schemers at the beginning of their game and saved their country from being gobbled by the sharks and combinators who excited two rebellions in the North west and have robbed the old provinces of everything they could lay hands on. It is also fortunate for the Islanders that the constant struggles of Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec to maintain the rights, guaranteed them by law and the constitution, against the dishonest and illegal encroachments of the Tory clique at Ottawa, should have been so well adver-

Newfoundlanders could see in those struggles what they would have to endure or undergo should they weakly, foolishly enter Confederation under Macdonaldite auspices. They could also see in the gigantic debt, the excessive taxation, the robbery by combines, the monopolies, the squandering of national mineral, timber, agricultural and grazing lands among political favorites and old world aristocrats, the future of their own resources should Sir John Macdonald and his horde of grabbers, bummers and boodlers once get their hands upon the island.

Newfoundlanders have shown themselves wise. Let them stick to their principles and have nothing to do with Canada so long as Macdonaldism, Toryism-both synonomous with political reguery, fraud and corruption -prevail at Ottawa. But we warn them to heed the old warning : " Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A good proof of the spirit animating the Irish psople is given in the annual report, just published, of the National League. In 1863 there were but 50 branches established throughout Great Britain. To-day the number of branches is 595, with a membership of 39,000. The report observes regarding the Mid-Lanark election, that a gentleman was there enabled, "by money obtained either from the Tories or some other enemies of Ireland, to split the Liberal party and endanger the success of the Liberal candidate," Toryism is thus the same everywhere—always seeking "to split the Lberal party," by means fair or foul, and generally the latter, to be frank. The executive acknowledge the fidelity, energy and courage with which Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberal leaders and the rank and file of the Liberal party have fought for the Irish James Downey ..... cause. "The alliance between British Liberals and Irish Nationalists," says the report. "has been cemented by the brutal acts of oppression in Ireland under the present regime, and by the heartiness and earnestness with which these brutalities have been opposed and condemned | Thos. Flood..... by Liberal leaders." The same success at Jas. Walsh..... the by-elections that met the League's Jas. Shiel..... efforts last year have continued, and, indeed, have been increased in the present year. We are told by the executive that in Scotland, Liberal Unionism has been practically annihilated, and the victories of West Edinburgh and the Ayr Burghs are taken to be conclusive proof as to the final judgment of the Scottish people on the great Irish issue. the final success of the cause may be delayed by Inc. Heelan..... the unholy alliance of Tories and Liberal Unionists, who, having obtained power through spite of public protest, to the ast possible model Dan Erwin..... ment. But the ten for which the present Maurica Hussey..... Parliament can still last are but little in the life | Michael Bropby..... of a nation, and the executive therefore feel struggle will soon be closed, and that the hour of Ireland's resurrection is very near."

#### LITERARY BEVIEW.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for September has reached its fourth edition, presumably owing to its having an article by James G. Blains on "The President's Error." The "Error," to Mr. Blaine's mind, consists in certain detailed statements made in the Message of December last on the effect of a Protectivo Tariff on the wages of Labor. The sing song of Persection is strong Labor. The sing-song of Protection is strong, as it also is, though to a less degree, in "Tariff and Labor," by Joseph B. Foraker, an un-plumed knight of the Blaine school. The introduction of political articles is quite a seasonable diversion, but many will think that a better bediversion, but many will think that a better beginning might have been made. Lieut. W. F.
Fullam, of the U.S. Navy, has an elaborate and
finely illustrated article on "The American
Navy of To-day." The derogatory way of
speaking of Browning as a poet which is so
fashionable now brings a fitting from Emily
Shaw Forman. Other articles which may be
named as likely to interest the general reader James McKewan.... are: Across the Prairie, Rambles about Naples, The Colonel's Wooing, A Ferthered Parish, The Affair at L'Ange Gardien, A Gunpowder Plot, As Through a Glass, and A Moonlight Duel on the San Juan. There is also the continuation of a serial story called Two Coronets, besides the usual Book Review and Electric Departments Published by the American Magazine Publishing Co., 749 Broadway, New York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for September 22, published by Harper and Brothers, of New York, derives unusual interest from the fact that it contains the last article written by the late Profes sor Proctor, the astronomer. A portrait and sketch of his life also appears in the same number. The article is a short one, entitled, "The Moon a dead World, but not like Oura," In reading it one cannot help feeling a deep regret that a man of such abilities as a public educator should be so abruptly removed. His demise is and indeed by the between the same in the same and indeed by the leavest the same is a same and indeed by the leavest the same is a same and indeed by the leavest the same in the same and indeed by the leavest the same in sad indeed, but he leaves countless mourners among those who have been instructed and edified by his writings. Harper's Weekly is a dis-tructly first-class periodical, and all the other contents of this number are fully up to the high standard it has established.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for September contains several important articles, among which we may enumerate the following: Under Which Party, Citizen?: The Boolish Undertaking of To-day; the Federal Government; which is really into some kind of sympathetic bond to help each other spainst the rest of the world. As committee of the Federal Parliament. It was pointed by one of the speakers that some kind of sympathetic bond to help each other spainst the fellowing: Under Which was more and lively on being remainded by the fifteenth anniversary of the Canonical approach the fifteenth anniversary of the Canonical appro 

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#### PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

A large and representative meeting was held Sonday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, H. J. Clorau, president, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having the death of the late Richard Clark, M.P.P.

In the present contest, Mr. Caleb Mallory, the Reeve of Percy and Warden of the counties, carries the Liberal standard, while Dr. Willoughby is again the Conservative candidate. During the February election, we unhesitatingly prophesied that East Northumberland would go with the Government, and that Dr. Willoughby would be decisively beaten. This prediction was received by the Conservatives of both Ridings with the utmost decision. Nothing could be been read, confirmed and adopted, the chairman congratulated the meeting upon the satisfactory progress made up to the present, and having briefly reviewed the proceedings of the P-raell commission, he concluded by strongly urging these present, who had not done so, to obtain from W. D. Burns, the secretary, a collecting sheet. He knew their were thousands in the city who would cheerwere thousands in the city who would once fully contribute if they were approached, as also would the workingmen if one of their assertions at the following additional sums were hended in :-Amount brought forward......\$ 662 50

Denis Cogbian .....\$

stronger and more positive than their assertions that he was sure to be re-elected by an increased majority. In spite, however, of the pressige of a former victory and the popularity of their candidate, they were badly beaten. New they go into the fight with their old candidate, who, it is revealing no secret to say, has lost a large share of that popularity which he formerly enjoyed, and with his recent defeat still fresh in the mind of the public. If Dr. Willoughby failed to succeed in February last,, with all the odds in his favor, what possible chance has he now when everything is against him? We have always said and still say that we have nothing against Dr. Willoughby personally; that we intend to fight our battles with him on the line of principles and not of persons, but still we consider that his action in forcing a contest on the present occasion is most reprehensible. The great body of Conservatives in the East Riding are heartily tired of elections, and would willingly avoid going into a hopeless fight, in order to save their strength for the next general election. If the Conservatives, however, were "aching fof a fight," there might be some excuse for his conduct, but when they are anxious that there should be no contest, he is not only acting the part of a poor general, but also that of a factious obstructionist.

It is underiable that Dr. Willoughby has alienated many of his former friends by the ill-grace with which he took his defeat. Instead of bearing it like a little man, he became extremely curly to all who differed from him. "AlFriend"..... John Butler.... Martin O'Loghlin..... Cupningham..... Jno. Collina..... COLLECTED BY JAS. BURKE. Jas. Burke..... \$ Thos. Price..... Michael McMahon ..... P. Lynan.
James McGinn. Michael Savage..... COLLECTED BY M. FITZGIBBON. E. Elliost .....\$ COLLECTED BY JOHN CLEARY. John Davaney.....\$ grace with which he took his defeat. Instead of bearing it like a little man, he became extremely eurly to all who differed from him. In the past, his easy good nature had won friends for him in every direction. He was a right jolly good fellow, and, no doubt, he is yet at heart; but unfortunately for himself, he let his aunoyance get the better of him with the most unhappy result. In addition to his recent defeat he will have to contend with the fact J. J. Carmody..... COLLECTED BY JNO. POWER. Jao. Power.....\$ Ed. Power.... Lawrence Power..... James Power..... Johnny Power..... A Wexford Power..... Lawrence Power..... Jao. Gleeson..... Jao. Eustace..... Jos. Merriman..... Matt U'Connor..... Thor. Kinnsella..... Wm. Brannan..... Jas. Connors ..... Richard Wickham.... On the owner hand, Air. Cases Mallory is in the very heyday of his great popularity in the Township of Persy and throughout the north part of the riding. For many years he has been the Reeve of Percy, and since he became Warden of the Counties has become well accommand with the other parts of the countier. Jas. Connally..... Jno. Price..... Mike Mulims.... Patrick Cash ..... Nicholas Haves..... quainted wich the other parts of the constitu-ting. His municipal career has been marked by faithful attendance to his duties, far more than average ability and success in every posi-tion which he filled. As a speaker, without being an orator, he is clear, forcible and fluent. He is strictly business-like and indulges in no "flapdoode" or "hifalutin." His neighbors and all who know him intimately esteem him Jao. L. Gleeson.... El. Sheridan..... Michael Conlin..... Michael Bannon..... highly for his integrity and sterling worth. We have the greatest pleasure in advocating his claims to the position which he will soon, and no Chas. Pegnam..... Thos. Levitt..... Jar. Cannon..... P. O'Brien..... Jno. Cassidy..... Michael Kavenagh..... cast his ballot for the late lamented Richard Clark. Honest, sconomical, and courageous. Oliver Mowat can well ask for one more vote of Francis Plante.... Patrick Haves..... Jno. Callaher..... Jas. McNamara..... Wm. Bennitt. Murty Tole..... Martin Demprey.....

Dan Canniff.....

Jos Paré.....

Wm. Maker

A Friend .....

Felix Finnegan.....

A Friend.....

O. & E. Hart.....

N. Hart M. Cassidy.

M. Griffin....John Purcell.....

Rev. J. J. Salmon.....

James O'Dea.....

Edward Moraw.....

Denis Murney....

A Friend.....

Thomas Heffernan....

P. Forde....

A Friend.....

John Barry.....

A Friend..... F. Schultz.
Mrs. Matthew Cuff.....

F. F. Reel....

Mrs. Gano,....

John Murray.....

James O'Rourke.....

B. King.....

E. Waldron.....

Collected by Jas. Hayes from the

and shoe manufacturer......\$ 55 00 It was unanimensly resolved: That the

collectors report progress every Sunday in

order that the names of subscribers be pub-

The meeting adjourned to Sunday next at

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

employees of Jas. McCready, boot

lished in the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

5 00

John O'Neil.....

COLLECTED BY MR. TROMAS GAYNOR.

Thos. Gaynor ...... 10 00

BOURGET COLLEGE. BOURGET COLLEGE,

Two hundred and seventy-five students are already registered at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q. one hundred and seventy of that number are boarders. The complete English course of Bourget College has a very large attendance this year, and is under the skilful direction of Rev. O. July, C.S.V., Rev. C. E. Derochie, C.S.V., Rev. P. J. Kellett, Rav. J. Harkin, C.S.V., Rev. D. P. Brady and Rev. L. Blondin. The staff of Bourget College consists of twenty six professors. twenty six professors.

#### A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

It is a very significant fact that the two largest subscriptions to the Parnell Defence Fund yet suncunced in Canada comes from gendemen neither of whom is an Irish Catholic. Mr. Mercier in Quehec and Mr. Patterson of Essex in Untario each gives to the fund for the vindication of Ireland's leader from the Times' abtrocious charges the sum of \$100. Where, we ask, are our wealthy Irish Oatholics in this crisis?—Canadian Freeman.

#### A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

The Ottawa Free Press notes with commendation the gift of a magnificent sanctuary lamp, donated by Mrs. John J. Macdonald to the donated by Mrs. John J. Macdonald to the newly erected chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus attached to the Rideau street Convent, Ottaws. It is indeed pleasing to find Catholic ladies of distinction and position thus honorably remembering the institutions wherein they received that mental training and religious instruction which make them crnaments of the sircles wherein they move.

#### POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Scientists say there is no plant that does not serve as food for some animal, but the only article used as food from the mineral kingdom is common salt.

Dr. J. W. Porter of Kansas City claims to be the originator of the standard time system. He says the subject was first brought to his be the originator of the standard time system. He says the subject was first brought to his mind in 1878, when he was in the Coast Survey, by noting the variation of clocks and watches. He finally marked off a standard time map, and his theory was unanimously adopted.

It is said that vessels built of African teak wood have lasted 100 years, to be then broken up because of faulty models. Its weight is from 42 to 52 pounds per cubic foot; it works easily, but wears the tools rapidly on account of the quality of silex in it. It also contains an oil which prevents the iron in contact with it from rusting.

KEEPING FISH ALIVE.—A New York investigator has announced that fish can be kept alive a considerable time without change of air cr water by placing them in a receptacle partly filled with water and hermetically scaled. They

variable current.

## CABLE TELEGRAMS.

pecially reported for and taken from THE MONTERAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Unless yesterday's signs LONDON, Sept. 15.—Unless yesterday's signs all misleading, the social commission which of Tories have invented and created to injure smell and the cause destined to prove their ankenstein, certainly the day's results have rered the Times and its friends with confusion and the confusion of the c d ridicule. All the essential orders applied by Sir Ocarles Russell for his clients, the rby Sir Coaries Russell for his clients, the truellite members, were granted, while the wyer in charge of the Times' case was rewestly snubbed and rebuked by Sir James and reputed and coard. nnell, who presided and acted as spokesman the commission. Of course, these are only dictions, but they seem sufficient to warrant belief that the issue of the inquiry will be

e belief that the issue of the inquiry will be sistactory and tiquare.
Only one man seemed cool. He was George swis, who was there as the Parnellite solicitor away manager of the cause celebre, and d stage manager of the cause celebre, and oked as if he regarded the sitting a prelimin-

of fizzle.
The junior counsel of the Times was manifest
The junior counsel of the Times was manifest The junior counsel of the Times was manifest uncomfor:able, and grew more so when resident Hannen said he must formulate charges and specifications." Vainly he substituted the word "information," but the judges set to the phrase "charges and specifications." The Times' counsel protested against the idea The Times' counsel protested against the idea frepresenting any prosecutor and continued frepresenting any prosecutor and continued aring on the word "information." Justice ancil, who is terrier-like and is used to divorce see, hung to his point. They wanted an issue, who was to make one? The proceedings were led in a small room, shaped like a well and shidd from narrow Gothic windows and a high shidd from narrow Gothic windows and a high shid from ships for the floor seats, all told, held about 100 sopie of whom 60 were journalists and the rest see almost exclusively connected with the loss save for the gallery above, holding some Save for the gallery above, holding some eorle, the general public had no representa-wharever, and admission to the gallery was grously regulated by ticket. The unique the affair are the vast proportional ice given to the press and the exclusion of all misters, who do not hold briefs in the case. e three judges of the Commission sit in a sudder a carved oak dais at the end of the

Judge Hannen, who is in the centre, is easily reed as the man of the lot. Short, stout and an-shaven, with a strong, square-jawed face ich, under its mediæval wig, might be the sol an Erskine or Hale, he is an alert-ded, ready-tongued man, who more than the up with lawyers and makes no mistakes. e never seen a presiding officer dominate body more absolutely and at the time more easily than he does his court. to time more samily such its coefficient of the Cay, who has a big, dull face, with little iten chop whickers, stares at the caken rattion the ceiling, and Judge Smith, who has a sl, cute countenance, peers down through his see at the lawyers with his head on one tide a cocksparrow. Amell was in court most of the day looking

birly good health, and a number of his parentary associates were in attendance.
mg the tew incidents of interest to-day, from the sharp winging Judge Hannen the Times for its assumption that it could minto court without a case, was the disclothat several convicts, now doing penal and for life, are to be called as witnesses. Liberals are delighted with the decisions of ge Hannen as to the strong nature of the ry and the powers of the commission. ONDON, Sept. 19.—Europe to-day is very onton, Sept. 19.—Rurope to day is very chinterested in the suddenly renewed gossip in Bismarck's intention to resign. The on of the Nord Deutsche Zeitung, his particular, in reprinting a long letter from the spendence Belge fore hadowing the Change's retirement, is the occasion of this flurry There seems to be some ground lief that Bismarck contemplates dividing one of the powers he now wields among two ore successors, and that he wishes to do this. s of the change. But it is not regarded as ly that any of these steps will be taken soon, ast Bismarck will cease to be the dominant sman of Germany while his health remains, is unconditional release of Dillon seems to been resolved upon prior to yesterday, but coninion inevitably connects it with the stable weakness of the showing made by Times' side before the commission yester-, and it is spoken of to-night everywhere as plession of fright. The Times itself makes ditorial comment on the communication, but st every other paper in the Kingdom conn vesterday's results as dimaging to the o cause, inasmuch as the results were

seems clear in the popular mind that that Unionists do not want. hm Marguerice of France was married to to Amadeus Savoy, she took with her to twenty pieces of the very finest Gobelin stry illustrating classical legends. stipeatry, which was of immense value, exed mysteriously when Napoleon in-Italy. It had been hidden away less the and should think proper to carry it off, ich they would certainly have done. It is carefully concealed that after some m, when calm was restored, it was adimpusible to discover it, and the two who had put it away were both dead. apeatry had been almost forgotten till month ago, when Marquis Villa Master of the Royal Household, was ng a thorough investigation in the palace buse chests in the atore-room in ighest storey f und the secret chamber conceased the long lost tapestry. It has try little injured, considering its hundred biding. King Humbert has ordered the ty to be carefully repaired and cleaned, which it will be sent to R me and hung in urinal in the apartments which Emperor m will occupy during his visit next

ly a serious of decisions to the effect that

should be a fair trial on definite charges,

ROOM, Sapt. 20.—The passing of the St dividend last Wednesday caused wide dissatisfaction among the English hold stock, and has led to a unique movement regard to American securities in London. reaces have been taking place among the ghouses since Monday, and plans lave to med to take the control of the road from reach board of directors and place it in ands of an English syndicate, headed ty J. ensei liw orif sid this firm will issue within a few days calling on all fore gn a of St. Paul shares to deposit their stook in m for registering in the name of the tate, to be used at the annual electric to be used at the annual electric firms known to be interested in the ment are J. S. Morgan & Co., Rothschilds, u, Shipley & Co., E. L. Oppenheim & Co., as & Son, and Leon Brothers, and all in American shares are probably in the Morgan & Co. Morgan & Co., have great prestige organizers of railroad property, and e here and it creates much talk. tavorable nature of the first day's

ogs of the Parnell Commission to cause has created a greater inthe fund raised to indemnify Parnell mons expenses which he will be subby the commission and his Scotch unit the Times. The acknowledgement of lournal, and men from all classes

ngraph, consisting of a transmitter and a reiver, and designed for transmitting messages iver, and designed for transmitting messages iver, and designed for transmitting messages powerful journal, whose great powers have been prostituted to dislonest and malignant ends. The revulsion of feeling that will follow the defeat of the Times will be tremendous. Its prois discovery of a new principle in controlling of the times will be tremendous. Its prois electrical current, whereby a pulsatory cure electrical current, whereby a pulsatory curis produced, all previous attempts to transit handwriting having been based on the use
it handwriting having been based on the use probability of funds being lacking for the needed expenditures, and that Parnell shall not be compelled to embarrass himself to meet ex-

MUTINY OF THE TROOPS IN DUBLIN.

The news has just become known, in spite of the efforts of the Government to cover up the affair, that a mutiny broke out on Sunday last among the troops in the Porto Bello barracks. Dublin. The men, exasperated at their treatment, armed themselves with bayonets and bludgeons and attacked the quarters of Major Whitely and other officers. They broke into and sacked the major's house, destroyed all the furniture, and then took the major's portrait out into the yard, set us on a heap of furniture and fired the pile. Five of the ringleaders have been arrested and will be tried by court-mar-

LONDON, September 21.—During his political career Mr. Chamberlain never was more bitter nor expressed himself more freely than in his recent utterances as Bradford before the Radical Union conference. It is evident that he had abandoned whatever prospect there may have been of rejoining his old associates, and is determined to let no false conceptions of his opinions stand in the way of an ally with the Tories. His jeers at the hopes of the Liberals of a split between the Tories and the Unionists savored almost of coarseness, and he spared no words to make them plain. His assurances of adherence to the Government and his approval of their course in everything, including Irish evictions, were delivered slowly and emphatic-

ally.

The Unspeakable Turk has had another domestic squabble, which bade fair to result in the Grand Vizier losing his head. As nearly every other monarch on the continent was engaged in putting his army through its annual manœuvres, the Sultan thought that Turkey ought to follow suit, and consequently he ordered the second class reserves out to manœuvre. The Grand Vizier immediately sought his royal master's presence and conveyed the dismal intelligence to him that the treatury was empty, and that it was impossible for the troops to engage in war-fare. The Sultan stormed and insisted, but the Grand Vizier protested that there was no money. After a stormy scene the Sultan yielded with bad grace to the inevitable.

Rumors are being revived that Parliament will be asked, on its opening, for an increased yearly grant of money to the Prince of Wales, and also that permanent provision be made for his sons. The Radicals will oppuse such a grant and insist that instead of taxing the people any further for ornamental royalty, the Queen be called upon to provide out of her allowance for her grandsons. The matter will probably be referred to a sel of committee and be disposed of as quietly as possible.

There is no longer any doubt that Italy is quietly preparing for a new expedition against Abysicia, to be ready about the middle of October. Extensive preparations are being made that it may be more successful then the last. The missionary societies are clamoring for an inquiry to be made into the charges against the late Major Barttelot and Henry M. Stanley.

The charges are of cruelty to the natives and a readiness to shoot them for disobedience.

Messrs, William O'Brien and John Dillon are engaged in exchanging views regarding the latter's complaints of the inactivity of the Liberals and of their mertia towards Ireland's distress, which he recently vehemently ex-

A CORNER IN SALT.

The sale syndicate are much disturbed by the newspaper attacks and protest that they have nothing in common with the wicked American nothing in common with the wicked American corner speculators. The secretary of the syndicate informed me to-day, almost tearfully, that they had not the remotest idea of increasing the price of salt to consumers; their chief object being to obtain a fair, reasonable price, and thus re-establish on a firm footing one of the most ancient British industries, such as chemical manufacturers largely using salt and lime might suffer, but the syndicate would not be so feeligh as to ruin the best customers. The present price is thirty cents per ton which is below the cost of production. This state of aftairs is due to reckless competition, whereby at the expense of the producers.

Many attempts to corner salt have been made from time to time. Each failed owing to individual secessions. Therefore the sole remedy was to get all salt producing properties under one ownership. The Syndicate's present intention is to increase the price seven shillings and sixpence a top, which will not add thirtieth part of a penny to the ratail selling price, while putting about 500,000 sterling into their own pockets. In 1886 the latest returns available show that the total British available show that the total British products in Cheshire, furnishes 1,636,424 tons; Worcestershire, 260,000; Durham, 58.562; Ireland, 31,019; and Stafford 9,810. The syndicate consists of all Cheshire owners. They have also arranged to establish works at Dortwich if necessary. This arrangement is megicial a threat to John Corbeit, member of Parliament, who is known as the Salt King. He is the owner of enormous works. The syndicate have tempted him with the most flattering proposale, but he sturdily refuses to have anything to do with them. He is prepar-ing a fight, and the syndicate evidently greatly fear him. Present indications point to a bitter fight between Corpett and the syndicate, in the course of which foreign producers ought to be able to take a profitable interest. LONDON, Sept. 32 -The death of Professor

Jamieson has aroused expressions of general regret. Those who knew him intimately speak of him as an amiable gentleman, ardently devoted to the study of nature, a keen sportsman and a brave man. He possesses a large fortune and brave man. He possesses a large fortune and was thus enabled to pursue his researches with-out hindrance, since nearly all of the large sum of money he expended annually was dev increasing his store of useful knowledge of wholly or comparatively unknown regions.

The Emin Bay Helief committee admit that

it would be nawise and indeed almost hopeless to attempt to relieve Stanley at this time and trust to that explorer's proverbial good luck to resture him to civilization.

Capt. Vangel and other Belgian officers connected with the Congo state, who are now in Brussels. are indiguant at the charges Brussels, are indignant at the charges a rule, thrive well. They cannot compare brought, they say, by ignorant and irfavorably with children fed on casmeal, or responsible persons, that atrocities have maize and milk. Oatmeal is recovering its position as a nursery food, after its temporary bansuch an extent that the natives in many localishment. Oatmeal porridge is the food par extended. ties are in a state of revolt. They say that Wilmor Brooke, who alleges the occurrence, was at the time in the Ouhanzi district, 500 miles from the scene of the disorders, and declare that no one in any capacity connected with the affairs of the Congo Free State was in the remotest degree responsible for them or took part in them. King Leopold is much disturbed over the accusations and greatly lears that they will reflect upon the Government of the Congo State. He has ordered a rigid enquiry to be made immediately.

One of the chief features of the banquet given to Michael Davito at Dublin Thursday evening was the tone of extreme cordiality which characterized the references to Mr. Parnell by s organizers of railroad property, and is a general belief in the success of the movement as much more than half the beld kers. When the news of the passible dividend came there threatened to be lessle selling of American ascurities, but lessle selling of American ascurities, but lessle selling of far to restore confidences that will go far to restore confidences to Moses leading the children of Israel to the promised Lind. and his happy simile evoked storms of enthusive applications are confidences. characterized the references to Mr. Fernett by moderates and extremists alike. One of the speakers compared the Home Rule leader to Moses leading the children of Tarael to the promised land, and a reply to the statements, assertions and charges

made by the Radical leader.

King Milan has formally complained to King Charles of Roumania of his having received Queen Natalic at Bucharest, declaring the act to bays been insulting to himself.

The murder of Major Barttelot by his Manyems porters and the death of Jamieson at fills two columns of the Dublin I Stanley Falls, deplorable events as they are

welcome nature is received the most reasonable conjecture is that Stanley is probably safe and that the tribal disturbances, which we have heard of, are responsible for the long delay in getting news of him. This opinion is held by every Central African traveller, without exception, who has expressed any views on the matter. The latest leaters received from Frain Peaks and Market Peaks and Mark etters received from Emin Pasha and Mr. Casati express no solicitude for the fate of Stanley, though he was at that time six weeks or more overdue, had be encountered no obstacles, following the direct route to Wadelai. Casati, in his laster of December 5th said he would not be surprised, in view of the possible difficulties in the way, if Stanley did not reach Wadelai before March of this year. Neither will it be surprising if we hear that he reached his destination at a much earlier date. The fact that Barttelot met his death about thirty-nine days after he left Yambuga idicates the probability, as Sir Francis DeWinton has pointed out, that he was somewhere near the Mabode country, nearly half way of his journey to Wadelai. The nearly half way of his journey or Wadeloi. The unfortunate party evidently heard no rumors of the ill-fortune of Stanley, and this is a favorable sign in a country where had news travels rapidiv. Fresh charges of treachery against Tippo-Tib acems to be brought forward by persons who are apparently not very well informed in Central African affairs. To be sure, Major Barttelot, weakened, as it is known be was by many months of great responsibilities and terrible nervous person. rible nervous tension, accused Tippo-Tib in his last letter of having no heart for the Barttelot expedition. But in the same letter he admits this distrusted person had brought him four hundred porters across a dis-tance equal to that between Montreal and New York. For fitteen menths Tippo Tib has been in command of the Stanley Falls district. About four months ago Captain Van Gele, one of the ablest officers in the service of the Congo State, was sent to Stanley Fa is to see whether Tippo Tib was faithful to his pledges. He has brought back a favorable report, and Tippo Tib is still in full charge of the Belgian interests in his

MR MERCIER AND THE IRISH. Hon. Mr. Mercier, one of the most ardent and sincere friends of the Irish cause in Canada, has ately demonstrated his friendliness for the Irish people by the nomination of Mr. Denis Barry, an eminent Irish Catholic advocate, to one of the judgships of the Circuit Court for the disthe judgether of the Circuit Cours for one dis-trict of Montreal. No better man, no more qualified lawyer for the Bench than Mr. Barry could have been found. Friend and foe of the Government have united in complimenting the premier on this choice for the magistracy. But just here tath stepped in Sir Sparrow Thompson, Minister of Justice. Sir Sparrow—a "Cawtholic" of the Errington type—hates and despiese Irish Catholics such as Mr. Barry. He has accordingly advised the disallowance of the Provincial act under which Mr. Barry's appoint-Provincial act under which Mr. Barry's appointment was made. He cannot, however, keep Mr. Barry off the Bench. When Sir Sparrow will be moldering away on the dusty shelf of unearned supersunuation, Mr. Barry will be administering justice to a trustful public. Mr. Mercier, by his generous denation of \$100 to the Parnell defence fund, has added another claim to many others upon Irish sympathy and support. Our countrymen in the Province of Olebec are easer for some opportunity to prove dian Freeman.

district.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

The best remedy for bleeding at the nose is in the vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of chewing. In the case of a child, a wad of of chewing. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be inserted, to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that steps the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it; but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in the severest cases.

SUGGESTIONS TO NURSES.

How many nurses ever think of washing a haby's mouth, either before or after it eats? This should always be done. Baties' mouths, like the mouths of older people, collect more or less impurities from the air, sometimes from other sources. The baby's mouth should be rinsed out before eating; and after eating, the remains of food should be carefully removed by means of a soft brush or the corner of a wet Borax water is cleansing and antiseutic. It may be used with benefit, in the propor tion of two drams to a pint of water.

CHEESE FRITTERS. Put about a pine of water into a gaucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg, the least bit of cayence, and plenty of black pepper. When the water boils throw gradually into it sufficient flour to form a thick paste; then take it off the fire and work into it about a quarterpound of ground Parmesan cheese, the volks of three or four eggs and the whites of two beaten up to a froth. Let the paste rest for a couple of hours, and proceed to fry by dropping pieces of it the size of a walnut into plenty of hot land. Serve sprinkled with very fine salt.

TO KEEP FLIES FROM MEAT.

In hot summer weather it is almost impossible to procure meat that is neither tough nor taint-In such sessons the greatest care is need ful, and meat should be carefully examined to guard against flies. If it has been touched by them; cut off the part, and wash the joint with vinegar and water. The best way to prevent the flies touching raw flesh or fish is to pepper it with common black pepper. This is easily removed before dressing, and its use will often make it possible to preserve meat fresh long enough to become tender even in sultry weather.

PASTRY AS WHOLESOME AS TOAST. People who will tell you that they are quite careful about diet, and never think of touching pastry, will eat hot buttered toast, and give it no children and invalids. The difference be-tween the two articles is as follows:—Pastry is flour and water baked after butter has been rubbed into it. Buttered toast is flour and water baked first, and then rubbed thoroughly with butter. The difference between pastry and well-buttered toast is apparently the difference between the proverbial "tweedledum and twee-

IN PRAISE OF OATMEAL. Children fed on the food of their seniors, or rich cake and crammed with sweets, do not, as maize and milk. Oatmeal is recovering its posi-tion as a nursery food, after its temporary ban-ishment. Oatmeal porridge is the food par ex-cellence of the infants born north of the Trent, or was, at least; and atalwart people were the results. Carlyle said of Macaulay: "Well, any one can see that you are au houest, good sort of a fellow made out of oatmeal." A Perthabout foods, said he had never eaten anything else than porridge and milk for five and thirty years, and did not think he could fancy anything else. He evidently was not satisfied with por-ridge, nor felt his dietary monotonous, nor tired of its sameness.

CHEMISTRY OF THE LAUNDRY. The laundress will find it useful to "paste this in her hat." Thirty yards of cotton cloth may be bleached in 15 minutes by one large spoonful of sal soda and one pound of chloride lime dissolved in soft water: after taking out the cloth rinse it in soft cold water, so that it may not rot. The color of French linen may be preserved by a bath in a strong tea of common Calicoes with pink or green colors will be brightened if vinegar is put in the rinsing water, while soda is used for purple and blue. If it is desired to set colors pravious to washing put a desired to see colors previous to wasting put a spoonful of oxgall to a gallon of water, and soak the fabrics in the liquid. Colored napkins are put in lys before washing, to set the color. The color of black cloth is freshened if it is put in a pail of water containing a teaspoonful of lye. BATHING AND BRAUTT.

Tenid water is preferable for every season of afford no reasonable grounds for the increased the year. Milk baths have been in favor from men that mark the result of Mr. Trench's extensive on behalf of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nothing is periments on the already evicted farms will received from Thin Pashs, announcing that up better than a daily hot bath of milk. Mme. render the Luggacurran tenantry easy as to now worth in a control of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute to pushished anxiety on behalf of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute to pushished anxiety of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute to pushish anxiety of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute to pushish anxiety of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute to pushish anxiety of Stanley. If letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute. It is to push the letters are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute. It is to push the ladies are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute. It is to push the ladies are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute. It is to push the ladies are time immemorial with ladies, and nonning is permute. It is to push the ladies are time in the ladies are time in the ladies are time in the ladies. It is to push the ladies are time in the ladies. It is to push the ladies are time in the ladies ar

to March or April of this year Stanley has not joined him, there will be cause indeed for the prayest apprehenzions. Unless news of this unstrawberries to give it an agreeable perfume. bathed in milk, to which she added crushed strawberries to give it an agreeable perfume. For a full length bath a bag of bran will soften the water and make the skin deliciously smooth and fair, but no bath is perfect in its results without the long and brisk friction of hauds or a coarse towel afterwards. Friction not only atimulates circulation, but it makes the flesh firm and polished like Parian marble. It is in mand possed like Farian marble. It is sometimes assonishing to see the change made in an ugly skin by friction, and any lady who wishes to possess a healthful body, firm to the touch and fair to the eye, with the elasticity of youth well protonged into age, must give willingly of her strength to she daily task of rubbicg the body thoroughly.

LANSDOWNL'S LATEST.

Important Letter From Mr. Wm. O'Brien

M. P. To the Editor of the DUBLIN FREEMAN. DEAR SIR,—I have to acquaint the public with a piece of chicanery which will help to explain to strangers with what justice landlordism is loathed in Ireland. Some six weeks ago Lord whose fagers are greasy, whose face is no less Lausdowne visited Irelaud after his return from Canada. On the eve of his visit to Ireland it was intimated to me by a respected parish priest in Queen's County that the agent, Mr. Townsend Trench, was again auxious to negotiate a set-tlement, and that he had suggested a personal interview with myself as the most desirable means of arranging the terms. Surmising that Lord Lanedowne really desired an accommoda-tion with his Lugracurran tenants before going out to India as Governor General of something like a hundred millions of tenantfarmers, I at once acquiesced, stipulating only that we should first have in black and white an unambiguous basis of regotiation. A considerable delay followed, caused by the fact that Mr. Treach fell back upon his usual crooked method of employing an intermediary in the person of an influential Protestant gentleman farmer in Queen's County in his communications with my rev. friend. I could not help viewing this tortuous proceeding with suspicion; but at last carly in August what I regarded as a by no means impossible basis of agreement was submitted to me, and I at once declared my willingness to meet Mr. Trench on that havis. The evicted tenants were to be reinstated free of costs; the non judicial tenants empowered to have fair rents fixed; and the judicial tenunts (who had been refused any reduction whatever) to have their purchase money computed on the basis of a reduction of The only point of difference that remained was the question of present payment on reinstate-ment. Mr. Trench required one year's reduced rent in hand; while we contended that such a payment was impossible on the part of tenants who had been over twelve months dispossessed from their farms, and who would not be able to obtain any returns from their land for twelve months longer. This, however, I regarded as a matter eminently capable of arrangement on a give-and-take principle at the proposed conference; and, in matter of fact, I was empowered to put the difference, if necessary, and undertake to raise a talf year's rent by hook or cook. On the only point of difference between us, therefore, there seemed to be every assurance of an accommodation, and I expressed a strong Quebec are eager for some opportunity to prove of an accommodation, and I expressed a strong at the polls their honest attention of the desire that the proposed interview should take Premier's good will and kindly spirit.—Cana- i place at once—if possible before my departure place at oncu-if possible before my departure from the country on a short boliday—a week cr to after the date of my letter. I did not hear turber before going on my holiday, but, owing to the devious methods by which Mr. Trench conducted his proceedings, I attached no importance to the delay. I leave plain people to judge my amazament on my return to learn that Mr. Trench had written to my reverend friend auddecly declaring the immediate payment of the year's rent in full to be sine qua non of the regotiations, and that unless this was peremptorily agreed to within six days the negotiations must be considered at an end! My reverend friend happened to be at Tramor when this extra-ordinary communication was received; it was impossible for him to communicate either with

the tenants or with me within the prescribed few days; and the next that was heard from Mr. Trench was a threatening notice to the Luggacurran tenasta still in possession menacing them with immediate eviction unless they paid a year's rent within seven days! Mr. Trench entices us into a conference: on the only point of difference left to be conferred about we are prepared to meet him half way; and when the settlement, if it were ever honeatly nimed at, is thus on the fair road to completion, Mr. Trench uddonly and violently treaks off all pegotia tions and recommences seizure and eviction before his declaration of hostilities has even time to reach the hands of those with whom he pretraded to desire a conference! The whole thing at first sight looks like a diabolical practic.l joke at the tenants' xp=nso; but it is, unfortunately, only to read to show that it was from beginning to end simply a picce of low cunning to roike our gons during Lord Lans-downers visit to the country. Mr. Trench well knew that her for the flag of truce which he held out Lord Lansdowne would have been haunted by his deeds in Luggacurran from the moment he set fact on Irish soil until the moment he quitted it; and his Canadian experi-cuces make him sensitive to the experiences of a haunted man. Mr. Trench sealed our lips by initiating handsome terms of settlement just on the eve of Lord Lausdowne's advent to Ireland. He kept the negotiations going in a gently dilatory way whil- Lord Landowne was suffered to slip into Kerry unnolested, and to back in ogus addresses trem imaginary Kerry tenantry. The evictor was, mea culpa, allowed to go his way uncriticised and unnoticed, even when hovering on the outskirts of Luggacurian; and then no sooner had Lord Lansdowne comfort ably left Kingstown than Mr. Trench threw off the mask, broks off his dishonest negotiations, and issued instant marching orders to his crowbar brigade. It will be remembered that Mr. Trench practised precisely the same trick when I was setting out for Canada; induced me to postpone my departure on the strength of treacherous overtures for a settlement; and then repudiated the terms suggested by his own arbitrator, Mr. Denning, as soon as he thought the trick had served his purpose. It was a weakness on my part and on that of my rev friend to have been ever again drawn into relations of any sort or kind with a fee so double freed, ungenerous, and false. I am cured of the celusion that such men can ever be sately approached except with the mailed hand. Just as Mr. Trench's former ignoble trick failed to save Lord Lansdowne from an exposure which clung to him and tortured him to his lass hour in Canada, so he will find that Lord Lansdowne has not escaped the reach of the public opinion by getting as far as the Kingston Pier under cover of Mr. Trench's treacherous flag of trues. Before Lord Lansdow e reaches Hindostan as Viceroy, bave reason to know that the native Press of India will give me an opportunity of explaining the character of their new Viceroy to the millions of Indian ryots, whose detestation of landlordism is equal to our own, and who have been watching our Irish struggle with vivid sympathy and hope. I venture to assure his lordship that

the ghosts of Luggacurran will walk in the deepest recesses of the Weilgherry Hills. Here

at home we shall have an opportunity of testing this winter what the numerous tenantry under

Mr. Townsend Trench's rod in Rerry and Queen' County think of the satanic pleasantries by

which the original injust ce pre-strated in the valley of Luggacurran is aggravated with low

deceit. The Luggacurran tenantry and those

who are fighting their battle have now acquitted

their conscience by showing the fullest and frankess readiness to go half-way in peacemak-

ing. They have been met with insincerity and double-dealing of the vilest stamp. They will henceforth rely solely on their own indominable

organisation and upon the inexhastible aid of

our American and Australian kindred to resist

evictions which the Land Act of last year, and

which Mr. Townsend Treach's own terms of settlement brand wish condemnation; and the

rotting hayfields and discharged Emergency-

takes into his menagerie. The whole story is one of such mingled byranny and low duplicity, that on the strength of the story of Lusgacurran alone Irish landlordism would deserve to die the death.—Faithfully yours.
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Dublin, September 12, 1888.

HOW TO BEHAVE AT TABLE.

CONDUCT THAT SHOULD NOT BE TOLERATED IN CHILDREN.

This is the way that Harper's Bazar, in an article entitled "At the Table, excerintes those mothers who do not take the trouble to teach their children how to behave at meals: "Few things more early manifest the good sense and taste and diligence of a mother than the bahavior of her child at table. A child who, unreproved, stuffs food into the mouth as if the spoonfuls were statis food into one mouten as it the spootium were to be snatched away otherwise and vanish into thin air, who bends over the table as a pig does over a trough, and makes scarcely less noise about it, whose hair daugles into the plate, whose whose fugers are greasy, whose face is no less so, whose mouthfuls are held high in the air for the general survey before plunging them to their doom, whose glass is in a slob—all of whose actions in the gratification of appetite or the satisfaction of hunger are more those of a value savere not to the satisfaction of the sa young savage, not to say young animals, than of on intelligent child—such a child betrays that its mother has paid no attention to decorum cr decency in bringing it up, but has eaten and drunk and amused herself, and never taken the ordink and amused hereelf, and never taken the trouble to turn her head to see whether the child behaved like a civilised being, satisfied that, it only the food had disappeared from its plate, it had been properly fed. Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, has been too great an exertion for this mother to take in order to make her child a pleasurable addition to society; she has taken her ease instead, and her child has developed, untamed and neglect d, into the little bear to whose hunger he often likens his own."

A QUEEN'S DAY'S WORK

THE EXTRAORDINARILY BUSY LIFE OF THE OUREN REGENT OF SPAIN. The Queen-Regent of Spain is probably the most overworked woman in her dominion. She rises at 7, and as soon as she has made her toilet he sends for her little son and the members of the royal family, and spends an hour or so with them. At 9 she attends to her household affairs, them. At 9 she attends to her nousehold anarrs, goes over the accounts, gives her order for the day, reads her letters, glances through the newspapers, and is ready by 10 or a lette after to receive the report of the Captain-General of the garrison. He is succeeded by the Prime Minister who has a long interview with the Queen on affairs of State every day but Monday, when she presides at a Cabinet Council instead. At 12 the royal family sit down to dinner, at which meal the little King always. dinner, at which meal the little King always assists, though only as a speciator. At 2 one of the Ministers presents himself with the decrees and State papers of different kinds which await her signature. Twice a week the holds a levce, and it is rarely over before 6. The other days she takes a drive without an escort or any show of state. After dinner the royal party amuse themselves with colds or talk literature and art, and at 11 the Queen retires to seek the rest to which she is so well entitled after her fatiguing day's work.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS. THEIR USE INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND THEIR SALE CONTRARY TO LAW.

Two men were recently convicted in St. Lawrence County, New York, for violating the food adulteration laws of the State by selling alum baking powders in imitation of pure cream of tartar baking powders. The law of New York is similar to that of this province in ferbidding the sale of adulterated and injurious articles of food, but the courts had not before construed it in so far as it related to the sale of alum baking powders.

The baking powder sold by accused was proved to be made from alum, by Gillett, of Chicago, and expert testimony was taken to show the unwholesomeness of alum in baking powders, bread and other food.

Jourt, in inflicting the extreme pen alty of the law upon the accused, expressed regret at not being able to impose a punishment more nearly in accordance with the seriousness of the offense.

The sale of alum baking powders is prohibited by direct statute in England. It should be the eams here; yet our laws, if not so specific, are propably sufficient to put a stop o the business were they rigidly enforced. It is said that many brands of alum powders are being introduced into the Dominion, and we bespeak the attention of our public analysts to the matter.

AMONG THE ATHENIANS.

CLIMPSES AT MODERN LIFE IN THE ANCIENT CAP-ITAL OF GREECE. Life in Athens begins carly in the morning. The milkmen cry "gala" before sunrise. At six o'clock on a May morning most of the citizens are about their work, although the preple of the motropolis are later risers than those of the country towns. The people's costumes have been modernized, and the poorer men often wear shabby, ill-fitting European clother, instead of the white fustanella (kilte), gay jackets and red fez which had become the national dress, although it was originally Albanian. In the country the rustic dress is more picturesque. The home made garments of coarse cloth, of goat-skin and sneepskin are attractive to the eye. even when ragged and stained, Capuchiu cloaks are commonly worn by the men in the cool weather, the hood being drawn over the head in a storm. These serve as mantles by day and blankets by night. The women in the country are dressed very simple on ordinary occasions, but are perhaps more extravagant in dress for special occassions than in anything else. Hats and bonnets are almost unknown except in Hats and bonnets are almost unknown except in towns; ladies often wear a long veil-like wrap, or the fex, of which the red is very becoming as it lies on their dark hair; women of the lower classes often bind a kerchief about the head. A face cloth may conceal the lower part of the face from strangers. Women are still kept in half-Oriental seclusion. They have a retired gallery in the churches. They perform hard labor in the fields but they do not or freely many They perform hard labor in the fields, but they do not go freely upon the streets. Peasant girls shrink from going out to service, and much domestic work is done by to service, and much comestic work is done by hoya. Greek women of the lower classes are seldom beautiful, if they ever have beauty as girls, they lose it under the hardship of their life. They carry heavy burdens. Near Eleusis I met a decen young wemen carrying kegs of water, each crouching under the load. The lade, on the other hand, are tall, straight and dignified. Their dress is often like that of their sisters, and more than once I exclaimed at the beauty of a maiden who proved to be a sheperd lad The Greek ladies of Athens incline to a full habit, and most would appear to better advantage in the more flowing robes of the country

THE HIDDEN LOVE LETTERS.

dress than in the close-fitting Parisian costume,

An amusing story of the strange discovery a Grenadier made during last week's manceuvres is told in the Cologne Gazette. He had been told off to reconnoitre for the enemy, and on his way through a field stumbled over a leather object which he picked up and brought to his corporal, who pronounced it to be a dress improver. On closer inspection it turned out to contain a large number of billetsedour on tinted contain a large number of billets doux on tinted paper, written apparently by a saudent to a lady in the far north of Berlin. The corporal, who was himself a student going through his "one year's service," tipped the man and kept the "improver." On his retain to Berlin he called on "the lady," and had the good look to find her alone ?but Net proceeds—Fishers.

many more "white elephants" Mr. Trench | girl of tender years. Naturally, under the circumstances, he hesitated to give up his find, and hinted that the parents ought to be told; but hinted that the parents ought to be told; but the fair one was so importunate in her entreaties that he fically softened. "Papa and mamma have no idea of Benno's existence; please give it back, you'll drive me to suicide," she said, in the most pitcous way. "I have no place to put his letters so safe as the 'improver,' but I lost it last Sunday when walking with mamma and papa. You can't believe the anguish I have suffered from the thought that some nasty sneak, please do give me my improver.'" She was pretty, and the corporal could not refuse any longer, and gave in. She quite forgot his presence, and kissed the letters madly, laughing and crying for very joy. and crying for very joy.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

A YOUNG WIDOW REVEALS SECRETS. The Exchange Telegraph Company's Buchar est correspondent writes that a young and rich widow, Madame Matilda Rosenfeld, of Moscow, had for some time been very intimately acquainted with the doings of the Nihilists in acquainted with the doings of the Nihilists in that city. Suspected meetings had frequently taken place in her house, which was placed under the supervision of the secret police. During a trial of Nihilists recently at St. Petereburg Madame Rosenfeld was called as a witners. She betrayed important secrets, as, immediately after her examination, several arrests amongst young scions of the nobility were effected in Moscow and other towns. A few days ago this lady was found stabbed to death in her own house. The knife with which the crime was committed was left. It had engraved on it, "Vengeance to traitors." At the same time all her private correspondence was carried off, as well as a sum of 30,000 roubles.

USEFUL AND UNUSUAL

By a system of dry cold-storage strawberries can be kept for several mouths with unimpaired red freshness and solidity.

It has been figured up that it would take from seven to thirty-five ordinary lightning flashes to keep one incandescent lamp alight for an hour.

A machine for lacing shoes is a remakable contrivance to be exhibited at the Buffalo Fair.
A machine for blacking boots will be the next invention, probably. A citizen of Winnecone, Wis., has succeeded

in tempering brass, and has exhibited brass knives and axes that will cut reasoned hemlock knots without turning the edge.

A chimney that will not fill up with soot may be made by plastering it inside with clay mixed with salt. (thinneys should be built from the cellar up instead of hung to the wall. The stovepipe hole should be at least eighteen inches from the ceiling. A keen observer of railroad matters predicts

that in ten years there will not he a railroad in the United States which will be operated with Pteam locomotives. Electricity, he says, will do the business by that time. A method of heating cars with heated air

from the locomotive has been invented by Messrs. Lyon and Moore, engineers living at Danbury. A company of business and railroad men has been formed with a capital of \$100,. By a canal lift recently finished at Arques,

France, by Edwin Clarke, the English engineer, hive or six locks are done away with, and the boats, often with loads of as much as 230 tons, are lifted fifty teet at a single operation in a few minutes and with no loss of water,

SAID BY BRIGHT PEOPLE. Praise undeserved le satire in disguise. The greatest scholars are not the wisest men. Nothing is so uncertain as the minds of the multitude.

Be fit for more than the thing you are now

No man ever did a designed miury to another without a greater to himself. I've never any pivy for conceited people, be-

cause I think they carry their comfort about with them. A nobleness and elevation of mind, together with firmness of constitution, gives lustic and dignity to the aspect, and makes the soul, as is

were, shine through the body.

HIS BABY DEVOURED BY AN EAGLE. WICHITA, Kans . Sept. 24 .- Wm. Beattle lived in Seward County with a child, six years of age, and a haby a few weeks old, their baby having died a few weeks age. Yesterday afternoon, while he was at work in the field a large engle awooped down upon his sod house and carried away the baby, which was lying upon a blanket before the door. The little girl ran into the field and told her father that "Dot," the baby had "flied away." He gathered his neighbors and they scarched all night for the child, and found the remains this morning. The eagle, sitting near by, was fired at by one of the man and struck in the wing, but it attacked them before it could be dispatched.

Two of the searching party were badly torn and lucerated by the eagles talons. WILFUL MURDER.

STRATHROY, Oat., Sopt. 24-The adjourned inquest on the body of Jonathan Robinson was opened in the town hall here before Coroner Lindsay this morning, Charles Hutchinson, crown attorney, watching the proceedings for the Crown. The witnesses examined were principally those who were first present after the finding of the body. But little light was thrown on the mysterious effair. The doctor who held the post mortem declared the injuries inflicted caused the death and that deceased could not have done it himself. One witness said he had heard of the finding of the old man dead on Thursday, the 13th, but it was thought he had confounded it with the sudden death of another old man. The jary returned the following verdict: "That Jonathan Robinson, at some date subsequent to the 13th Saptember, at his house in Adelaide, was feloniously, and with malice aforethought, killed and mur dered by some person or persons unknown.-

FARMERS FIGHTING A TRUST.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22 .- Merchants all over the state are sgitated over the failure of farmers to bring in their cotton. This failure is due to the fact that the southern farmers, since they have come to understand the game that is played on them by the bagging trust, have absolutely declined to use jnte bagging and are holding their cotton in their gluhouses, waiting to find some way to get ahead of the trust. Merchants who have advanced on the cotton are seriously orippled by the condition of affairs.

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 per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrh, 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 ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming with paper, W. A. Noyes, 149. Power's Block, Rochester, N. V. 8.13 cow.

#### RETALIATION'S PERIL.

Sonator Sherman Denounces President Cleveland's Policy.

It now turns out that a portion of the ac commonation paper of the firm of Smith, Fischel & Co., in the hands of the Union Bank of Lower Canada is irregular. Mr. Smith having deceived the bank, Mr. A. W Stevenson, who has been appointed to examine the books states that he fails to find anything dishonest.

The Jewish Harvest feast, or Feast of Booths, will be inaugurated this evening by the Hebrew citizens. The service at Temple Emanu-Et will commence this evening at & o'clock, Rev. Rabbi Marks officiating.

The man-of-war Pylades has left the city for Quebec, on her way to Halifax.

A number of citizens left this morning for St. H.laire to witness the destruction on the

fish in the Belœ'l Mountain Lake. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- Mr. Saerman's resolutions, offered yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Baitain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report at the next session uch measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States was taken up to-day, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, delivering his remarks from manuscript.

After an allusion to the President's retaliation message and a justification of the rejection of the fisherles treaty, he asked why should Canada refuse to allow American fishing vessels to enter her ports and to ship their fish to the American market. A denial of that privilege appeared so unchristian and selfish that he wondered it had not long since led to violent retaliation. If the President had by proclamation withheld the like privilege from Canadian fishing vessels the evil, he believed, would have been quickly conrected. But the President, instead of exercising the powers which he had under the act of Marh 3rd, 1887, had asked Congress in his retaliation message for power to suspend a commerce which had amounted for the last aix years to \$27,000,000. No wonder that his sudden change of base had excited surprise in both countries and was regarded as a mere political movement. The President's proposition was, to other words, to suspend and embarrass the commerce of exports and imports amounting to nearly a hundred millions a year. Such a proposition made without warning in the mides of a popular election had been the President's respense to the sarnest demand made by American fishermen that they should be secured in the orjoyment of what they believed to be their unquestionable rights.
Why had the President, be asked, blended

the dispute about the transhipment of fish with the vast interior commerce of the country? Way connect the controversy in the waters about the mouth of the St. Law. rence with commercial relations sions a boundary line of four thousand miles? No g od could come of such a mosement unites is was desired to establish non-latercourse between the two countries. The measure of retailstion reported by the President was far beyond the rarge of and out of all gropertion to, the complaint,

ARTICLE XXIX STILL IN FORCE.

He denied the position taken by the Presithant that article 29 of the trusty of 1871 had been terminated on the lat of July, 1885. A repeal by construction, he added, was not favored by law. Besides all the contracting parties treated that article as being in full force. The retaliation proposed by the President was retaliation against the United States. When President Grant had asked Congress for powers like these hey had been refused him, and was Congress now going to give to President Cleveland powers which it had refused to President Grant, Even if Great Britain had violated a treaty Congress alone could prescribe the proper remedy either by abrogation of the whole treaty or a portion of it or by retaliation in kind. In that case Congress had not furnished a remedy, simple, ample and complete in the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1887. Congress had not undertaken to abrogate article 29 of the treaty of 1871, and according to his construction, that article was now in full force and effect. Neither the Interests of the American people nor public policy demanded its abrogation, but rather that it should be maintained in force. The discrimination against American vessels in Canadian canale, although unjust, had been seized upon as a pretence for this bill. It was neither manly nor just. He concluded. therefore, it was not wise so give the President the additional powers of retaliation which he asked for.

#### HE WANTS TO ANNEX CANADA.

The time had come when the people of the United States and the people of Canada should take a broader view of their relations towards each other. The whole history of the two countries had been a continuous warning that they could not remain at peace except by political as well as commercial union. It would be better for all if the whole continent north of Mexico shared in the prosperity and blessing of the American union. But the way to union with Canada was not by unfriendly legislation, but by friendly overtures. The true policy of the Government of the United States was to tender to Canada freedom of trade and interceurse and make that tender in such a fraternal way that it should be an overture to the Canadian people to become a part of the American Government. He saw in the success of that policy much that was good and nothing that was harmful to any part of the country. He was not wishing to vote for any measure that was not demanded for na tional henor.

Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Sherman, dcscribing a portion of his speech as a "post mortem on the fisheries treaty," and said Mr. Sherman's zollverein idea had seemed to be a plan for the annexation of Canada. He admired that Senator for thus grasping Canada around the waist and holding her up to a close embrace with the people of the United States. He looked forward, perhaps, at the end of the next century, to something like a realization of his dream, unless in the meantime the federal party of the United States, which was so much in love with the ancient traditions of centralized power, might think it better for Canada to embrace the United States within her union and draw them back within the Imperial power of Great Britain. He was a little at a loss to know, in view of recent presidential elections, whether the United States were not after all drifting to Imperialism. He had been surprised at the breadth of Mr. Sherman's treatment of the question and preferred to read that senator's speech before commenting on it. The committee on foreign relations would meet to-morrow. It had had before it since the 10th mittee on foreign relations would meet to-morrow. It had had before it since the 10th of September the retaliation bill passed by the Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, house, and it was with astoniahment that he which is simply scrotule of the lungs. had heard the senator from Ohio condemn the bill before it had been considered by that committee. After it had been considered to-morrow, he would bring the subject to the attention of the country. Mr. Sherman's remutual adversity, as iron is most strongly zeolution went over without action. attention of the country. Mr. Sherman's re-

SMUGGLING UNDER TWO FLAGS. THROWN INTO A SIBERIAN DUNGEON AND EVEN PENNSYLVANIA BEGINNING TO LOSE ITS

البطيلة أوالم وودوون والمنتقر أواكير وأستراك ويرافي المناسرة والمراد

FLEECED OF \$9,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Otto Osten, a naturalized citizen, halling from this port, to-day forwarded to Secretary Bayard a thrilling tale of his experience on the schooner Vladimir on the Siberian coast. He says the Russian Vice-Consul, Neibaum, of this port, shipped him to Viadivostoo, Eastern Siberia, to build flouring mills, but after he reached his destination O. W. Linholm, who passed amuggling convicts for wealthy friends of the sland of Cahachaline.

Osten sets forth that the schooner Vladimir was engaged in this work, and was largely successful through the captain flying the American flag in Russian ports, and the Russian flag on the high seas. The motive of this was that, if directed in assisting convicts to escape under the American flag, the only punishment would be the confiscation of the ressel and banishment, whereas if Russian colors were shown, imprisonment and perhaps death would result.

Osten declares that the managers of the chooner were members of a society known as the Russian Constitutional League, the object of which was to force a constitutional form of government for Russia. Osten retused to do Lindholm's work and was sentenced to life imprisonment in one of the Siberian penal calonies. While in durance he was robbed. he says, of \$9,000 worth of money and patents.

Captain Seltridge, of the United States steamer Omaha, was partially his rescuer, he says, but he did not get away until he signed documents releasing them from all responsibility for the loss of his valuables. Another chapter of his allegations is that Charles Gustave, a native of this State, and one of the crew of the Vladimir, was knocked on the head and thrown overboard for threatening to enter a complaint against the cuptain of the Viadimir.

Osten wants damages from the Russian Government, and wants Mr. Bayard to make full investigation. His story is backed up by affidavite now three years old, and it seems strange that he should be so late in his ex-

Nelbaum ie a man of large wealth and much respected here. He and his paroners deny all knowledge of the story, and only admit the ownership of the Vladimir and sending Osten to Viadivostec to build flour mills.

SENATOR O'DONOHUE TO BALFOUR. TORONTO, Sept. 21. - The following telegram was flashed over the wires yesterday from Hon. Mr. O'Donohue, of Toronte, to Mr. Balfour, the

Irish secretary.

TOEONTO, September 20, 1888. Ealfour, The Castle, Dublin, Ireland: Dillon free. Thank God. You are a lucky

man. Congratulations. J. O'Donohur. (Signed,) The sender explains the message by saying The fact that Mr. Balfour was not molested in any way by a people under a terrible strain shows that the people of Ireland are determined to rely upon their rights and legitimate means for the accomplishment of their objects.

OTTAWA TO PARNELL. THE DOMINION CAPITAL CONTRIBUTES TO THE

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Irish National League, held here last evening, \$200 was raised in aid of the from for defraying the expenses of the Irish Home Rule leader, Chas. S. Parnell, in his fight with the London Times. Father Whalen, of St. Patrick's Church here, moved, seconded by Mr. P. Baskerville, ex-M P.P., that—
Whereas certain letters and accusations have

b en published by the London Times against Charles Stuart Parnell and the Irish parlia mentery party, accusing them with the com

mittal and publication of crime; and Whereas, a Commission has now been ap pointed to enquire into these charges, it is necessary that Irishmen all over the world

investigation,
The Ottawa branch of the Irish National known as the Parnell Defence fund.

Resolutions condemning the Salisbury-Balfour method of governing Ireland and their actions in imprisoning John Dillon and John Mandeville, prominent leaders of the Irish party, were enthusiastically passed, as well as a resolution endorsing the policy of Mr. Gladstone, in reference to Irish affairs.

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF! of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bit ters is found in the thousands of authentic testi monials published by the proprietors. The original letters being in their possession, they can furnish positive proof as to their genuiness at

A BOON TO TRAVELLERS DENIED.

Washington, Sopt. 21 .- The superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Capada recently suggested to the Treasury Department that the baggage of passengers over that railroad destined for points in the United States be examined at Toronto, Canada, by a United States Customs officer stationed at that point, instead of at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., as an present. In letter to the collector at Suspension Bridge in re gard to the subject, Assistant Secretary Maynard says that in view of his statement that the facilities for such examinations at Suspension Bridge are ample, the department sees no reason for granting the request, the more especially as the statutes prescribe that the baggage of pas-sengers as well as all other merchandise shall be examined within the Territory of the United

PROMPT RESULTS. was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo. H Peacock, Stroud, Ont.

HE SHOT HIS WIFE. New York, Sapt. 22 - Ranjamin Collins, who shot his wife at their home, No. 239 West Thirtieth street, on the 11th inst., was arranged in Jefferson Market Police Court to The woman has been in Roceevelt Rospital since the shooting and was not able to be present in court. The complaint was made by her daughter, aged fourteen, who witnessed the shooting. She testified that her father reached home drunk on the date named and, pointing a pistol at her mother, fired, because the latter did not answer his ques-

tions promptly.

Collins claimed that the shooting was acoldental; that he had not used the pistol for seven years, and was merely handling it, preparatory to cleaning it, when it accidentally went off. He had never had any trouble with his wife. Justice Ford held him in \$2, 000 bail for trial.

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES are often inherited, but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet,

A lie has no legs and cannot stand, but it has wings and can fly far.—[Chine-- proverb. The firmest friendships have been formed in TARIFF REFORM.

REGARD FOR THE TARIFF FETICH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Buried under the weight of 80,000 majority given Blaine, the Democracy of Pennsylvania is generally supposed to be past resurrection. Yet there are few States in which the Democrats are making a more active canvass, and none iz which tariff reform, as interpreted by Cleveland and embodied in the Mills bill and in the platform of the St. Louis convention, be Vice-Consul, endeavored to use him as a boom constructor, and also wanted to force is making such headway. Since William him to build a fast steamer to be used in in this state from Sam Randell, it has made a smuggling convicts for wealthy friends of the complete countermarch. Until six months ago there was a difference between the Penu-

sylvania Demograt and the Pennsylvania Republican on the question of high protection, and the bare anapicion of being a free trader was sufficient to remand any politician to private life. To-day the most liberal revenue reform ideas are expounded in every Democratic stump from the Delaware to Lake Ecie. The attitude of the party is no longer apolugetic—it is aggressive.

Last night 5,000 people assembled in one

part of the city to hear Congressman Sprloger speak in favor of a tariff for revenue only. He went quite as far as Watterson did in Cooper Institute the night before, and his most radical utterances were wildly applauded. The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Editor Singerly, the pioneer of revenue reform in Pennsylvania. He said :- "The only protection we need in Pennsylvania is a market for our goods. No law or Government has a right to tax the people beyond the expenditures of the Government."

In another part of the city at the same time there was an out-and out free trade demonstration of very large proportions. The apeaker was Henry George, who coupled his advocacy of Cleveland's election with the declaration-"We mean free trade absolutely." That these meetings should be held in Philadelphia is full of significance to any one who knows anything about Pennsylvania politics.

AN INQUIRY ORDERED

WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF.

[Ottawa Free Press ]

The following letter has been received from the inspector of legal offices for Octario by parties who preferred certain charges against Mr. Sherwood, deputy-sheriff of Carleton

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 14th Sept., 1888. Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that I

have been commissioned to make inquiry into certain charges preferred by you and others certain against Mr. E. D. Sherwood, as deputy-sheriff I have appointed Thursday, the 9th day of October, at IO a.m., at the court house, Ottawa, to proceed with such inquiry. I trust that this date will be satisfactory to you. I have the

honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WINCHESTER. The matters which Mr. Winchester has been asked to investigate consist of allegations with respect to the deputy's conductive his relations with jurors, suitors and county officials.

THE DEPUTY'S POSITION, Mr. Sherwood, the deputy sheriff, on being spoken to in reference to the matter said, "I have received no official notice of any investigation having been granted. If such is the case the investigation will be conducted by Mr. Winchester. At any rate I am ready to meet it to morrow on all the grounds. I have nothing more to say.

WEDDING AT ST. PATRICK'S. MARRIAGE OF MISS NAGLE TO MR. HARRY PHALEN,

OF PETERBORO. [Ottawa Free Press.]

At St. Patrick's Church this morning Miss Maggie N. Nagle, accond daughter of Mr. Richard Nagle, of Ottawa, was married to Mr. Harry Phalen, of the firm of Fortive & Phalen, hardware merchants, Peterboro. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Whalen, Mr. investigation,

The Ottawa branch of the Irish National
League do hereby subscribe to the fund to be

Aggie Nagle as bridesmaid. The bride was attired in a suit of white corded silk, with orange blossoms, the bridesmaid's costumes being cream colored. The bride's trousseau was made by Miss Boxie. The church was filled with spectators, including many of the old schoolmates of the bride. The wedding march was played by Miss Smith. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's inther, on Gloucester street, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Phalen leave this evening on their wedding tour, carrying with them the best wishes of their Ottawa friends for their future prosperity and happiness. The presents received by Miss Nagle on the occasion of her marriage were numerous and costly. They included a magnificent silver tea set, from Mr. and Mrs. Phalen, father and mother of the groom; handsome piano lamp from Mr. D. Fortye, the groom's partner; hand-painted silver fruit dish from Mr. Alex. Elliott, of Peterboro'; silver pudding dish from Mr. and Mrs. Gladman of Peter-boro'; silver tray, Mr. LeBrun, Peterboro'; magnificent lamp from Mr. Richard Nagle; vases, Mr. T. Raphael; salad dish, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Brophy; case of knives, Mr. Mac-pherson, Montreal; silver tea set, Mr. F. G. Cox; locket and chain, from the groom; silver ice-pail, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Brophy; pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. Rubidge; desk, Mr. and Mrs. John Heney, Ottawa; besides many neat gifts from former schoolmates of the bride and other friends.

#### MR. MERCIER'S MOTTO.

During the course of his speech at Sherbrooke the other day, when he was enthusiastically received by the people of that city, the Premier

You have stated that one of my mottoes was justice to all, and this is perfectly true: Justice to all, justice to the strong and powerful and justice to the weak: justice to the Protestant and justice to the Catholic, justice to the French Canadian, to the Scotch, to the Irish and the English. In the position which I occupy since I am in public life, I have endeavored to give justice to all, and in these efforts I have often succeeded in giving justice to all, but very ften I have not succeeded in getting it n.yself. I have been represented as a man full of prejudices, national and religious, and those who represented me in that way knew that it was not true, they knew that my motto was justice to all; and here to-night, gentlemen, I want you to understand that there is not in this heart a bad feeling towards any man, but that I am the friend of every honest man who wants to be a friend of every noness man who wants to be a friend of mine. Of course we are, in this country as in other countries, divided: divided in langu-nge, in race and nationality. Let us be divided as much as we must be divided, but there is a thing which unites us and that is love of our common country, Canada, and of our dear pro-vince of Quebec.

A LONG NEEDED DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-In the Senate. the bill creating an agricultural department passed the Senate to-day. It provides that the de-partment of agriculture shall be an executive department under the supervision and control of a secretary of agriculture, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There shall be in the department an assistant secretary of agriculture, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall perform such duties as may Senate, who shall perform such details by the secre- be warned in time of what such conference be required by law or prescribed by the secre- in this respect.—The Shareholder. fary.

NATIONAL LOTTERY. OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES-WINNING NUMBERS FOR SEPTEMBER.

One Real Estate at \$5,000, No. 19753. Real Estate at \$2,000, 72010. Real Estate at \$1,000, 87776.

Real Estates at \$500, 14952, 25067, 42943, 65592. R-al Estates at \$300, 5506, 16328, 44588, 4483, 72006, 76699, 81195, 89437, 8051,

Drawing-Room Suites at \$200 :- 4263, 7845 11881, 12995, 15676, 15991, 16266, 18827, 26680, 27073, 28196, 42101, 42235, 45835, 52224, 57998, 62674, 66896, 68205, 70110, 71122, 74696, 75533. 83104, 85**508, 8736**1, 95060, 96099, 98759, 99971.

Drawing-Room Snine at \$100-46, 9078, 18757, 29856, 46686 55896, 68145, 78634, 255, 11958, 20767, 34094, 50249 56750,69823 83239, 2603, 13551, 20861, 38965, 53097 59314, 73792, 95923, 2639 14122 23288,39195, 53444, 59668, 75080, 96333, 3596, 14404, 24268, 40064 54392, 65255, 75146, 98987, 4603, 14761, 24277, 42805, 54774. 67770, 76011 99327, 6920, 17667, 25466, 42983 55054, 68135 76529, 99583, 9017, 18189, 26450, 44891. Gold Watches at \$50-155. 1247, 1563 2717. 3384, 3443, 4589, 11586, 11697, 11995, 12715. 12755. 13228, 13398, 24696, 25194.

25997, 26452, 27218, 27348, 28295, 37790 36127, 36271, 36428, 36913, 37114, 37636 50424, 50429, 50727, 51395, 52125, 52715 52914, 62398, 62731, 62853, 63126, 63661 63799, 64043, 73285, 74022, 75371, 76206 76760, 76824, 88251, 89216, 89230, 90944. 76488, 88664 88887, 91452 5615, 13559, 28499, 37992, 53212, 64458. 76989, 91595, 5848, 13717, 29230, 38761. 54176, 65427, 77143, 92838, 5872, 13938. 29709, 40106, 54868, 65901, 77605, 6528, 14021, 30131, 40239, 55860, 92901 66196 77940, 92933, 7291, 14415, 30381, 40389 77940, 92956, 4251, 17716, 55929, 66216, 78234, 93167, 7414, 20727 41614, 56976, 66308, 78521, 16077 30787, 41644, 56976, 66308. 93298 7544, 16243. 31407, 41831, 57211, 66862, 78612, 93692, 7624, 16341, 31719, 42219, 57693, 67208, 79295, 94154, 8029, 17666, 31794, 43307. 58158. 67460. 80616, 94476. 8944, 18728. 32177, 43505. 58256, 67939, 81375, 95123, 9101, 19477, 32291, 44308, 55394, 68041, 81476, 95812, 9389, 20089, 32558, 44553, 59015, 68931, 82110, 96617 9498, 20498, 32660, 45542, 59254, 69321, 83086, 96984 9538, 20607, 34147, 46041, 59490, 69621, 83555, 98052, 10386, 20679. 34362, 46197, 59796, 71078, 83754, 98308, 10448, 21838, 34811, 46510, 61491, 71212, 85492, 99099, 10870, 21997, 34894, 48752, 62049, 72414, 86657, 99111, 11303, 24637, 35213, 50153, 62357, 73111, 87774 99916 P.S -Silver watches at \$10. - Number

019753 having drawn capital prize \$5,000, all tickets ending by 53 have drawn each a \$10 watch.

Toilets sets at \$5.—Number 072010 having rawn capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 10 have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5.
The next drawing will take place on the 17th of Ostober next.

INOCULATING AN ELEPHANT.

Among the recent valuable discoveries of the famous French physician, M. Pas:eur, is that of the vaccination of domestic animals for the prevention of the dire disease known as anthrax, or splen c fever. The marked success attending his system in combating the rinderpest in Europe, encouraged Mr. J. H. Lamprey to bring the subject under the notice of the government of India, where no efficient remedy was known for this rapidly fatal illness, which annually carries off a large percentage of cattle of every kind. An order in council has been issued, after the most careful investigation of the merits of the system and of the probability of securing its favorable reception Ly native proprietors. In order to carry out this object, some native Indian students, who have received their education at Circnester Agricultural College, are now undergoing a course of instruction at the Paris laboratory of M. Pasteur, and will shortly proceed to stations in India, to dispense the vaccine, which is applied to elephants as well as to oxen and other beasts. It is confidently expected that their labors will be at-tended with the same success that followed the introduction of the system into those countries where it is now in full operation, with an ultimate prospect of the total extermination of the most serious maladies, working great havon The elephant, in a domesticated state, is liable as well as other animals in the service of man, to certain epidemic diseases.

A LARGE CLOCK. A new clock, weighing 23 tons, has just been placed in the tower of the Glasgow University, similar to the great clock at Westminster. The frame of the clock newly erected as horizontal and of cast iron planed. It is 63 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 14 feet in depth. It is supported on beams built into the wall of the tower, so as to obviate vibration. The wheels, which are of gun metal, can be moved separately, as the pivot holes are screwed to the frame. The main wheels of the striking and quarter trains are 20 inches in diameter, and attached to them are cams to lift the hammers, which are fixed in iron frames connected with the clock by cranks, and having a check spring to prevent vibration. The weight of the hammer that atrikes the hour is 120 pounds, and it is lifted 10 inches. There is an automatic apparatus attached to the clock, which stops the quarter peals at night and starts them in the quarter peals at night and shares them in the morning. The escapement of the going part is known as the double three-legged gravity, invented by Lord Grinthorpe. The pendulum is of zinc and iron, so as to counteract the in-Ruences of temperature. The tubes are arranged so that the expansion of one raises the centre of gravity, while that of the other lowers it. The bob of the pendulum is cylindrical, and weighs three cwt., and the beat is 12 seconds. The "lolt and shutter" appliance of the nobleman already named maintains the motion while the clock is being wound. Messrs, J. B. Joyce & Co., Whitechurch, Shropshire, manufactured the clock

GRINDING LANDLORDS.

Landlords, as a general rule, are satisfied to take what their leases allow them, even though it be a pound of flesh; but others there are who, when they get the pound of flesh agreed upon, allow their cupidity to exercise itself, leading them to acts which become, in simple English, acts of extortion. A case of this kind has just come under notice, which shows that Shylock was an honorable man and a prince compared with the wretches whose soul is concentrated on the first three letters of the word. It is, no doubt, an instance of what wrongs the It is, no doubt, an instance of what wrongs the poor—simply because they are poor—are subjected to, and we refer to it here in order, if possible, to touch the feelings of the moneygraspers by awakening that remorse which thams, the offspring of exposure, occasionally gives birth to. A lawyer—a French-Canadian one at that—in this city, leased a house to a poor but hard hard-working young man on conditions clearly set forth in the lease. Shortly after this the voung man's wife died Shortly after this the young man's wife died and he ceased housekeeping, but was unable to find a tenant for the house. He paid the rent regularly as it became due, and at the terminaregularly as in became due, and at the termina-tion of the lease was called upon to make good damages caused by snow falling from the roof of the house, which he paid. He was then re-quested to pay a share of cleaning the privy pit, although not bound by his lease to do so, and he refused. He is now threatened with a lawsuit of \$1.50, no doubt in the expectation that he will pay rather than loss time. Article 1644 of the Civil Code distinctly provides "that the cleansing of the vaults of privies is at the charge of the lessor, if there he no stipulation to the contrary." We make this exposure with the hope that the victims of similar sharks may

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. "RETALIATION."

One evening while strolling nigh old St. Law-I overheard a dialogue, the speakers were but The one a gray-haired patriarch, the other young and apry, Commenting on the prospects—"Retaliation

cry;"
And being in a fitful mood for such a subject I lustened with attention, as each expression

"I am for 'Annexation' " I heard the young man say,
"Prosperity would follow if the barriers were United States and Canada intended were

The mightiest of nations that greets the rising

St. Lawrence not a boundary, but an open free highway, I would welcome in the advent of that glorious, happy day."

Cesse such idle felony," the old man quick raplied. Do you forget the patriots who fell in that red tide. In defending our heritage against the robber Would you give up that freedom we gained so

lung ago?
Oh, sad degeneration! that I should see the day, When the sons of valliant Briton should from allegiance stray."

I pondered long and deeply on doctrines to verse,
Then tried from out my memory their bias to

disperse, But failing in my purpose, I this conclusion To take the good points of the one, likewise the other too,
And to frame a plan of action, both suitable and

To preserve our nationality, yet treat our neighbors right.

To accomplish this good purpose, we must have no party cheats. Who for the sake of office, to snatch up all the sweets,
To fill the empty coffers of favorites and frauds. Taxes the honest laborer, who for a living ploda: Shuts out the cheaper merchandise and paralyzes

trade. To favor manufacturers who them to power awayed.

The country wide should waken, and hurl from office, then, Such vile unworthy rulers, such sordid, grasping men;
Then peace and harmony would raign where choos reigned before,
And Americans would tread once more in

friendship on cur shore, While truer men would guide the ship of commerce o'er the sea, And no more "Retaliation" in America there would be.

JAB. T. NOONAN. Brockville, Sept. 14, 1888.

PRETTY NEAR RIGHT. THE DAILY NEWS HITS THE NAIL RIGHT ON THE

HEAD. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- The Daily News has a LONDON, Sept. 10.—Ine Datiy News has a strong leader upon the Quebec threats for se cession and annexation. It says:—

We are evidently on the eve of a period of trouble in Canada. The failure of the fisherics treaty and the threats of commercial retaliation now so very near fulfilment on the part of the United States has excited public feeling throughout the entire Dominion. Quebec is evidently talking at England rather than to the Dominion in this proposition to throw in its lot with the republic on the other side of the border. Language of that kind from Quebec is un-happily nothing novel. It has long been re-marked that the division between French and British Canada grows sharper every day. The situation is a grave one, but it ought not to be beyond the resources of statesmanship. We must look it full in the face. Its difficulties and hardships are enough to ebullition we have lately witnessed. province talks of separation as a threat it is be-cause the same provinces have learned to regard that solution as relief.

SLAVERY AMONG THE ENGLISH. WHAT SAMUEL SMILES THINKS OF THE CON-DITION OF SERFS.

Samuel Smiles, in his book called "Thrift," Slavery long existed among ourselves. I existed whon Cour landed. It existed in

Saxon times, when the household work was done by slaves. The Saxons were notorious slave dealers, and the Irish were their best customers. The principal mart was at Bristol, from whence the Saxons exported large numbers of slaves into Ireland, so that, according to Irish historians, there was acarcely a house in Ireland without a British slave in it. When the Normans took possession of England they continued slavery. From that time slavery continued in various forms. It is recorded of the "good old times" that it was not till the reign of Henry IV (1399 1413) that villains, farmers and mechanics were permitted by law to put their children to school, and long after that they dared not educate a son for the church without a license from the lord. The Kinge of England, in their contests with the feudal aristooracy, gradually relaxed the slave laws. They granted charters founding royal burghe, and when the slaves fled into them and were able to conceal themselves for a year and a day, they then became freemen of the burgh and were declared by law to be free. The last seris in England were emancipated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the last seris in Scotland were not emancipated until the reign of George III., at the end of the last century. Before then the colliers and salters belonged to the soil, and were bought and eold with it,

A FUNNY STORY.

HOW THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDE-PENDENCE WAS HASTENED. It is wonderful how little matters affect great

Here is a funny story, as told by Randeeds. Here is a runny story, as told by man-dall, the man who wrote the large biography of Jefferson, which shows how the signing of the Declaration of Idependence was hastened. Says he: "While the question of independence was before Congress it had its meeting near a livery stable. The members were short breeches and silk stockings, and with handkerchief in hand they were diligently employed in lashing the flies off their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great an impatience did it arouse the sufferers, that it hastened, if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their not aid, in inducing them to promptly stix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire republic. This anecdote I had from Mr. Jefferson at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much, as well as to give credit to the influence of the flies. He told it with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of an attack from which the only realist was signing the naper and flying from the relief was signing the paper and flying from the

ALWAYS AVOID HARSH PURGATIVE PILLS. They first make you sick and then leave you consti-pated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Misery follows the spendthrift, but dwells with the miser.—[Danish proverb,

THE RESTRICTION POLICY. The absurdity of the protectionist contention that declining imports indicate the growth of a country's industrial importance, is manifest. The greatest importing countries are the greates: manufacturing countries, while the lowest importers are by long odds the poorest. The volume of a nation's imports is the true text of a nation's earnings. Ine imports, as a rule, represent that which the country is receiving in return for her exports, and their volume is governed by the volume of exports. D clining imports mean declining exports, and declining earnings by the country as a whole. If we duggedly determine as a country not to buy from our neighbors, then it necessarily follows that we Cannot seil! Inese are self-evident propositions, and yet they are not as well understood as they should be .- London Advertiser.



I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attack of scarlet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1880, was taken with St. Vitus Dance in its most horrible symptoms and for one month and a half could not sleep on account of terrible sufferings, and during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

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

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

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 7, ISST.

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

J. H. OECHTERING.

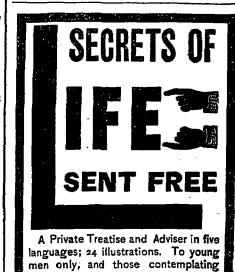
Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

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

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

STOPPED FREE Murrellous success. Inside Periods Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve Restorer for all Brain & Nerve Lientoper for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Evilepsy, etc. Innactinity it taken as directed. No fits after first day's use. Troatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charses on box when received. Bend names, P. O. and express address of afficted to Dz. Kilne, 931 Arch etc. Philadelphia, Pz. See Druggists. BE WARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS

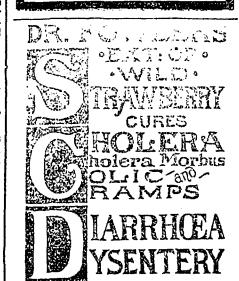
For sale by J. A. Harts, 1780 Noire Dam street, Montreal.



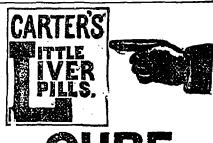
marriage should not fail to send for it.

DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

68 Randolph St., Chicago, III.



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



Sick Herdsche and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Naucca, Drowsinoss, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills ours it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill: Small Door - Coall Daired

THE SERENE MESSAGE.

So thou has lived with a sublime intent— Hast walked the earth with heaven-lifted eyes,
And done no wrong, thy guardians well may be
The seas, the oceans in their majesty,
And the calm peaks that tower along the

skies. If to thine ear the patter of young feet
Has been like music, and thy heart is fain
To spare the roses and each living thing,
Then surely some time shall a sweet bird sing
Into thy grave, thou hast not lived in vain.

If thou hast said one only word to cheer
The spirits of thy fellows on the earth,
And done no wrong, then mayst thou find thy

home
Content beneath the unutterable dome,
And thank the stars for thy majestic birth.

So runs the message that I of cenest hear So runs one message that I oftenest hear
In this dear spot, where I could wish to lie
If I were dead, still listening to the breeze
Under the pines, the centenarian trees That softly whisper of the days gone by.

H. A. BLOOD.

#### WILLIAM'S DIARY.

The German Emperor's Secret History Will Injure the Chancellor's Policy.

Belin, Sept. 22 -The publication of Em Belin, Sept. 22.—Ine publication of Limperor Frederick's diary is everywhere recognized as an event of the greatest national importance. Official and political circles, however, that are ultimately versed in the innermost history of the construction of the German empire, have been astounded by the blighter while the whole German meaning. publication, whilst the whole German people are stirred to their very depths by the revelations which show the real graveness of the deceased Emperor Frederick, his influence in creating the Empire and his noble aims for its future. Extracts of the diary were communicated to the Deutache Rundschau, through the Baden statesman, Baron von Ruggenbach, who was long an intimate friend of the late Emperor, and was much with him during his illness at San Remo. Baron Ruggenbach, it seems, had the assent of the Empress to the publication of the extracts, but neither Prince Bismarck nor the Present Emperor William was consulted. It is, therefore, thought probable that the publication will have some startling results as affecting the personages concerned in the revelations. It is significant that the North German Gazatte, Prince Blamarck's organ, has not yet mentioned the diary.

SOME UNEXPECTED DISCLOSURES.

The National Zeitung complains of the indiscretion of the publication, as shown in the section of the passages, and says it was obviously not intended by Emperor Frederick that they should be made public. It instances | — DEATH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE. the revelation that at Versailles there was THE SURRENDERER OF METZ DIES IN EXILE. much friction between the Emperor, then much friction between the Emperor, that Crown Prince, and Prince Bismarck over the declaration of the existence of the German Empire, that Bismarck drafted the latter in Empire, that Bismarck drafted the letter in which the King of Bavaria is made to appear as having reluctantly invited King William of Prussis to assume the Imperial dignity, and that in October of 1870 Bismarck informed the Grande Duke of Baden of his determination to wage persistent war against command of the Mexican expedition, and on the Papal doctrine of "infullibility" and to his return to France, 1867, was appointed to otherwise assail the influence of the Catholic Church in Germany. It is argued that a disclosure of the nature of this last revelation is alike wanton and impudent, and will tend to revive the slumbering fires of the Culturkamp again and to direct the rage of the Ciericals against Bismarck as the sole origin of the charged with treason for this surrender, and religion of the repression of Catholics. was tried by court marshal at \erasil'es in policy of the repression of Catholica.

FRANCE WILL NOT LIKE THIS.

Another of these Indiscriminate revelations is pointed out to be the statement of the deceased Emperor that during the negotiations at Versailles it was proposed to proclaim as King of France Leopold II., King of the Bel-King of France Leopold II., King of the Belgians. M. Thiers said he would favor the scheme if it implied a union of Belgian and acheme if it implied a union of Belgian and acheme if it implied a union of Belgian and acheme if it implied a union of Belgian and acheme if it implied a union of Belgian and acheme if it implied a union of Belgian and acheme if it implied a union of Belgian and it is a constant. France. The diary does not state FARROT for the abandonment of the proposal, but the French people will accurately surmise that Prince Bismarck's project to create a Franco-Belgian monarch implied the disruption of France into several states and the acquisition by Balgium of the northern provinces. The project is certain of revival if France should be cruched in the coming war.

THE SURRENDER AFTER SEDAN.

On the day of the battle of Sedan he writes:-" Die wiltgischichte ist das welt- Resindez here in May last. gerecht comes to me from my school days. Napoleon comes to his from his apociato likel brought by Sebres. He gave bonds for field near Doughery. Bismarck and Von his appearance before the County Court of Molike run up to him. He wants passage Starr County, but being also under bonds to Moltke run up to him. He wants passage for his army into Bulgium. Bismarck speaks appear clowhere at the same time, he left on to Napoleou. He tells him that the King application for continuance. Garza returned insists upon an unconditional surrender. The capitalization is signal. I proposed met on the street yesterday.

Withemtrasse as a place of residence for Words passed between them and then the Wilhemtrasse as a place of residence for Napoleon and advised the King to ride and meet the Emperor."

A TRULY NOBLE CHARACTER.

The most touching feature of the dlary is the evidence of the unfailing kindliness of Crown Prince Frederick's disposition and his difidence of character. On July 24, 1870, the eve of the French Campaign, he writes: At the baptism of my last born the king was too much affected to hold the child. Which of us will come oack; I am appointed to act on the flacks of the principal army. I shall scarcely him. be able to carry out the great enterprise." When victory was declared on the side of the Germans he comforts a French colonel, a prisoner who had said: "We have lost everything," by replying, "You are wrong in saying you have lost everything. Having fought like brave soldiers you have not lost your honor." The Crown Prince then describes the interview as related to him by the King Napoleon assured the King that he had only given in to public opinion when he resolved upon war. He showed marvellous ignorance of the German armies. He thought the force before Sidan was the Red Prince's army. He asked where Prince Frederick Charles was. The King answered, "With seven army corps belore Metz." Napoleon drew back with every sign of painful surprise. His face con-tracted most painfully. For the first time he knew that he had not mad the flower of the German army opposed to him. After a half hour's interview the King and Emperor came out. The latter perceiving me held out one hand, while with the other he wiped away the tears which were running down his cheeks.

OUR QUEEN'S NOBLE ADVICE. Referring to the attitude of England after the German triumph was assured, he writes on October 20th: The Queer, who follows our actions with touching sympathy, telegraphed to the King exhorting him to "high souled dealings." Commenting on the fact that each side appealed to heaven in its own behalf! there occurs on December 25th the following entry: It is really a piece of irony on the message of good will that each party calls on God to ald its cause in every success. We incline to prove by it that the support of heaven is against our opponents.

THE NOBLENESS OF THE MAN. The last entry before the return to Germany displays the nobleness of the man:
March 8th 'When I see my endeavors to help the oppressed acknowledged by Germany and her neighbor, and that the people Montreal, 1st September, 1868.

are gaining confidence in my future, I feel quite happy. Moral earnestness in political convictions can only be the result of inward maturity, of inward struggles, which must be continued daily and for which one's self is responsible."

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

While semi-official papers condemn the publication, the Progressionist papers are expublication, the Progressionist papers are exultant. The Vossiche Zeitung cells it a political legacy treasured by the German people to be the touchstone of politics in the future. These brief memorandums are worth more to history than many another sovereign's entire reign. "Had nothing become known of those notes," says the Vionna Freie Presse, "but Emperor Frederick's simple declaration that his thought after page was obtained was how the liberal declaration. peace was obtained was how the liberal development of Germany was to be carried cut, that would alone stamp the noble character of the prince. A cinel fate prevented the carrying into effect of the enlightened programme of the Government." To-night's issue of the Boersen Zeitung is authority for the statement that in 1873 Crown Prince Frederick William caused twelve copies of the diary to be taken by copperplate process and presented copies to persons especially enjoying his confidence, requesting the recipients to take particular care not to permit the diary to be published until fifty years should have elapsed. At his death the plates were destroyed.

A FRIEND SHOT HIM.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 -The Desring street police station patrol was summoned to a point outside the city known as Mud Lake last evening. A dead body was found in a ditch with a bullet hole in the left breast. The corpse was removed to the station, and three men soon came in, who said they had seen two men near Mud Lake apparently shooting at a mark. One of them finally went toward the city, leaving the other lying on the ground. They went to the prostrate man and discovered that he was wounded. The wounded man said in German: "A good friend of mine shot me." Soon afterward he said: "A man who lives at No. 613 Throop street shot me."

Police officers were sent to that number with the body of the dead man. The body was identified as that of Ladislaw Naprovnik, a young Bohemian, who boarded with John Dasker. The latter was arrested. Dasker said he and Naprovnik were shooting at a mark on the prairie when the latter shot himself-whether intentionally or by accident, Dasker could not say. Dasker then returned to the city and told his wife and mother about the shooting. The police believe that Dasker did the shooting, although they could not ascertain any cause. He was locked up.

= DEATH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

MADRID, Sapt. 23.—Marshal Bazaine died

the French army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, in Spain against the Carlists 1837, in Algeria 1838 In the Crimes, 1853, he commanded a brigade and was several times men-tioned in the despatches. In 1862 he was in the command of the 3rd French army corps. In the Franco-Prussian war B zaine com-manded at Metz, where he capitulated to Prince Frederick Charles, on which occasion 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 men laid down their arms. He was 1873, and was condemned to degradation and death. His sentence was commuted to im-prisonment for 20 years by President MacMahon, and sent to serve his term at 11e Sto. Marguerite. On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1873, by the aid of his wife he escaped to Italy. He

EDITOR GARZA SHOT.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Sept. 22 -A desperate street shooting affray occurred here yestorday between Victor Sebres, an inspector of customs, and Catarino Garza, editor of El Comerco, a Spanish paper published in Corpus Christi. The difficulty was the result of the publication of charges against Sebree as one of the persons who killed Abrame

Gaiza was arrested recently on a charge of here on Thursday last. Sobree and Garza

shooting commenced. Several shots were ficed by each. Garz, was shot through the left breast, above the heart. He is reported to be dying. Sebree escaped unhurt. The Mexican residents are very much excited over the affair. Sebree was pursued by Mexicans on horseback, who fired at him.

Surprised dame-What! And you have refused Mr. De Goode? I thought you liked him? Lovely daughter-I did, but none of the other girls seemed to care a snap for



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No. 1075.

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

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

DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MABO. AU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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THE WHITECH APEL BUTCHERIES. I PANIC AMONG UNFORTUNATE WOMEN-A MUR-DEROUS GANG AT LARGE.

LONDON, Sept. 23-This great metropolis has been reneacked from centre to circumference by the police in search of the villain or villain; who committed the Whitechapel butcheries. There is a gloomy theory :hat these awful crimes have been committed ty a band of rought-men and women. Scories are told by women who have been robbed. maltreated and threatened with horrid death. but have escaped from their hands, one poor creature tells of having been surrounded by a gang in a dark archway, whither she had been lured by one of their number, knocked down, brutally used, plundered of everything, her clothes stripped from her back and threatened with a long knife like a butcher'. which was several times drawn across her throat. Similar stories with variations of horior are told by other victims. There is a sameness and circumstantiality about them which would indicate that these tales were not the creation of a diseased Imagination. The police are hunting for this group of male factors, believing that the discovery and arrest of one or more of them would lead to the detection of the woman mutilator. In the meantime the female folk of the cast end are in a chronic state of panic. Faw dare to go abroad after dark. The streets are cleared of the unfortunate class as if by a

FATAL YACHT EXCURSION.

BROCKVILLE, Sapt. 23.—By the capsizing f a yacht this afternion, five young men, all

of this city, were drowned.

The weather was rather squally, the wind blowing in short gusts, when six men started for a morning sail. They had soarcely been out an hour when a sudden equal struck the yacht, throwing it on its been ends. The party in charge, not being quick enough to let go the sheets, the wind pressed the unfortunate boat lower and lower until the water rushed over the side, filling it in an instant. The yaoht was ballasted with pig iten, and the weight of this, once under water, parried it straight to the bottom. Five of the unfortunate yachimen were immediately drowned, only one, J. Turner, managing to keep affinat until rescued by a passing steamer. Name of the bodies have up to now been recovered. The names of the unfortunate men are as follows: H. A. Field, hardware merchant, married, leaves wife and one child; H. B. Wright, fruit dealer, married, leaves wife and one obild; H. Bagg, unmarried; H. Sueppard and F. Sheppard, brothers, unmarried. The accident occurred five miles west of Brockville.

PLAYED COWBOY "FOR KEEPS" FREDERICK, Md., S. pt. 22 - Thomas G. oss and Samuel Thomas, coloured boys, have worked together in a canning factory ten hours a day for a year and read Indian novels at night. Tales of the Wild West excited their minds, and they were continually thinking, talking or playing Indian or Cowboy. Yesterday, during the dinner hour at the factory, Gross lasscord Thomas around the neck and threw the . nl of the rope around a shaft. Just then the machiney started and wound the rope taut in a moment. Thomas was whirled around in a circle. After a few turns the lasso broke and the boy dropped to the floor. He is internally injured and may die. Gross is la jail.

WOLSELEY'S WORDS.

(Boston Republican.) In the current issue of the Fortnightly Review England's leading general takes a rather gloomy view of the future of that country, and, at the same time, makes an indirect attack up in the government for not strengthening her military and naval forces. It has long been a well-known fact that England no longer occupies the position of a first-class European power, and her decadence has often been slightingly spoken of by outsiders. It is something new and signifi-cant, however, to hear from the lips of an Englishman of General Wolseley's reputation and loyalty the same criticisms almost that kegland's enemies have passed upon her in this matter, and, while it may be that Wolseley's strictures upon the government are in no part due to the fact that the ministry has declized to make the military appropriations he has repeatedly asked, there must be "something rotten in Denmark" when the first general in the English army publicly prints language like the

ollowing: -'The torrent of anarchical democracy lately let loose upon England is undermining, and must eventually destroy, that fabric of military and naval strength upon which our stability as a nation rests. With its destruction, hundreds a nation rests. With its destriction, fundreds of millions of money, now invested in British enterprises, will be removed to some country with an executive government strong enough to maintain order and secure the rights of property at home, and strong enough, in a military sense, to hold its own against all foreign aggression Our recent naval manœuvres will cause Europe to question our naval strength, even if it does not open the eyes of our own electorate to the very disagreeable truths long known to every one not seated on the front

benches."
In addition to the disclosures of England's waning naval strength, as that was illustrated in the recent reviews at sea of her warships. Wolseley might have pointed to the failure which attended his own last campaign in Egypt as proof that the British army is no longer the formidable and effective body it was in years gone by. That, however, would be too much to expect from a man who is said to yet feel very keenly the disastrous consequences which attended his famous march against Khartoum and famous march against Khartoum and T. MII BURN & CO. Proprietors the Mahdi.



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200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000			
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100 Prizes of \$500 are	50,000			
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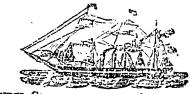
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l	Canadian2,906	" John Kerr.
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ļ	Moute Videan 3,500	" W. S. Main.
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١	Norwegian 3.523	" R. Carruthers.
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GOOD MANNERS. TREGARD TO COURTESY AS A TEST OF SOCIAL

QUALITY.

The higher a person rises in the Old World the better his manners. No one is so respectful of an engagement to meet other people as the crowned head. Queen Victoria would not appoint an hour to meet a lady and go away and forget it.

This carelessness of forms and scremonies may be ignorance; probably it is, but it is an ignorance which is calpable. Probably the reverse is true A rewly-mone monarch commits the errors which marked the career of Sancho Panza on the Isle of Baratara, His new wine had made him drunk, and he insults the people to show his greatness.

No citizen should allow his tamily to come up without some idea of good manusia, for there is no end to the privileges of those who have good manners; no remuneration could cover those from which a person is debarred by the tack of good menners.

"Merit, without manners, is a flower without perfume, or a tree without leaves."

SOME SCANTILY CLAD PEOPLE. DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE ATTENDANTS IN NEW YORK BATHS-HEALTHY AND VIG-

OROUS YOUNG WOMEN. The attendants present the most picturesque appearance, betag clothed only in a short tunio of white cotter, caught on one shoulder, falling away from the other down under one arm, and reaching to the knee.

These girls are very beautiful in form, their round, shapely limbs gleaming white, like marble, and sofe to the touch as a baby's skin. Not an ounce of superflous flesh encumbers them, not an outline of bone or joint ( mars the fair roundness of shoulders and

They seldom know disease of any kind. and are aplended specimens of physical

strength and symmetry.
On first engaging in work of this kind they lose floch rapidly, and hocome very much ixhausted each day, but whom accustomed to the work they regain their normal weight and experience, only a feeling of lessitude, from their long exposure to the heat, which passes away after an hour's rest. Their hands are nover exposed to any other kind of work, and are soft as velvet, supple, firm and exactifite in touch.

In the Russian bath the chief attendant, a lithe, vigorous girl, with a crop of kinky brown hair that carled all the tighter in the steam and heat, were a very unique and original costume of Turkieh towels.

Two towels were knotted by the fringe at the corners on one shoulder, passed undermeath the other a-m, and were again tred by the corners on one hip; two more towels knotted by the corners on each hip formed the abbreviated skirt of this striking regalia,

IT APPLIES TO THE CANADIAN WORKMAN AS WELL. (B:Itimore Sun.)

Does the tariff tax take anything out of the pocket of the wage-sarner? No taxgatherer hard about it the year round. There is nothing on the surface to indicate that the day laborer, the clerk, the mechanic, the carmanufacturing capitalist. But they do, nevertheless. For every \$1 that goes to the Government \$5 goes to the manufacturer as bounty. The tax was collected when the persons named bought what they have in their houses or on their backs.

HOW HOT WEATHER AFFECTS US. It is interesting to know how hot weather affects us, especially when it is really hot enough to produce an effect, even though we haven't had much of the genuine article thus far this season. Dr. Cyrus V. Edson, of the New York Health Department, when questioned in regard to the effect of long-continued warm weather, said: "The danger consists in raising the temperature of the body above the normal condition, which is in the neighborhood of 982 degrees. The human boiler is like a steam poiler, of which perspira-tion is the safety valve and serves to keep the temperature below the danger-point by getting rid of abnormal heat. When, through any cause, this is checked, there comes what might be called an explosion, that sends the blood flying to the head, and the result is sunstroke. The effect of a long continued heated term is to get the digestive apparatus out of order, so that food is not properly assimilated. Danger from this is greater from the fact that, except the greatest care is taken, meat will not be perfectly fresh, in which case there will be present, to greater or less extent, 'ptomanies,' a certain poisonous principle derived from petrefaction. It is this which causes so many deaths from diar-rheal complaints during the summer, as shown by vital statistics, as then the system is so debilitated by excessive heat that it cannot throw off the poisonous effects.

It is not true that Demosthenes permanently cured himself of stammering by stepping on a piece of scap one night as he was going down the cellar stairs to fix the beer-tap in the dark. It afforded him temporary relief.

At a dinner party given to celebrate the com-pletion of a country church the builder was Thereupon he had rather queerly re-he was "more fitted for the scaffold than public speaking."

JEALOUSY. THE GREAT DANGER OF VENCOURAGING THIS

FEELING. Probably no internal force so nearly desiroys the mind's balance as that of jealousy, and yet it hangs over most of us held by a mere thread. Once cut this thread, and the dread force falls, seeming to crush both heart and reason. Then must the sufferer have self-control and faith to a man degree. Yet harply both are possible to nust the sufferer have self-control and influt to a rare degree. Yet happily both are possible to all men and women, and even in a grave crisis a firm use of them makes the chances of happiness bright. It is indeed a combat of human nature, and hope lies in the fact that human nature is good as well as vicious. If the conditions be kept favorable through incassant vigilance and unfaltering self-control, and the result awaited with patience, the course of conduct chosen offers the best, almost the only chance of hap-

BITS FROM BOOKS.

THE GREY MARE, Wan day as they were comin' home, they passed a cabin, an' there was the man that lived there, that was only a ditcher, a workin' away on the side av the bill down the path to the on the side av the bill down the path to the spring wid a crowbar, movin' a big shtone, an' the saweat rollin' in abtrames aff his face.

"God save ye," says Finn to him. "God save ye kindly," says he to Finn. "Thrue for ye," says the ditcher. "It's along o' the owld woman. "The way to the abpring is too shape an' shtoney,' says she to me, an' sure, I'm afther makin' it sisey for her." "Ye're the kind av a man to have," says Mrs. Finn, shpakin' up. "Shure all wimmin isn't blessed like your wife," tays she, lookin' at Finn, who let on to laugh when he wanted to shwear. They had some more discourse, thin Finn an' his wife wint or, but it put a big notion into her head. If the begthrotter, that was

an' his wife wint on, but it put a big notion into her head. If the begthrotter, that was only a little ofteny, 'ud go to werk like that an' make an aisay path for his owld woman to the shpring; phat's the rayzon Kinn cudn't fall to an' dig a path through the mountains, so she cud go to the say an' to the church on the shore widout breaking her back climbin' up an' then agin climbin' down. 'Twas the biggest consate iver in the head av her, an' she wasn t wan o' thim that 'ud let it cool aff for the want o' talkin' about it, so she up an' towld it to Finn, an' got afther him to do it. Finn wasn't siger for to thre, bekere it was Satan's own job, so an' got afther him to do it Finn wasn't niger for to thry, bek see it was Satan's own job, so he held out agm all her scholdn' an' brighing an' cryin'. Then she gut sick on him, wid her beadache, an' wint to bed, an' when Finn was about she'd wendher out lond phat she was iver hern for, an' why she cud n't die. Then she'd pray, so as Finn 'ud hear her, to all the saints to watch over her big gossoon av a husband an' not forcet bin just bekare he was a baste, an' if Finn'ud thry to quiet her, she'd pray all the louder an' tell him is didn't matter, she was dyin' an' 'ud soon he rid av him an' his beutal ways, so as Finn got balf crazy wid her an' was ready to do anything the left and alliance with the latter in the saints to watch over her big gossoon av a husband an' not forcet bin just bekare he was a baste, an' if Finn'ud thry to quiet her, she'd pray all the louder an' tell him is didn't matter, she was dyin' an' 'ud soon he matriage would off-na Russis, with which power he wished to pave the way to a good understanding. But an alliance with the It is the duty of secry educated citizen to half crazy wid her an' was ready to do anything disseminate this knowledge. It is the duty of in the worseld for to get her quiet. Afther every unaducated cit zin to condescend to about a week as this thratement. Firm give in in the worrold for to get her quiet. Attour in the worrold for to get her quiet. Attour about a week av this thratement, I'inn give in very different thing, and win involve an' wind to work wid a nick an' sphade on they Mare's Path. But thim that the next royal betrothal will be that of the pays he made it wan night is ignerant, for I car's youngest brother, Paul, and the present contem-Path, as me grandfather towld it, on shows that a giant's size isn't a taste av help to him in a centist wid a weman's jaw. But to be fair wid her, I belave the onliess fault Fian's wife

had was, she was possist be the devil, an' there's thim that thinks that's enough. I mind me as a roung felly wan time that was in love, no' so to be excused, that wished he'd a hundred tongues so to do justice. to his swatcheart. So a'ther that he marr'd her, an' whin they'd been marr'd a while an' she'd an' whin they'd been marr'd a while an she'd got him undher her fisht, says they to him.

"An' how about your hunderd tongues?"

"Begorra," says he to thim sgin' "wid a hunderd I'd got along better ay correct han wid wan, but to be avoired to the waggin' ay her jaw, I'd nade a hunderd tousand." So it's a consate I have thet Missis Finn was not a haporth worse but his and that's nish me.

werse nor the read of thim, and that's plan me grandfather said too, that had been merr'd wict, an' so knewn what he was talkin' about. An' whin he towld the shtory av the Grey Mare

he'd always end it wid a bit av poethry :-The first rib did bring in ruin As the rest have since been doin'; Some he wan way, some another, Woman still is mischief's mother.

Be she good or be she avil. Be she saint or be she divil, Shtill unaisey is his life That is marr'd wid a wife. Irish Wonders. By D. B. McAnally jun.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

My idea of the Caristian church is this; Victor Hugo tells us in Les Missrab es how Jean Varjean and Marius, pursued in the streets of Paris, lifted the manhole and dropped into the sewer of the city; how the iron gate closed over them and they were in a living tomb; how the ex-convict carried the wounded man on his shouldes and trudged mile after mile with his dying brother man until he came to the place where had gathered the filth and nastiness of years, and down into it he went until the filth came to his knees, to his laine, to his breast; and, lifting the man above his head, he went still down and down until he came to his chin, taxes and demands a settlement. Nothing is hard about it the year round. There is noththe filth he rose and two lives were saved Thatis to me standing here to night, and has been laborer, the clerk, the mechanic, the cardriver, the cook, the nurse or the news boy
ever contribute anything toward the income
of the Government or the extra profits of the
ity up above the power of sin and templation, struggling towards God. And when we have done that, we have done our day and conquered our dangers. And may God give us grace to do it.—[Rev. O. P. Gifford.

FAST RUINED BY PROTECTION.

The British Consul at Rio Grand de Soul, in Brazil, in his report on the trade of the great province of the same name for the past year, describes the extraordinary position of the commerce of the province owing to high tariffs and contraband traffic. The province, which is larger than Italy, is, Mr. Benoett says, being gradually ruined either by direct Imperial enachments or the want of Imperial solicitude for the commercial community. The cuties on imports and nearly all exports are excessive, and the consequence is that a thriving smuggling trade across the Uruguayan border has arrung up, with headquarters as Montevideo. The duties levied at the three Brazilian ports have constantly fallen off in value, while the volume of contrabant trade from Uruguay has increased to such an extent that even the ports are being stocked under the very eyes of the Custom House authorities with articles that rarely, if ever, paid any duty, and that are making the Custom House itself an anomaly. The trade is not a smuggling trade pure and simple, for is not a smurging trade pure and simple, for the six or eight houses controlling it in Uruguay pass their goods through the Custom House under "a most special tariff," which in many cases is only one-eighth of the usual tariff. Goods are in some cases sold for much less than the amount of the nominal duty, railway receipts have fallen off, and the whole trade of the province is disturbed and paralysed.

A WORD WITH WORKMEN. Your wages are paid you for your work, and not for your vote.

Your wages come not from the Government, nor from the owner of the establishment in which you work; they come from the man who buys what you make. The more buyers, the better the wages and

steadier work. Keep these facts in mind, and when a man tells you your wages are due to the tariff, ask him if he takes you for a fool.—Louisville Courser

Journal.

BISMARCK TO RESIGN. THE IRON CHANCELLOR THREATENS TO RESIGN IF PRINCESS SOPHIE IS BETROTHED TO

THE DUKE OF ATHENS. LONDON, Sept. 24.-An attache of the British Embassy at Berlin, who stands high at the German Court, in an interview to-day regarding the report of Prince Bismarck's intention to resign, which first made its ar-pearance in the Independence Belge, said: There is more foundation for the rumor than appears on the surface. The divergence of opinion between the young Emperor and his Chancellor has gradually widened into an abyes similar to the one which divided Emperor Frederick and Prince Bismarck. In both cases the differences began with army reforms, a step toward Liberalism, and culminated in a projected marriage, the latter bringing forth a threat of resignation from the German Chancellor. In the present case the be-trothal of Princess Sophie, of Germany, to the Duke of Sparts, is the straw which broken the camel's back. The contemplated union has considerably more political significance than the one between Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria, which, German Chancellor was the to frustrate by threatening to re-sign. It is believed that a conflict between Greece and Bulgaria for Macedonia is inevitable, and that Bulgaria is destined to be succeseful. This forecast Prince Blamorck also holde, and the Chancellor has a decided objection to an alliance of the Imperial family

possible presender to the throne of the tallow, common, refined, 18: lb, 5%c. principality destined to victory. The King-dem of Grance is by far the most prosperous and the most progressive of understanding. But an alliance with the legitimate successor to a settled throne is a Bismarck sees in the present contemplated marriage a rupture of the friendly relations between Austria and Germany similar to that which the Bettenburg marriage would have occusioned between Russia and Germany, as Austrian politicians have a strong eversion to this contemplated marriage, which they claim will clash with Austria's interests in the Balkans and weaken her position in

terview at Friedricheruhe on Wednesday." SIR LIONEL GOING TO RUSSIA.

Europe. The matter was undoubtedly one

of the leading subjects considered by Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck at their in

London, Sept. 25 .- A rumor is current that Sir R. D. Morier, the British ambassador to St. Petersburg, has been appointed ambassador to the Austrian court and that he will be succeeded at St. Petersburg by Sir Lionel Sackville West, now British Minister to Washington. Canada white and red winter \$1.08 to \$1.09. At these figures, however, there is no demand for export.

Conn.—The market is quiet at 550 to 56c in bond and in car lots, duty paid, 650 to 670 are the quoted rates. PRAS.—Ontario peas have been offered

sfloat here at 900 per bushel of 66 lbs. for delivery the first week in Ostober. Oars.-New oath are arriving in poor moist condition, and sales have been made at 39s to 40s in car lots. Good bright

old outs however have sold at 450 and some asked 465. BARLEY.—Sales of car loads of good bolied malting barley have been made at 650 per bashel, and we quo:e 60: to 65c.

SEEDS .- The market for claver seed is unchanged, although a slight reaction has occurred in the U.S. merkets. Here we quote red clover seed nominal at \$5 per bush, sithough higher prices are looked for. Timothy is nominally quoted at \$3 per bush.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c -The market is strong for pork, and higher prices are obtainable, Western short cut slear having bean sold on country orders at \$19 50 to \$20, and a fair business continues at the advance. Lard is also firmer and fully 1; higher, sales being reported at 111; to 123. Sales aggregating 1,000 pails were reported to us this morning at 1175. Chicago short cut clear, per bbl., \$19 50 to \$20; Mess pork, Western, per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18; hams, city cured, per lb, with the monarchy that is to be defeated, especially since he prevented a connection with

112 to 12; bacon, per 1b, 1140 to 12; bacon, per 1b, 1140 to 12;

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - A fair local business is in progress. A few lots of choice late made creamery have changed hands at 20c to 201c at the factory, but no more can be had for it here, There is some enquiry for western, but holders in the country are asking about la more than can be obtained for it here, Choice freeh made Townships is very scarce. We quote: Creamery, 193 to 200; Eastern Townships 170 to 193; Morrisburgh 170 to 19; Brookville 17: to 19:; Western 15: to 1%. For single tube 1c to 23 more are ob-

this of for selections. CHRESE-There is very little change in this marker, which is excessively dull at a shading from last week's figures. Sales of Freuch goods have taken place at 71: to 8:, and several lots of choice western are reported sold at \$\frac{1}{2}c\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for August. The Liverpool cable is 44s to 45; for white and colored respectively. Finest Angust, 823 to 03; finest July, 83 to 843; fine, 743 to 83; Medium, 72 to 723.

FRUITS. &c.

APPLES. -The market is well supplied with fall varieties, such as culverte, fall and Holland pippins, &2., and sales of good fruit have been made at \$1.40 to \$1 55 per bbl. in round lots. One lot sold as low se \$1 25 In a jobbing way \$1.50 to \$2 may be quoted for the fruit. Cables from Liverpool report sales of American truit at 13, 61 to 15, 61 per hot. GRAPES-Tokay grapes are steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per case, and Muscata at \$2.50 per half case. Concord grapes have sold at 32 to 5c per lb as to condition. One lot of poor stock sold at 20. Rogers are quoted at 6: to

Oranges—Jamaica are firm at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl, and Braz la at \$4 to \$4 50 per crate. LEMONS-The market continues dull and prices have undergone very little change. Good fruit sells at \$3 to \$3 50 per box.

PEARS.—The glut of pears is about over, and the market show, some improvement over that of a week sgr, choice Bartlette having commanded \$7 to \$8 per bbl. Fiemish Ban-

## Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria;

AROUND THE HOUSE.

of tree and shrubbery may be destroyed by pushed off at what they would fetch, sales of boiling the stems and leaves of tomate plants and pouring the liquid upon the efficient to \$3.50 per bbl.

It is just as necessary to keep salt from absorbing bad odors as cream. A sack of best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor, will absorb the flavor.

Put all vegetables that are to be beiled into water that is already holling fast and bring them quickly to builing again. Steeping in hot water before boiling injures the flavor and taste and tougheas vegstables.

In canning fruitz in glass jars, it is worth while to remember that if they are placed on a damp cloth when hot fruit is poured in. they will not break. Placing a table spoon or silver knife in a jar will answer the same purpose, but it is not so convenient.

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 Casteria,

#### COMMERCIAL

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-A good local demand is still experienced at fairly well maintained rates. During the week, sales of strong bakers have transpired at \$5.20 to \$5.50, of straight roller at \$5.10 to \$.5.15, and choice brands at atill higher figures. Extra has changed hands at \$4.90 to \$4.25 and superfine all the way from \$4.20 to \$4.60 as to quality. Advices from Toronto quote straight at \$5 at the mill, equal to \$5.40 here. The demand from Newfoundland has subsided, as well it might, if reports be true to the effect that stocks there are between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels more than at this time last year. We quote :-Patent winter, \$5.50 to \$5.75; patent spring, \$5.60 to \$75.5; atraight roller, \$5.10 to \$5.15; extra, \$4.85 to \$4.95; auperfine, \$3.90 to \$4.65; strong bakers' (Manitoba), \$5.25 to \$5.40; city atrong bakers', (140 lb. sacks.) \$5.50 to 0.00; Ontarlo bags—Extra, \$2.35 to \$2.45.

OATMEAL, &c .- The market remains quiet. the price of ordinary standard being quoted at \$2,60, although Manitona meal can be bought at \$2.40 per bag. Granulated is quoted at \$2.79 to \$2.75 per bag. Rolled oate, \$2 80 to \$2.90.

BRAN, &c. - The market continues very steady at \$17 to \$17.50. Shorts are scarce, and likely to remain so for a time, quotations ranging from \$20.50 to \$21 per ton. Moullie S25 to S28.

WHEAT.—The market has remained firm for old Manitoba hard wheat, sales of No. 1 northern and No. 2 hard having been made since our last issue at \$1.20. We quote as follows: No. 1 Manitoba hard \$1.22 to \$1.23; No. 2 hard \$1.20; No. 1 Northern \$1.20;

ties have met a fair enquiry, and sales have been made of nice grown stock at \$5 to \$6 It is said that caterpillars and other pests | per bol, whilet over ripe fruit have been

COCOANUTS-The market continues very firm et \$6 to \$6 50 per 100. In New York prices have gone up to \$37 to \$42 per 1,000. SWEET POTATOES .- There is a fair demand and business has transpired at \$4.50 to \$5.50

per bbl., as to quality
POTATOES —The market is quiet but steady at 60c to 65c per bag of 90 lbs. The market is improving in Boston.

Carrages — Several round lots have been

sold for Newfoundland shipment at \$1 50 to \$2 50 per 100, as to size and quality. The erop is very large.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market has undergone a slight improvement since this day week, but there is no sign of activity. Sales have been made of single cases at 1610, and in some instances a shade above that figure has been obtained. In lots of 10 to 20 cases sales have been made at 151 to 163. Receipts are not large, although ample for all wante.

Beans -The market remains quiet at last veeke's figures, a faw small lots having been placed in a jobbing way at \$2.20 to \$2.35 per bushel.

Honey.-There has been a good demand for hency and owing to the scarcity of new strained, several lots of old have been picked up in 5lb time at 11c, and we quote 11c to 12c. Honey in comb is in fair demand with last sales of choice white clover at 152 per section containing not quite 1 lb.

but firm at 20c to 25c for new according to quality. Old are steady, but not anxiously enquired for, prices of which range from 6c to 10c as to quality.

HAY.—The advance reported by us last

week of \$1 per ton at country points has been sustained, and prices here are firm at \$11 50 \$13 per ton for pressed as to quality. Ashes. -A further advance has taken place in sehes, first pots having been sold at \$4 25 to \$5 35. Seconds atendy at \$3 70.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. - In augar the chief feature is a sale of 600 hhds of Barbadoes sugar at 6c per lb. Molasses remain firm at 37c to 39c for Barbadoes.

FISH & OILS.—Newfoundland cod is firm with an upward tendency, and we quote prices 321c to 35c as to size of lot. Halifax oil is quoted at 29c to 31c. Steam refined straw oil is firm at 43 to 45c as to lot. Cod liver oil is quiet at 600 to 65c for Newfoundland and 85: to 90c for Norway.

Canned Fish—Lobsters \$5.75 and mackerel

at S6 to S6 10.

PICKLED FISH .- The first cargo of Labra dor herring comprising 1,200 bbls has arrived, 1,000 of which have been disposed of at \$5.50 per bbi. Dry cod are in good demand with sales at \$4.75 to \$5. Green cod quiet, but firm at \$5.25. Cape Breton herring are firm at \$5.90 to \$6. British Columbia salmon \$13 for No. 1. Franchts.—Firm at 25c Newfoundland on

flour and provisions.

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po der Joes not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

#### GRAND LOTTERY,

Fith the Approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, Por the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Pathers O. M. I., of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by fire on June the 6th, 1858, together with the Convent, the Reverend Pathers' residence and a large part of the City of Hull.

DRAWING On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, 1888,

At 2 s'clock p m., At the Cabinetice Lecture Parelssial, Mentreal, Canada.

EM Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by the
NATIONAL COLORIZATION LOTTERY. 2149 PRIZES.

Tiches, \$5.00. | Fifths, \$1.00.
S. E. LEFRBURE, Secretary.
Offices: 19 St. James Street,
Montreal, Canada.

THE MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

MARKET REPORT. The receipts of live stock for week ending

September 22ad, 1888, were as follows:—1.634 cattle, SS7 sheep, 1,123 hogs, and 26 calves; left over from the previous week, 133 cattle and 140 sheep; total for week, 1,767 cattle, 1,027 sheep, 1,123 hogs, and 26 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,357 cattle, 557 sheep, 1,003 hogs and 26 calves; on hand for 1,003 hogs and 26 caives; on hand for alle and export, \$80 entile, 470 sheep, 120 hogs; receipts previous week, 2,145 entile, 1,647 sheep, 927 hogs and 49 caives; exported during week, 1,848 cattle and 2,445 sheep; exported previous week, 2,424 cattle and 3,525 sheep. There was no improvement in the cittle trade during the week, the supply being largely in excess of the demand, and with the number left over from previous week lower prices had to be taken. The supply of sheep and lambs was largely in excess of the demand, and lower prices ruled. The supply of hogs during the week was extra heavy, which caused a falling off in prices of from 1c to 1½c per lb. We quote the following as being fair values: m prices of from ic to lic per lb. We quote the following as being fair values:equits the following as being fair values:— Export, good, average 1250 to 1400, 4½c to 5c; dr. medium, average 1100 to 1200. 4c to 4½c; butchers', good, average, 1000 to 1100, 3½ to 4c; da., medium, 2½ to 5½c; do., culls, 2c to 2½c; hogs, 5½c to 6j; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lambs. each, 83.00 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE ENCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending Sept. 22nd, 1888, were, 154; left over from previous week, 16; total for week, 170; shipped during week, 143; on hand for sale and shipment, 17. Arrivals of thoroughtred and other imported y week, 143; on hand for sale and shipment, 17.
Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R. ex sz Fremona, 1 horse consegned to J. P. Sanish, of Forest, Ont.; ex sz Assyrian, 44 horses consigned to J. D. Brekett, Chicaga, 111., 26 do consigned to E. Pennett, To, eck, Kin., 27 consigned to W. E. Woller, Charles cry, Io.; ex sz Colina, 3 horses consigned to Thos Jas. Scott, Montreal, 3 do consigned to Thos. Todd, Lucknow, Ont., 6 Shetland ponies to A. L. Hurtubise, Montreal. We also received per ss Corean, for sale, one very fine Clydesdale stallion named Royal Scott, fising four years old belonging to Arthur Lang of Aberdeer, Scotland. Pedigree Royal Scott, (6427). V.I. X Clydesdale stud Book, he is dark brown, forled 28th June, 1884, bred by Mr. R. Lung, Auchinbech Kilmalcolln, sire Foreside, (3641) vol VI. Dane Namoy, (6738) vol X. by Prince Charlie, (628) vol I. Grand Dane Maggie by Glancir (Creg). This horse is well bude, sot close to the ground, a good server and a sure foal getter, and has made a big season in Scotland this year. Will be sold reasonable. Trade continues dull, there is a demand for horses, but the supply is short. Prospects for coming week better.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Once a week the stable should be sprinkled ith a solution made of one pound of copperas in two gallons of soft water.

A churn should be scalded with boiling water, made alkaline with washing sods. Every parti-cle of milk and cream should be removed. After being well washed the churn should be rinsed again by using boiling water,

seems to have turned the head of some will often result in a much larger and finer country holders. Here the market is quiet crop than if all had been allowed to but firm at 20c to 25c for new second to the result in a much larger and finer but firm at 20c to 25c for new second to the result in a much larger and finer to t If the fruit is likely to be at all crowded and the pecuniary returns will be correspondingly greater.

It is generally acknowledged that winter dairying pays best, and for this reason farmors should give more attention to this part of the business. To attempt this next winter suitable feed must be raised this summer, and good warm stabling provided.

Corn and potato:s may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, provided fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if plowed under.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Norve Restoror. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous oure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. A SUCCESSFUL Show.—The closing exer-

clees in connection with the Hochelaga Agri cultural Exhibition took place on Saturday on the Exhibition grounds. In the afternoon there was a test of threshing machiner, there was a test of threshing machiner, thorough and complete, with the following results: 1, Jeffrey Bros., 95 points; 2, John Larmonth & C., S5 points; 3, M. Moody & Sons, S2 points. M. Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, expressed disasticfaction at this dacion, alleging among other reasons that a member of the exhibition committee approached the judges, asking them to favor one of the competitors, and also that the award was contrary to the wishes of one of the judges, who was the only mechanical expert. A protest is in the course of preparation.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Early said is in season, the wool department at a. Careley's is bocuring, as the ladies know they can rely upon those wools for weight and

S. Careley is now offering in the linen department a splendid lot of reliers ready to put up for roller towels in walkut, makegany, cherry, bony and brase, at very low prices. There are only a few more of these comfortable buckskin riding coats left at S. Careley's. We know they have sold a large quantity this season, the prices being so low. The balance is now to be cleared out this month, and prices have been further reduced yesterday.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

4-BUTTON KID GLOVES 45c 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES 45c

4-BUTTON KID GLOVES 55c 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES 55c This is the celebrated Joliette make.

We can confidently recommend the 75c Embroidered Back Kid Gloves.

4 BUTTON KID GLOVES \$1.10 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES \$1.10

The famed "Le Brabant." This Glove gives

the utmost satisfaction to all.

4 STUD EMBROIDERED BACK SI 25 4-STUD EMBROIDERED EACK \$1.25

This Glove is of the choicest skin only and perfect fitting.

4-CLASP KID GLOVES \$1.40 4-CLASP KID GLOVES \$1.40 This Glove is of a superior quality and finish.

Once tried, always worn. All the Gloves are made to our own special order, thus ensuring choicest and tresheat skins only, with superior finish and newest fasteners,

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Ladies' requiring Opera Gloves will find a splendid assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, from 4 Button to 27 in. length, and at low prices.

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CALF DRIVING GLOVES CALF DRIVING GLOVES CALF DRIVING GLOVES

DOG DRIVING GLOVES DOG DRIVING GLOVES DOG DRIVING GLOVES

Ladies will find the Calf and Dog Driving Gloves of the best value and superior finish Call and inspect the stock.

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The stock of Children's Culf Gloves was never better sorted than now, and at low prices

"How is that butter I sent you?" asked a grocer of a transient customer.

Better, thanks ; gains strength every day,

HOSIERY

HO IERY HUSIERY Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose received every

> S. CARSLEY'S. LADIES' UNDERWEAR

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LADIES' UNDERWEAR LADIES' UNDERWEAR Just received a large shipment of Ladies' Scotch, English and German Fall and Winter Underwear,

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To fit all sizes, a large assortment of qualities and prices to meet every customer's purse. S. CARSLEY'S.

Children's Lambs' Wool Underwear Children's Lambs' Wool Underwear Children's Lambs' Wool Underwear

In all sizes, also combinations in Scotch, Eng-lish and German makes, prices lower than ever, S. CARSLEY'S.

He-" This is the lime tree, Clara. But you are not looking."
She—" Yes, Charles, I see it, but I was wondering how they extract the mortar from it."

FOR HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR FOR HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR FOR HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IS S. CARSLEYS. IS S. CARSLEYS. IS S. CARSLEYS.

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Use the best thread and take no other. Clapperton's takes the load of any other make. S. CARSLEY,

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MONTREAL, 26th September, 1888.

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